

over Indonesia, moving out into the Pacific as the ocean water warms there. As el nino fades, the rainfall patterns return to their normal positions. These climate fluctuations affect much of the world over simply due to a change in the prevailing winds over much of the planet as tropical rainfall patterns change their position and intensity. Severe storms and flooding along the west coast, droughts in the midwest and increased typhoons in Hawaii are a sample of the severe weather problems associated with el nino.

Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, located in my district, is the home of the International Research Institute for Climate Research, a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] funded institute. Working in conjunction with the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at the University of California at San Diego, Columbia University's renowned facility has helped to define the el nino effect.

With this year's prediction that there will be the most active el ninos of the century, I believe that we must give full funding of \$74.9 million to the Office of Global Programs at NOAA. This can be achieved by adding an additional \$4.9 million which will be used by TOGA for continuing to research el nino.

Increasing the funding for the TOGA Program would expand its ability to work as a fully operational observation system, thus providing NOAA with the opportunity to understand the climate conditions caused by el nino. This early warning capability would in turn help business owners, farmers, and local government officials better prepare for the damaging effects of el nino.

I appreciate the work done by Chairman ROGERS and look forward to working with him and Mr. BILBAY of California as we proceed with these important programs.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. ROSCOE G. BARTLETT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1997

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, On rollcall vote No. 455 I inadvertently voted "aye." I would like the appropriate portion RECORD to reflect that I intended to vote "no."

#### HAMMOND TECHNICAL VOCATION APPRECIATION SOCIETY

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate the Hammond Technical Vocation Appreciation Society as it holds its first annual "Thanks for the Memories" Recognition Dinner tonight, September 26, 1997, at the After Four Supper Club in Cedar Lake, IN. I would also like to take this opportunity to commend the Society's board of directors, Stan Bafia, Dave Carlson, Chester Lobodzinski, Tom Martin, and Marvin Snorton, for the work they have put forth in planning this special event.

The Hammond Technical Vocation Society was founded in November 1996, for the pri-

mary purpose of paying overdue recognition to past faculty members of Hammond Technical Vocation High School, Hammond Tech. Tonight's dinner will be in recognition of four outstanding former educators and coaches of Hammond Tech High School, who have displayed the utmost in pride and dedication throughout their careers. Special recognition will be given to this year's selected honoree, retired educator and coach, George Bereolos. Former coaches, Dale Vieau, the late Swede Carlson, and the late Richard Milton Wilson, will also be honored on this occasion. Hammond Tech will forever be remembered for its 1940 State Championship Basketball Team, whose three remaining members, Bob Haack, Richard Haack, and John Thomas, will be recognized at the dinner tonight.

An educator and coach for 42 years in the Hammond School System, George Bereolos' accomplishments in the classroom and on the court are shining examples of the pride and dedication he exhibited in his work. A 1934 graduate of Hammond High School, George earned a degree in education from Indiana University after his service with the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant during World War II. In addition to teaching social studies, George assumed the added responsibility of head basketball coach in 1954. George's coaching career also included positions with the track and football teams. George currently resides in Munster, IN.

Dale Vieau, Swede Carlson, and Richard Milton Wilson were very devoted teachers and coaches at Hammond Tech, as well. Dale Vieau, a 1944 graduate of Hammond Tech, coached for his alma mater for approximately 32 years, and within the Hammond School System for 38 years. Dale served as coach of the basketball, baseball, and cross country teams. Swede Carlson, a 1938 graduate of Ball State University, was a history and social studies teacher for Hammond Tech. Before his retirement in 1979, he worked with the golf and football teams during his 34-year coaching career. Upon earning his teaching degree from State Normal School, now the University of Wisconsin, Richard Milton Wilson began Hammond Tech's physical education and athletic programs. In the early years of the program, Richard coached every sport with one assistant. An excellent athlete, Richard played football with the Green Bay Packers from 1919 to 1921. In the early 1980's, he was inducted into the Green Bay Packer Hall of Fame. Although Swede Carlson and Richard Milton Wilson have both passed away, memories of their spirit and love for teaching will always remain.

Hammond Tech was founded in 1919, when Fred S. Barrows began a vocational high school in the attic of Central High School on Russell Street in downtown Hammond, IN. In the first year of the school's existence, there was only one teacher and one student. However, only 3 years later, Hammond Tech students filled the halls of the Central High School building when a new Central High School was built on Calumet Avenue. Hammond Tech remained at this location until the summer of 1949, when a new Hammond Tech High School was built on Sohl Avenue. Although the State of Indiana closed Hammond Tech in 1980, the school will always be held in high esteem for the strong dedication and concern of its faculty, as well as the academic and athletic accomplishments of its student

body. Today, Hammond Tech still holds the record for the highest high school graduation rate in the nation, at 98.6 percent.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the Hammond Technical Vocation Appreciation Society and this year's faculty honorees for their lifetime of dedication to their school and its students. I commend all of those who have played a role in successfully keeping the memory of Hammond Tech alive over the years, as the pride and spirit of its faculty and former students serves as an inspiration to us all.

#### GOLD STAR MOTHER'S DAY

### HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1997

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, they were in the prime of life, full of hope and youthful promise, when they died defending their country and preserving our freedom. Their loss was and is heart-breaking for the families and friends they left behind. And—enjoying the long period of peace and freedom that these young American service men and women bought so dearly—we are in danger of forgetting their great sacrifice.

But there is one group of fine Americans who are uniquely able to make sure that the rest of us do not forget. They are the Gold Star Mothers. Each one lost a child who died in the military service of our country during time of war.

I am proud and grateful that we have a strong and active group of Gold Star Mothers in the Third District of Tennessee, which I represent in Congress. On Sunday, September 28, they and their counterparts from all across the Nation are marking Gold Star Mother's Day. They are part of a group that had its roots in the first great conflict of the 20th Century: World War I. President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed that service flags would be displayed at homes that had family members serving the country. Blue Stars were displayed for each family member in the Armed Forces. And, as the war progressed and casualties mounted, the stars were turned to Gold Stars to represent each service member killed defending our country.

The Gold Star Mothers were officially organized in Washington, DC, in 1929. But one does not have to be a formal member of the national organization to be a Gold Star Mother. The standard for entering this revered group of Americans is much, much higher and more difficult than simply joining an organization. One must have had a child who made the supreme sacrifice for our country. In 1936 Congress—in a joint resolution—designated the last Sunday in September as Gold Star Mother's Day. In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt further recognized the day.

These Gold Star Mothers, perhaps better than anyone else, know the agony that comes from caring for, nurturing, and raising up a child only to see that young life lost just as it is beginning. But these fine Americans, who include at least 62 ladies from the Chattanooga area, deserve the greatest admiration, thanks and respect from all of us.

These ladies whose loved ones did not make it home devote themselves to caring for