

cochair of the race relations task force for the Detroit strategic plan. As cochair, he wrote an insightful commentary on race relations that was published in the Detroit News.

He wrote:

When we freely examine racism for what it is—through our individual experiences and as exposed in the Race Relations Task Force report and other studies—it becomes clear that the problem of race and racism in its structural and institutional aspects . . . is in reality the form and practice of our own apartheid.

Because of his insight and his singular dedication to civil rights, Art has been awarded so many honors that it would take far too long to list them all. He wears his well-deserved praise with the humility of a man who realizes he is only doing what is just and right.

In 1979, Morehouse College awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters in recognition of his scholarship in the field of sociology and his leadership in the battlefield of civil rights.

His other honors include the Distinguished Warrior Award from the Detroit Urban League, the Greater Detroit Interfaith Round Table National Human Relations Award, the Afro-Asian Institute of Histadrut Humanitarian Award, the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce Summit Award, and the Crystal Rose Award from the Hospice Foundation of southeastern Michigan. The NAACP conferred five Thalheimer Awards upon Art for outstanding achievement.

Art is a member of a variety of community groups. He sits on the board of directors of the Detroit Science Center, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and the American Symphony Orchestra League. Like me, he has a love of music. He is also a trustee for the Founders Society of the Detroit Institutes of Arts and president emeritus of the University Cultural Center Association.

Art is the father of five children. He and his wife, Chacona Winters Johnson, a development executive for the University of Michigan, still live in Detroit.

Even though Art Johnson has retired, he is busier than ever. When it comes to the struggle for justice, he just can't pull himself from the front lines.

The Detroit community, and indeed the Nation, have benefited from his efforts to promote understanding and healing. It is with joy and sincerity that I thank Arthur Johnson. Because he never allowed anyone to shackle his mind, he made it possible for others to know the beauty of freedom.

POOR CHOICE FOR DAILY
INVOCATION

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my disappointment that the Rev. Lou Sheldon provided the invocatory prayer before the House of Representatives today. Reverend Sheldon was a poor choice to give the daily invocation. I think Members may want to know what he has advocated in his public remarks which arguably reflect on his worthiness to deliver such an invocation. He is malicious in his attacks upon lesbian and gay Americans. He

is against AIDS education, information on birth control and disease prevention in the public schools, and uses scare tactics to further his hateful agenda. I, for one, believe that these aggressive provocations, which represent a radical extreme position and which have nothing to do with religious belief in God's will and forgiveness, should not be rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, following are some specific quotes that I believe prove my point that Reverend Sheldon does not represent the spiritual or intellectual views of this body.

On the issue of homosexuality, we are in the same place we were in the 1930s with alcoholism. Back then, we said "once a drunk, always a drunk." But now we know many alcoholics can recover. (Washington Times, 2/5/90)

I don't have to tell you what these homosexuals are going to be doing when they're not running a race. That's right . . . they're going to be spreading their deadly disease right here in the U.S. (Traditional Values Coalition newsletter, 4/94)

"Joined together in holding back satan," was how Mr. Sheldon signed an April 1994 letter to pastors in Los Angeles, urging them to enlist their congregations against pride month. "We must protect our children and youth from this homosexual recruiting," he declared. (New York Times, 12/19/94)

TRIBUTE TO VIOLA D. GREENE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Hilton Head, SC, is quite a distance from Brooklyn, NY. But one former resident of Hilton Head, Viola Greene, departed to become a resident of East Flatbush, Brooklyn. The borough truly gained an asset with the arrival of Viola 23 years ago.

Viola graduated from Brooklyn College where she received a degree in economics. Subsequently, she was employed by the city of New York, where she worked in a variety of capacities, including, neighborhood school worker, legislative aide, administrative assistant, and district manager of Community Board No. 16. As district manager she is responsible for the daily monitoring and coordination of municipal services to the residents of Ocean Hill-Brownsville.

Ms. Greene is a member of Berean Missionary Baptist Church where she serves as a member of the board of trustees, and the Women's auxiliary. She is also a member of the Brownsville Family Preservation Program Advisory Board. Additionally, Ms. Greene is the recipient of several awards, most notably the Community Service Award from the Brooklyn Branch of the Key Women of America, the Carter G. Woodson Cultural Literacy Project, and the Rachel J. Mitchell Scholarship Foundation.

WIND AND BIOMASS: IMPORTANT
ENERGY SOURCES FOR OUR
FUTURE

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, on October 31, 1995, I and 83 other Members of Congress representing 31 States and both parties signed a letter urging budget reconciliation conferees to preserve the 1.5-cent tax credit for wind and closed-loop biomass energy systems.

With American imports of foreign oil at an all-time high, I believe it is important that we encourage the development of alternative energy sources. This tax credit helps do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to enter into the RECORD the text of the letter my colleagues and I sent to conferees on October 31:

DEAR CONFEREES: As you consider the FY 1996 budget reconciliation package in conference, we urge you to accede to the Senate Finance Committee's provisions omitting the repeal of the 1.5 cent production tax credit for wind and closed-loop biomass energy systems. The House reconciliation package contains a repeal of this important tax credit, mandated by Congress as part of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 ("EPAct '92").

This production tax credit is designed to encourage the development and export of wind and biomass energy technologies and to recognize the many tax benefits offered to competing energy choices.

This credit met all the necessary criteria when endorsed by the House and Senate by large bi-partisan margins just three years ago: It provides returns to the taxpayer based on increased production as opposed to increased investment; it includes a phase-out provision in the event energy prices reach certain levels; it reduces the credit in proportion to any state or federal grant monies received; and it includes a sunset provision of June 30, 1999.

Despite overwhelming public support and impressive cost reductions, the market for large-scale commercial renewable energy development in the United States is just beginning to emerge. Repealing the production tax credit for wind and closed-loop biomass places these industries in an inequitable and unjustifiable position to compete in the U.S. and global energy marketplace.

We urge you to oppose repeal or revision of the wind and biomass tax credit.

Sincerely,

Dan Schaefer, David Minge, Robert T. Matsui, Martin Olav Sabo, Bernard Sanders, Vic Fazio, Scott L. Klug, Lynn N. Rivers, Tim Johnson, Peter A. DeFazio, Bruce F. Vento, Gerry E. Studds, Dale E. Kildee, Jim McDermott, Edward J. Markey, Steve Gunderson, Thomas J. Manton, Ron Wyden, Sue Kelly, Earl Pomeroy, John Lewis, Bill Richardson, Carlos Moorhead, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Collin C. Peterson, José E. Serrano, Toby Roth, Sherwood L. Boehlert, Michael G. Oxley, Elizabeth Furse, William P. Luther, Bill Baker, Chet Edwards, Neil Abercrombie, Henry Bonilla, Major Owens, Sam Gejdenson, Cynthia McKinney, Nancy Pelosi, James B. Longley, Jr., Frank Riggs, Joe Skeen, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Donald M. Payne, Chaka Fattah, Patricia Schroeder,

Jerrold Nadler, Barbara Cubin, David E. Skaggs, Sheila Jackson-Lee, Matt Salmon, Jennifer Dunn, Bennie G. Thompson, Barbara B. Kennelly, John Conyers, Jr., Charles E. Schumer, Sonny Bono, Constance A. Morella, James L. Oberstar, John M. Spratt, Jr., Alcee L. Hastings, Michael Bilirakis, Peter G. Torkildsen, Blanche Lambert Lincoln, Bob Filner, Rick Lazio, Wayne T. Gilchrest, Gene Green, Victor O. Frazer, Jim Ramstad, Karen L. Thurman, Joseph P. Kennedy II, Gil Gutknecht, Doug Bereuter, Wayne Alford, Bill K. Brewster, Gerald Kleczka, Jim Bunn, Eliot Engel, Anna Eshoo, Jon D. Fox, Harold L. Volkmer, Ken Calvert, Jerry Lewis.¹

¹Signed letter after delivery to conferee.

LEGISLATION TO SUPPORT THE
UNITED STATES' VALUABLE
ALLY—SOUTH KOREA

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask all of my colleagues to support my efforts to further enhance and solidify our commitment to one of the United States' most valuable allies—South Korea. Today I have introduced legislation which will have a positive economic impact in the United States—especially in the tourism industry. My legislation calls upon the inclusion of South Korea in the Visa Waiver Pilot Program [VWPP]. Specifically, it waives the requirements of section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, allowing South Korea to be included in the VWPP for a 1-year trial basis after which the Secretary of State and Attorney General will have the authority to determine the continued participation of South Korea in this program.

My reasons for introducing this legislation are twofold: First, the current situation at the U.S. Embassy's Consular Affairs office in Seoul is embarrassing and unacceptable. This problem stems from two counter-acting forces—the lack of sufficient space and personnel in the Consular's Office and the ever increasing number of South Korean's request of nonimmigrant, visitor visas.

Currently, the Consular's Affairs office in Seoul is under-staffed, over-worked and unable to meet the demands of reviewing over 2,000 visa applications per day. This unfortunate situation has resulted in extremely long lines of potential tourists and businessmen to the United States who are growing more and more impatient, annoyed and disheartened with the way they are being treated. While these long lines may not be something new for consular affairs offices throughout the world, the inhumane treatment of the people in those lines is.

During a recent trip to South Korea, I personally witnessed the most shameful treatment of human beings. One potential tourist, in search of a visa as part of his honeymoon plans, told me that he had been waiting in line for 3 days. Three days. He had come all the way from the southern end of South Korea, since the United States does not have any other consular affairs offices in Korea. Another woman, who appeared to be in her thirties, explained her frustration at having to stand out-

side during a thunderstorm because there is no shelter from the elements available. I was personally ashamed, as I suspect many of colleagues would have been by these tales of inhumane treatment.

These are but two examples of the growing frustration and disappointment many South Koreans are vocalizing, which has resulted in a growing sentiment of discontent with the United States. They rightly point out that this is no way for friends to treat friends. If we are to retain our place in the hearts of the Korean people we must do something to reverse this trend. In that regard, I feel it is important that we begin to treat the South Korean people with more respect by extending to them our trust and support through their inclusion in the VWPP.

My second reason for introducing this legislation is pure economics. Currently, South Korea is the sixth largest trading partner with the United States. This has resulted in total U.S. exports equaling over \$14 billion with a cumulative direct investment of over \$1 billion by United States companies in South Korea. This ever growing market has allowed for a continued growth in personal incomes for the South Korean people. The net result has been an increased demand by Korean tourists to visit the United States.

According to the Travel and Tourism Administration, South Korean arrivals are expected to reach over 600,000 in 1995, up an astonishing 900 percent from the 1987 levels. Of the over 400,000 South Korean travelers who came to the United States in 1993, 35 percent came for vacations or holidays with another 35 percent coming to visit friends or relatives. Most of such travel has been to California, New York, Hawaii, Arizona, and Florida. With an estimated \$1 billion in potential tourism dollars to spend, it is easy to see the importance of promoting easier access to the U.S. tourist market which has experienced considerable losses over the past few years. Simply put, more Korean tourists equals more business and jobs in the United States.

My home State of California is a perfect example of how important tourism is to the United States. According to the California Division of Tourism, California's travel and tourism industry generates \$55.7 billion annually, which is 6.5 percent of the gross State product. Overall, California would rank eighth in terms of international tourism as a separate nation, ahead of Switzerland, Singapore, Mexico, Canada, and Japan.

On a more national front, travel and tourism is the third largest employer in the Nation after business and health services. In fact, travel exceeds the combined payrolls of the U.S. steel and motor vehicles manufacturing industries. Between 1983 and 1993, travel-related employment and payroll has steadily increased—with payrolls nearly doubling and the number of jobs rising 38 percent. These kinds of numbers only further the argument that travel and tourism will double in size over the next decade, resulting in more job opportunities for people throughout the world. The United States must work to ensure its place in the travel and tourism industry by opening our doors to an economy which has been growing continuously over the past decade—South Korea. America has always been the first choice of destination for almost all Koreans.

However, under the current situation of long lines and endless delays, many Koreans are

fed up with waiting and are going instead to Canada—which has a waiver policy toward Korea—Europe or Australia. We stand to lose millions of dollars and thousands of American jobs because of our broken visa system.

As the Tourism Promotion Conference convenes this week in Washington, I understand that the issue of reforming the United States visa issuance process for South Korea will be raised and discussed. I welcome the input of the United States tourism industry and look forward to examining their recommendations as to how we can best achieve a larger place in the tourism market, especially with respect to South Korea.

In the interim, however, I believe that in an effort to ward off a serious decline in South Korean support for United States policy while increasing the ability of South Koreans to visit the United States, this legislation should be seriously considered as a solution to this embarrassing situation. In fact, I believe that if we reduce the bureaucratic barriers to the South Korean people, we will achieve greater compliance with our own immigration laws and promote good relations with a valuable ally. Therefore, I call upon all of my colleagues to support this 1 year, trial basis legislation which is so important to the South Korean people and to our foreign policy in Asia. After all, 25 countries are already in the visa waiver program.

ISRAEL COULD GAIN GROUND BY
EXITING SOUTH LEBANON

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House an op-ed piece which appeared in the October 23 edition of the Christian Science Monitor written by Frederic C. Hof, a former U.S. Army officer and State Department official and currently a partner in Armitage Associates. Mr. Hof illustrated, in my opinion, a solution for Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, thereby preventing further attacks on Israeli soldiers by Hizbullah which so poison the Israeli-Syrian peace negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, I traveled to Lebanon in August, including southern Lebanon, the home of my grandfathers. After discussions with people, political, religious, educational, and military leaders most importantly Gen. Emile Lahoud the very capable commander-in-chief of the Lebanon Army, there is no doubt whatsoever that given the political go-ahead the Lebanon Army can control every inch of Lebanese territory and prevent cross-border attacks upon Israel. This is confirmed by our U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Hof's op-ed follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 23, 1995]

ISRAEL COULD GAIN GROUND BY EXITING
SOUTH LEBANON

(By Frederic C. Hof)

The recent deaths of Israeli soldiers patrolling the "security zone" in southern Lebanon grimly illustrate an inescapable fact: that Israel's continued occupation of Lebanese territory is a liability both for Israel