

this through her courtesy and her ability to be a team-player. Recently, Wilma was rewarded for her exceptional job performance. Wilma's efforts were identified by the Inn's sixty-thousand employees. She was one of five employees to receive a nation-wide award: Hospitality Employee of the Year. Wilma Dean's hard work, dedication and kindness is an important example for others to follow. Work hard. Be kind to others. And help your neighbor if you can.

JOE CAPLING: DEDICATED LEADER, DEVOTED FATHER, TRUE FRIEND

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Harbor Beach have lost a dedicated community leader, a successful businessman and a loyal friend with the passing of Joe Capling. He was truly a unique person and will be missed by his family and friends.

A Harbor Beach City Council Member for 11 years, Joe was a dedicated public servant and highly respected community leader. He served as part of the City's administration, police, Department of Public Works and negotiation committees and the Development Finance Authority Board, rarely missing a city council meeting. People admired Joe and respected his opinions because they were always well thought-out and honest decisions.

He was concerned about the city's growth and success and supported every effort to improve the prosperity of the area. The town and the people were his top priorities. He never wavered on them, even in the face of external pressures and criticism. It is rare to find an individual who was so committed to the well-being of the employees of Harbor Beach and the well-being of the community.

Joe was very proud of and dedicated to the successes of his children and grandchildren. He instilled values that will serve them well throughout their lives. Because he was so committed to his family, he owned and operated the family hotel, Smalley's with his wife, Beatrice, who passed away in 1989. It became a friendly hometown bar where the townspeople loved to congregate. Listening to Joe's entertaining stories created a warm and inviting atmosphere.

As a life member of American Legion Post No. 197 and its past Commander, Joe held various offices at the district and regional levels. Joe also found happiness and solitude in the outdoors, where he loved to fish and hunt.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is so much turmoil in the world, it is comforting to know that there are still generous people, like Joe Capling, who care about their community and serve it with such integrity. Please join me in remembering and honoring Joe's legacy.

DEFINING THE NATIONAL INTEREST

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from February 1998 entitled *Defining the National Interest*.

The newsletter follows:

DEFINING THE NATIONAL INTEREST

The basic test for judging any foreign policy decision is easy to state but hard to apply: Does it serve the American national interest?

During the Cold War, the guiding principle of U.S. foreign policy was clear: the containment of communism. There was broad agreement that the Soviet Union represented a dire threat to American security and values. Every foreign policy decision was viewed through this prism, and defining the national interest was not difficult.

Today, defining the national interest is much harder. The Administration has described expanding and strengthening the world's community of market-based democracies as the goal of American foreign policy. But this concept is abstract. It gives only broad guidance to policy makers who have to make the tough decisions.

Every government in the world wants to involve the United States in solving its problems. Yet even the world's only superpower cannot solve every problem or address every tragedy—the American people will never support such a role. The President and his advisers must decide which issues matter for the United States, and which do not. A decision to invest time and resources—or to risk the lives of young Americans—must be based on a hard analysis of the U.S. national interest.

The national interest has several components:

First, to preserve the territorial integrity of the United States and the safety and security of its people. Peace requires a strong U.S. deterrent and a balance of power.

Second, to sustain U.S. economic prosperity. To continue to improve the standard of living and the quality of life for all Americans, the U.S. must open markets and advance the principles of the free market. We also need to be able to react to financial crises, whether they are in Latin America or Asia, in order to minimize their domestic impact.

Third, to promote democratic values. U.S. support for freedom, individual rights, the rule of law and democratic institutions around the world helps secure peace and stability among states, and advance human rights within states.

Fourth, to promote basic human rights—such as freedom from starvation and genocide, religious freedom, and freedom of political expression. The importance of human rights should not be underestimated. Rights abuses not only violate core U.S. values and ideals—they undermine stability in nations and regions where other U.S. interests are at stake.

Finally, to protect the health and welfare of the American people. The free flow of people and products around the globe means that Americans are no longer isolated from dangers elsewhere, including international crime, drugs, terrorism, and communicable diseases.

No other country in the world has such broadly defined national interests as the

United States. Our interests are at stake in every corner of the world and every sector of human life. On every continent the U.S. has multiple political, economic, strategic and humanitarian interests. When confronted with the many threats to the national interest—as the United States is confronted each day—we must prioritize those interests or be overwhelmed by them.

Priorities. Not all interests fall into the same categories. Some U.S. interests are vital. Vital means that you are prepared to go to war, if necessary, to defend them. Vital interests include protecting the people and territory of the United States from nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) or conventional military attack. They include preventing any hostile power from dominating Europe, the Middle East, Asia or the high seas—as we did in World War II and the Cold War. Some interests are vital, even if force cannot protect them, such as preventing a catastrophic collapse of the world economy and financial system.

The United States also has several very important interests: to prevent the proliferation of NBC weapons and missiles anywhere; to maintain strong ties with our neighbors in the hemisphere and our allies in Europe and Asia; to help resolve regional conflicts; to advance stability in Africa; to promote democracy and the rule of law; to foster U.S. prosperity through free markets and an open trading system; and to promote respect for human rights.

The United States has other important interests, which we cannot disregard without jeopardizing our long-term security. These include several transnational issues: fighting international drugs, crime and terrorism; reducing disease and global poverty; protecting the environment; and addressing population growth.

Resources. Setting priorities among these competing interests guides resource allocation. We need to determine what resources—both human and material—we are prepared to risk or expend to protect the American national interest. Meeting all of the challenges to U.S. foreign policy requires difficult decisions in allocating scarce resources. We simply cannot do it all.

Judgment. When considering the question of the national interest, there is no substitute for sound judgment and political leadership. Americans often have competing views about which interests should dominate, and what level of resources to commit. Presidential leadership in sorting out these questions is critical.

The President conducts American foreign policy. He has the principal burden of persuading the Congress and the American people about the threat to the national interest, and convincing the public that his chosen course of action will protect those interests at an acceptable cost.

Conclusion. Focusing on the question of the U.S. national interest will not—and cannot—resolve all differences over foreign policy. Reasonable people will disagree about priorities and resources. But asking the right questions will help us arrive at better answers.

TRIBUTE TO ISABELLE GLEN-LAMBERT

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1998

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Isabelle