

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION
DAY

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues, the observance of the National POW/MIA Recognition Day. To commemorate this day, there will be an interservice flyover of the Pentagon & two of the four pilots hail from my state of North Dakota. Captain Jon Wutzke, and Major Michael Wobbema, will pilot two F-16s from the 199th Fighter Wing of the North Dakota Air National Guard.

Otherwise known as the "The Happy Hooligans", this wing is one of the most proficient and decorated units in the U.S. military. It was the first Air National Guard Unit to fly in a NATO operation in 1986. In 1994 this group entered and won the William Tell Air Competition against fighter squadrons from around the world. Captain "Moose" Wutzke and Major Wobbema, will help focus the attention of our nation on the over 85,000 military personnel who have been taken Prisoner of War or became Missing in Action since the beginning of World War II. I've included their call names because this identifies them as more than just military personnel with a rank, but individuals with personalities.

The flight formation used in this event is the "Missing Man" formation in which the number three position flown by our Major Wobbema draws attention to those who have not returned. Having said that, we must not forget those who cannot experience the things we take for granted every day, our lives, our homes, our families and our country. These pilots are trying to remind us of the risk all our military personnel take so that we may continue our daily lives with safety and without fear.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
NAMING THE "CHALMERS P.
WYLIE VETERANS OUTPATIENT
CLINIC."

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, sadly, on August 14, 1998, former Representative Chalmers Wylie passed away at the age of 77. First elected to the House of Representatives in 1966, Chalmers Wylie served thirteen terms, rising to ranking member of the House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee. Mr. Wylie dedicated his life to serving Ohio and, in particular, the people of the 15th

District. He earned the respect and admiration of everyone with whom he came in contact and, still today, constituents speak of him fondly wherever I go.

While many knew of Chalmers Wylie's wonderful service in the House of Representatives, few people knew of his distinguished service during World War II. Chalmers Wylie was an Army combat veteran who was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds sustained while rescuing fallen comrades in Germany. Mr. Wylie also was awarded the Silver Star and Bronze Star, the Presidential Unit Citation with two oak-leaf clusters, as well as the French Croix de Guerre and Belgian Fourragere.

During his service in Congress, Chalmers Wylie also served as a distinguished member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. In this position, he fought for the veterans of our nation and was instrumental in improving veteran access to medical care in Columbus, Ohio through the establishment of the Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

Today, with the support of the entire Ohio delegation, I am introducing legislation to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic located at 543 Taylor Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, the "Chalmers P. Wylie Veterans Outpatient Clinic." I hope that my colleagues in the House will support the swift passage of this fitting tribute to Chalmers P. Wylie for his years of dedication and service to our nation.

TRIBUTE TO JULIA BALDERAS, LT.
JOSE L. MORALES, DANIEL GAR-
CIA PAYNE, DENNIS J. SANCHEZ
AND DR. ROBERT SEGURA

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Julia Balderas, Lt. Jose L. Morales, Daniel Garcia Payne, Dennis J. Sanchez and Dr. Robert Segura for being selected 1998 Portraits of Success program honorees by KSEE 24 and Companies that Care. In celebration of Hispanic-American Heritage Month, these distinguished individuals were honored for their unique contributions to the betterment of their community.

Julia Balderas is a lifetime educator who has made significant contributions to her profession, her community and family. She is currently employed as a business and computer science instructor at Edison High School where she graduated in 1958. In 1962, Julia Balderas earned a baccalaureate degree in business from California State University Fresno. That same year, she returned to Edison High School and began her career in education, providing instruction in a variety of

business and vocational development courses. During the early 1970's, Ms. Balderas furthered her professional career by completing her Masters Degree in Business at California State University, Fresno. She also worked as a cultural consultant, business instructor and administrator for various educational entities, including Fresno City College, Clovis Adult School and the California State Department of Education. In 1976, Ms. Balderas became an owner and partner of the Hacienda de Los Amiguitos Child Development Center. It became the only private bilingual preschool in the San Joaquin Valley. During the late 1970's and early 1980's, Ms. Balderas served as a lecturer at California State University, Fresno for the School of Business Administrative Sciences. She also lectured for the Chicano Leadership Conference for five years. Julia Balderas has been recognized not only for her outstanding leadership in education, but also for her passionate work on behalf of the poor. She is a founding member of MAPA (The Mexican American Political Association), an active member of El Concilio de Fresno, the League of Mexican American Women and dozens of other civic action groups that have made a real difference in the lives of thousands of people.

Lt. Jose L. Morales began his law enforcement career with the Fresno Police Department as a cadet in 1974 and was sworn in as a police officer in 1977. In 1985, Lt. Morales was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, followed by his promotion to Lieutenant in 1995. Lt. Morales is currently assigned to the Southeast Policing District as its Field Commander. He oversees the evening operations of the unit as well as other city-wide operations. In addition to his patrol assignments, Lt. Morales serves as Administrative Assistant to Chief of Police Ed Winchester. Lt. Morales also participates as an instructor for the Advanced Officer Academy Courses at the Fresno Police Department. On the community front, Lt. Morales is actively committed to working and expanding the Neighborhood Watch Association. Residents say they find him kind and approachable and turn to him often for his expert advice on home and neighborhood safety issues. Lt. Morales also cares about and is involved with young people in our community. He has been very active in getting local merchants and residents to support inner city youth through the Boys and Girls Club. He recently spearheaded an effort to have the Boys and Girls Club repainted, after the facility started showing signs of a badly needed facelift. A source of pride for Lt. Morales was coordinating and instructing at the Hispanic Residents Academy. This organization works to improve the working relationship between the police and the local residents. He and his wife Yolanda are blessed with two children.

Daniel Garcia Payne is a highly decorated and retired Marine Corps Officer. During the

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

latter part of his 23-year career with the military, he managed a half a billion dollar budget and earned numerous commendations for his outstanding service. He holds a degree in missile munitions from John C. Calhoun College in Alabama and a degree in law enforcement from San Jose City College. More recently, Mr. Payne has devoted much of his time and efforts to local organizations that are working to better our community. As a licensed ordained minister, he was very instrumental in the establishment of the Valley Community Church. The Church targets its ministry work toward Hispanics who are not attending church and who need spiritual and civic growth. I have the pleasure of having Mr. Payne serve as a co-chairman on my Congressional Hispanic Advisory Committee. He has served as Vice Chairman of the Republican Central Committee and the California State Republican National Hispanic Assembly. Because of his military background, Mr. Payne also volunteers his time to several local veteran organizations. He is the past commander and currently an officer of the American Legion Post 4. He is also an active member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American G.I. Forum, and the Disabled American Veterans. Mr. Payne is also active with youth. For the past five years he has served as co-coordinator of the popular Toys for Tots Christmas effort, which provides 20,000 gifts to needy children. He also co-founded "Drug Dilemma", a life drama project that is working to discourage high school students from experimenting with drugs. He and his wife Mary Lynn have two daughters.

Dennis J. Sanchez was born in Hanford, California where he attended local schools. After high school he attended College of the Sequoias and later graduated from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo with a degree in agronomy. After college Mr. Sanchez returned to Hanford, and along with his brother Peter, began farming operations in the early 1950's. At the same time, he enlisted into the California National Guard 2nd Battalion 49th Infantry Division, and received an honorable discharge in 1964 as a First Lieutenant. In 1968 he co-founded Sanchez & Sanchez Grain. In 1974 he opened Sanchez Feed & Seed. Today he continues to work on the farming side of the business, while juggling a very busy civic schedule. Throughout his adult life, Mr. Sanchez has volunteered and contributed to several organizations—namely, the League of United Latin American Citizens, the Kings County Farm Bureau, the State Fair Board, the Tulare Kings Hispanic Chamber and the San Joaquin Valley Latino Vote Coalition. In 1994, Dennis Sanchez was elected to the Hanford City Council. As an elected official, he has furthered efforts in the areas of crime and juvenile delinquency prevention, job creation, and attracting new business into the Hanford area. Mr. Sanchez is the father of four children, and the proud grandfather of ten children. It is for these reasons that he was selected as a 1998 Portrait of Success.

Dr. Robert Segura is a professor of education at California State University Fresno, a position he has held since 1980. Dr. Segura earned a baccalaureate and masters degree from New Mexico Highlands University at Las Vegas, New Mexico. He attained a doctoral

degree in curriculum and instruction from Washington State University in Pullman, Washington. In his current position, Dr. Segura provides instruction in the social and cultural foundations of education. Previously, he was responsible for the development, implementation and administration of federal and state projects that service the university and public schools in Fresno. Dr. Segura has also served as an educational presenter, evaluator and consultant to the U.S. Department of Education, California's Department of Education and dozens of universities across the country. He has assisted in such areas as bilingual education, the education of gifted minority students, desegregation policy, migrant programs and a myriad of other issues. Dr. Segura has also published a series of bilingual children's books which are based on the characters of "Chato" and "Sapo." Dr. Segura's delightful and intriguing collection follows Chato and Sapo on many adventures, discoveries and pitfalls that they experience in school. Dr. Robert Segura is also recognized for his involvement in the political arena. I have the pleasure of having Dr. Segura serve as both a community representative for me in Fresno County and as co-chairman on my Congressional Hispanic Advisory Committee. In addition, he is a member of the Hispanic Task Force and has served as President of the Fresno Chapter of the Republican National Hispanic Association. Additionally, he chairs the Human Relations Commission for the City of Fresno.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Julia Balderas, Lt. Jose L. Moralez, Daniel Garcia Payne, Dennis J. Sanchez and Dr. Robert Segura for being recognized as the KSEE 24 and Companies that Care 1998 Hispanic-American Portraits of Success honorees. I applaud the contributions, ideas, and leadership they have exhibited in our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing these fine individuals many more years of success.

IN HONOR OF NAO TAKASUGI

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a native son of my district, a man who decided to become part of the solution when confronted by a reticent City Hall, and who turned that decision into a distinguished career on behalf of his fellow citizens.

Nao Takasugi will retire from the California Assembly this year after three dignified terms. He began his foray into politics in much the same way I began mine: Bureaucratic bungling forced him to take on his local government. He ran for the Oxnard City Council in 1976, won, and then got right to work. During his 10 years as mayor of Ventura County's largest city, Mr. Takasugi was credited with piloting it through its most productive years by creating jobs and encouraging economic growth.

In 1992, Mr. Takasugi decided to take his problem-solving expertise to the state level

and ran successfully for the California Assembly in the 37th District. Bills he introduced that were signed into law include an expanded Taxpayer Bill of Rights, creation of a settlement authority for taxpayers in dispute with the California Franchise Tax Board, adding Hepatitis B to the list of diseases children must be vaccinated against prior to attending school, and creating a three-year pilot project to extend the school year for the Oxnard Union High School District.

Mr. Takasugi was well-prepared to be an effective legislator. He was valedictorian of Oxnard High School and received his bachelor's degree in accounting from Temple University before earning his MBA from Wharton School of Business and Finance. He speaks both Japanese and Spanish. He has been a successful businessman for more than 35 years. He and Judy have been married 46 years and have five grown children.

Once he became involved in government, Mr. Takasugi took it on with the same zeal with which he conducts his private life. He has chaired more than 25 local, statewide, and national boards and commissions, including the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, and the Economic Development Advisory Board. He has become a recognized expert on transportation and government issues.

In short, Mr. Takasugi is a shining example of the power inside each individual to make a difference. He has made that difference on behalf of the people in his community, his county and his state. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in thanking Mr. Takasugi for his many years of selfless service and wish him well in any future endeavors.

WHAT HAPPENED IN
WESTHAMPTON BEACH?

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, seven new inlets between Moriches Inlet and Quogue village line were created when the ocean broke through the dunes. Many dune houses were carried off their foundations, were broken in pieces, and were washed into Moriches Bay, or cast up on the Mainland. This was also the fate of the Moriches and the Potunk Coast Guard Stations. People in those beach houses, those fortunate enough to cling to roofs, or able to swim, were tossed up on the Oneck section of the village, or on the golf course. Of about 179 dunes homes, only a few remained, and those were left in uninhabitable condition. Other areas of the village which were particularly badly hit were Beach Lane, Stevens Lane, Main Street, and Library Avenue.

The West Bay Bathing Beach (Swordfish Club) was destroyed. The Rogers' Beach Club (Rogers Pavilion) was badly damaged. The Quantuck Beach Club was washed away, and its clubhouse was later found one mile directly north on a Quogue lawn.

The south end of the West Bay Bridge (Swordfish Bridge) was torn off, rendering it

useless. The golf course was littered with wreckage from the beach. The Westhampton Yacht Basin was a shambles, with many work and pleasure boats either sunk, or up on the dry land.

Storekeepers and customers were taken by surprise, when a wall of ocean water, pushed by a storm surge, reached a height of six feet on Main Street. The water carried debris from the dunes with it. The first floor classrooms at the Six Corners School were inundated to a depth of nearly five feet, and many windows were blown in. Some two hundred children were in the school building as the storm approached. They were dismissed, and left the school unharmed, just in time.

All waterways and canals rose to unbelievable heights. Waves broke in Beaver Dam Creek, rose over Montauk Highway, and flooded Cook's Pond. Many village residents fled to higher ground, to the airport, or to Riverhead.

The Patio Building quickly became a storm emergency headquarters, and the Westhampton County Club was used as a temporary morgue. Twenty-nine people drowned. Breakdown of electricity, telephone and train service, water shortage and break off of telegraph communication, helped create deep distress in the village.

HARRY FREDERICK CASEY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note the passing of a journalist, a community leader, a father and a friend, Harry Frederick Casey.

Harry was born in Watsonville, California but by his high school years he had moved to King City which became his home. Harry attended University of California Berkeley, graduating in 1950 with a degree in journalism, and served in the United States Navy during World War II.

In 1952, Harry became a co-publisher of "The Rustler," the newspaper started by his grandfather in 1901, and his exceptional career in journalism began. By increments, Harry acquired other newspapers in the area, the Greenfield News, the Soledad Bee, and the Gonzales Tribune. He lent his expertise to professional organizations, serving as president of the California Newspaper Publishers Association in 1976, and as director of the California Press Association from 1986 to 1996 and president in 1993-94. Harry was nominated "Publisher of the Year" by Cal Press in 1981.

Harry was intricately involved in the life of his community. He was a charter member of the King City Junior Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Rotary, Knights of Columbus, Toastmasters, American Legion, the Monterey County and State Cattlemen's Association, and the Monterey County Agriculture and Rural Life Museum. He served in public office on the King City Council. Harry's contributions did not go unrecognized. He was named "Jaycee of the Year", in 1961, and "Man of the Year" by the King City Chamber

of Commerce in 1981. My father, State Senator Fred Farr, acknowledging him as setting the tone for his community, always invited Harry to the annual Buckeye weekends. The guests at these get-togethers included the leadership on the interior and coastal areas of Monterey County. The friendly and festive atmosphere had the combined purposes of conviviality, and of reminding ourselves of how much we value, and must care for, our region.

Harry's remarkable spirit is illustrated by the fact that he penned two novels, "Land of the Eagle" and "Pen and Plow" during his illness with cancer. A trilogy "Centennial Edition" has just been published as well.

Our hearts go out to Harry's family, his wife Peggy; his sons Richard and Bill; his daughters Sharon and Patty; his step-sons Michael and Patrick Barbree; his step-daughters Kelly, Shannon, Laurie, and Kathleen; and his 17 grandchildren.

Harry was a major influence in his community. His voice will be missed, yet his thoughts will remain a part of the cultural history of Monterey County. He was a friend. I miss him too.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, during the week of September 14, 1998, I was absent due to an illness in my family. I received an official leave of absence from the Majority Leader in this regard.

However, had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner on the following legislation:

Monday, September 14, 1998

S. 2206—Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act (Roll Call No. 426): Aye.

H. Con. Res. 304—Expressing the Sense of Congress Regarding the Culpability of Slobodan Milosovic for War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, and Genocide in the Former Yugoslavia (Roll Call No. 427): Aye.

H. Con. Res. 254—Calling on the Government of Cuba to Extradite to the United States Convicted Felon Joanne Chesimard and all other Individual who have Fled the United States to Avoid Prosecution or confinement for Criminal Offenses and who Currently Living Freely in Cuba (Roll Call No. 428): Aye.

H. Con. Res. 185—Sense of the Congress on the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Recommitting the U.S. to the Principles Expressed in the Declaration (Roll Call No. 429): Aye.

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

H.R. 4101 (Roll Call No. 430)—making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

On ordering the previous question: Aye.

H.R. 4103—Department of Defense Appropriations:

On motion to instruct conferees (Roll Call No. 431): Aye.

On motion to close portions of the conference (Roll Call No. 432): Aye.

H.R. 4328—making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999 and for other purposes:

On motion to instruct conferees (Roll Call No. 433): Aye.

H.R. 4194—making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporation, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

On motion to instruct conferences (Roll Call No. 434): Aye.

H.J. Res. 117—expressing the sense of Congress that marijuana is a dangerous and addictive drug and should not be legalized for medicinal use (Roll Call No. 435): Aye.

S. 2073—to authorize appropriations for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (Roll Call No. 436): Aye.

H.R. 4382—to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program for mammography quality standards (Roll Call No. 437): Aye.

Wednesday, September 16, 1998

H.R. 4300—to support enhanced drug interdiction efforts in the major transit countries and support a comprehensive supply eradication and crop substitution program in source countries:

On agreeing to the McCollum amendment (Roll Call No. 438): Aye.

On agreeing to the Reyes amendment as modified (Roll Call No. 439): Nay.

On agreeing to the Traficant amendment (Roll Call No. 440): Aye.

On agreeing to the Waters amendment (Roll Call No. 441): Nay.

Final Passage (Roll Call No. 442): Aye.

H.R. 4550—to provide for programs to facilitate a significant reduction in the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse through reducing the demand illegal drugs and the inappropriate use of illegal drugs:

On agreeing to the Taylor amendment (Roll Call No. 443): Nay.

Final Passage (Roll Call No. 444): Aye.

Thursday, September 17, 1998

H.J. Res. 128 (Roll Call No. 445)—making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1999 (Roll Call No. 445): Aye.

H.R. 4569—making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 542 (Roll Call No. 446)—providing for consideration of H.R. 4569 making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purpose: Aye.

On agreeing to the Porter Amendment (Roll Call No. 447): Aye.

On agreeing to the Kennedy Amendment (Roll Call No. 448): Nay.

On passage (Roll Call No. 449): Aye.

Friday, September 18, 1998

H.R. 3248—Dollars to the Classroom Act:

On agreeing to the Mink amendment: (Roll Call 450): Nay.

On agreeing to the Martinez amendment (Roll Call 451): Nay.

On passage: (Roll No. 452): Aye.

TRIBUTE TO THE ST. GEORGE
GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH IN
FRESNO IN CELEBRATION OF ITS
75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate St. George Greek Orthodox Church for its 75 year anniversary in Fresno. St. George Church and its parish have established a strong foundation of moral guidance and deep religious Christian faith within Fresno's community.

St. George Greek Orthodox Church of Fresno was established in 1924 by several Greeks who emigrated to the San Joaquin Valley and settled in the Fresno area during the late 1800's. The early settlers established farms and started family businesses. The Greek community of Fresno was formed by the growing families of these early settlers. Many men from the Greek community served and fought in World War II.

St. George Church was established for the mutual benefit of the Greek community to preserve their religion, culture and language. The Church formed the first philanthropic society of women to assist the needy and to serve the community of Fresno. In 1955, St. George built a new church on a five-acre site and added a social hall shortly thereafter. St. George continued its expansion and built a school building for religious and cultural education and an audio-visual studio to support these educational activities.

St. George Church has initiated educational programs to reach out to the children, youth, and seniors in the Fresno area. St. George also reaches out to the growing multicultural, non-Greek Eastern Orthodox following including other Americans, Russians, Armenians, Lebanese, Serbians, Eritreans, Bulgarians, and Asians.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. George Greek Orthodox Church of Fresno for its 75 year anniversary. St. George Church and its parish have established a strong foundation of moral guidance and Christian faith in its service to the community of Fresno. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing St. George Greek Orthodox Church many more years of success.

A TRIBUTE TO PAT & ANN
CIMMARUSTI

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor two people whose lifetimes of service to others serves as a model to which others should strive.

Pat and Ann Cimmarusti will be honored tonight by UNICO National, Los Angeles Chapter. UNICO stands for Unity, Neighborliness, Integrity, Charity and Opportunity to serve. This husband and wife team have embodied

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

that spirit over the years and are profoundly deserving of the honor.

Ann and Pat have been married for 56 years. They have raised three children, Loretta, Larry, and Ralph, who have brought into the family son-in-law Richard, and daughters-in-law Amalia and Hallie. Those unions have in turn blessed Ann and Pat with seven grandchildren and one great-granddaughter. Pat and Ann stand for family and unity and have been blessed by success and love by adhering to the UNICO motto of "Service above Self."

That service has extended far beyond their immediate family. Through UNICO, a national organization since 1947, Ann and Pat have given to a variety of organizations, such as hospitals, churches, families, and much, much more. UNICO provides a variety of scholarships and awards. Members actively participate in the Easter Seal project and raise funds for victims of national and international disasters. In 1987, UNICO founded Hope University, UNICO National College for the gifted and mentally retarded.

Pat and Ann Cimmarusti are in no small part responsible for the organization's continued success.

I know my colleagues will join me in extending our congratulations to this remarkable couple as they are honored for a lifetime of selfless service to others.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON
H.R. 4101, AGRICULTURE, RURAL
DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of American farmers. It is undeniable that there is an emergency facing the farming communities across the country. Natural disasters, global oversupply, diminished overseas demand, and low prices have combined to create this emergency.

I am a strong supporter of maintaining a balanced budget, but emergency designation for this additional spending is fully justified. It is a true emergency when our agriculture base is in danger of collapsing. This funding is an investment in our future prosperity and it is essential that it be delivered quickly.

This funding will not be a permanent solution, nor perhaps will it be nearly enough to adequately address the growing crisis. We must do much more to provide farmers and farming communities a safety net that works. Now, however, we have the opportunity to take immediate steps to address an immediate emergency.

I urge my colleagues to support this instruction and to support America's farmers.

September 18, 1998

WESTERN HEMISPHERE DRUG
ELIMINATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4300) to support enhanced drug interdiction efforts in the major transit countries and support a comprehensive supply eradication and crop substitution program in source countries:

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I would like to state my concern with H.R. 4300, the so called Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act.

I want to talk about a problem that already exists and which will only be exacerbated by Title III of this legislation. Title III authorizes \$65 million to the U.S. Agency for International Development to create and develop programs to urge farmers to stop growing crops that may be used to create illegal drugs and replace them with other crops.

Since enactment in 1991, the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) has provided duty-free access to the U.S. market for flower exporters in four Latin American countries: Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. For seven years it has allowed flower growers in these four countries to avoid tariffs normally imposed on their product. These tariffs range from 3.6 percent to 7.4 percent.

The purpose of this preferential treatment was intended to encourage Andean countries to develop legal alternatives to drug crop cultivation and production, the same intention of Title III that we are considering now. This policy has failed in Colombia. Coca eradication efforts to date in Colombia have been less than anticipated.

For the third consecutive year Colombia has failed in its efforts to be fully certified, or reduce the production of illegal drugs. In order to maintain an open dialogue, the Administration recently made the determination to put forward a national-interest waiver with respect to Colombia.

Cultivation of coca, the raw material used to make cocaine, has dropped significantly in all of the Andean countries except Colombia. The Colombian coca crop expanded more than 30 percent from 1996 to 1997, from almost 51,000 hectares to over 67,000 hectares. Alternative crops developed in Colombia include cut flowers such as roses and carnations and then exported to the United States. Colombia now has the distinction of producing 80 percent of the world's cocaine and over 70 percent of the cut-flower imports into the United States.

The latter has resulted in a steady weakening of the American flower industry. Since the enactment of ATPA, the number of American chrysanthemum growers has fallen by 25 percent, the number of carnation growers has fallen as by much as one-third and the remaining major commercial types have fallen in the double-figure range as well. California flower growers go out of business at a rate of 10 percent per year.

California grows 22.1 percent of the Nation's cut flowers. In 1997 alone, flowers and foliage sales brought \$729 million to the states economy. Although California is ranked number one in flower production, 77.9 percent of the industry is scattered throughout the United States, in my colleagues districts. In 1997 in California, more than 270 million rose blooms were sold for nearly \$69 million. In my district in Monterey county alone, 75 million rose blooms were sold for more than \$18 million.

We must oppose the continuation or expansion of a policy that has proved ineffective and is, in fact, detrimental to our own citizens and businesses.

Also of serious concern is the lack of reference to human rights protection in this bill. The countries who will "benefit" from this bill have some of the worse human rights abuse records in the hemisphere.

Since 1988, an average of ten people per day have died as a result of the political conflict in Colombia. In Bolivia in the first few months of 1997 at least six individuals were killed in confrontations with antinarcotics police, including a 3-month-old baby, a six-year old child and a 53-year-old woman.

There is no assurance that funds, equipment, or training intended for drug eradication will not be used against innocent citizens or for the benefit of the recipients. One Colombian General, when asked if counter-narcotics aid might be used against guerrillas struggling for political recognition, whether or not they are involved in drugs said, "It's the same organization, and everyone in it is responsible." To avoid corrupt law-enforcement officials in Mexico, elite units were formed, trained, and given helicopters by the U.S. Now, two years later, some 80 members of these elite units have been under investigation on allegations that some took hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes to transport drugs to the U.S.

Concerned Members have been fighting to stop the School of the Americas from training the next generation of human rights abusers, but this bill wants to create not one but THREE new academies to train individuals in so called "drug-prevention efforts." These are nothing but human rights abuse academies.

I have seen no convincing reason to believe that a new infusion of \$2.3 billion for counter narcotics programs in Latin America will prove more successful, and less damaging, than the billions of dollars that have been spent on similar programs over the past fifteen years.

Funds for international narcotics control efforts have increased 150 percent in the last ten years. Coca cultivation is 11.7 percent higher and opium production has doubled in the past 10 years. Colombia, the largest recipient of U.S. counter-drug assistance, has received nearly one billion dollars to date. Yet over the last decade, total drug production in Colombia has risen an estimated 260 percent.

In short: drugs are a serious problem—but Congress and the Administration must pursue a more careful and intelligent policy toward Colombia—both to fight drugs, and protect the human rights and safety of the Colombian people.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WHAT HAPPENED IN QUOGUE?

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, the storm wave broke through the dunes at several places in Quogue; at the western end; at what is now the Surf Club; and at the east end, east of the Quogue Beach Club.

As the ocean came over at the Westhampton Beach-Quogue line, it took with it the Quantuck Beach Club, five of six houses east of the club, and severely damaged the Kennedy houses. The inlet thus created was called the "Quantuck Inlet," and said to have been 400 feet wide and 20 feet deep at its deepest point. Ocean waves poured through this inlet into Quantuck Bay and the Quogue Canal, washing north nearly a mile. The flood waters tore out the Causeway between Quogue and Quogue Wildlife Refuge. As the water surged up Assop's Neck Lane, the Church of the Atonement rose up off its foundation and headed toward Quogue Street, but was held fast by a row of small trees.

The effects of the surge were felt in the southwestern part of Quogue, as flood water reached a depth of about a foot at Quogue Street and Jessup Avenue, and higher in the more westerly portion. This water subsided rather quickly, after the surge was over.

As the ocean came over at the Surf Club, the club was damaged. The Beach Lane Bridge was destroyed by a combination of flood waters and large pieces of debris, and the entire area on both sides of the canal and up Beach Lane was badly hit. Ogdens Pond overflowed, ruining the second nine holes of the Field Club golf course. The lower part of the Shinnecock Yacht Club collapsed, leaving the second story loft on the ground.

Up in the village, high wind and driving rain took down trees, utility poles and power lines. The Quogue School was used as a temporary emergency shelter for some storm victims. Quogue residents lucky enough to be on high ground, opened their homes to others.

The storm spared the dunes between the two bridges, Beach Lane Bridge and Ocean Avenue Bridge. The latter structure was not destroyed, but badly damaged. Two Quogue young men in their early twenties, Charles Lucas and Tommy Fay, were drowned while attempting some rescue work.

The far easterly end of the Dune Road suffered severe damage, with the Quogue Beach Club half washed away, and several houses east of it completely wrecked.

TRIBUTE TO MR. TOM GOODMAN THRASHER OF HUNTSVILLE, AL

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a tribute to Mr. Tom Goodman Thrasher of Huntsville, Alabama, for his devotion to the advancement

of our community and the well-being of our citizens.

Mr. Thrasher is the co-recipient of this year's James Record Humanitarian Award presented by the Arthritis Foundation. In his work for economic, social, and cultural development, Mr. Thrasher has indeed embodied the virtues of a humanitarian.

Born and raised in Alabama, Mr. Thrasher served our nation in the Army during the Second World War. After he returned stateside and received his discharge as a Lieutenant Colonel, he opened Thrasher Oil Company in Huntsville under a Shell Company franchise. He has been engaged in the business since its formation, with the exception of his call to active duty at Redstone Arsenal during the Korean War.

Mr. Thrasher's community involvement spans an amazing range of civic organizations and important causes. He has served as president of the Huntsville City School Board, chairman of the Industrial Development Board of Huntsville, and director of the Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce, just to name a few. He is the recipient of the highest honor that the Army can give a civilian—the Distinguished Citizen Service Medal. He has also received an honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Alabama in Huntsville, as well as Huntsville's Outstanding Citizen of the Year Award.

Mr. Thrasher's outstanding contributions to the military are not limited to his service on active duty. As an original member and vice chairman of the Army Community Relations Committee, he has played a critical role in making Huntsville's defense community the pride of our state and our nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I pay tribute to Mr. Thrasher on the occasion of his receiving the Arthritis Foundation's Humanitarian Award, and I thank him for the leadership and vision that has helped make us the prosperous region we are today.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF STEVE MAGARIAN

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Fresno County Sheriff Steven Magarian. Sheriff Magarian has been an inspirational role model to the law enforcement here in the 19th Congressional District.

As Chief Executive Officer for the County of Fresno Sheriff's Department, Sheriff Magarian leads, directs and manages a highly sophisticated, diversified and complex organization. Operating throughout a 6,000-square mile area, he holds responsibility for meeting the needs of residents throughout Fresno County, with an annual Department budget in excess of \$60 million and personnel of approximately 1,000.

In his vital role, Sheriff Magarian has earned the public's trust, confidence, and support. Through his hard work, he established the department's primary mission. It is a mission that upholds fairness, justice and responsiveness

to public needs and feelings while enforcing the law and protecting life and property.

Sheriff Magarian's leadership has guided the efforts and demeanor of the Department to conform with the high standards expected by the public. In administering the Patrol, Detective, Jail and Administrative divisions, his underlying commitment is to maintain the integrity of the constitutional rights as established by the framers of our Constitution.

Sheriff Magarian graduated from California State University, Fresno in 1972. In 1974 he received his Masters Degree in Criminology with distinction.

Sheriff Magarian has worked hard in the law enforcement arena. He created and implemented a county-wide narcotic suppression program through acquisition of a \$500,000 state grant. This grant has been increased to \$900,000 and approved for its eighth consecutive year. He also developed a highly successful Tactical Unit within the Patrol Division which targeted property crimes and arrested dozens of criminals. At a cost of only \$35,000, this Unit successfully recovered several hundred thousand dollars in stolen property and returned property to its legal owners. As noted above these are just some of the contributions Mr. Magarian has accomplished.

Sheriff Magarian's 30-year career with Fresno County Sheriff's Department has been marked by significant law enforcement and management experience.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Sheriff Magarian. I am honored to have Sheriff Magarian as a law enforcement official in the 19th Congressional District. I congratulate him on his lifetime of accomplishments and ask my colleague to join me in wishing him every success on his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF JOSEPH RICHARD
ZOELLIN

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph Richard Zoellin, a business owner in Carmel, California, who was a model of small town merchants who have done, and continue to do, so much to make our country a better place to live.

Mr. Zoellin was a lifelong resident of the district I represent. After many years working for one of our local banks, he bought the Carmel Drive-in Market in 1949 and operated it for 32 years after that. Mr. Zoellin was not only a merchant, but he knew his customers personally, and strived to provide the sort of personal service which helps a local community's business district to thrive. I remember going to the market as a child, taking bottles to redeem, and taking advantage of the Zoellin's good nature.

Richard Zoellin was friendly to his customers, helpful, caring of his community and family, and, overall, a tremendous asset to Carmel. Every town needs people like him. Because of Mr. Zoellin, his community is a better place—this is not only an achievement

of which anyone can be proud, but also one of the most worthwhile achievements of a person's lifetime.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO COMPENSATE FOR OIL AND
GAS DRAINAGE IN THE WEST
DELTA FIELD

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join a number of my colleagues in introducing legislation that will right a wrong suffered by the State of Louisiana over a decade ago.

I believe that all of my colleagues know that most of the Federal Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas development occurs off the coast of Louisiana and, indeed, off the coast of my Congressional district. Large portions of the Gulf of Mexico are among the very few areas of the OCS where offshore drilling is not prohibited by the Administration's recently announced leasing moratorium. To put the contributions of the State of Louisiana in perspective, in FY97 \$3.2 billion of the slightly over \$4 billion of OCS revenue received by the Federal government was generated off the coast of Louisiana. Louisiana has been making this type of contribution to the Federal government's effort to develop its oil and gas resources every year beginning in the early 1950's.

Throughout the entire history of Federal oil and gas development off the coast of Louisiana, the state and the Department of the Interior have cooperated on the development of oil and gas resources that might underlie both the state and Federal offshore waters. Obviously, the interest of our state and our delegation is that the revenues generated by the development of oil and gas resources owned by the people of Louisiana be returned to the treasury of the state of Louisiana. Where oil and gas resources occur in underground formations that underlie both state and Federal waters, the state and the Federal government have developed these areas through cooperative agreements that ensure that neither sovereign develops the resources of the other.

Unfortunately, this spirit of cooperation broke down in the mid-1980's in the development of a natural gas field along the seaward boundary of Louisiana called the West Delta Field. For the first and only time in the history of Federal OCS development off the coast of Louisiana, the Department of the Interior refused to cooperate with Louisiana in protecting Louisiana's resources from being developed by Federal lessees. As a result, Federal lessees drained over \$18 million of Louisiana's natural gas, the revenues from which went to the Federal treasury rather than the State of Louisiana's treasury. In 1989, an Independent Fact Finder appointed by the Secretary of the Interior at the direction of Congress confirmed these facts. Since 6004(c) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 authorized an appropriation to repay the State of Louisiana and its lessees for the \$18 million of gas developed improv-

erly by the Federal lessees, plus interest. Today, the total authorized payment to the State and its lessees, with interest, is approximately \$32 million.

The State of Louisiana and its lessees have never received this money. Therefore, this legislation authorizes an alternative means of compensating the State and its lessees. Under this legislation, the state lessee in the West Delta Field would be authorized to withhold its Federal royalty payments on other OCS production in the Gulf of Mexico, using these funds to pay the State of Louisiana and itself until the authorization in Section 6004(c) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 is satisfied. At that point, the lessee would resume its royalty payments to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to close this unhappy chapter in the relationship between the State and the Federal government on Federal OCS oil and gas development. Louisiana has been a good host to the Federal government with respect to OCS development. Louisiana expects the Federal government to honor the authorization enacted in 1990. I encourage my colleagues to support this long-overdue legislation and ensure its enactment this year.

REMEMBERING LONG ISLANDERS
WHO DIED IN THE HURRICANE
OF 1938

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the House of Representatives to mark a very somber and tragic event in Long Island's history. It was 60 years ago this Monday, September 21st that a powerful hurricane struck the Island's South Shore with devastating force, leaving behind a horrific wake of death and ruin. Few hurricanes have ever struck this Nation's shores with such fury; when it was over, approximately 100 Long Islanders—and more than 600 people across the Northeast—were left dead, \$400 million in property damage had been wrought and the shoreline of Long Island was altered forever.

The 1938 hurricane hit with a surprising power and few areas were struck as hard as my hometown of Westhampton Beach and nearby Quogue. Without the lifesaving forewarning of modern weather forecasting, the residents of these two Southampton communities were caught unaware. Thirty-one of them paid for it with their lives.

The hurricane's early edges pelted the Island as seemingly nothing more than a late summer rainstorm. Traveling in excess of 60 miles-per-hour, the full force of this tempest soon overcame those who were lulled into thinking the clouds would quickly pass. Packing winds gusting up to 180 miles-per-hour, the hurricane broadsided the South Shore. Roofs were torn off homes and scattered like leaves, and the storm surge pushed a wall of ocean water six feet high down Westhampton Beach's Main Street.

Local residents struggled to make it to higher ground, some traveling several miles inland

to Riverhead to wait out the storm. Two hundred children huddled in the Six Corner School in Westhampton Beach and about 100 Quogue residents sought shelter in their three-year-old schoolhouse for safety.

When the storm passed and people emerged, the aftermath was nearly as chaotic as the storm itself. No more than a handful of homes near the shore were left standing, bridges were torn from their footings and massive inlets were carved from the barrier islands that guard Long Island from the Atlantic. Many lives across the East End were lost in the storm and the Westhampton Country Club was converted into a makeshift morgue. It would be years before Westhampton Beach and Quogue would fully recover.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to pause a moment and remember those who lost their lives in the hurricane of 1938 as my Long Island neighbors mark this tragic anniversary.

I ask unanimous consent that I may include as part of the official RECORD these first-hand accounts of the 1938 hurricane as compiled by the Westhampton Beach and Quogue Historical Societies.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WILLIAM LANIER
HALSEY, JR. OF HUNTSVILLE, AL

HON. ROBERT E. "BUD" CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a tribute to Mr. William L. Halsey III of Huntsville, AL, for his longtime contributions to our community and the betterment of society.

In honor of Mr. Halsey's extraordinary efforts on behalf of Huntsville, Madison County, and the State of Alabama, the Arthritis Foundation has chosen him to be the co-recipient of this year's James Record Humanitarian Award.

It is a fitting tribute to one who has provided so much time, so much labor, and so much inspiration for the success of our region.

Mr. Halsey represents the third generation of the Halsey family to run W.L. Halsey Grocery Company, Inc., where he serves as chairman of the 119-year-old company today. He served our country during World War II, then he returned to his native Huntsville. To our community's great benefit, he devoted his considerable talent to the development of business, military, and non-profit interests of our area.

He has served on a long and distinguished list of civic and business organizations, including service as past president of the Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce, past president of the Huntsville Rotary Club, and past president of the Huntsville-Madison County Industrial Development Association.

He has received many awards and honors for his work, including an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Alabama and the Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, speaking as a native Huntsvillian and a military veteran, I offer special thanks to Mr. Halsey for his service as

chairman of the Huntsville Army Advisory Committee in building Redstone Arsenal into the world-class institution it is today.

As the congressman from Alabama's Fifth Congressional District, it is an honor for me to have this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Halsey for being chosen for this year's Humanitarian Award and commend him for his lifetime of dedication to our community-at-large.

INTRODUCTION OF COALBED
METHANE LEGISLATION

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill which is of vital importance to my State of Wyoming as well as a number of other Western states, including Colorado, North Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah.

As some of my colleagues may be aware, on July 20 of this year, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit reversed a lower court ruling that had affirmed the rights of landowners in the production of coal bed methane (CBM). The Appeals Court decision in the case of Southern Ute Tribe v. Amoco Production Company asserts that CBM is part of the local rather than a separate natural resource.

The ruling contradicts two previous U.S. Interior Department Solicitor General opinions that provided the legal basis for large-scale investment in CBM development and production in Wyoming and the other states mentioned previously.

Based on these opinions, numerous private citizens and corporations entered into lease and royalty agreements to develop CBM. Now thousands of small landowners face the risk of losing their royalties, which could lead to mortgage defaults and losses of retirement savings. Additionally, CBM producers face risks to their long-term investments. Delays in drilling caused by this ruling will also impact state and local economies and tax revenues and deter the production of a domestic clean burning fuel—coal bed methane.

In order to protect the rights of landowners and lessees, I am today introducing a bill which will ensure the validity of existing lease and royalty contracts. This legislation simply states that all contracts entered into prior to the date of enactment of the bill are legal and valid. The legislation would do nothing with regard to any future contracts nor would it negate the rights of any recognized Indian Tribe.

My colleagues in the Senate, Messrs. THOMAS and ENZI, are introducing an identical measure in that body. I also intend to add this language to the Omnibus Parks bill which the House may consider in the very near future.

I commend this legislation to everyone in this chamber and encourage their support of it.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR KENNETH
NORRIS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a leader in environmental protection, an author and scientist of the first order, and a teacher who has left a lasting legacy. Professor Kenneth Norris died August 16, 1998.

Ken Norris received his bachelor's and master's degrees in zoology from University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). While studying for his doctorate, Ken was hired as founding curator at Marineland of the Pacific. It was there that Ken made discoveries that formed the basis for his pioneering studies of marine mammals, and the echolocation by which dolphins navigate, communicate, and investigate their watery world.

In 1959 Ken received his doctorate from Scripps Institute of Oceanography, his doctoral dissertation winning an award from the Ecological Society of America. Ken returned to UCLA to teach herpetology and to research desert reptiles. However, Ken was lured back to the ocean when offered the position of founding scientific director for the Oceanic Institute, in which he served from 1968 to 1971. As a scientific advisor to the United States Marine Mammal Commission, Ken helped to write the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. It was in that year that he came to University of California, Santa Cruz to serve as director of the Center for Coastal Marine Studies. While in that position, Ken worked with others to develop the UC-Santa Cruz Joseph M. Long Marine Laboratory. Also in 1972, Ken created the UC Natural Reserve System which protects 120,000 acres of natural habitat throughout California. From 1977 to 1979, Ken chaired the environmental studies department at UC-Santa Cruz, teaching his popular and rigorous "Field Quarter" class which covered that natural history of California from the deserts to the forests, communicating his keen interest in ecological systems, and in rigorous scientific inquiry. Ken founded the Environmental Field Program which continues to support undergraduate research. He was a popular professor, whose ability to inspire respect for the environment spread well beyond his classroom through the host of his former students who carry his work forward. Ken retired in 1990.

Ken attained international recognition for the many ways he engendered support for the environment, especially his leadership in the world wide campaign to reduce the number of dolphins caught in the nets of fishermen. In 1992, he received the John Burroughs Medal for his book "Dolphin Days: The Life and Times of the Spinner Dolphin." He was named "Man of the Year" by the American Cetacean Society in 1996, and was a recipient of the Academy of Sciences Fellows Medal in 1977.

Our hearts go out to his family, his wife, Phyllis; three daughters Susie, Nancy and Barbara; his son Richard; his brother Robert; and his six grandchildren.

Ken Norris has gone far beyond leaving the world a better place, he has taught each of us

a lesson about our ongoing responsibilities to the planet.

RIA DEL BENE

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

I opened Ria's Beauty Shop on Friday the thirteenth of May, 1938. We had the hurricane on Wednesday the twenty-first of September 1938. My friends said, "You had to open your shop so we could have a hurricane!" Fifty years later I still operate the shop, and the Hurricane of 1938 only proved the strength of the people of this area.

I remember that day so very well, when we all joked about the winds and the bad weather, and the excitement mounted because this was a new experience. Our immediate family—Grandma, Mom, Dad, my brother and I were already living on Sunset Avenue. I ran down the Main Street to look over the area behind the Weixlebaum Building, and I saw the water being drained out of the Moniebogue Canal. I thought it was so strange! Not being knowledgeable on tidal waves, I didn't realize that the water gets sucked out, then comes back in a tidal wave. The water started coming up over the meadows south of Main Street, so I ran across the street to Grimshaw building (where Norma Reynolds is now). I ran to the top step so I could see better.

I soon realized that things could be very dangerous, as Main Street was getting flooded. I ran home and watched the water flow past the back of our property like a river. That was the old "Toot" White property, where Ici Aussi, La Shack, Alfonso, and Westhampton Custom Floors and Rug shops are now. We watched on the corner of our property, as the wind picked up a large wild cherry tree, at least one hundred years old, pulled it up, roots and all, and then laid it on the ground like a huge bouquet. Only when the call went out for volunteers to rescue people, did we face the reality that this was a tragedy, not an adventure.

My brother, Dannie, was among the many young men who went, and unfortunately, it was not just rescue, it was recovering bodies. The Westhampton Country Club was a temporary morgue, and the bodies were brought in there. So many people that we knew and loved had lost their lives to stay with their homes, rather than to leave in time.

My brother and I were born in the old Platt Building (where the Hampton Chronicle was later housed, operated by John King for many years, now part of it is Magic's Pub). In 1922, we moved to the old Ben Owen house (no longer standing), next to Mike Parlato's Garage (now Marakesh). The part of Main Street is the lowest, and the flood water was six or seven feet high in all those buildings. We were fortunate to have moved to Sunset Avenue in 1932.

That night of the hurricane, many of the storekeepers on the south side of Main Street, the Weixlebaums, the Ambrosinos, and Gelston Walter, brought their important papers and cash boxes to our house, because we were the first household not hit by flooding. Many people from Main Street came up to stay at our house. I don't know how Mom managed it, but she could always get more food together, no matter how many people appeared.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

It took awhile for us to realize the enormity of the storm and its devastation. Through it all, my grandmother kept saying the rosary, beseeching God's help. He must have been listening, because it's amazing how fast everybody set about cleaning up and repairing, getting back to the normal routine of opening their shops, and doing "business as usual." The greatest thing about the disaster was the helping hand that each person gave the other. The saddest thing was the loss of life.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONNECTICUT AIR NATIONAL GUARD

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th Anniversary of the Connecticut Air National Guard, the "Flying Yankees."

Founded on November 1, 1923, the Flying Yankees are the third oldest flying unit in the Air National Guard and have played important roles in many of America's military operations.

During World War II, the unit served as part of the fabled "Flying Tigers" in the China/Burma/India theater of operations. The Flying Yankees also saw action in the Korean War as part of the Air Defense Command. From 1956 to 1971, the wing maintained 24 hour alert status. More recently, their overseas duties have included deployment to Italy and Bosnia to support NATO and United Nations forces in Operations Deny Flight and Decisive Endavor.

Presently designated as the 103rd Fighter Wing, the unit is stationed at Bradley Air National Guard Base in East Granby, Connecticut. Its primary mission today remains what it was 75 years ago: to provide conventional air-to-ground operations in support of U.S. and Allied ground forces. In addition to its military objectives, the wing also protects the state by preserving peace and public safety and assisting in disaster relief and search and rescue missions. It has also been an active participant in community activities which include sponsoring youth leadership and drug awareness programs.

We in Connecticut are very proud of the Flying Yankees. So is the United States Air Force, which has recognized the unit's preparation and superb accomplishments by designating it as an Outstanding Air Force Unit.

At home or overseas, the Flying Yankees of the Air National Guard have protected democracy, fought for freedom, guaranteed safety, and saved lives. So today, I urge my colleagues to join me not only celebrating the foundation of the "Flying Yankees," but also honoring all those who have served their country and continue to serve in the 103rd Fighter Wing.

September 18, 1998

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, last night on recorded vote No. 448, I unavoidably missed the vote on the Kennedy Amendment to H.R. 4569 because my beeper did not go off. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye," consistent with my cosponsorship of H.R. 611, a bill to close the School of the Americas which has graduated many of Latin America's most notorious dictators and human rights violators.

A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the formation of an historical partnership between local government and a non-profit organization resulting in great overall benefits to the community.

On Tuesday, June 30, 1998, I attended a ceremony at which a California municipality, Sand City, and a sheltered workshop for developmentally disabled adults, Gateway Industries, finalized an agreement which will accomplish goals central to each of the organizations. I am pleased to have been a part of crafting this accord. In it, Sand City has given the clientele of Gateway Industries an opportunity to demonstrate their individual strengths and abilities in the mainstream workforce. Gateway Industries will provide the support needed for each of its clients who takes a job in Sand City.

Sand City will employ three individuals with developmental disabilities to help maintain its appearance. Tasks will include litter pickup, graffiti abatement, and general landscaping. The work program will be managed through the Sand City Public Works Department and Sand City Police Department. Gateway will be responsible for pre-employment screening, on-the-job training, and the facilitation of the relationship between employer and new employee.

Not only are Sand City and Gateway Industries stronger for this, but the community benefits as well. It is a win-win-win situation! The program will create a better understanding of the needs of persons with developmental disabilities by city agencies, and by the members of the community at large. The City will improve in overall appearance and the employed Gateway clients will gain job experience, self-work and independence. I commend Sand City Mayor Dave Pendergrass, and Ken Caldwell of Gateway Industries for the vision it took to develop this forward-looking arrangement. I would urge other entities to take note and to follow their excellent lead.

A VILLAGE KID IN THE 1938
HURRICANE

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following:

My recollections of the 1938 Hurricane begin as I attend George Hunt's afternoon chemistry class on the second story of the old Six Corner's School, Westhampton beach. Wilson Eckart and I were at our desks next to the windows on the southeast side of the building. The wind and rain had started and the windows appeared to bend in their frames as the wind increased. The outside brick wall of the addition housing the English class began to sway and we all decided it was quite a blow!

Mr. Hutt soon moved us to desks in the center of the room, where we watched the tin roof of the Mechanic's Hall on Mill Road sail across the playground. Elizabeth Parlato Cross was teaching fourth grade in that building at the time.

The roof was soon followed by a group of cherry trees, which appeared to be almost all those north of Main Street. One cherry tree left the others and sailed across the road west of the school, directly through Perry Pike's car parked at Slattery's Garage. Perry announced, "Class dismissed!" He was conducting French classes on the west side of the building.

Edgar J. Brong, the supervising principal, soon evacuated all classes to the gymnasium on the lower level. As the science class filed past the English room, the brick structure began to crumble. The door frame was about to give way, but Wilson Eckart held it fast as Lillian Roos, the English teacher got out, being the last to leave. There was no panic. All of us had seen many a September "line storm," and many of us had gone with our parents to sandbag the dunes when the ocean had broken through.

The students were warned to stay in the gym until all parents could be contacted, or other transportation provided. The danger of fallen wires was stressed. Some students heeded the warnings, others did not. However, everybody apparently arrived safely wherever they were headed. I rode home with Nonie Van Cott (Allen) and her father, Cliff Van Cott, of the Southampton Town Police.

My home was located on Library Avenue, South of Main Street, where the Grimshaw and Palmer Hardware building now stands. The Library was next door, and south of that was the Union Chapel.

My grandmother, Bess Clark, had hot rosettes and beach plum jelly waiting for me. As Gram, my mother and I sat at the kitchen table, the wind and rain increased. Salt and seaweed plastered the windows on all sides of the house, and the windows began to leak. It was said that those windows never leaked in one hundred years!

Gram and I mopped and mother worried about the weather vane on the chapel steeple, since the storm was so bad that she couldn't see it. (In our house we noted the wind direction every day, this was important to us.)

Just then, the solid old front door blew open. It took three of us to close it and turn the key in the old brass lock. Again it blew open. Gram searched for some tools, and eventually we managed to nail the door shut. We then knew for certain that the wind was definitely southeast.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Suddenly the rain stopped. The sun came out. Gram put the coffee pot on, but my mother had to investigate the weather vane. I reluctantly followed her to the chapel next door. The steeple had blown off and buried the weather vane in the soft ground. We later learned that this was the eye of the hurricane passing over.

Just as we returned home, the sky blackened and the rain and wind increased. Gram had poured the coffee when we heard a pounding on the door. It was cousin Gen (Mrs. Clifford Raynor) who lived further south on Library Avenue. She called "Come quick! The ocean is coming! Get in the car!"

Gram became obstinate. She had no intention of leaving her home, her three-colored cat or her mother's silver tray. I pushed her ahead of me to the car while she clutched the tray. She balked again before the open door.

And then I saw it. A solid, square, gray wall of water about thirteen feet high, slowly but steadily devouring the dividing line between sky and grass at the library, about fifty feet south of the car . . . no curling wave, just a wall. I stood at the car door and watched only the line which appeared stationary. It was hypnotic. I often had told friends of my recurring dream, "that dream," I called it, where in the dream, I ran slowly up Beach Lane, the ocean behind me. It now sounds too preposterous to be true, however it needs to go into this personal account.

Slowly, or so I thought, I pushed Gram into the car, but with such force, that she hit her head on the opposite side. Cousin Gen sped us up to the hangar at the Westhampton Beach Airport, on Riverhead Road. Gram, Mother, the silver tray and I joined others sitting on the floor, heads against the wall. I think there were only a few people there. It was very quiet. I don't remember any conversation. I do recall picturing the map of Long Island in my mind, and thinking, "It's so small, so flat, so narrow. Of course, the ocean will reclaim it one day. It just happens to be in our time. It will be no different from being rolled under a wave, it just takes a little longer."

Before the night was over, somebody picked us up and delivered us to the home of Gram's cousins, George and Mame Burns, on Osborne Avenue in Riverhead. The next morning, the sun was shining brightly as Mother and I returned home.

We found a forty foot boat from Yacht Basin docked against our kitchen windows, alongside the propane gas tanks. The untouched coffee cups were still on the kitchen table. The ocean had washed in about twelve inches above the floor of the house, and everything smelled terrible. The dining room floor had buckled, but the cat was safely upstairs. We felt very fortunate.

We went right up to Main Street to see what had happened, as did everybody else in the village who was able. Our village was a shambles. There was little conversation. It was very quiet. In those days, everyone, summer and winter residents, knew each other. We were a very close-knit community. I remember Dr. James Ewing saying to my mother, "Toni, this town is in shock!"

Our house was one of the few on Library Avenue left on its foundation. Men were at the foot of our street, clearing away the wreckage of Raynor's Garage, searching for bodies from the dunes, and removing them to the temporary morgue at the Country Club. This took days, and the weather had turned very hot.

Several days passed before we could communicate with my father, Jeremiah Fer-

guson. He was up in Western Nassau County, and couldn't get in touch with us. In turn, we couldn't get in touch with them. The newspapers and communications personnel had reported that Westhampton Beach had been washed right off the map. When he and other family members finally got through to the headquarters set up in the Patio Building, they only learned that our names had yet appeared on the list of missing persons.

The following days were spent carting water, sandwiches, and disinfectant to our house, Police Headquarters, the National Guard, and the Red Cross. It all became a blur of mud, dripping carpets, the smell of mildew. We couldn't believe that the ocean had done this to us. but we just kept moving, most of the time firm in the knowledge that Westhampton Beach would again appear on the map, even though it might take twenty years for that to happen!

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4569) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment, I appreciate the motives of the proponents of this amendment which would eliminate funding for the U.S. Army School of the Americas (SOA). But I disagree with their assessment of the school and its graduates. The closure of the SOA would be detrimental to our relationship with Latin American countries, and could hinder progress in human rights efforts in those countries.

The School of the Americas was established as part of President John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress. It was created from the existing U.S. Army Caribbean Training Center in Panama. In 1984, the SOA was moved from Panama to Fort Benning, Georgia. The purpose of the SOA is to provide guidance to Latin American military personnel so they can respond to drug trafficking, natural disasters, and human rights challenges in their countries. The SOA emphasizes the role of a professional military force in a democratic society. I support these objectives, as democratically elected civilian governments of Latin America support them.

Each year, soldiers from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and the United States attend the SOA. No other school in the world with such a small operations budget brings together future civilian and military leaders of 16 countries in a purposeful effort to prepare for the future, strengthen alliance within a hemispheric region, to reinforce the principles of

democracy, and increase mutual understanding and cooperation among neighboring countries.

The SOA has a very difficult task. It is charged with teaching students from countries with long histories of dictatorships and abuse, the value of promoting human rights. The curriculum is structured so that each student receives, on average, 30 minutes of human rights training and/or exposure every day. Of course, it is impossible to qualify the number of abuses that the SOA's human rights training has prevented. Consequently, the debate often turns to a finger-pointing game of highlighting the infrequent, but certainly reprehensible, lapses of judgement by a few SOA graduates.

Those who want to see the School close its doors focus their criticism on a few short passages (some less than a sentence in length) from three U.S. Army Intelligence training manuals provided to students in a few SOA classes in the 1980's. Most important is the fact that it has never been established that any of these passages were actually used or taught in a classroom at the School, nor was the "manual" developed by the SOA. Furthermore, not a single human rights violation can be reasonably linked or attributed to the School or its training manuals.

Yes, some 100 of the 60,000 graduates have been guilty of documented human rights abuses. But let's not forget about the other 59,900 graduates. Over 100 of these SOA graduates served or currently serve their nation and its people from the very highest levels of civilian and military office—from chief executive to commander of major military units.

A fair and objective assessment of Latin American history over the last 50 years will demonstrate that the U.S. Army School of the Americas saves lives. For example, in the early 1980's, El Salvador was accused of about 2,000 human rights violations per month; in the latter part of the decade, that figure dropped to approximately 20 each month. Although SOA cannot take all the credit, almost 50 percent of El Salvadoran officers have graduated from the school since 1986.

Not even the most vehement opponent of the School can deny that the overwhelming majority of graduates honorably serve their countries as professional men and women. While failure do occur, I challenge any opponent to demonstrate any correlation between reported misconduct by individual SOA graduates and the professional education and training they received at the School.

If Congress were to close the SOA, it would negatively affect our ability to have a meaningful and cost-effective vehicle to promote democracy and human rights within the ranks of the Latin American military. The State Department, Pentagon, and participating Latin American governments all agree that the SOA program is the best approach to achieving important national security and foreign policy objectives.

If the program were abolished, training for Latin American military personnel would become unavailable or more expensive. Fewer officers and enlisted personnel would be exposed to U.S. training and democratic values. In my view, that is not the way to promote human rights abroad.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this ill-advised amendment.

ATROCITIES IN KOSOVO

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe—the Helsinki Commission—held a hearing on the latest atrocities in Kosovo. Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO and I co-chair the Commission and felt it critical to hold a hearing on the crisis in Kosovo. Other Commissioners—Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG and our colleagues Representatives STENY HOYER and BEN CARDIN—joined us at the hearing. Representative BEN GILMAN, Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, and Representative ELIOT ENGEL, a longstanding Kosovo advocate, were there as well.

The Commission, as most of you know, has a mandate and an obligation to document human rights violations where they occur in Europe. This is especially the case when these violations are, in fact, atrocities and crimes against humanity. Sadly, such violations are still taking place.

The hearing focused on the atrocities and the humanitarian crisis in Kosovo today as viewed by two individuals—Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck and Senator Bob Dole—who have just returned from Kosovo and also from Belgrade, where they met with Milosevic himself. We heard what they saw firsthand in Kosovo and also what Belgrade says about what they saw. Both were excellent in their presentations, and their well-known records as public officials and as human rights advocates added to their effectiveness.

Secretary Shattuck, who heads the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, spoke in detail about the disturbing accounts of men and boys being separated from women and small children. This is exactly what would precede massacres in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Shattuck spoke about the heavily shelled and sometimes still burning towns which they saw, "abandoned to packs of wild dogs and heavily armed Serb police and Yugoslav army forces. Among the displaced children * * * there was evidence of the beginning of malnutrition."

Senator Dole added that many of the children have scabies and other skin ailments and sores in their mouths. He reported that personnel from humanitarian organizations are being harassed and even attacked, noting in particular the killing of three workers for the Mother Theresa Society.

As with Bosnia, Mr. Speaker, we must go beyond mere documentation of the tragedy in Kosovo. We must witness, but we must also act. No one can see or hear what has happened in Kosovo this year without asking what can be done to stop it from continuing. Half-measures will not address the central causes of this conflict. They may, in fact, make efforts to address those causes more difficult to undertake. We all learned from the Bosnian conflict that diplomacy alone will not work. Nor will

more and more humanitarian assistance, as welcomed as such help might be. Decisive outside intervention is what is required, and NATO is the most likely organization to do this. Of course, NATO intervention has its risks, and we in the Congress and the U.S. Government must assess whether those risks are worth taking. The hearing certainly helped the Commissioners and other Members present understand the situation on the ground.

"What is urgently needed now is American leadership and a firm commitment to a genuine and just peace in Kosovo," said Senator Dole. "Bush gave Milosevic the green light, and it hasn't been turned off." "Yet, if we do not act before winter sets in," he added, "if the Kosovars in the mountains begin to freeze to death, then Milosevic can get away with the claim that he didn't murder them. To do the right thing, we don't have much time." Secretary Shattuck added that "crimes against humanity have been committed. [Thus] the International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague is a critical piece of the long-term process of bringing a political solution in Kosovo."

In conclusion, the attacks on the people of Kosovo are inhumane and brutal beyond comprehension. The intentional displacement of the civilian population, the execution of people held in detention, the destruction of food supplies, and the prevention of aid deliveries all have happened so repeatedly that they cannot be dismissed as anything short of a deliberate policy to destroy. That policy originates in Belgrade, with Slobodan Milosevic at the helm. All the complexities of the Balkans do not erase that simple fact. Both the House and the Senate are on record as believing Milosevic is a war criminal. We would hope that, if we stop Milosevic, the problems in the region could be resolved in a peaceful and democratic way. Bosnia taught us the hard lesson that delayed action results in the loss of more and more lives.

Mr. Speaker, I have not been known as someone who readily recommends a military response, but, if we do not act in this case, knowing—as we do know—that many more people will die as a result, we share some responsibility for what does happen. We become, in effect, a partner in the crime. That happened in Bosnia. NATO must act in Kosovo. NATO must act now.

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT ORVILLE
"BOB" BAILEY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reflect upon the passing, on August 18, 1998, of Robert Orville "Bob" Bailey, known as the Father of Aptos California.

Bob was born in Napa California, on December 8, 1924. His mother Hazel was a well-known elementary teacher in Watsonville, in Santa Cruz County. Bob attended Watsonville High School, Salinas Junior College and San Jose State University. He served in the United States Navy, on the S.S. Jeremiah O'Brien,

from 1942 to 1946. Although he had visited Aptos as a youth, he did not actually move to the community until 1967. In that year he brought his wife Jan, and five sons to Aptos, becoming a member of the Rio del Mar Improvement Association upon his arrival.

Seven years later, he established Bob Bailey Real Estate in historic Redwood Village. Bob worked to preserve and protect the old buildings, exhibiting the dedication to community that became his hallmark. Soon his sons Robert and Paul joined him and helped to build it to a healthy sixteen-agent business. In 1982, Bob established Bob Bailey Real Estate and Property Management Company on Aptos Beach Drive, with windows overlooking the then-neglected Esplanade. Working with the Sheriff's Department and the Community Enhancement Committee, Bob was instrumental in cleaning up the community and bringing it together. Rio del Mar Beach became known as "Bob's Beach," while Bob became known as "The Watchdog of Rio del Mar." Bob and his wife Jan received the Aptos Chamber Business of the Year Award in 1991. Bob was given the "Man of the Year Award" by the Aptos Chamber in 1997.

Bob cared deeply for the health of local businesses, serving as a member of the Aptos Chamber of Commerce, and the Santa Cruz County Conference and Visitor's Council, as well as the Aptos Chamber Tourism Committee. Bob also volunteered for children and the schools, as an Eagle Scout and scoutmaster, and as a Shriner for 37 years, raising funds to fight childhood diseases. Bob Bailey is survived by his wife, Jan, by his five sons, Kent, Paul, Robert, Willis and Michael, by eight grandchildren, by his step-children, Yvonne Robera, Ronnie Obertello Jr., and Laura Helgueros, and by six step-grandchildren. Our hearts go out to his family.

Since he first arrived in the little community of Aptos, there have been a lot of changes, many of them wrought by Bob himself. Through both his work and service, Bob created a sense of community in Aptos. His dry wit and deep sense of responsibility will be missed, but the many ways he beautified and promoted his community remain as his legacy.

**LIST KNOWN DEAD,
WESTHAMPTON BEACH**

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

[From the Hampton Chronicle, 1938]

Bailey, Beulah, Maid at Surf and Dune Club.

Bragaw, Mrs. Katherine, aged 63 of 732 Berkeley Ave., Orange, N.J.

Bragaw, Miss Carolyn, aged 18, daughter of the above.

Brown, Mrs. Peggy, aged 21, wife of Peter C. Brown, 50 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn.

Clelland, Miss Agnes, aged 67, maid in household of Archibald McFarlane.

Dalín, Carl E., aged 67, of 44 Hawthorne Ave., Williston Park, L.I.

Dalín, Selma M., aged 64, wife of Carl E. Dalín.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Douglass, Payson Stone, aged 53, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N.J.

Flagge, Mrs. Marianna Bishop, aged 76, of New Rochelle, N.Y.

Foley, Mrs. Leo, aged 50, of 426 Clermont St., Brooklyn.

Jarvis, Mrs. William, aged 63, of Westhampton Beach.

Jenkins, Lena, aged 44 of Charleston, West Virginia, Employed at Gunning Point House.

King, Mrs. John L., aged 60, of Westhampton Beach.

Lea, Mrs. Edward P., aged 52, of South Orange, N.J.

Lewis, Warren G., aged 55, prioritor Surf and Dune Club.

Lewis, Frances, aged 63, wife of Warren G. Lewis.

Melvin, Robert, colored, aged 34, bartender at Surf and Dune Club.

Mudford, Mrs. Katherine, aged 65, of 840 Union St., Brooklyn, Hostess at Surf and Dune Club.

O'Brien, Mrs. J.F., aged 30, of 381 Central Park West, New York City.

Pinks, Mrs. James L., aged 55, of 969 Park Avenue, New York City.

Schlater, Mrs. Charles W., aged 51 of Washington, D.C.

Seeley, Anna, aged 37, colored, of 35 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

Williams, Mrs. Alverta Rivers, aged 44 of Quogue.

QUOGUE

Fay, Thomas, Jr., aged 21 of Quogue.

Lucas, Charles, Jr., aged 20, of Quogue.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 14, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 426 through 429. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on 426, 427, 428 and on 429.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably detained and missed several votes. Had I been present I would have voted as follows:

"No" on Rollcall No. 447, the Porter amendment to repeal the provisions that repealed Section 907.

"No" on Rollcall No. 448, the Kennedy (MA) amendment to ban funding for the School of the Americas.

"Yea" on Rollcall No. 449, Final passage of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

TRIBUTE TO EVESHAM FIRE-RESCUE

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1998, a group of concerned citizens from Marlton came together to seek a way to better protect their homes and businesses from the ravages of fire. The Marlton Fire Company No. 1, now a part of Evesham Fire-Rescue, evolved from this gathering.

By the 1920's, the rolls showed over 25 members who responded to approximately 30 incidents a year. The firemen responded to calls not only in Marlton, but also in the surrounding areas. As time marched on and apparatus grew in size and the township in population, additions were built onto the station.

The historic station's final relocation was to the back of the current Evesham Fire-Rescue property. The exterior of the building has been refurbished to reflect its history. Personnel are currently raising funds and hope to begin work to convert the Historic Station into a museum.

The heart of Evesham Fire-Rescue is its people. One of the largest combined fire and EMS organizations in the area with 130 volunteer firefighters and EMTs and 18 career staff, the Department also has an Explorer Post for teenagers, a Division of Fire Prevention which provides educational programs to the public and an Auxiliary, which provides refreshments to emergency response personnel.

On September 26, 1998, Evesham Fire-Rescue will honor its heritage with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Marlton Fire Company No. 1.

On that date, Evesham Fire-Rescue will dedicate its new Marlton Station, 105' Seagrave Tower Ladder Truck, and re-dedicate the Historic Fire Station and 1927 Hale Fire Engine.

I congratulate all Evesham Fire-Rescue personnel, past and present, and wish them another century of service to the community.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, along with many of my Democratic colleagues, today I am introducing a bill that contains many tax reduction provisions that have long been supported by many of the Democratic Members of this House. I am pleased that these provisions have been included in the tax legislation reported by the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday. The only difference between the bill that I am introducing today and the Committee bill is that my bill actually could become law. My legislation is consistent with the President's requirement that we save Social Security First, and therefore, unlike the Committee bill, it will not receive a certain Presidential veto.

I am introducing this bill to demonstrate that our vigilance in protecting Social Security is

not just an excuse to oppose tax cuts. We Democrats do not oppose tax cuts. We support tax cuts. Virtually all of us voted for significant tax cuts last year. The 1997 bipartisan tax bill included nearly \$300 billion in tax cuts over 10 years and the Democratic Members of this House supported a Democratic Substitute that would have provided even more tax relief for the middle class.

Many of the provisions in the Committee bill and in the bill I am introducing today originally were sponsored by Democrats. Marriage penalty relief, 100 percent deductibility for self-employed health insurance premiums and simplifying minimum tax rules to ensure that those promised the \$500 per child credit enacted last year will receive it, were provisions offered in the Committee on Ways and Means last year by Democratic Members. Unfortunately, the Republicans voted them down last year.

We support fiscally responsible tax cuts, but unlike our Republican colleagues, we do not support using the Social Security surplus to pay for them. Therefore, any tax reductions that otherwise are not paid for will go into effect as soon as we have achieved the President's goal of saying Social Security First. The extension of expiring provisions and the phased-in increase in the Social Security earnings limit would become effective immediately, as under the Committee bill, since both bills pay for those provisions. Also, revenue-neutral and time-sensitive provisions such as the technical corrections and treatment of certain farm program payments would take effect immediately.

The Republicans have argued that the projected surpluses are sufficient to both cut taxes and preserve Social Security and that they are reserving 90 percent of the surpluses for Social Security. These assertions simply are not true.

The Republicans admit that 10 percent of the surplus is being diverted from Social Security under this bill. Moreover, there is nothing in the Republican proposal that actually reserves the other 90 percent for Social Security. In separate legislation, Republicans say they will "protect" Social Security. However, in that bill they merely require the Secretary of the Treasury to make several bookkeeping entries. They do not prevent the Congress from using the Social Security surplus for further tax cuts or further increases in spending. Under their plan, Congress could use the entire amount of the Social Security surplus next year for tax cuts or spending increases and there is nothing in the Republican proposal that would prevent it from doing so. With their bill they already have their noses in the Social Security tent. In this bill we propose to take the Social Security budget surplus truly off-budget so that it will not be spent until Social Security is solvent. This bill would take the entire amount of the Social Security surplus in each fiscal year and transfer it to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to be held in trust for Social Security.

When we talk about future budget surpluses, we should be clear that we are speaking about projections. Hopefully, the projections will be accurate, but there are many unforeseen events in our global economy. It would be foolhardy to assume that we can predict all of them. That is why no less an au-

thority that Alan Greenspan has warned this Congress that we should not spend money we may not have.

Even if we assume the optimistic projections will come true, the so-called surplus over the next 5 years is not really a surplus. It is due to the contributions that American workers have invested in Social Security. It already has been committed to the Social Security trust fund. If we treated those contributions like all businesses treat their contributions to their employees' retirement plans, we would have a \$137 billion deficit over the next 5 years and only a \$31 billion surplus over the next 10 years, even if the optimistic assumptions prove to be correct.

Perhaps spending some of this money would not be so bad if it really was not needed to shore up Social Security. We all know the challenge that Social Security faces as the baby-boomers near retirement. The reality is that all of the money that Congress has committed to the Social Security program is needed, not only 90 percent of the surplus.

We are pleased that the Republicans have adopted many of our ideas for inclusion in their tax bill. Those ideas can be enacted this year if we commit to taking action to ensure the solvency of Social Security. Enacting tax cuts now without that condition would violate our commitment to the Social Security program.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 565 OF THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday during consideration on the floor of H.R. 4569, I had prepared a statement regarding implementation of section 565 of that bill, "Limitation on Assistance to Security Forces". That portion of my statement was inadvertently left out of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I would like to repeat what I intended to say yesterday as manager of that legislation.

Some problems have developed in the implementation of section 565 regarding assistance to the security units of foreign countries. Concerns have been expressed that the State Department has taken far too long to respond to inquiries as to whether there is credible evidence that a unit of a foreign security force has committed gross violations of human rights, or whether the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice.

Especially for the purchase of goods and services financed by our international credit agencies, it is important that the Department expedite such reviews. In my view, if within a reasonable period of time, such as 60 days, the State Department cannot issue an opinion, funds should be released for such purposes. This provision is intended as a guide to reason and not as an excuse to unnecessarily

delay the provision of funds to accomplish important foreign policy and export financing goals.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 447, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted Aye.

On rollcall vote 448, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted Aye.

On rollcall vote 449, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted Nay.

RECOGNIZING PETER ANTHONY BERRIO

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, in our daily lives, it is too often we overlook the true heroes who have been among us for so long. Therefore, when the opportunity to honor such an individual presents itself, I feel a special obligation. Peter Anthony Berrio of Colombia is the only one of his countrymen to have served in the second world war, in addition to being the oldest Colombian-American veteran. While he may be of foreign origin, Mr. Berrio fought bravely on behalf of the United States from 1942 through 1949, in the Pacific theater. As a Sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Corps, he served with uncommon valor, distinguishing himself as an outstanding soldier.

While some fifty years may have passed, the chance to honor such a man is finally upon us. On Thursday, November 19, 1998, Mr. Berrio will receive his due recognition during a ceremony in the Simon Bolivar Salon of the offices of the Provincial Government in Quindio Armenia, Colombia. He will receive medals for "Efficacy, Honor, and Fidelity," "World War Two Victory" and the "Insignia of Honor" from the United States, as well as the "Order of Quindio" and the "Knight of the First Order" from Colombia. I would like to send my best wishes and heartfelt thanks to Mr. Berrio for his service to this Nation.

STATEMENT IN HONOR OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. CASIMIR'S POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ROCHESTER, NY

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to the legacy of St.

Casimir's Polish National Catholic Church in Rochester, New York. The parish will celebrate its 90th year of ministry during a special Con-celebrated Pontifical High Mass of Thanksgiving on September 26, 1998.

St. Casimir's Polish National Church in Rochester was organized on March 4, 1908, after a visit to Rochester by His Grace, The Most Rev. Prime Bishop Hodur, the first Bishop of the Polish National Catholic Church. The parish was established with approximately 150 families, under the leadership of the first Pastor, Father Valentine Gawrychowski. Their building was located on Hudson Avenue in Rochester, New York.

The parish increased in membership and erected a church building and rectory within two years. They were fortunate to burn the mortgage on this property in 1944. In 1950, a recreational building, including bowling lanes, was erected, and between 1956 and 1961 the church building was renovated internally and externally.

In more recent years, the congregation voted to relocate to the Town of Irondequoit, New York. Their new building was completed in March, 1977 and was consecrated by The Most Rev. Thaddeus Zielinski, Prime Bishop of the Polish National Catholic Church. The mortgage burning ceremony for this building

was celebrated in December, 1993, in conjunction with the 85th Anniversary Parish Festivities.

I take great pride in knowing many parishioners of this long established and influential parish in my home District. I am grateful for the many contributions the church has made in and around the Rochester, New York area. Today, I ask that my colleagues pause with me to honor the legacy of one of America's greatest parishes: The St. Casimir's Polish National Catholic Church of Rochester, New York. I am greatly honored to join many others in congratulating St. Casimir's for 90 years of service to humanity.