

II, he served in the United States Army's Japanese-American 442 Regiment, receiving a Purple Heart after being wounded in combat. Upon his return, Mr. Shikuma began farming in the rich soils of the Pajaro Valley. At that time, local farmers were just becoming aware of the value of strawberries as a crop. Strawberries were selling for an incredible twenty cents a pound in San Francisco. Shikuma Bros. Inc. was established when Heek was joined by his two older brothers, Mack and Kanji. Through hard work and dedication the strawberry industry prospered. The Shikuma family founded the Central California Berry Growers Association, a marketing cooperative that enabled growers to optimize the value of their product. Today the cooperative is known as Naturipe. Mr. Shikuma has been active on the board since 1949, for a time presiding as its president. In 1989, Mr. Shikuma was honored by the Japanese American National Museum and Los Angeles County for his contributions to the California strawberry industry, which now produces more than 70 percent of the nation's berries. In 1993, the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau named Shikuma Bros. the "Farm Family of the Year."

As successful as Mr. Shikuma was in his business enterprises, he found the time to be a supporter of the community in which he lived. He was a long-time member of the Japanese American Citizens League, and served as president. His family founded the Japanese Presbyterian Church which became the Westview Presbyterian Church in Watsonville. Mr. Shikuma was remembered by his daughter, Nancy, as a "man of high integrity who extended his hand to others in need of help. He always put his family first and never spoke a harsh word to anybody."

Our thoughts are with the family, his wife of fifty years, Chiyeko, his two daughters, Nancy and Anne, his son, Ted, his brother, Mack, and sister, Emi, his grandchild and many nieces and nephews. His loss will be felt profoundly, but the mark he has left on the community is indelible. Heek Shikuma provides a magnificent example of the best in humankind with his special blend of intelligence, diligence and kindness.

TRIBUTE TO HINDO TEMPLE OF ST. LOUIS

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hindu Temple of St. Louis and recognize their efforts to celebrate Kumbhabhisheka Mahotsava. I wanted to take this opportunity to enclose the text of some brief remarks I made on Friday, July 3, 1998, which recognizes this outstanding occasion.

Since the Hindu Temple of St. Louis opened in 1991, it has become an integral part of the community. The recent expansion program has resulted in a spectacular temple with architectural roots in the 500-year-old temples of India.

I congratulate the Temple and the community on your success and am honored to share in the excitement of Kumbhabhisheka Mahotsava, the consecration of the Temple. The traditions and rituals steeped in centuries

of custom make this a unique and special opportunity for the St. Louis Hindu community.

I wish you peace and joy on this great occasion. May God bless you and your families as you share in the beauty of Kumbhabhisheka.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join congratulating the Hindu Temple of St. Louis and wish them all the best on this very special event.

CELEBRATING THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEST ORANGE FIRST AID SQUAD

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight a momentous milestone for the West Orange First Aid Squad in West Orange, New Jersey. This July the squad will celebrate its 35th Anniversary in service to the public of West Orange.

In the late 1950s to early 1960s the Department of Civil Defense-Disaster Control (CD-DC) in West Orange began a series of residence training programs which focused on "Home Preparedness," fire safety, home protection, and elementary first aid. These sessions were very well attended. At every town function, the CD-DC would have the local boy Scout troop set up a first aid tent to care for minor injuries. For serious injuries, the fire department had an ambulance located at Fire Station #4 on Pleasant Valley Way. The personnel were not properly trained, and the equipment was lacking, but they did the best they could with what was available.

At this time, at a monthly CD-DC meeting a police auxiliary officer proposed creating a first aid unit. Information was gathered from the NJ Safety Council, and various township officials were contacted, resulting in the decisions that an emergency first aid unit should be created. After some debate, it was decided that it would be a separate volunteer organization. Volunteers were sought and a training program was started. Commissioner Edward Roos decided that the volunteers would be able to use the ambulance at station #4 if they passed their training.

The early 1960s saw all of the volunteers passing the first aid course. They were given a uniform of white coveralls with a special insignia. When it was realized that women too were taking the course, and a decision was reached that the squad would be an all-male operation, the women created an auxiliary called the Gold Cross which was responsible for raising money for the squad.

In 1963, the squad was officially recognized by the township as a separate volunteer medical unit and was granted a charter for "Primary Medical Emergency Medical Service." In the 1970s the number of volunteers grew and the squad was moved to a larger location at 25 Mount Pleasant Place, where it is still located today.

Today, the West Orange First Aid Squad continues to provide free emergency medical care to the Township of West Orange. It is one of the few squads in New Jersey to offer an in-house, 24-hour volunteer crew. Its volunteers go through an extensive training program, and work with the fire department in life threatening emergencies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the Township of West Orange, as we congratulate the West Orange First Aid Squad on its 35th anniversary and wish it the best of luck in providing service to its community in the years to come.

U.S. SANCTIONS POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important op-ed article on U.S. foreign policy sanctions, published in the June 19 edition of The Wall Street Journal. The article was written by Richard Haas of the Brookings Institution, who was a senior National Security Council official in the Bush Administration. Mr. Haas argues that unilateral sanctions are ineffective and costly, and he offers wise policy guidelines for future sanctions. The article follows:

SANCTIONS ALMOST NEVER WORK

Economic sanctions have never been more popular than they are now. Congress imposes them; the executive branch implements them; even state and municipal governments want to get into the act. More than 75 countries with over two-thirds of the world's population are subject to U.S. economic sanctions—whether aimed at discouraging weapons proliferation, bolstering human rights, deterring terrorism, thwarting drug trafficking, discouraging armed aggression, promoting market access, protecting the environment or replacing governments.

Sanctions are occasionally effective; they probably hastened the end of South African apartheid and constrained Saddam Hussein after the Gulf War. But the record strongly suggests that sanctions often fail or make things worse. Sanctions alone are unlikely to achieve foreign-policy objectives if the goals are ambitious or time is short.

Unilateral sanctions almost never work. Secondary sanctions—trying to compel others to join a sanctions effort by threatening sanctions against them—can seriously harm relationships with the secondary states. Sanctions have caused humanitarian suffering (Haiti), weakened friendly governments (Bosnia), bolstered tyrants (Cuba) and left countries with little choice but to develop nuclear weapons (Pakistan). From a domestic perspective they are expensive, costing U.S. businesses billions of dollars a year and many thousands of workers their jobs.

USE SPARINGLY

For these reasons the U.S. should use the weapons of sanctions sparingly if at all. Here are some principles policy makers and Congress should follow:

Avoid unilateral sanctions. The evidence is overwhelming that unilateral sanctions achieve little. Target countries can almost always find alternative sources of goods, capital and technology. For this reason, Washington should rethink its efforts against Cuba and should hold off on going it alone against Nigeria.

Resist resorting to secondary sanctions. It is an admission of diplomatic failure to punish friendly nations that don't comply with a sanction against a foe. It is also an expensive response. The costs to U.S. foreign policy, including relations with major trading partners and the World Trade Organization, almost always outweigh the potential benefits

of coercing friends. This is the lesson of U.S. secondary sanctions imposed against Europe and Canada over their refusal to support broad U.S. sanctions against Cuba, Iran and Libya.

Tailor sanctions narrowly. A focused response helps avoid jeopardizing other interests and an entire bilateral relationship over one area of disagreement. Such a response also does less harm to innocent people and makes it easier to garner multinational support. Sanctions designed to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are a prime example. Where there are transgressions, the U.S. should direct any sanction against the foreign firms involved. If the government is to blame, Washington should cut off technological cooperation or trade in the relevant technologies. Political sanctions should be used sparingly if at all. U.S. officials should resist the temptation to break diplomatic relations or cancel high-level meetings. Such interactions provide opportunities for U.S. officials to make their case. All of this argues for narrowing the scope of sanctions against India and Pakistan—and not canceling this fall's planned presidential visit.

Don't hold major bilateral relationships hostage to a single issue. This is especially the case with a country like China, with which the U.S. has to balance interests that include maintaining stability on the Korean Peninsula, discouraging any support for weapons of mass destruction or missile programs of rogue states, managing the Taiwan-China situation, and promoting trade, market reform and human rights. A nearly identical argument could be made about applying broad sanctions against Russia because of its transgressions in the realm of missile exports.

Include humanitarian exceptions in any comprehensive sanctions. Innocents should not be made to suffer any more than is absolutely necessary. Including an exception that allows a target nation to import food and medicine should also make it easier to win domestic and international support. A humanitarian exception was made for Iraq—and one should be made for Cuba.

Issue a policy statement to Congress before or soon after a sanction is put in place. Such statements should be clear as to the purpose of the sanction; the required legal and political authority; the expected impact on the target, including its possible retaliation; the probable humanitarian consequences and steps to minimize them; the expected costs to the U.S.; the prospects for enforcing the sanction; and the anticipated degree of international support or opposition. In addition, policy makers should explain why a particular sanction, as opposed to other policy tools, was selected. Once sanctions are in place, policy makers should prepare a similar report to Congress every year. The proposed Sanctions Reform Act, sponsored by Sen. Richard Lugar (R., Ind.) and Reps. Lee Hamilton (D., Ind.) and Phil Crane (R., Ill.) takes many of these steps.

Include an exit strategy in every sanction plan. The criteria for lifting the sanction should be clearly spelled out. Current sanctions often lack this feature: The 1994 legislation that led to sanctions this year against India and Pakistan lacks any road map for how the sanctions might be reduced or lifted.

Allow the president discretion in the form of waivers. This would authorize the president to suspend or terminate a sanction if he judged it was in the interests of national security to do so. Such latitude is needed if international relationships are not to become hostage to one interest and if the executive is to have the flexibility needed to explore whether the introduction of limited incentives can bring about a desired policy

goal. Waivers have reduced some of the worst features of legislation that penalizes non-American firms doing business with Cuba, Iran and Libya. And the absence of waivers is likely to haunt U.S. policy toward India and Pakistan, making it more difficult to influence their future decisions involving the deployment or use of nuclear weapons.

Challenge the authority of states and municipalities to institute economic sanctions. The Constitution may not settle the struggle between the executive and legislative branches over the foreign-affairs power—but it clearly limits the struggle to the federal government. Yet states and municipalities are adopting selective purchasing laws that prohibit public agencies from buying goods and services from companies doing business in or with target countries. The Clinton administration should support efforts to stop states and cities from conducting foreign policy, such as a recently filed lawsuit to enjoin Massachusetts from enforcing its law that would effectively ban the state from doing business with companies active in Burma.

REFLEXIVE TENDENCY

All of these proposals have one purpose: to reduce Washington's reflexive tendency to impose sanctions whenever political leaders are not prepared to use military force or carry out more appropriate—but more controversial—policies. Economic sanctions are a serious instrument of foreign policy. They demand consideration as rigorous as that which precedes military intervention. The likely benefits of a particular sanction to U.S. foreign policy should be greater than the anticipated economic and political costs. Moreover, the relationship between how the sanction is likely to affect U.S. interests should compare favorably to the likely consequences of all other policies, including military intervention, covert action, diplomacy, offering incentives (used to manage North Korea's nuclear ambitions) or doing nothing.

U.S. politicians and policy makers often see sanctions as an expressive tool. In fact, they are a form of intervention that can cause great damage to innocent people, as well as to U.S. businesses, workers and foreign-policy interests. In addition, sanctions can reduce U.S. leverage. Elimination of education, training and aid for foreign militaries, mandated by Congress to express displeasure with Pakistan and Indonesia, reduces U.S. influence with a powerful constituency in both those countries.

Foreign policy is not therapy. Its purpose is not to feel good but to do good. America's leaders should keep this in mind whenever they consider the imposition of sanctions.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF GUAM JOINING UNITED STATES FAMILY AND INTRODUCTION OF H. RES. 494 REGARDING THE CENTENNIAL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to say congratulations and Hafa Adai to our fellow citizens in Guam on marking the centennial of the American flag being raised on the island. In one hundred years Guam and its residents have provided a vital service to our national security and international relations within the Asian-Pacific region. In recognition of the centennial anniversary,

Delegate ROBERT UNDERWOOD has introduced H. Res. 494 to bring our attention to the relationship between Guam and the United States and to highlight the work that still remains to be done. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of Mr. UNDERWOOD's legislation.

When the Japanese military temporarily seized control of Guam during World War II, many Guamanians suffered greatly for their loyalty to the United States. Although its residents were not yet American citizens, many hid and protected Americans throughout the occupation and did so at their own peril. The patriotism and bravery shown was unflinching and should never be forgotten by the people of our nation.

Many of Guam's residents wish to change the current relationship with the Federal government. I firmly believe in the right of Guamanians to determine for themselves what is best for their future welfare. If the people of Guam believe that is best achieved through a change of status and becoming fully self-governing, then I will assist in that endeavor. In addition, we have had a hearing on Guam's Commonwealth legislation this Congress and we need to continue to work on that proposal.

Many activities continue to be held here in Washington and across Guam to mark the centennial anniversary. Some are light and joyous while others are more somber and reflective—but while the festivities continue in Hagatna and throughout Guam—let us be mindful of the past but with an eye towards the future.

Mr. Speaker, I call on you to schedule Congressman UNDERWOOD's legislation, H. Res. 494 for consideration by the House of Representatives before the August recess so the people of Guam know that this congress is respectful of the unique history we have with them and the commitment to their future.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE TUSKEGEE AIRMEN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, despite a widespread belief that they did not have the ability as black aviators to be effective war fighters, the famed Tuskegee Airmen of World War II proved that they were among the best pilots in the European Theater.

Affectionately known by the bomber crews they protected as the "Red Tails" (for the red paint on the tails of their fighters), the pilots of Tuskegee did not lose one bomber in their care to enemy fighters. As a result of their heroic service, the Tuskegee Airmen were one of America's most highly decorated fighter groups of World War II.

But the contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen did not end with the war. Because of their demonstrated ability as an effective fighting force and their individual heroism, the Tuskegee Airmen gave President Harry T. Truman the proof he needed to justify his decision in 1948 to desegregate the U.S. military. Finally, the Airmen's success served as an inspiration for the civil rights movement in following decades.