defenseman. But in many ways it was more than goals and assists and legendary defense that won him the tremendous respect 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 home run, 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 another. It was dedicated to the memory of his father. Until then, he wore No. 77 as much as to Colorado and the Cup earlier this month. It belonged to him. His new Colorado team immediately recognized his value as a leader and revealed 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—1,625. However, that 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, Bruin 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 early on May 23. 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 can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be. Imagine how horrible living in a third world country can be.

A great civil war erupted in Rwanda in the year 3,1994. The United Nations was in Rwanda before the war started. The United Nations should have intervened in Rwanda.

The United Nations should have intervened in Rwanda 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.

The United Nations should have learned from their mistakes in Somalia. They had ignored what had happened and tried to help the civil war in Rwanda during 1994. Rwanda’s population is approximately 85% 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). Once 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 (Pruin 38).

The Tutsis terminated 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 (Pruin 57). The Interahamwe militia consisting of radical Hutus, started the genocide killing up to one million Tutsi’s and political moderates, bragging that in twenty minutes they could kill 1,000 Tutsis (Browyn 4). However, militias 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, skin them, burn them, those enemies of democracy” (Browyn 13).

The United Nations was in Rwanda before and during the mass genocide, but did not stop the killings or even stop the genocide (Benton 67). In 1993, the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda, UNAMIR, oversaw the transition from an overrun government to a multiparty state (Benton 74). As the genocide broke out in 1994, the UN began to panic; and on April 21, just days...
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after the genocide started, the UN withdrew all but 100 soldiers. When the UN saw the gradual increase of the genocide they agreed to send 5,000 troops, but those troops were never deployed to the UN disagreed (Freeman 45). UNAMIR finally withdrew without communication in 1996 and the UN almost did nothing (Prunier 145). Jean Paul Biramv, 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 (Bromwyn 12). On December 16, 1999, a press conference about the genocide brought to light new information that the United Nations had accurate knowledge of the plan to, within one or three months, kill the killings occurred (Bromwyn 13). The UN had ample time to stop a large-scale slaughter of almost a million innocent people, and did not use those troops that were available to have prevented the deaths of thousands of Tutsis (Bromwyn 13). Two reasons for the reluctance to do anything in Rwanda was that Rwanda was not of major interest to any major powers, and since the problems in Somalia, the UN did not want to risk being hurt again (Bromwyn 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 come together and create useful policies that help the countries that are trying to keep peace instead of hurting them and sending them deeper into war.

WORKS CITED


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 American Racketeer Exploitation, or ARI, and 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 least 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 U.S. and Europe hidden in containers of legitimate cargo. Precursor chemicals imported by ship into Ecuador are diverted to cocaine-processing laboratories in Ecuador. 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 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 54,300 hectares—nearly 50 percent below 1995’s highest level of 115,300 hectares. The U.S. government’ 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 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.”