

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 HINDU 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