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 relevence 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 counties, 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 narcotrafficker 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]arcotraffickers 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

State Department concludes that ''Ecuador faces an increasing threat to its internal stability due to spillover effects from Colombia at the same time that deteriorating economic conditions in Ecuador limit Government of Ecuador, GOE, budgetary support for the police.''

The State Department's March 2001 country program fact sheet reports that ''Peru is now the second largest producer of coca leaf and cocaine base. Peruvian traffickers transport the cocaine base to Colombia and Bolivia where it is converted to cocaine. There is increasing evidence of opium poppy cultivation being established under the direction of Colombian traffickers.'' The fact sheet continues ''[f]or the fifth year in a row, Peruvian coca cultivation declined from an estimated 115,300 hectares in 1995 to fewer than an estimated 34,200 hectares in 2000 (a decline of 70 percent since 1995). The continuing [now-suspended] U.S.-Peruvian interdiction program and manual coca eradication were major factors in reducing coca leaf and base production.'' In addition, ''[t]hese U.S. Government supported law enforcement efforts are complemented by an aggressive U.S.-funded effort to establish an alternative development program for coca farmers in key coca growing areas to voluntarily reduce and eliminate coca cultivation. Alternative development activities, such as technical assistance and training on alternative crop production, are provided as long as the community maintains the coca eradication schedule. In Peru, activities include transport and energy infrastructure, basic social services (health, education, potable water, etc.), strengthened civil society (local governments and community organizations), environmental protection, agricultural production and marketing, and drug demand reduction.''

With respect to Peru, I also encourage the Department of State to quickly report to Congress the findings on the tragic shootdown on April 20 of this year and the intended future of the air interdiction program.

I encourage my colleagues, and the public, to be sensitive to the current delicate conditions and future developments in these countries. In addition, while I support the additional United States aid for Ecuador and Peru, as requested in the President's FY–2002 budget, for both law enforcement and many needed social programs, I remain concerned that our current efforts lack coherence or clear-sightedness. I will say again that I fervently want the United States actions to help—and not hurt—Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, on this complicated and critical regional counterdrug issue. The goal is to make a difference—not make things worse or simply rearrange the deck chairs.

PENDING FISCAL YEAR 2002 DEFENSE BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, here we go again. Late last week, senior Administration officials indicated that the Bush Administration plans to submit to Congress, several months late, a budget request for the Department of Defense that increases the already bloated fiscal year 2001 spending level for that department by $18.4 billion.

I find it interesting that the Administration has yet to provide the details of this request to the Congress, to the dismay of both parties, but that the dollar amount increase over last year's $310 billion appropriation is already being widely reported.

This is in addition to the $6.5 billion supplemental appropriations request that the Senate may consider later this week, most of which is for the Department of Defense.

Where will it end, Mr. President?

While I commend Secretary Rumsfeld for undertaking a long-overdue comprehensive review of our military, I also urge him to consider carefully the impact that any proposed defense increases will have on the rest of the federal budget.

We are already feeling the impact left by the $1.35 trillion tax cut that this Administration made its number one priority. That tax cut virtually ensures that there can be no defense increases without making deep cuts in other parts of the budget. And the top priorities of the American people, such as saving Social Security and Medicare and providing a Medicare prescription drug benefit, will be that much harder to accomplish.

But it appears that the Administration will propose an increase in defense spending.

I fear that this pending request, coupled with the massive tax cut that has already been signed into law, will lead us down a slippery slope to budget disaster.

A TRIBUTE TO GOLD STAR MOTHERS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I take this opportunity to call to the attention of our colleagues the national convention of the American Gold Star Mothers which began on Sunday, June 24 and concludes tomorrow, June 27, 2001, in Knoxville, TN.

The Gold Star Mothers is an organization made up of American mothers who lost a son or daughter while in military service to our country in one of the wars. The group was founded shortly after the First World War for those special mothers to comfort one another and to help care for hospitalized veterans confined in government hospitals far from home. It was named after the Gold Star that families hung in their windows in honor of a deceased veteran. Gold Star Mothers now has 200 chapters throughout the United States, and its members continue to perpetuate the ideals for which so many of our sons and daughters died.

Over this past Memorial Day weekend, I participated in the Rolling Thunder rally on the National Mall to honor our Nation's veterans and remember those missing in action. During that time, I personally met some of the Gold Star mothers and was moved by their compassion, their commitment and the sacrifices they and their families have made for our country.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Gold Star Mothers for their many years of dedicated service and congratulating them on the occasion of their national convention.

OUTSTANDING SCHOOLS HONORED FOR SERVICE LEARNING

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I welcome this opportunity to recognize a number of schools that are doing an excellent job of encouraging community service by their students. The Nation has always relied on the dedication and involvement of its citizens to help meet the challenges we face. Today, the Corporation for National Service works with state commissions, nonprofits, schools, and other civic organizations to provide opportunities for Americans of all ages to serve their communities.

Learn and Serve America, a program sponsored by the Corporation for National Service, supports service-learning programs in schools and community organizations that help nearly a million students from kindergarten through college meet community needs, while improving their academic skills and learning the habits of good citizenship. Learn and Serve grants are used to create new programs, replicate existing programs, and provide training and development for staff, faculty, and volunteers.

This year the Corporation for National Service has recognized a number of outstanding schools across the country as National Service-Learning Leader Schools for 2001. The program is an initiative under Learn and Serve America that recognizes schools for their excellence in service-learning. These middle schools and high schools have earned their designation as Leader Schools. They serve as models of excellence for their exemplary integration of service-learning into the curriculum and the life of the school. I am hopeful that the well-deserved recognition they are receiving will encourage and increase service-learning opportunities for students in many other schools across the country.

The 2001 National Service Leader Schools are: Vilonia Middle School, Vilonia, AR; Chico High School, Chico, CA; Evergreen Middle School, Cottonwood, CA; Telluride Middle School/High School, Telluride, CO; Seaford Senior High School, Seaford, DE; Space Coast Middle School, Cocoa, FL; P.K. Yonge Developmental Research School, Gainesville, FL; Douglas Anderson School of the Arts, Jacksonville, FL; Lakeland High School, Lakeland, FL; Dalton High School, Dalton, GA; Sacred Hearts Academy, Honolulu, HI; Moanalua Middle School, Honolulu, HI;