

craft—his father, William Calhoun; his grandfather, Boone Calhoun; and his great-grandfather, Joe Calhoun.

Calhoun estimates in his time he's built thousands of the shallow-draft boats a writer once dubbed the African Queen of Reelfoot Lake.

"Standard length is 15½ feet. Made of cypress, covered with fiberglass, powered by anywhere from a 3- to an 8-horsepower motor and a set of oars," he said.

"It's called a stump-jumper because it'll run in about 12 inches of water. As long as it can float, it will go. You take care of it. It'll last a long time. There's some around here that's 50 and 60 years old."

Price of one of his boats ranges from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

Calhoun has displayed his boats and demonstrated his craftsmanship at the World's Fair at Knoxville in 1982, the Tennessee Aquarium at Chattanooga, and at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

At the boat-building demonstrations, a curious public stops and watches, he said. Invariably, wherever he's set up shop, a curious public always asks the same three questions.

"Those questions are, 'What kind of wood do you use?', 'How many do you make in a year?', and 'How long does it take you to make one?'" he said.

"I don't know how many I make in a year. It takes me about 10 days to make one, but I take my time, and the phone rings, and ain't nobody here but me. Besides, I'm supposed to be retired. So who knows? I still have orders to fill. I just put their names down and get to 'em when I can."

A Reelfoot Lake boat is one permanent display at Obion County museum, Dixie Gun Works, the Tennessee State Museum at Nashville, and the Fish and Wildlife Museum at Atlanta, GA.

Calhoun's customers are nationwide.

"I keep a boat on hand for a man in California. He might call today and say, 'Send it to me.' He's the largest wholesale grocer in California, and he gives Reelfoot Lake boats to his customers," Calhoun said.

"He says they can't get one like it anywhere else, so it's something unique for them."

A TRIBUTE TO FRED GOSLEY

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great Philadelphian, Fred Gosley. Fred is a father and grandfather. He is an honored veteran, who continues to give back to his fellow vets through his work in the VFW. He is a community activist, who is well known for his efforts in the 13th Ward. But, more than anything else, Fred is a man of God.

Fred Gosley made a lifelong commitment to his church. And Fred always keeps his commitments. His Pastor, Rev. Barry Williams, told me that Fred is one of the most active members of New Inspirational. He is an example to old and young of the benefits of hard work and living according to the scriptures.

Mr. Speaker, Fred Gosley will be honored by his church for his service to the community and to New Inspirational. I join them in paying homage to a man who has few peers, Fred Gosley.

IN HONOR OF THELMA GAMMELL ON HER 103RD BIRTHDAY

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Thelma Gammell on her 103rd birthday.

Thelma is a resident of Santa Ana, California. She was born in South Dakota and grew up on the South Dakotan prairie. Her family worked hard. A closely knit family, they enjoyed life in an old-fashioned way. Thelma and her sister played with their dolls and "kitten playmates." And when it snowed, the whole prairie became their playground.

Thelma is a joy to know. Witty, humorous, full of the spirit of life. Her life has been one of many wonderful adventures. She met her husband, John Gammell in 1912, and the two of them lived in several states—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska—before moving to Laguna Beach, California. Their son and daughter were born in Wyoming.

In Laguna Beach, John worked as a carpenter and Thelma worked as a pottery designer. After retirement, they traveled, visiting their friends in the Midwest. In 1967 her husband passed away. Thelma became an active volunteer for the Santa Ana Senior Center and has continued to volunteer for the past 13 years.

Everyone who knows Thelma is captivated by her charm and her outgoing personality. She has truly graced our world by her life.

Please join me today in wishing this most remarkable woman a very happy birthday.

IN HONOR OF THE 1998 ROBERTO CLEMENTE AWARD RECIPIENTS OF THE PUERTO RICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the 1998 Roberto Clemente Award Recipients of the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development (PRAHD) for their innumerable contributions to Hispanic communities throughout New Jersey. For years, this agency has been committed to improving the standard of living of Hispanic families through the administration of programs and services which address the social, economic, health, and educational status of these communities. On October 4, 1998, PRAHD is sponsoring the Annual Roberto Clemente Award, honoring five individuals for their outstanding public service and community involvement.

The award recipients honored this year by PRAHD are: Outstanding Professional, Eralides Cabrera; Outstanding Community Service, Melvin Ramos; Outstanding Educator, Senovia Robles-Cruz; Outstanding Academic Student, Jose Garcia; Outstanding Corporation, Goya Foods and Special Roberto Clemente Award, Minister Robert McCoy.

Founded in 1974 as a charitable organization by the Hispanic leadership of the Perth

Amboy area, the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development operates a number of service programs, such as day care services, educational tutoring, emergency legal, housing, and medical assistance, drug prevention, youth and family counseling, and various senior services which serve more than 12,000 people annually. The agency is governed by an eleven-member board of directors selected from the community and administered by Executive Director Lydia Trinidad, who is also PRAHD's Chief Executive Officer. PRAHD also relies on the support and effort of community volunteers who work in all areas of agency operations.

I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the outstanding work of these honored individuals and the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development. I further commend their accomplishments and encourage them to continue to serve their communities for many more years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in my family, I was unable to record my vote on several measures. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 521; "nay" on rollcall No. 522; and "nay" on rollcall No. 523.

HEROIN CRISIS STARTS IN COLOMBIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, while the Administration has fought the Congress tooth and nail over the last few years to prevent the provision we wanted of high performance (greater lift and range capacity) and crash survivable as well as ballistically hardened helicopters to the Colombian National Police (CNP) excellent DANTI anti-narcotics unit in a real shooting war on drugs, something dramatically has happened on the heroin front here at home.

In the last five years, first time teen (12-17) heroin use has risen a mind boggling 875%, and according to latest DEA seizure and street buy data, 75% of that heroin now comes from Colombia. So while the Administration slept, the Colombian narco-traffickers shifted gears and took over the former Asian dominated U.S. heroin market with cheaper, purer and more deadly South American heroin.

The Washington Times outlined the recent U.S. move towards South American heroin in its edition yesterday in a extensive and comprehensive piece called "Cocaine Cartels Take on New Product-Heroin". The article notes this Colombian heroin on the streets of the U.S. approaches (according to DEA) 70% to 80% purity, while the average of other heroin is only 39% purity. Our DEA, FBI and Customs Service agree that the best place to fight drugs is at the source, and in this case, it's the high Colombian Andes fields of opium

poppy, which the native people call the "devils flower".

Sadly, the Times piece also notes that in nearby Prince Georges' county here in the Washington area, we have witnessed 42 persons who died last year from heroin overdoses. What's happening abroad, also has consequences here at home.

From the front lines in the high Colombian Andes the news isn't any better. The CNP without high performance helicopters needed to reach the opium poppy fields with enough troops to secure the area for later aerial eradication is seeing more and more poppy. In 1997, according to some Colombian sources we may have had a 1/3 increase in Colombian opium growth, and at best we are only eradicating 1/3 of the small but ever growing and valuable poppy crop. All this means hard times and more overdose deaths in our communities from deadly Colombian heroin.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the Washington Times article dated 10/12/98 I referenced be included at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 12, 1998]

COCAINE CARTELS TAKE ON NEW PRODUCT—HEROIN

SOUTH AMERICAN SUPPLIERS ECLIPSE ASIA IN BURGEONING U.S. MARKET

(By Jerry Seper)

South America's cocaine cartels have moved into a lucrative new market, becoming the dominant force in supplying heroin to a rapidly expanding clientele of eager U.S. buyers—many as young as 15 years old.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration details in a new report that the agency calls a "dramatic shift" over the past four years as South American drug traffickers have wrested control of the U.S. heroin market from once-dominant smugglers in Southeast Asia.

About 75 percent of the heroin seized in 1997 throughout the United States originated in South America, and the numbers are expected to rise for 1998. By contrast, 97 percent of the heroin seized in the United States in 1991 came from dealers in Southeast or Southwest Asia, which now accounts for only about 5 percent of the heroin shipped each year into this country.

Most of the increase comes from smugglers in Colombia, with the drug being shipped clandestinely to buyers throughout the country, particularly in Boston; New York; Newark, N.J.; Philadelphia; and Baltimore—a region known as "Heroin Alley."

DEA Administrator Thomas A. Constantine said Colombian cartel leaders, working with Mexican-based drug traffickers, have made management decisions over the past four years aimed at increasing their share of the U.S. heroin market.

"The situation we face today, one of high rates of trauma in our hospital emergency rooms and high mortality rates among heroin users, was brought about by strategic management decisions made by both Colombian- and Mexican-based trafficking organizations to increase their respective shares of the lucrative U.S. heroin market," Mr. Constantine said.

Of the more than 6 tons of heroin produced in 1997 in Colombia, virtually the entire stock was delivered to buyers in the United States. Colombia, which already supplies about 80 percent of the world's cocaine, has become both a grower and processor of opium poppies in Bolivia and Peru, which are then refined in jungle labs under the protection of highly paid left-wing guerrillas.

Colombia's new president, Andres Pastrana, has vowed to step up his country's

fight against drugs—a promise in sharp contrast to efforts by his predecessor, Ernesto Samper, who accepted \$6 million from drug smugglers to help finance his 1994 election campaign.

"Traffickers today know no national boundaries and will utilize the latest technologies and delivery systems to enhance their illicit activities," Mr. Constantine said, noting that Colombian-based smugglers drew on the expertise of drug chemists in Southwest and Southeast Asia to produce the higher-quality product flooding the East Coast.

Mr. Constantine said Mexican drug traffickers are working with Colombian chemists to increase the purity level of Mexican-produced heroin to "expand their markets in the United States."

The DEA report said there are two general U.S. heroin markets:

- One centered on the East Coast, supplying a high-purity, white powder heroin that can be snorted as well as injected.
- One in the West, specializing in injectable-quality heroin, primarily Mexican black tar.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy has estimated that 810,000 hard-core drug addicts are involved in the use of heroin as their principal drug of choice, and that the high-quality South American product has spawned a new breed of users—those more amenable to snorting rather than injecting the drug.

Records show increasing numbers of young people are becoming involved—particularly in Philadelphia, St. Louis and New Orleans, where about 12 percent of those arrested were between 15 and 20.

Locally, both Montgomery and Prince George's counties have seen the number of addicts entering rehabilitation centers double and triple in recent years, averaging about 500 a year. Prince William County treated about 70 persons for heroin use from July 1997 to June 1998. The total for that period has not yet been tallied for comparably sized Howard County, but authorities expect it to exceed 250.

Last year, heroin overdoses killed 42 persons in Prince George's County.

The DEA has tracked the increasing dominance of South American heroin since 1993 and, according to the report, has found that the purity of the product appears to be its draw. While the national average purity of all heroin is about 38 percent, South American heroin—of that confiscated in New York, Boston, Newark, Baltimore and Philadelphia—registers between 70 and 80 percent pure.

In 1996, Baltimore led the nation in hospital emergency room admissions for heroin overdoses and was second only to San Francisco last year. Of the 401 persons who died of heroin overdoses in Maryland in 1997, 252 fatalities occurred in Baltimore.

The DEA has said that in Baltimore 40,000 addicts pay dealers an estimated \$2 million a day for heroin. In the District, there are an estimated 17,000 heroin users, although crack cocaine and marijuana continue to be the drugs of choice.

Mr. Constantine said the agency plans to increase manpower levels and spending totals over the next several years for domestic and international heroin enforcement. He said information collected in hospital emergency rooms, police departments, courts, schools, treatment programs and "on the street" shows that heroin consumption in the United States is rising.

"For years, we've seen a hardcore older population of approximately 600,000 heroin addicts," Mr. Constantine said. "Today, we are seeing 11th- and 12th-graders turning to heroin. These 'initiates' are, in all likeli-

hood, at the outset of a long, downward spiral into hard-core addiction or death."

About 14 percent of the heroin seized last year in the United States came from Mexico. Virtually all of it was headed for buyers in Dallas; Houston; Denver; Phoenix; San Diego; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Portland, Ore.; Seattle; St. Louis; and Chicago.

Despite Mexico's continuing involvement in the drug trade, the Clinton administration certified that country this year as a full partner in the war on drugs—meaning it keeps its eligibility for U.S. aid.

The certification came on a recommendation from the State Department. Colombia was among four countries that were decertified, but it continues to enjoy an exemption from the aid cuts. The administration has said that Colombia, along with Cambodia, Pakistan and Paraguay, are too important to U.S. national security to punish.

Southeast Asian traffickers, mainly in Burma, Laos and Thailand, have been squeezed out of the business by South American smugglers, who have seized the market by offering a higher quality heroin at lower prices—even arranging for easy payments.

"Asian groups traditionally demand either sizable down payments or cash on delivery," said Mr. Constantine, noting that Colombia distributors "often provide drugs on consignment or offer credit."

"Given their reputation for strict enforcement of drug deals, few buyers dare risk renegeing on a drug deal with criminal organizations operating from Latin America," he said.

BOB OWEN: THE LAST OF THE COUNTRY BANKERS

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, the McKenzie Banner's Chuck Ross tells the story of Bob Owen and what Bob has meant to the town of Gleason as well as anyone could.

I have known Bob Owen since the late 1970's when I served in the Tennessee General Assembly. Bob is the Bank of Gleason without question and his service to the community is what makes Gleason and the surrounding communities such good places to raise a family.

As we celebrate Bob Owen Day in Gleason, I want to add my thanks and appreciation to Bob for everything he has done to improve the quality of life for those who live and work in and around Gleason.

Printed below is a copy of a story published in The McKenzie Banner on October 7th, and written by Chuck Ross.

BOB OWEN: THE LAST OF THE COUNTRY BANKERS

(By Chuck Ross)

It has been said many times that a trip of a thousand miles begins with a single step. In this instance, a distinguished banking career began by default. The wartime army called him for induction, yet turned him down on three occasions. As a young high school graduate, shortly after the great depression and right in the middle of a world war, he could not find employment. Then a helpful uncle got him a job as the lowest man on a small banking staff, the first step in a career that has spanned 54 years.

Robert Hiron "Bob" Owen was born on February 19, 1927, in the Old Union Community in Henry County Tennessee, the third of