

more than 200-year-old constitutional Republic, if we cannot play a constructive role in taming the free-trade levianthan, then we are unworthy of our esteemed title.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

IN RECOGNITION OF RAYMOND BOURQUE

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment that I know my colleague from Massachusetts shares with me to pay special recognition and tribute, celebrating the career of one of New England's most beloved sports figures, Raymond Bourque, who announced his retirement today.

Over the course of a 22-year career in the National Hockey League, this future-certain Hall-of-Famer set a standard for all athletes—playing with a special kind of determination and grit and, above all, class that has been recognized by his fellow players and by sports fans all over this country and indeed the world.

He came to us in Boston from Canada as a teenager to play for our beloved Boston Bruins, earning Rookie of the Year honors for that first year in 1979 to 1980.

Many make a large splash with a lot of headlines in the first year, but Ray proved, even as he won Rookie of the Year, to be more marathon than sprint. Through perseverance and a deep dedication to his craft, he played his way into the hearts of sports fans across the region and throughout the league.

For over 20 years, touching literally four different decades for those 20 years, he was the foundation on which the Boston Bruins built their teams and chased the dream of bringing the Stanley Cup back to Boston. Alas, that was not to happen.

The statistics, however, of his chase speak for themselves: The highest scoring defenseman in league history; a 19-time All-Star; a five-time Norris Trophy winner as the league's best defenseman. But in many ways it was more than goals and assists and legendary defense that won him the tremendous admiration of Boston fans. It was his performance beyond the game itself.

December 3, 1987, is a day that remains indelibly imprinted in the hearts and minds of Boston sports folklore. It is next to Fisk's homer, Havlicek's steal, and Orr's flying goal. That day Bruin Hall-of-Famer Phil Esposito's No. 7 was retired and raised to the rafters of the old Boston Garden. Ray Bourque also wore No. 7 and most believed he was going to continue to wear his number for the remainder of his career.

That night, Ray touched generations of fans and nonfans by skating over to Esposito, removing his No. 7 jersey to reveal a new No. 77 that he was to wear for the rest of his illustrious career. He handed the No. 7 jersey to a stunned and emotional Esposito and said, "This is yours, big fella. It never should have been mine."

The Stanley Cup was the one thing that was missing during his years in Boston that continued to elude him and his teammates. In fact, Ray had the most games played without winning a Stanley cup—1,825. However, that distinction did not diminish him in the eyes of his fans or his teammates, the teammates who were proud to call him captain. It only made them all want to give him one last opportunity to prevail. With that in mind, Boston gave Ray his leave and he set his sights on that final goal—to win a Stanley Cup—only this time he set out to do it with the Colorado Avalanche.

Even after Ray left the Bruins in the midst of the 2000 season in search of that goal, the Boston fans never left him. His new Colorado team immediately recognized his value as a leader and they awarded him the moniker of assistant captain upon his arrival. When he finally raised the cup over his head in triumph this past season, all of New England cheered for him. In fact, in an unprecedented show of support for another team's victory, over 15,000 Bourque and Boston fans joined in a celebration on Boston's City Hall Plaza when Ray brought home the Stanley Cup earlier this month. It belonged to Ray and to Boston for those moments as much as to Colorado and the Avalanche.

Today we learned that Ray Bourque has laced up his skates as a professional in competition for the final time. He will retire and come home to Massachusetts to be with his wife, Christiane, and their three children, Melissa, Christopher, and Ryan. He will watch his eldest son, 15-year-old Christopher, as he plays hockey at a new school.

It is both fair and appropriate to say that for all of his children, as well as all young children, you could not have a better role model, not just in hockey but in life.

I have been privileged to share a number of charitable events with Ray Bourque. He is tireless in his contribution back to the community and in the leadership to help to build a better community.

If Ray's career were only measured in numbers, he would be an automatic Hall-of-Famer. But when you take the full measure of the man, he has shown to be one of those few athletes who transcends sports. He could have played a couple of years more. He could have made millions of more dollars. But he chose to go out on top and to return to his family. He felt his family had made enough sacrifices for him, and it was time for him to be there for them.

In Massachusetts, and fans everywhere, I think there is a special sense of gratitude for his success, for his happiness, and we are appreciative of all of his years with the Bruins and proud to have him back home in Massachusetts.

We wish him and his family well.

SOUTH DAKOTA NATIONAL PEACE ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I am honored today to present to my colleagues in the Senate an essay by Austin Lammers of Hermosa, SD. Austin is a student at St. Thomas More High School and he is the National Peace Essay Contest winner for South Dakota.

I ask unanimous consent that the essay be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FAILURE IN AFRICA

Imagine how horrible living in a third world country would be during a giant civil war, and the people that are supposed to help allow death, famine and increased war. Death and war is precisely what has happened in this past decade in the warring countries of Somalia and Rwanda. Outsiders, such as the United Nations, can occasionally help in violent civil outbreaks but they are not consistent and rarely make the situation much better. Third parties should not interfere in civil conflicts unless they are well prepared, respond quickly, and benefit the country they are interfering.

Drought and famine has been the reason for civil war in Somalia since 1969, but the most recent civil war erupted between rebel and governmental forces in 1991 (Fox 90). The rebel forces seized Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, and forced President Siad Barre to flee the country (Potter 12). The takeover which destroyed the economy also began a famine for about 4.5 million people who were faced with starvation, malnutrition, and related diseases (Johnston 5). The UN wanted to intervene; but according to the Charter, the UN can only act to stop war between nations, not civil war within a single country (Potter 26). Therefore, in December 1992 UN Secretary General, Butros-Ghali, passed Resolution 794 that permitted the UN to secure Somalia (Potter 27).

Following Resolution 794 the UN began the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) which monitored the new cease-fire between the rebels and the government forces while delivering humanitarian aid (Johnston 28). The cease-fire did not last long, and soon the sides were fighting again, but this time with UN peacekeepers caught in the middle (Benton 129). As the fighting grew worse, the UN soon abandoned UNOSOM (Johnston 29). A U.S. led force; the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to make a safe environment for delivery of humanitarian aid replaced UNOSOM (Benton 133). In May 1993, UNOSOM II replaced UNITAF; but only starvation was relieved, there was still governmental unrest (Benton 136).

The U.S. decided to leave Somalia when on October 3, 1993, a Somalia rebel group shot down a U.S. helicopter, killing eighteen American soldiers (Fox 19). The U.S. was evacuated by 1994, and by 1995 all UN forces had left (Fox 22).

After the abandonment by UN in 1995, the new police force created by the UN committed numerous human rights abuses (Potter 17). Also bad weather, pests, and the UN ban on the export of livestock to the U.S. and Saudi Arabia have worsened the economy in Somalia (Johnston 56). The drop in economy has caused lowered employment and increased starvation (Johnston 60).

The UN should not have intervened in Somalia, but rather let Somalia deal with their own internal problems. While the UN was in Somalia, they made the war bigger and thus causing more starvation. After the UN was

removed, the police force abused citizens, and their economy went crashing further down (Potter 30).

The United Nations should have learned from their mistakes in Somalia, but instead ignored what had happened and tried to help the civil war in Rwanda during 1994. Rwanda's population is approximately 88% Hutu and 11% Tutsi. The two groups have had bad relations since that 15th century when the Hutus were forced to serve the Tutsi lords in return for Tutsi cattle (Brown 50). Since the 15th century, a number of civil disputes have begun between the Hutus and the Tutsis (Brown 51). The latest civil war has resulted in mass genocide (Prunier 38).

The latest civil war in Rwanda started on April 6, 1994, when the plane carrying Rwandan President Habyarimana and the President of Burundi was shot down near Kigali (Freeman 22). That same day the genocide began, first killing the Prime Minister and her ten bodyguards, then all Tutsi's and political moderates (Freeman 27). This genocide, which has been compared to the Holocaust, lasted from April 6 until the beginning of July (Prunier 57). The Interahamwe militia consisting of radical Hutus, started the genocide killing up to one million Tutsis and political moderates, bragging that in twenty minutes they could kill 1,000 Tutsis (Bronwyn 4). However, militia was not the only faction to lead the genocide. A local Rwandan radio broadcast told ordinary citizens to "Take your spear, guns, clubs, swords, stones, everything—hack them, those enemies, those cockroaches, those enemies of democracy" (Bronwyn 13).

The United Nations was in Rwanda before and during the mass genocide, but did not stop the killings or even send more troops (Benton 67). In 1993, the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda, UNAMIR, oversaw the transition from an overrun government to a multiparty democracy (Benton 74). As the genocide broke out in 1994, the UN began to panic; and on April 21, just days after the genocide started, the UN withdrew all but 270 of the 2,500 soldiers (Freeman 44). When the UN saw the gradual increase of the genocide they agreed to send 5,000 troops, but those troops were never deployed due to UN disagreements (Freeman 45). UNAMIR finally withdrew in March 1996, accomplishing almost nothing (Prunier 145). Jean Paul Biramvu, a survivor of the massacre, commented on the UN help saying, "We wonder what UNAMIR was doing in Rwanda. They could not even lift a finger to intervene and prevent the deaths of tens of thousands of people who were being killed under their very noses . . . the UN protects no one" (Freeman 46).

Again, just as in Somalia, the United Nations failed to bring peace in a civil war. Not only did the UN do almost nothing to stop the genocide, they also knew that there was a plan to start the genocide before it even happened (Bronwyn 12). On December 16, 1999, a press conference about the genocide brought to light new information that the United Nations had accurate knowledge of a plan to start a genocide, three months before the killings occurred (Bronwyn 13). The UN had ample time to stop a large-scale slaughter of almost a million innocent people, and did not even send more troops that could have prevented the deaths of thousands of Tutsis (Bronwyn 13). Two reasons for the reluctance to do anything in Rwanda was that Rwanda was not of national interest to any major powers, and since the problems in Somalia, the UN did not want to risk being hurt again (Bronwyn 18). The United Nations work in Rwanda is a pathetic example of how peace missions should work.

The United Nations and other international communities can intervene and

help prevent violent civil conflicts in many ways. The first way to improve intervention is that the International Community needs to keep a consistent stand on how to protect victims in civil disputes. The most important step to take when war is apparent is to protect people's lives.

Second, the International Community should establish a center that informs them of any early signs of war using human right monitors to decide if conditions might worsen. The genocide in Rwanda would have been prevented if the UN notices early signs of war, and listens to reports of a genocide.

Third, make better the criminal court for genocide, war crimes, and other human right infractions so the criminals are punished right away with a sentence that fits the crime. Many times people who commit war crimes are not punished, or do not get a harsh enough sentence.

Fourth, violent methods by the International community may only be used after non-violent methods have failed, and the government is unwilling to help. The UN in Somalia tried to use military force immediately instead of trying to use non-military force when war broke out and they were in the middle (Benton 107).

Fifth, International Communities need to have stand-by troops ready when a war is apparent, and impress on the warring country that if more problems arise, more troops will be sent in to stop the war. The UN did have troops ready in case of war, but when the war did break out in Somalia, they did not send more troops to secure the situation (Fox 28).

Sixth, every country, no matter how much power or relevance in the world, needs to be helped equally. The United Nations during the Rwandan genocide did not worry about helping the victims because Rwanda did not have much international power in the world such as valuable exports or strong economies. The UN cannot be worried how they will benefit but rather how the country warring will benefit (Bronwyn 18).

Third parties such as the United Nations are not consistent in their fight to keep peace in civil conflicts, especially conflicts that have been going on for hundreds of years. In some instance, such as Somalia and Rwanda, the UN hurt the people more than they helped by causing death and famine. The International community needs to come together and create new policies that help the countries that they are trying to keep peace instead of hurting them and sending them deeper into war.

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THE REGIONAL IMPORTANCE OF ECUADOR AND PERU

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to highlight the countries of Ecuador and Peru within the context of the Andean Regional Initiative, ARI, the FY-2002 follow-on strategy to Plan Colombia. Although the ARI encompasses 7 South American countries, I want to focus today on these two important United States allies. Our hemispheric counterdrug efforts must be viewed within a regional context, or else any successes will be short-term and localized, and may produce offsetting or even worse conditions than before we started. Narcotics producers and smugglers have always been dynamic, mobile, innovative, exploitative, and willing to move to areas of less resistance. I am concerned that spillover, displacement, or narco-trafficker shifts, from any successful operations within Colombia, has the real potential to negatively affect Peru and Ecuador. I want the United States actions to help—and not hurt—our allies and this important region of our own hemisphere.

The State Department's June 2001 country program fact sheet reports that "Ecuador has become a major staging and transshipment area for drugs and precursor chemicals due to its geographical location between two major cocaine source countries, Colombia and Peru. In recent months, the security situation along Ecuador's northern border—particularly in the Sucumbios province, where most of Ecuador's oil wealth is located—has deteriorated sharply due to increased Colombian guerrilla, paramilitary, and criminal violence. The insecurity on Ecuador's northern border, if not adequately addressed, could have an impact on the country's political and economic climate. Sucumbios has long served as a resupply and rest/recreation site for Colombian insurgents; and arms and munitions trafficking from Ecuador fuel Colombian violence."

The Ecuador fact sheet continues "[n]arco-traffickers exploit Ecuador's porous borders, transporting cocaine and heroin through Ecuador primarily overland by truck on the Pan-American Highway and consolidating the smuggled drugs into larger loads at poorly controlled seaports for bulk shipment to the United States and Europe hidden in containers of legitimate cargo. Precursor chemicals imported by ship into Ecuador are diverted to cocaine-processing laboratories in southern Colombia. In addition, the Ecuadorian police and army have discovered and destroyed cocaine-refining laboratories on the northern border with Colombia. Although large-scale coca cultivation has not yet spilled over the border, there are small, scattered plantations of coca in northern Ecuador. As a result, Ecuador could become a drug producer, in addition to its current role as a major drug transit country, unless law enforcement programs are strengthened." Finally, the