

original founders were some of the most prominent families in the area, including Mrs. Simon Long, Mrs. Frank G. Darte, Mrs. Ernest G. Smith, Annette Evans, Daniel W. Davis, Todd Rippard, Bernard Burgunder, Brandon Gearhart, Rajean Breese, and Leonard Parkhurst. With no building of its own until 1957, the first performance of the new group was performed at what was then Wilkes-Barre High School.

The Little Theater was established for the purpose for the purpose of stimulating local interest in the performing arts. In addition to producing first-rate shows, the Theater provides training for people of all ages. The Theater has sponsored a workshop specifically for high school students for the last 12 years.

The Little Theater stage has hosted such noted artists as actor James Karen, Tony Award-winner Santo Loquasto, film designer Maher Ahmad, founder of the Pennsylvania Ballet Society Barbara Weisberger, and even Judge Harold Flannery and the late Congressman Daniel Flood and his wife, Catherine.

The Little Theater's tradition of excellence is continued today by General Manager Walter S. Mitchell Junior, Artistic Director Ann Marie Kopec, and Technical Director Christine E. Rook. Their efforts are supposed by the current members of the Little Theater's Board: Joe Lucas, Bonnie Biros, Barb Wilson, Lisa Y. Fink, Deb Kolojechick, Mary Ann Ulichney, Chet Newhart, and Marge Dewees.

Mr. Speaker, the Little Theater has produced more than 300 Broadway-style productions since its inception. It is the only community theater in Northeastern Pennsylvania with full orchestration in its musical productions. I am extremely pleased to be able to join with the community in thanking the Little Theater of Wilkes-Barre for 75 wonderful years. I send my sincere best wishes for the little Theater's continued success.

HAPPY 100TH ANNIVERSARY
SAGINAW COUNTRY CLUB

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, Americans have always taken maximum advantage from opportunities to join together in matters of common interest, and have used clubs for the benefit of the membership and the community. One such organization, the Saginaw Country Club will this week celebrate its 100th anniversary.

Charles H. Davis, a devotee of golf, formed the Saginaw Country Club on October 11, 1898 with his fellow townsmen. The club operated with its gentlemanly understandings until the Articles of Incorporation were filed on October 1, 1901. Over the years, the club grew from its 100 members and nine-hole old course to add tennis, croquet, shooting traps, and a race track. An additional nine holes were opened in May, 1912, and the Club was the site of the first State Golf Tournament in 1913. Further expansions, modernizations, and remodeling over the years brought the Club to the outstanding status that it has today.

The philosophy of the Club is an enviable one. Every member is absolutely equal. The Club is a place of relaxation, not a place of business. Everyone is encouraged to be actively involved in their communities, and to support philanthropic endeavors, but such activities are not on-going designed actions for the Club. The President serves for but a single term so that over time there is ample opportunity for leadership to be passed among the members, and not become the mainstay of a limited group.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague in recognizing the Saginaw Country Club on its 100th Anniversary. Over the past 100 years this club has offered recreation and an escape for its members. The Saginaw Country Club has grown and changed over the years—but has always remained a special place. It has been host to some of the great golf legends—such as Arnold Palmer, Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson and Jimmy Demaret. Carved out of land from the oldest part of Saginaw—the Country Club continues to host one of the oldest invitational golf tournaments in the State of Michigan. This rich history is what makes Saginaw Country Club's 100 years of existence so interesting.

Today, it remains an intricate part of its community and maintains an excellent reputation for the many activities offered. From holding annual 4th of July festivities for families and sponsoring championship swimming teams—the Country Club plays an important role in its surrounding community. As with any organization, there have been countless memories associated with the Country Club over the past 100 years. Through this club, the members have developed friendships and enjoyed special events. The Country Club continues to grow—while not sacrificing the characteristics that made it what it is today.

This weekend friends of the Country Club will come together to reflect on the past 100 years. They will remember special times and look forward to many more to come. So as the Country Club's famous bridge links its front nine to the back nine—it will also continue to bring many different age groups together for years to come. It is this linkage that will maintain its rich tradition and heritage. We wish the Saginaw Country Club many years of continued success.

DISTURBING PANAMANIAN
REALITIES

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. has been intimately connected to events in Panama for one hundred years. If anything, this relationship has intensified in recent years, as the time approaches for the reversion of the Canal Zone back to the people of Panama on the last day of this century. But rather than it being a happy occasion, considerable apprehension seems to exist among the average Panamanian whether local authorities will be able to effectively administer the Canal. Anna M. Busch, a researcher with the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs has authored an article scheduled to soon appear in COHA's biweekly publication. *The Washington*

Report on the Hemisphere. In her article, Busch cites the disturbing case of Dr. Miguel Antonio Bernal, a highly regarded Panamanian professor of international law, who has had an exemplary history of being a gadfly in defense of democracy against a long line of authoritarian figures, including General Manuel Noriega, for which he had to flee the country.

Because of the transcending importance to the U.S. of the well being of the Panamanian people, and the desire of all Americans to see an effective transition in the return of the Canal Zone to Panama as stipulated under the terms of the Carter-Torrijos Treaty of 1977, I urge my colleagues to closely examine the Council on Hemispheric Affairs article authored by Anna M. Busch for its important insights into a series of issues, including the multinational drug facility, which is now being negotiated with Panamanian authorities.

DISTURBING PANAMANIAN REALITIES

(By Anna Marie Busch)

As a result of the 1977 Carter-Torrijos Canal treaties, the U.S. is in the middle of the process of handing over the last vestiges of control over its Canal Zone facility, which must be transferred to local authorities by December 31, 1999. As it readies to do so, thousands of U.S. military personnel have left the country and the Southern Command already has moved its headquarters to Miami. But, the questions being raised by many Panamanians are whether Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladares, whose government has been plagued by charges of nepotism, drug cartel links, and human rights violations, is capable of taking charge of canal operations, or, for that matter, deserves to remain in office for another term. Apparently, many Panamanians have grave doubts, at least on the first point, with recent polls indicating that 70% of the population favors the facility to remain under some form of U.S. supervision.

PETTY PANAMANIAN POLITICS

Former Vice-President Ricardo Arias Calderón observed in the *New York Times* last September, "whoever is in power for the next term will have the opportunity to take some big decisions and grant some important contracts. That generates economic power, and if not done transparently, offers ways to favor certain economic interests and law firms." Arias' prophesy and the poll regarding the future status of the canal, reflect genuine misapprehensions by Panama's citizens over the country's lack of civic rectitude and the grave doubt which many of them entertain regarding the personality and performance of President Perez Balladares.

Although the Panamanian constitution bars any incumbent from serving two consecutive terms and mandates a ten year interval before a candidate could qualify for reelection, Perez Balladares, following the disquieting trend among Latin American presidents like Peru's Fujimori, Brazil's Cardoso, and Argentina's Menem, is moving a proposed referendum through the legislature, which is controlled by his party. The supplemental bill, expected to pass in August, would allow him to run for reelection when the canal's transfer takes place. Not leaving matters to chance, four of the eleven board of directors chosen by the ruling Democratic Revolutionary (PRD) leader to oversee the control of the canal, are relatives of either Perez Balladares or his wife.

The referendum, which many Panamanians consider unconstitutional, has caused a vocal outcry among many scholars and other critics of the Perez Balladares government. One prominent analyst, Dr. Miguel Antonio

Bernal, a distinguished university professor and popular radio commentator, who repeatedly has voiced his negative opinions on the referendum, and has made allegations concerning government excesses and wrong-doings, has now been indicted by the state attorney after he had suggested that the National Police had bungled an ongoing case in which four prisoners had been decapitated. Though Dr. Bernal has long been viewed as a perpetual irritant by the authorities (just as he had been under the Noriega regime when he was forced to flee into exile) for his outspoken criticism of corrupt government practices, official Panamanian sources predict that the new charge against him may again result in enforced exile.

Dr. Bernal's case was suspended by the judge at the end of its June 19 preliminary hearing due to a motion presented by defense attorneys requesting that legal basis of charges against the defendant be declared as unconstitutional. The trial will be postponed indefinitely until a higher court rules. Although the defendant's highly visible profile and fame drew wide support for him, the average Panamanian dissident could never hope for such a crowd and such widespread attention. This is why the final disposition of the Bernal case is so important to the future of Panamanian democracy.

Despite the fact that the Panamanian constitution guarantees freedom of expression, that same document also contains clauses which the authorities intentionally entered into it in order to silence its would-be critics. For example, article 33 allows for the State to "fine or arrest any person who offends or shows disrespect to them [government officials] when they are in performance of their duties or because of their performance of the same." In the country's Penal Code, a charge of "slander and offense" can bring about fines or imprisonment. Long controversial Law 67 of 1978 forbids the practice of journalism by people who do not have "professional competence."

REMOVING THE CHECKS AND BALANCES

On February 5 of last year, Perez Balladares signed a bill creating a new office, "Defender of the People" (Human Rights Ombudsman). This official, even though working on a pathetically meager budget, was initially given broad powers to investigate accusations of human rights abuses and to disseminate his findings. The terms of the position also allowed the ombudsman to step in and negotiate complaints having to do with the Attorney General's office, and the proper functioning of the Electoral Tribunal. But, in a troubling ruling by the Court last February, his latter powers were revoked. The Perez Balladares government originally had set up the Human Rights Ombudsman office as a way to placate international human rights groups, but as time passed, more and more of its powers have been yanked away. The ombudsman, (constitutional law scholar Italo Antinori), now must learn to cope with hundreds of complaints, a low budget, and an office whose powers largely have been retrenched.

PEREZ BALLADARES' EYE ON THE PRIZE

Though the transfer of the canal is certainly on the minds of U.S. government and Panamanian officials, this issue does not exhaust their bilateral agenda. Slow negotiations over a multinational anti-drug center still must be successfully concluded, the legality of the proposed referendum allowing for Perez Balladares to seek reelection confirmed, and the accusation that basic civil rights are being trampled on must be resolved. A long list of brutality charges against the National Police remain to be investigated; a Supreme Court, which according to the State Department is "subject to

corruption and political manipulation," must be reformed and governmental links to drug cartels and money laundering schemes investigated. Perez Balladares' current mildly anti-U.S. stance is being seen as a form of self-serving demagoguery, in which he artfully wraps himself in the nation's flag to gain support for his August referendum from the nationalist core of his party's rank-and-file. Thus far, he has turned down U.S. transitional assistance funds for the canal, preferring to accept aid from Asian or EU sources, in order to lessen Washington's presence and influence. Regardless, if current practices remain, any ongoing mismanagement of the canal could result in a huge disappointment for the country, both in terms of shortfalls in shipping revenue, and also due to impediments to the Canal's tourist and industrial development potential. Any slowdown in growth could also present a springboard for his many political adversaries to savage any dreams he might have had of reelection.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL RANDALL T. SMITH

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to pay tribute to a truly exceptional Marine: Colonel Randall T. Smith, who will be retiring on October 1, 1998, after more than 26 years of service to this great nation. His dedication and professionalism have earned him the respect of his seniors, peers and his subordinates.

Colonel Smith is a graduate of East Texas State University with a Bachelors Degree in Business Administration. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant upon graduation from Officers Candidate School in May 1972, and completed the Basic School in November 1972. After graduating from the Aviation supply Officer's Course in February 1973, Colonel Smith was assigned as Squadron Supply Officer with VMAT-203, MCCRG-20, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, in March 1973—during which the squadron received its first AV-8A Harrier. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in April 1974.

Colonel Smith next served in various H&MS-12 Group Supply Department billets, until he was transferred to the 4th Marine Aircraft wing in August 1976. He was promoted to Captain in November 1976 and served as Officer-in-Charge of the Marine Reserve Aviation Supply Training Unit in New Orleans, Louisiana, until July 1978.

After graduating from Amphibious Warfare School, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, in June 1979, Colonel Smith reported for duty with H&MS-13, Marine Air Group-13, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California. There, he served as the Group Aviation Supply Support Center Officer, and subsequently, as Group Supply Officer. Colonel Smith, then, transferred to H&MS-24, Marine Air Group-24, Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii in August 1981, for duty as the Group Supply Officer where he was promoted to Major in June 1982.

From August 1984 to June 1985 Colonel Smith attended the College of Naval Command and Staff, Newport, Rhode Island, and also was awarded a Master of Science De-

gree in Management from Salve Regina College. Following graduation from the Naval War College, he was ordered to Naval Air Systems Command, Washington, D.C., where he served as the Naval Aviation Logistics Command Management Information Systems (PMA-270) Deputy Program Manager. In January 1988, Colonel Smith transferred to Headquarters, Marine Corps (Department of Aviation) for duty as the Aviation Supply Support Officer for the Marine Corps.

In September 1988, Colonel Smith reported to Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia, for duty as Marine Corps Representative for Northeast Georgia and Head Marine Corps Training Division, where he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in April 1989. Colonel Smith, then, reported to Marine Air Logistics Squadron-29, Marine Air Group-29, Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, for duty as Squadron Executive Officer in September 1991. There, Colonel Smith served as Commanding Officer of Marine Air Logistics Squadron-29 from February 1992 until June 1993.

Colonel Smith was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff (ALD), 1st Marine Air Wing in August 1993 and was promoted to his present grade of Colonel in July 1994. He later assumed command of Marine Wing Support Group 17 on January 28, 1995.

Colonel Smith's awards include the Meritorious Service Medal (with one Gold Star), the Navy commendation Medal, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the National Defense Service Medal (with one Bronze Star) and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon (with three Bronze Stars).

During Colonel Smith's career, he and his family have made many sacrifices for our country. I would like to thank them all—Randall, his lovely wife Donna, and their four children, April, Sara, Derek and Brett—for their contributions to the Marine Corps and to our national security.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Smith is a great credit to the United States Marine Corps and the country he has so faithfully and honorably served. As he prepares to depart for new challenges, I know that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle join me in wishing him every success, as well as fair winds and following seas. When we adjourn today's session, let us do so in honor of this great American.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAPHNE D. SAHLIN, U.S. ARMY

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to an outstanding American at the close of her career as an officer in the U.S. Army.

On June 30, 1998, Lieutenant Colonel Daphne D. Sahlin retires after completing over 20 years of service to her nation and the U.S. Army. Daphne hails from Louisiana, and was graduated from Rice University with a degree in history. She came to the Army's officer corps from the ROTC program there. She later completed a master's degree in management.