

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM  
PARTNERSHIP ACT

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Congressional Caucus on Travel and Tourism, I have introduced legislation today to strengthen our tourism promotion efforts in the international travel market.

Earlier this week, the White House conference endorsed a new plan to bring together the resources of the private sector and the resources of the Government in a public-private partnership to improve the promotion of international travel and tourism to the United States. This partnership would be a successor to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration.

The partnership concept has been developed jointly by a group of industry leaders and officials of the Commerce Department.

A group of us has been working for weeks to prepare this legislation. We took the first step on September 28 when I held a hearing in my Trade Subcommittee. We used that hearing to focus congressional attention on the problems we are having in the international travel market.

Let me review the findings from our hearing. International tourism is now a \$300 billion market. The world market has tripled in the last 10 years and it will double again in the next decade. But our market share is dropping. Two years ago, the United States had 19 percent of the international tourism market.

In 1993, nearly 48 million visitors came to the United States and spent \$74 billion while in our country. In the past 2 years, the total world market has grown 10 percent, but our share dropped to less than 17 percent.

This year, we will have 2 million fewer visitors from abroad than 2 years ago. This drop has cost us 177,000 jobs which should have gone to American workers. But those jobs went to our competitors in other countries.

What's worse, this is not a temporary trend. If we stand still in our promotion efforts, our share of the world market will keep dropping. In 5 years, we will have less than 14 percent of the world travel market.

The question is: How can we turn this around? The White House conference has urged a stronger promotion effort in the overseas market. This is where we are falling down. The United States ranks 33d in tourism promotion, lower than Tunisia and Malaysia. We are being outclassed and outgunned. But, how do we get a stronger promotion program in a time of decreasing Federal spending?

The answer is the public-private partnership, which my legislation would set up. The idea is to combine together the resources and creative talents of the American tourism industry with the overseas presence and data-bases of the U.S. Government.

First, we would set up a national tourism board. This board would be comprised of industry leaders, State and regional tourism directors, and Federal officials. The board would devise a comprehensive strategy to increase our share of the world market. The board would advise the President, Congress, and the industry itself on specific steps to take.

To coordinate a new promotion campaign, we would set up a nonprofit corporation—the national tourism organization. This organization would be directed by the private sector. We would combine the advertising talents of the private sector with market data and staff help from the Federal Government. The new organization would design tourism promotion advertisements aimed at the international market and it would carry out a new and more vigorous advertising campaign. The campaign would be coordinated with the advertising that the industry already does on its own.

Initially, this new organization will get operational help from both the industry and the U.S. Government. But one of the first jobs for the tourism board will be to devise a long-term plan for financing this operation.

When this plan is up and running, we would have a two-fold campaign: First, to attract more international visitors to the United States, and second to steer them toward American companies for every part of their trip.

Finally, my legislation would direct all of our overseas missions to make tourism promotion a priority. It would require our overseas posts to cooperate with the national tourism organization in attracting more international visitors.

This is a new concept. We are breaking new ground. The U.S. Government is not used to working with private industry in a coordinated way on a promotional campaign. The leadership of the travel and tourism industry has convinced me that this can be done.

My goal is to enact this bill into law by this time next year. This year, we will have 44 million international visitors to the United States with this partnership in place, our goal should be to increase that total to 100 million over the next 10 years.

THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM PARTNERSHIP ACT  
OF 1995

(By Congressman Toby Roth, Chairman, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade Chairman, Travel and Tourism Congressional Caucus)

## FACT SHEET

Implements a central recommendation of the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism.

Forms a "public-private partnership" between the travel/tourism industry and the federal government to strengthen the promotion of international travel to the U.S.

Establishes a 36-member National Tourism Board (75% private sector) to advise the President and Congress on policies to improve the competitiveness of the U.S. travel and tourism industry in global markets, ap-

pointed by the President with the advice of the travel and tourism industry.

Establishes a National Tourism Organization as a not-for-profit corporation under federal charter to implement the tourism promotion strategy developed by the National Tourism Board; to develop and operate a marketing plan in partnership with U.S. travel and tourism firms to increase the U.S. market share of the world travel market; governed by a 45-member board of directors, reflecting the breadth of the travel and tourism industry; board of directors develops a plan for long-term financing; interim funding from industry; and data and staff resources provided by federal government.

Requires federal agencies and U.S. overseas missions to cooperate in implementing promotion strategy developed by National Tourism Board.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN BILBRA  
TALMAGE, JR.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize John Bilbra Talmage for his life's work and achievements. John was born in Anniston, AL, and moved to New York City in 1961. He was formerly the administrator in the school of engineering, at Columbia University. Additionally, he has been an aide to Abe Gerges, and Councilman Ken Fisher.

Mr. Talmage is the founder and first chairman of the Columbia University Federal Credit Union. He has also served on the Metrotech Business Improvement District Board of Directors. Mr. Talmage has served on other prestigious community boards dealing with issues of health, religious affairs, and waste storage.

John is a tireless and eager servant. His work and enthusiasm are infectious. It is my honor and pleasure to highlight this gentleman's contributions.

## HONORING RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, in April of last year, the House voted unanimously for a resolution providing for the placement of a bust of Raoul Wallenberg in the U.S. Capitol. Raoul Wallenberg was a young Swedish diplomat who risked his own life in rescuing many tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II. Through great acts of personal bravery, Wallenberg saved many would-be victims of the Nazi exterminators by providing Swedish protective passports to thousands of

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Jews he had never met. He pulled some out of death trains and others from the ranks of death marches.

In one notable incident, Wallenberg, a slightly built 32-year-old, boldly threatened a Nazi general preparing to bomb to the ground a Jewish ghetto. Through this intervention alone, some 70,000 Jews were saved from death. He demonstrated how a strong character and unwavering determination could force even the brutal Nazi occupiers to spare some of the Hungarian Jews who had been marked for death.

Wallenberg's implacable hostility toward oppression made him a target of Soviet military officials, who arrested him early in 1945. After his arrest, he disappeared into a Soviet gulag prison camp, never to emerge again. Though the Soviets claimed in 1957 that he had died in 1947 of a heart attack, reliable eyewitnesses report sightings of Wallenberg long after that year. To this day, no one outside of Russia knows what truly happened to Wallenberg, whether he is still alive, or when he may have died.

Today, Mr. Speaker, in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, a stirring ceremony was held to unveil the bust of Raoul Wallenberg and to honor his enormous contribution to humanity. You were among those who paid tribute to his great works, along with many other distinguished persons such as House International Relations Committee Chairman GILMAN, Mr. PORTER, the cochair of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, and Senator DASCHLE. Others who spoke included Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Miles Lerman, chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, and the Speakers of the Parliaments of Hungary, Israel, and Sweden.

I would now like to recognize three individuals who played especially important roles in making today's ceremony in honor of Raoul Wallenberg possible. My colleague from California, TOM LANTOS and his wife, Annette, survivors of the Holocaust themselves, have worked tirelessly for years to bring the Wallenberg case to public attention. Their hard work and determination to human rights, and especially to the Wallenberg case, serves as an example to me and my colleagues in the House.

Finally, I want to recognize Lillian Hoffman of Denver, CO, who purchased and donated the bronze bust of Raoul Wallenberg. Lillian has spent more than two decades herself on the Wallenberg case and has demonstrated tireless devotion to the cause of human rights wherever they are violated. As the chair of the Colorado Committee of Concern for Soviet Jewry, she has helped numerous people herself who were persecuted in Russia and the Soviet Union because of their religious beliefs. She helped them to obtain exit visas so they could start new lives in Israel and the United States. It has been a pleasure knowing and working with Lillian for so many years.

I salute Lillian Hoffman for her generosity in donating the bust of Raoul Wallenberg to the people of the United States. Lillian's generosity will help ensure that Raoul Wallenberg's great deeds of humanity will be remembered by many generations of people to come. Thank you, Lillian Hoffman, for helping us to remember Raoul Wallenberg.

## HONORING EDWARD A. PALLADINO

## HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Edward A. Palladino. Ed's life recalls a life that was more common in the past, in the "olden days". He spent most of his entire career in one place, at one of my local newspapers, the Kingston Freeman, working his way up from right out of high school to becoming managing editor.

Ed is a pillar of our community in ways that still mean something to people. More than a local legend for his coverage of sporting events of all levels in our area, Ed is a genuine sportsman himself, embodying the principles of hard work, fairness, and real passion on and off the playing field. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating 40-plus years of excellence and the life of my great friend, Ed Palladino.

## A TRIBUTE TO ART JOHNSON

## HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes to tell you about a man who has spent his life working as a healer but he is not a medical doctor. He has not repaired any broken bones or mended any human hearts. But he has devoted his life to healing the bitter and gaping rifts that separate the races in our county.

The man I am describing is Dr. Arthur Johnson, my longtime friend in the struggle for justice, who retired September 30, 1995, as vice president for university relations and professor of education sociology at Detroit's Wayne State University, which just happens to be my alma mater.

His title and his long list of degrees and commendations might lead some to believe he concentrated his civil rights work in the academic arena. That was not the case. His activism, which has spanned six decades, has taken him repeatedly into hostile and dangerous territory. In the 1950's, as executive director of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he helped organize sit-ins at Detroit lunch counters that refused to serve African-Americans.

In the early 1960's, he was at the front of civil rights marches to protest unfair housing practices in Detroit suburbs. Almost 40 years later, these suburbs still hold the dubious distinction of being the most segregated in the Nation.

In the 1970's, he struggled to bring order out of the social chaos in the Detroit public schools where militant young students disrupted classes and shut down schools to demand a curriculum that reflected their African heritage.

In the last two decades, Dr. Johnson has kept up his hectic pace and worked on numer-

ous projects to increase understanding among the races. He has written passionately about the question of race which still divides this country.

As he recently said, "My experience kept me close to the issue of race and race oppression. The struggle is a part of me." But no matter how harsh the struggle, he never became embittered. He remained outwardly calm, refusing to let the enemy destroy him in anger. The enemy began testing him at an early age.

Born in Americus, GA, in 1925, he grew up in an atmosphere poisoned by hatred and supremacy. But instead of creating hatred in him, that environment made him a determined fighter against the evils of racism.

One incident in his youth helped shape his views. He was 13 years old and his family had moved to Birmingham. The memory of what happened is still vivid in his mind. One time he was walking in downtown Birmingham early in the evening with his uncle, who was about 20 years old. Suddenly they found themselves walking behind a white family—a father, a wife, and a little girl who was about 6 or 7. The girl was not paying attention to what she was doing, and she walked across young Arthur's path. He put his hand on her shoulder in a caring fashion to prevent her from stumbling. When her father saw that, he began to beat on Johnson as if he had lost his mind.

During the entire beating, Johnson's uncle stood frozen in fear. For years, his uncle's failure to respond troubled him. Only later, when he himself was a grown man, did he fully understand why his uncle just stood there. In the racist climate, the uncle would have been killed for challenging a white man on a public street.

Once he understood what had happened, he did not focus his anger on the specific individuals involved in that incident. Instead, he focused on a perverted system that filled whites with blind rage and blacks with terror. He knew that the ravenous monster called racism had to be attacked. His lifelong struggle began on that Birmingham street.

Johnson's parents were hard-working people who valued education. His mother was a domestic servant and his father worked in the coal mines and the steel mills. After graduating from Birmingham's Parker High School, he attended college through the help of his grandmother, also a domestic servant. She used the little money she earned to help put him through Morehouse College in Atlanta.

During those Morehouse years, he was part of a class that included students who would alter the course of this Nation: the young Martin Luther King, Jr., Ebony magazine publisher Robert Johnson, and noted historian Lerone Bennett whose work on African-American history has successfully linked generations of black Americans with their past.

Those young men studied in an atmosphere that was carefully crafted by the late Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse president and one of the Nation's premier and dignified voices for social change. Dr. Mays' message wasn't lost on them. "Dr. Mays challenged us not to accept any measure of racial discrimination we did not have to," he once reflected. "Above all else, he told us to keep our minds free. He told us that nobody can enslave your mind unless you let them."

While on campus, Johnson organized the school's first chapter of the NAACP. Armed with an undergraduate degree in sociology from Atlanta University, Art Johnson moved to Detroit in the early 1950's to take a job as executive secretary for the Detroit branch of the NAACP. He planned to stay in Detroit 3 years so he could get the urge to change the world out of his system before returning to academia. Those 3 years turned into 40.

He remained at the helm of the NAACP for 14 years, guiding the organization through some of the most turbulent years in Detroit. In the 1950's, blacks were blatantly discriminated against in the job market, the housing market, and in hotels and restaurants. The NAACP led protest marches and sit-in demonstrations that battered the door of institutional racism and forced some change.

The group's activism attracted a record number of new members. The Detroit chapter grew from 5,000 members to 29,000 during his tenure. Detroit proudly claimed the title of the largest NAACP chapter in the United States.

Under this guidance, the Detroit chapter initiated the NAACP Freedom Fund Dinner which has become the most successful NAACP fund raiser in the country. Held each year, the event draws thousands of people and has been labeled the largest indoor dinner in the world.

Art Johnson took a struggling local organization and helped it develop into a major force in the local and national struggle for civil rights.

One reason for his success was his uncanny insight into society's problems. During a speech he gave some 35 years ago, he pinpointed six crucial issues facing African-Americans: voting rights, civil rights, segregated housing, inadequate medical care, job discrimination, and segregated schools. Despite some progress, those issues still remain at the top of our agenda.

In 1964, he left the NAACP to become deputy director of the newly created Michigan Civil Right Commission, the first such body in the Nation. The commission needed someone with proven skills. No one doubted that Art Johnson had them.

In one of his first official statements, he made it clear that he hadn't forgotten that 13-year-old boy who was beaten without cause years earlier. In his low-key, no-nonsense fashion, he said that the struggle for equity and fairness in jobs, housing, education, and police community relations would keep the commission busy.

He spent 2 years getting the commission on a solid footing, then he waded into one of the biggest challenges of his career. The Detroit public schools hired him as deputy superintendent for school community relations at the most turbulent time in the history of the schools. The wrenching social upheavals in the streets during the 1960's registered in the classrooms as well. And Arthur Johnson was right in the middle of it all.

In July 1967, Detroit exploded in a civil disturbance that claimed 43 lives and destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property. Rather than watching the flames from the safety of his office, Johnson joined those who told the rioters to calm themselves and told

the police to immediately cease their wanton and often deadly attacks on the citizens.

Conditions were tense in the classroom, too. Students were riding a wave of militancy, and Detroit was at the crest of that wave. Young protesters shut down schools and disrupted board meetings to air their grievances about a curriculum that largely ignored African-American culture.

During one such protest, a group of determined young students seized Johnson and held him captive for 2 hours in a school library to call attention to their demands.

When he wasn't caught up in the thick of debates with parents, students, and administrators, he was arguing with publishers whose textbooks failed to accurately and fairly reflect the experiences and contributions of African-Americans. More than once, he infuriated publishers by refusing to accept books that directly or indirectly fostered notions of black inferiority.

After that demanding stint in the public schools, most people would take it easy, but he didn't.

In the early 1970's, he traded one group of protesting students for another when he left the public school system and joined Wayne State University, a hotbed of student activism.

As the vice president for university relations and as professor of educational psychology, he was right in the middle of the fray. Students demanded increased and immediate access to the decisionmaking process. They tried, as many good students do, to reshape the school in their image. Art was there, mediating, challenging, explaining, and listening. Sometimes the volume of the debate was so high that it was nearly impossible to hear the words, but he persevered.

To me, the most amazing thing about Art Johnson is that he never lets problems trigger an emotional outburst in him. His studied calm has become his trademark.

He has used his intellect to reason with friends and foes. He has walked into hostile and dangerous territory to push for freedom. He has maintained his composure and his dedication despite numerous threats and insults.

When he suffered painful setbacks in the struggle for human rights, he never gave up hope or bowed to temporary defeat.

Throughout his life, he carried the words of his teacher with him. He never allowed anyone to shackle his mind. He has fought consistently and tirelessly against such efforts.

In 1988, he was working at the university, active in a number of community groups and deeply involved in the local NAACP chapter as president, a position he held from 1987 to 1993. During this period he also served as 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 Allard, Bill K. Brewster, Gerald Kleczka, Jim Bunn, Eliot Engel, Anna Eshoo,

Jon D. Fox, Harold L. Volkmer, Ken Calvert, Jerry Lewis.<sup>1</sup>

#### 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 outside 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

<sup>1</sup> Signed letter after delivery to conferees.

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 and for the Middle Eastern peace process. The time is right for Israel's leaders to take a fresh look at how best to secure their northern border.

Israeli forces have been on Lebanese territory since March 1978, when they consoli-

dated a security zone nominally administered by a Christian Lebanese officer. The purpose of the zone was twofold: to place Israeli territory beyond the reach of Palestinian gunners, and to place on the table a strong Israeli card in the high-stakes game of determining Lebanon's political future.

In June 1982 Israel moved decisively to destroy the Palestinian military presence in southern Lebanon and rearrange the Lebanese political scene to its advantage. The first objective was achieved as Palestinian forces were driven back to Beirut and eventually evacuated from Lebanon. The second was frustrated by Lebanese political disunity and skillful Syrian subversion. By 1984 Israeli forces were essentially back within the security zone, with a new and more potent opponent—one enjoying the support of Iran and Syria.

In a 1984 study of security and water disputes in the Galilean region, I noted that "In the long run, unless Israel is willing to assume complete responsibility for the economic and political aspirations of the volatile Lebanese Shi'a community in the south, there will be no peace for Galilee without a real government for Lebanon." Lebanon is still—in the south—without a real government, and over the past decade Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon has acted as a magnet for Syrian-supported Hizbullah attacks on Israeli forces, Israel's surrogates, and Israel itself.

It may well be that 25 years of cross-border violence has rendered a "solution" to the current impasse impossible. There may be no one in Israel still interested in embracing the Lebanese "tar baby," but how to let it go is the issue. Is there a way Israel might extricate itself from Lebanon and, at the same time, enhance the security of its citizens? Must such an extrication await a formal peace treaty with Lebanon, or might its unilateral implementation help break the logjam blocking the Israel-Syria-Lebanon track?

One hypothesis worth testing is that neither Hizbullah nor Syria will have any compelling reason to attack Israeli territory from Lebanon if the occupation ends and Israeli forces withdraw to Israel's side of the international boundary. The fighters of Hizbullah claim to be motivated by a desire to end Israel's occupation. A unilateral Israeli withdrawal might suit them fine. Having "Liberated" southern Lebanon, would it make sense for them to press the attack into Israel proper?

It can be argued, no doubt convincingly, that no Israeli government could permit Hizbullah to claim "victory" in this manner and that nothing could "guarantee" in this manner and that nothing could "guarantee" the security of Israel's northern towns. A corollary to this argument is that neither Hizbullah nor Syria is to be "trusted," and a unilateral withdrawal would convey to Israel's enemies a sense of "weakness" sure to be exploited.

If, however, it is just possible that Israel's security would be enhanced as a result of evacuation, it is worth asking anew whether the cost of trying it would be prohibitive. In view of the fact that Israel makes no claim on Lebanese territory, is there any issue except the security of Israeli citizens worth considering in a withdrawal scenario? How might the government of Israel proceed in a manner defensible both in terms of internal Israeli politics and the safety of Israeli citizens?

The government of Israel could consider declaring unilaterally its intention to withdraw all of its forces from Lebanese territory

within 90 days. It could request that the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) convene, as soon as possible, a meeting of Israeli and Lebanese military officers to work out the details of a professional handover. Israel could make it clear at the outset that its forces will be gone in 90 days and that no amount of stalling, hand wringing, or haggling would alter the timetable.

Coupled with this declaration should be another statement designed to fix, once and for all, the responsibility of Israel's neighbors to respect the inviolability of Israel's borders. Israel could declare that it will hold the governments of Lebanon and Syria fully responsible for ensuring that no party in Lebanon, to include all of Syria's Palestinian and Lebanese surrogates, violates Israeli sovereignty in any way. Israel could make it especially clear that it will make no return of territory to Syria unless the border with Lebanon becomes as quiet as the cease-fire line on the Golan Heights. Indeed, the willingness of Syria and its Lebanese proxies to act responsibly in Southern Lebanon before, during, and after the evacuation of Israeli forces will instruct the Israeli people as to the advisability of a territorial settlement with Syria.

In the manner the liability presented by southern Lebanon can be converted to an asset in the hands of those sincerely interested in a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement. Should new attacks on Israeli territory be mounted from Lebanon, direct retaliation by Israeli forces on those responsible for maintaining law and order in Lebanon would be warranted. Instead of creating massive flows or embittered refugees, Israel would be striking at the actual malefactors. Who, under such circumstances, could blame Israel?

Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon helps perpetuate an ambiguity that does not exist on the Golan Heights, arguably the most peaceful spot on earth for over 20 years. Syria has exploited this ambiguity to strike indirectly at Israel by encouraging fighters who claim to be waging a war of national liberation. Israel alone can remove this ambiguity by withdrawing and forcing its neighbors to accept full responsibility for their actions. Such an action could hardly be characterized as a defeat.

**LILLIAN HOFFMAN'S LETTER TO  
RAOUL WALLENBERG—A HERO  
TO FOUR GENERATIONS**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today, on the occasion of the dedication of the bust of Raoul Wallenberg in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, two tributes stood out as singularly accurate reflections upon the extraordinary acts of this Swedish-American hero.

The first, a letter to Raoul Wallenberg by my granddaughter, Chelsea Lantos-Swett, read at the dedication of the Holocaust Memorial Museum and again at today's ceremony was already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The second, which I ask be placed in today's RECORD, is a letter to Wallenberg from Ms. Lillian Hoffman, who donated the bust which we unveiled today in the Capitol Rotunda.

These two letters, which span four generations, are testimony to the endurance of Raoul Wallenberg's legacy and lessons. He was an inspiration to Lillian Hoffman, of the World War II generation, and, four generations later, he is an inspiration to Chelsea. I am confident that, four generations from now, our great-grandchildren will look upon Raoul Wallenberg's image in the U.S. Capitol, and reflect upon the strength of the individual human spirit and the ability of each and every one of us to make the world a better place.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to take a moment to read Lillian Hoffman's letter and to pause by the bust of Raoul Wallenberg:

AN OPEN LETTER TO OUR DEAR FRIEND,  
RAOUL WALLENBERG  
(By Lillian Hoffman)

Dear Raoul:

No, you are not "the forgotten hero." Wherever you are, we are gathered here to celebrate your unique historic valor. We know that somewhere you are out there and very much aware of the great love and indebtedness we Americans feel for you.

It is with considerable humility and emotion that we write to you to express our gratitude and admiration for your remarkable feat. The brilliant imagination, daring and compassion that you exerted to rescue over 100,000 Jewish souls was breathtaking and monumental. In the heart of every Jew there is a special memory of this accomplishment.

You have long deserved this special commemoration for your contribution to all freedom-loving people everywhere.

Here we stand under the historic roof of the Congress of these United States amidst our nation's leaders and friends. The echoes of the heartbeats of American heroes, whose busts are encircling us, remind us of what an exceptional privilege it is to place your bust among these heroes.

My children and I are filled with immense pride to donate Mirri Margolin's bust of you to the U.S. Congress. Finally, you are being recognized and lauded for your great spirit and exceptional courage. Only in the United States could descendants of immigrants join with our nation's leaders to herald the life of a leader like you.

Thank you, Raoul; thank you for showing the world what one determined individual can achieve in a daring battle against the forces of evil; thank you for restoring to so many of us our faith in mankind—the faith which is the first prerequisite, the strongest stimulant, and the greatest asset for all who seek to build a better world.

With great admiration,

LILLIAN HOFFMAN,  
Denver, CO.

**TRIBUTE TO NATALIE HELENE  
JACOBS CAVE**

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Natalie Helen Jacobs retired after 50 years of exemplary Federal service to America's veterans on September 30, 1995. This daughter of a Baptist minister—Rev. Frank Walter Jacobs—and a school teacher—Mrs. Natalie Taylor Jacobs—was born in Norfolk, VA. She received

her early education at the Alabama State Teachers College Laboratory in the public schools of Bridgeport, CT. In 1943 Natalie received her degree, with honors from Bennett College in Greensboro, NC. And in 1944 Mrs. Cave received her graduate degree in social work from Atlanta University.

For 50 years Natalie practiced social work in a variety of capacities, including a stint as a case worker at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee, AL. She met her husband, Dr. Vernal Cave while working in Alabama. They subsequently transferred to Brooklyn, NY where they still reside.

Mrs. Cave holds numerous memberships in various professional organizations, including the Auxiliary of the National Medical Association, of which she is a former national president. Her other memberships include the Advisory Board of the Public Affairs Committee, the Brooklyn Chapter of Links, Inc., the YWCA, the NAACP, and the Kings County Medical Society Auxiliary. Additionally, she is an active archoness of the Sigma Phi Pi Fraternity, and a trustee of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

Mrs. Cave has traveled extensively, including six countries in Africa, and a trip around the world.

In administering to the needs of our Nation's veterans and those of the society at large, this gracious and empathetic lady has contributed greatly to making this a better world. I am immensely proud of one of Brooklyn's best and dedicated citizens.

**MESSENGER AND MESSAGE DO  
NOT MEET STANDARDS**

**HON. MIKE WARD**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, every day when the House meets for morning hour, we begin with an invocation that is designed to acknowledge this country's belief in God and our dedication to our moral beliefs and to our duties that we are about to execute. I am afraid, however, that this morning's invocation did not adhere to this tradition. Instead of inspiration, we were greeted with a message and a messenger who does not meet the standards of this respected institution. The Reverend Lou Sheldon of the Traditional Values Coalition has consistently expressed a message that is exclusive rather than inclusive. With the challenges that face this body every day, I believe that the invocation should be a positive and uplifting message which cannot come from someone who has dedicated his life to a message of hate and divisiveness. I call on you, Mr. Speaker, to review the policies regarding guest chaplains and ensure that they adhere to the high standard that the U.S. House of Representatives deserves.

SEAL BEACH SAYS NO THANKS TO  
1993 CRIME BILL**HON. DANA ROHRBACHER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, during 1993 and 1994 Congress debated H.R. 3355 of the 103d Congress. Many of us believed that the amount of assistance that this bill was to provide to fight crime was being greatly oversold. None of the provisions were more oversold than the number of additional local police that would be paid for by the so-called "free" Federal money provided in the bill.

This was because there was a catch to the "free" money for additional police. The catch is that after 4 years the local community has to continue to pay the full cost of these "free" policemen or the citizens and towns would have to return the grant funds.

The Seal Beach, CA City Council in my district has taken a close look at what the real cost of this program will be to them in the out-years. After consideration they voted unanimously not to apply for this "free" assistance.

I am inserting at this point in the RECORD a copy of the minutes of the Seal Beach City Council meeting where they unanimously said, "No thanks."

## GRANT APPLICATION—COPS AHEAD GRANT

The Interim City Manager reported that the City has been informed of a second round of the COPS Program, the City having previously received authorization for one Police Officer under the COPS FAST Program, this item simply authorization to submit the grant application for the second program.

The Manager expressed concern with the future ability to fund the officer if the application were approved, noting that the first three years would be of benefit to the City, the costs would be minimal in terms of cost benefit, however the City would assume all costs upon the fourth year, and if the grant is accepted the City must agree to pay its share of the total cost for the grant period as well as make a good faith effort to keep that position in the budget thereafter with an assurance to the Department of Justice that keeping that position will not eliminate another.

He pointed out that the officer obtained through the COPS FAST Program will cover the downtown/pier/beach area and it is understood that the City committed to retaining that officer at the end of the grant period. The Manager asked for direction from the Council as to the desire to file the application, if granted a determination can then be made as to whether or not to accept, or the application could be filed with a notation that the City may not accept for a period of time however that would likely jeopardize any approval.

Councilman Brown inquired if the officer acquired through the grant program could be retained as a replacement should another officer resign for one reason or another, or does the personnel contingent need to be maintained. The Manager responded that the requirement is not to keep the individual rather to keep the position, as an example, if there are twenty patrol officers and a twenty-first is obtained through the grant, at the end of the three years the agency must make a good faith effort to keep the twenty-first position. Councilman Laszlo posed questions

with regard to the City's costs relative to the grant officer(s).

The Manager advised that costs borne by the City under the first grant will be \$180,000 for the period of three years which includes salary, benefits, hard costs, there are other costs that are not included in the grant however they are relatively minor, in turn the grant pays \$75,000 of that, thus the cost over three years will be \$105,000, pointing out that \$35,000 was included in this years budget for that officer with the assumption that the officer would be employed by the first of July, however, in actuality will not be employed until about September 22nd or 23rd.

As to a second officer should this application be approved the Manager once again expressed concern as to the source of funding after the three year grant period, and with regard to the first officer, the position will be part of the budget process next spring and should there be inadequate revenues the Council will need to make some priority choices. Councilman Laszlo expressed concern as a result of the County losses as well.

He offered that the City has good police officers however said they are the second lowest paid in the County, and expressed his opinion that this action could take money away from raises that they are deserving of. The Mayor said it is likely that if the City could not fund the position in the future the officer would probably be cut and the City would need to refund the grant.

Hastings moved, second by Forsythe, to not authorize the grant application for a second police officer under the COPS AHEAD Program.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN  
ACT OF 1995**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I applaud all my colleagues who voted yesterday to protect the lives of the most vulnerable of Americans—the unborn. The House stood up and said no to the radical left and their militant agenda in promoting this brutal and inhumane procedure.

Even though the American Medical Association took no official position on the bill, it was backed by the AMA's council on legislation who voted unanimously to recommend that the AMA board of trustees endorse the bill outlawing this grotesque procedure. Sadly, the bill was not supported by the radical pro-abortion movement who showed their true colors by calling the attempt to outlaw the procedure "extreme." Opposition to the bill is extremism. Physicians are trained to save lives, not take them in this abhorrent procedure.

Mr. Speaker, in passing the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act by a vote of 288 to 139, this House has declared to the whole world that this form of elective infanticide has no place in our society and it will not be tolerated.

## TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL OLMEDA

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce my colleagues to Michael Olmeda. Michael's story is a testament to overcoming personal adversity. At one point in his life he succumbed to substance abuse, but through personal resolve, he continues to escape the lure of chemical reliance and self-indulgence.

Mike presently works for Assemblyman Darryl Towns, and cut his political teeth working for Senator Ada Smith. In his current capacity, he works with senior citizens and a substance abuse rehabilitation program.

Mr. Olmeda is married to his wife of 14 years, Cecilia, and they have three children, Steven, Raquel, and Travis. He lives by a philosophy that is his source of renewal, "Each One, Teach One." Truly, the experience of Michael Olmeda is a profile in courage and success.

## VETERANS DAY 1995

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our veterans who have served their country with honor and valor. This November 11, as we celebrate Veterans Day, we must recognize the commitment made by these men and women and reaffirm our Nation's commitment to honor their great sacrifices.

Whether on the beaches of Normandy, the jungle of Vietnam, the desert of Iraq, or in Korea, American men and women were there, protecting America and her allies from foreign aggressors. We, as a nation, owe a debt of gratitude to our veterans, whose accomplishments shaped America and the world.

Several events have made 1995 quite a testimony to the successes of our veterans. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, which rose above the disaster of World War II to provide assistance, hope, and peace to millions of people around the world. A new prospect for peace has arisen in the Middle East due to the historic signing of a peace accord between the P.L.O. and Israel. A Korean War Memorial was dedicated this year in our Nation's Capital finally giving due recognition to the veterans of a war that was largely forgotten. And finally, and most importantly, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. Fifty years ago, our troops courageously halted the Nazi and Japanese advance. Today, as a testimony to their efforts, these two nations are among our closest allies.

It is imperative that we remember the patriotism of these great men and women. If our forces had not succeeded, the course of history would have been altered. The peace and prosperity that we have come to expect in America is directly attributable to the sacrifices

made by the millions of American soldiers who risked their lives for the ideals of freedom and democracy. Let us continue to recognize their commitment to us, and let us reaffirm our commitment to our veterans on this Veterans Day, 1995.

TRIBUTE TO M. STELLA POLANCO  
ROSARIO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the contributions of Ms. Stella Polanco Rosario are vital and valuable. She has been directly responsible for dramatically improving the achievement results of Harlem's performance on the testing assessment placement [TAP] exam for adults. Ms. Rosario began her work in this area in 1982 when she became employed with the New York City Department of Employment. At the time, the Harlem center was ranked No. 9, but through Stella's diligent efforts, the center achieved No. 1 performance status in meeting the city's benchmark for client service and program initiatives.

Among her other contributions, Ms. Rosario has been instrumental in developing interdisciplinary planning programs for economically and socially disadvantaged youth. For the past 7 years, Ms. Polanco Rosario has been an education representative in Con Edison's Brooklyn public affairs department.

Always willing to assist in meeting community needs, Stella has served on boards of directors for a number of not-for-profit community organizations in Brooklyn. She has raised money, planned events, and done whatever was necessary to make a positive difference. I am pleased to acknowledge the contributions that she has made to enrich the lives of many in the Brooklyn community.

STUDENT BORROWERS TO PAY  
HIGHER LOAN COSTS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, House Republican estimates of the cost savings from eliminating the grace period interest subsidy for student loan borrowers grossly understate the actual out-of-pocket costs to students. The \$3.75 billion figure that CBO arrived at shows the savings to the Federal Government, and not the cost to students. The impact on students is much, much worse.

Student borrowers will pay, out-of-pocket and over life of their loans, \$8.31 billion more in loan payments than they would under current law. If you add to that amount the impact of the 30 percent increase in the interest rate on parents' loans, middle-class families will pay an extra \$9.2 billion in college costs.

These cuts are terribly unfair. Not only do Republicans make it more difficult for children from middle-class families to attend college,

Republicans use the savings to finance their tax cut for the rich.

House Republican conferees should pledge today to protect students and parents from higher college costs. House Republicans should drop their proposal to eliminate the grace period interest subsidy and to raise the interest rate on parents' loans. Ninety-nine Members of the Senate last week voted to drop virtually identical provisions from their proposal. Republicans should come to their senses and stand with, and not against, students and parents.

Conferees should also retain the direct lending program to keep choice and competition in the student loan system. Members need only read their mail to know that the students and parents who use it like it.

EXPANDING SECOND CLASS  
POSTAL RATES

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that would narrowly expand the definition of second class postal rates to include Elderhostel.

Elderhostel is an independent, nonprofit organization that combines the traditions of a college education and youth hostels for people over the age of 60. Inspired by the world wide success of youth hostels, Elderhostel, offers retirees a host of educational programs at university campuses, community centers, museums, and even in State and national parks. More than 1,900 colleges and universities throughout the United States, Canada, and 47 other countries participate in the international program.

Elderhostel offers retirees the ability to return to school. Participants can study history, astronomy, geology, jazz, or just about any subject they are interested in. The programs are relaxed, no-pressure, learning experiences. Seniors have the opportunity to expand their mind, meet new friends, and improve the quality of their lifestyle.

Seniors are not the only ones who benefit. State and local economies benefit as well. Many seniors who participate in the program travel to other States and cities for classes. Thus, increasing the rate of travel and tourism to many States throughout our country. Elderhostel generates huge resources for many States, including Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, California, Alaska, Florida, Ohio, Hawaii, and Indiana.

Elderhostel enrolls its students through the mail. It sends course catalogues free of charge to thousands of older Americans who request them. The problem is postal rates are increasing and Elderhostel is unable to continue to offer these courses at modest costs.

Elderhostel currently mails its course catalogues at a third class, nonprofit bulk rate. The catalogue is not eligible for second-class rates because it is not a publication of a regularly incorporated nonprofit institution of learning—even though colleges and universities that participate in the program are eligible.

My legislation would expand the definition of second class postal rate to include Elderhostel. Specifically, the definition of "an institution of higher learning" would be amended to include Elderhostel because it operates a central course catalogue for all levels of classes offered by regular institutions of learning.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO J. RICHARD (DICK)  
SEWELL

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Floridian and dear friend who recently passed away. J. Richard "Dick" Sewell, a former congressional aide and retired Washington representative for Florida Power & Light Co., died October 26 in a Washington hospital. He had lung cancer.

A native of Orlando, Dick was well known and loved in Washington and Florida. He moved to Washington in 1963 to become administrative assistant to Congressman Charles Bennett, a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee and chairman of the first House Ethics Committee. In 1966, he served as staff coordinator for the ad hoc ethics committee and helped Bennett draft legislation which resulted in a permanent House Ethics Committee. He was a former president of the Burro Club, an organization of Democratic congressional aides. In that capacity, he hosted a 1967 visit to Capitol Hill by President Lyndon Johnson and members of his Cabinet. President Johnson, himself a former Burro Club president, reminisced to the membership at length about his own experiences as a congressional assistant in the early 1930's.

Dick left Bennett's staff in 1971 to become director of public affairs for the National Association of Food Chains. In 1972, he assisted Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-WA) in his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination, serving as the campaign's executive director in Florida. He became director of Federal Government affairs for Florida Power & Light Co. in 1973 and was the utility's chief Washington representative until his retirement, due to illness, in 1994. He was highly effective in energy, environment, and tax issues pending before Congress and Federal agencies, and was the author of numerous published articles on those subjects.

In 1986-87, he directed FPL's campaign to establish a national award to recognize quality performance by American corporations. Partly through those efforts, Congress in 1987 enacted the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Improvement Act, under which companies compete for the Malcolm Baldrige Award. Named for the former Commerce Secretary, the awards are given annually by the Department of Commerce to corporations of all sizes in various categories.

Dick was a past president of the Washington Business-Government Relations Council and the Washington Representatives Research Group. He served on the board of directors of the Public Affairs Council and as a

charter member of the board of governors and treasurer of the Bryce Harlow Foundation. His club memberships included the Congressional Country Club, Metropolitan Club, National Press Club, Burning Tree Club, National Democratic Club, Capitol Hill Club, and the Jefferson Islands Club.

After graduating from public high school in Orlando, he studied journalism at the University of Florida and received his degree in 1959. From 1957 to 1959, he was sports editor of the Orlando Evening Star. After college, he joined the sports staff of the Atlanta Constitution. He later moved to Jacksonville, FL, where he opened his own public relations and advertising agency.

A lifelong loyal Floridian, he was a former president of the Florida State Society in Washington and the Washington Chapter of the University of Florida Alumni Club. He received the University's Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1979.

Dick was an avid golfer and sports fan.

His survivors include his wife, Margaret "Peggy" Sewell, and their two children, Jane and Michael Sewell, all of Washington; his mother Bertie Sewell of Orlando; and a brother, Walter Sewell, also of Orlando.

All of us from Florida will miss Dick, a great American, a great friend.

#### TRIBUTE TO M. STELLA POLANCO ROSARIO

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the contributions of Ms. Stella Polanco Rosario are vital and valuable. She has been directly responsible for dramatically improving the achievement results of Harlem's performance on the testing assessment placement [TAP] exam for adults. Ms. Rosario began her work in this area in 1982 when she became employed with the New York City Department of Employment. At the time, the Harlem center was ranked No. 9, but through Stella's diligent efforts, the center achieved No. 1 performance status in meeting the city's benchmark for client service and program initiatives.

Among her other contributions, Ms. Rosario has been instrumental in developing interdisciplinary planning programs for economically and socially disadvantaged youth. For the past 7 years, Ms. Polanco Rosario has been an education representative in Con Edison's Brooklyn Public Affairs Department.

Always willing to assist in meeting community needs, Stella has served on boards of directors for a number of not-for-profit community organizations in Brooklyn. She has raised money, planned events, and done whatever was necessary to make a positive difference. I am pleased to acknowledge the contributions she has made to enrich the lives of many in the Brooklyn community.

#### TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL OF GREATER ESSEX COUNTY

#### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in extending much deserved recognition of Sunday, November 5, 1995 as Girl Scout Unification Day.

In a time when much of America's youth is often left without hope or direction, it is indeed inspirational to consider the wonderful work that is being done by the Girl Scouts, both nationally, and locally, in my home State of New Jersey.

The unification of Essex County and Hudson Counties' Girl Scouts is designed to produce a stronger base of resource for all of the girls and adult volunteers that so proudly serve their area.

On Sunday, November 5, 1995, there will be a celebration involving approximately 800 girls and adults representing more than 11,000 members from Hudson and Essex Counties. The Girl Scouts will march from both sides of the Jackson Street Bridge, meeting in the center to symbolically unite themselves into one acting body.

The Girl Scouts continue to be an incredibly positive influence in America's communities, teaching responsibility and leadership to our Nation's youth. The Girl Scouts have been able to bridge the gap between young women of all racial, ethnic, religious, and socio-economic groups.

With the unification of the Girl Scout Councils of Essex and Hudson Counties, we can look forward to continued success and great accomplishment. It is with great pride that I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sunday, November 5, 1995 as Girl Scout Unification Day.

#### SPEECH BY MARK ROBINSON

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to insert in the RECORD a speech given by Mr. Mark Robinson to the Men's Fellowship of the St. John United Presbyterian Church in New Albany, IN, on September 13, 1995.

Mark has worked for many years at the New Albany office of the Legal Services Organization of Indiana. I have the greatest respect for him and the efforts he has made on behalf of numerous residents of southern Indiana.

Mark makes in his speech an eloquent and passionate defense of legal services. He provides an illuminating look into the mission of legal service organizations in Indiana and around the country—namely, providing desperately needed legal assistance to the indigent.

I hope all of my colleagues will take a moment to read this speech:

#### THE CHALLENGE OF CIVIL JUSTICE

(By J. Mark Robinson)

Old Testament Roots: For more than 20 years I have been challenged by, indeed captivated by, an Old Testament question. It is a simple question. But the straightforward, yet profound answer, and the consequences arising therefrom, can be life altering. It has been for me. The Question is this: What does the Lord require of you? Personalizing the question, it becomes: What does the Lord require of Mark Robinson?

God—through the Prophet Micah (6:8)—reveals this answer: to do justice, to love, kindness, and to walk humbly with your God. Doing justice within the framework of our American legal system has been my calling for the past seventeen (17) years.

New Albany Office: In early November 1978, I opened a New Albany Office of Legal Services Organization of Indiana, Inc. Our Congressional Mission was to provide high quality legal services to poor people, for a wide variety of civil legal problems. We conduct no criminal practice; that is the province of the Public Defenders.

Civil legal problems include: housing issues, typically on behalf of tenants; family law, including domestic violence against women and children; consumer concerns; public benefits such as S.S.I. and Medicaid; educational matters like a school expulsion; and mental health law. Since I know some of you have agonized over the Tax Code, let me assure you that it has a jealous sibling, known as the Medicaid Manual! Few lawyers will touch it, let alone represent persons who are trying to access health care by Medicaid.

Judge Paul Taggart: After my first hearing in Floyd Circuit Court in late 1978, Judge Paul Taggart called me into his chambers. I expected the worst! To my great surprise he said: "I'm glad you're here." To a young lawyer's ears those words were "glad tidings of great joy". Judge Taggart went on: "For years, I have been the unofficial legal aid office of Floyd County. I have talked to countless tenants and consumers. They have nowhere to go for advice, and I can't turn them away. For the most part, they are good people, just poor, and they have done no harm to society or to our community."

He went on to contrast how sad it was, in his opinion, that convicted criminals—many of whom had inflicted serious harm on members of society—had almost unlimited access to free legal resources, court fees waived, free transcript of the trial court proceeding, free appellate counsel, often access to the Supreme Court of Indiana. But a poor, law abiding person, who has a marriage problem, or a problem with a landlord or merchant . . . for them . . . "no one is there to help—but I've helped", so concluded the Honorable Paul Taggart. For the past 17 years, I and our small professional staff have tried to carry forward his vision, and his concern.

My Background and Commitment: Why do I do this kind of legal work? Our present accusers in Congress are still seeking to abolish the Legal Services Corporation, saying, among other things, that I and all my colleagues are "liberal, left-wing ideologies who use the law to accomplish a social agenda." I take exception! I am not a bleeding heart liberal. I am: (a) a Purdue engineering graduate; (b) as a young engineer, I worked in the nuclear reactor industry for Babcock & Wilcox Co.; (c) we manufactured nuclear reactor vessels for, among others, Admiral Rickover's nuclear navy fleet. No one has ever characterized these acts as "liberal activities".

I worked as an engineer until I had saved enough money for graduate school. At the

Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary in the early 1970's were many draft resisters; rest assured, my work in the nuclear industry hardly caused me to be their "soul mates". Furthermore, my Purdue education had not equipped me to engage in protest marches, or food boycotts.

Upon graduating from Law School and Seminary in the Spring of 1974, I returned to corporate America as in-house legal counsel for Chemetron Corporation's four divisions in Louisville. But in-house counsel didn't try cases. I wanted to try cases in court. So, I went to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for three years doing nothing but trying cases in federal courts. And although we took people's land, and homes, and farms . . . for the "common good" (Patoka Lake, Lake Monroe, etc.) . . . the Corps was never accused of "liberal activities".

Then, after 4½ years of lawyering, I was privileged to open the New Albany Office of Legal Services Organization of Indiana, Inc. Not because I was a bleeding heart—I wasn't—but because I could try cases, and wanted to do so very much on behalf of poor people. You see, I grew up in a relatively poor family, and I, for one, have not forgotten my roots.

**My Motivation:** In light of the above, why would I want to represent poor people in the American justice system? Because, finally, my theology was shaping my loves, life, work and values. From seminary professors, solid biblical textbooks, and the Old and New Testaments, I was discovering that this God—worshipped in our Judeo-Christian tradition—is a God who consistently stands with the poor, the oppressed, the wretched and cursed people of society. As typified magnificently by the Exodus from Egypt, whenever there is a clash between powerful people and powerful institutions on one hand, and the poor on the other, . . . Yahweh will always be found on the side of the poor. That is what my reading of Scripture tells me, but not only that, Scripture seems to reserve its harshest words for all those who oppress the weak, the poor, the orphans and widows of society. And so, as a lawyer, and as a Presbyterian minister, I have unashamedly represented the poorest members of our society—in our great courts of law—from Lawrenceburg to English, an eleven (11) county area in southeastern Indiana with 38,000 poor persons, for the past 17 years. It has been a great privilege.

**See and Hear Their Problems:** What do legal problems of poor people look like? What do their voices plead for? Let me sketch out several real cases from my practice here in southeastern Indiana.

**A. Domestic violence:** 1. A Woman from Salem.—Our office received a call from the Spouse Abuse Center; it was an emergency; the time was approximately 3:30 p.m. When she arrived in our offices her first words were: "Don't anyone touch me, not my shoulders, and please don't even shake my hand". Strange initial words. We quickly learned why.

Her husband had finally managed to strike the decisive blow. He had hit her with such intensity that the blow had pulverized the bone structure around her left eye; there was no effective socket to hold in the eyeball. She was scheduled for facial reconstructive surgery the next morning at Floyd Memorial Hospital. Any slight jar of her body might cause the eye to pop out! After years of physical abuse, this was the defining moment; she knew the marriage must end.

I ask each of you: if she were your daughter, or your sister, would you not agree with her decision, and support her fully?

By 4:30 p.m., an hour after her arrival to our office, we had gathered all relevant information, prepared all necessary legal pleadings, motions and orders and sent her back to her protective shelter.

By 9:00 a.m. the next morning, before Judge Henry Leist of the Floyd Circuit Court, the case was filed and the Temporary Restraining Order was immediately issued.

This woman needed the remedies offered by our civil justice system. She had no money. She depended on Legal Services lawyers to make the civil justice system of our country work for her. Making civil justice work, even for the poor, is why President Richard M. Nixon in 1974 signed into law the Legal Services Corporation Act. My friends, if there is only one system of justice, then the poor must have access to our courts. Yet that very Act, 21 years after Nixon signed it, is now at genuine risk of being abolished by our present Congress.

**2. A Woman in Jeffersonville.**—In Clark Superior Court I, a young "twenty-something" caucasian mother of two small children testified: "When he threw me on the carpet and stomped on my chest with his combat boots on, that was bad enough, but I took it." "But the last straw was when I was giving our baby its evening bottle. I was in our living room, in the rocker, in front of our window. My sister was sitting across the room; we were just talking. My husband threw a brick through the window, and shattered glass went flying everywhere; it hit my sister, it hit me, it hit our baby." This mother, trying hard to rear two children, knew one thing with certainty: "I've got to get out!"

The issues which arise in dissolving a marriage involve custody, support, visitation, medical expenses for the children's care, who gets the car, the refrigerator, the bills; all are issues worked through in our civil courts.

**3. An Amish Woman.**—Here is one last glance at violence in modern marriage. She is an Amish woman, living near New Albany, married, mother of 4, three of whom are teens. A person of considerable faith, she described how her religious community might shun her if she did what she knew she had to do. I can't imagine anyone here at St. John engaging in such insensitive conduct; but to her, the possibility of being shunned caused her real fear. She described her husband as oppressive and dictatorial. She could not leave the house without a listing of each place she planned to go; upon return, there awaited an inquisition. He demanded a strict accounting of time and place. But, she had managed for years to bear that reality.

What broke her heart was the husband's insistence that the three teens—each evening—scavenge food from dumpsters and bring their bounty home for his inspection. She said: "This isn't right. It's not even healthful; and, I can't bear it anymore." A judicial decree, an order of child support, and a protective order all came from our civil courts, which rarely make the Jeffersonville Evening News or the New Albany Tribune.

Fellow believers, please hear, and understand, what is now happening in our nation. The so-called "Christian" Coalition, under Ralph Reed's leadership, wants our Congress to stop all funding for the Legal Services Corporation because Legal Services lawyers—meaning me—are contributing to the destruction of the American family because of all the divorces we do. I resent that characterization of my professional work!

In all three examples I've given you, all meaningfulness in human relationships was

destroyed long before these women sought my legal help.

"Faith, hope, love—abide these three" writes the Apostle Paul. But I ask each of you: Where is faithfulness at work in any one of those relationships? Where does hope find expression in any one of those relationships? Where does love abound in any one of those relationships?

There is no faith, no hope, no love in those marriages. The marriage needed to end, so these three women concluded. Respecting their decision, I helped each one use our civil justice system to accomplish their goal.

Because of our civil justice system, and these women's access to it, they finally began to get a glimpse of new life; new beginnings; re-birth; a sense of hope for their future, and their children's future; a renewed faith that once again love might find them, and surround them, and nurture and sustain them. It is exactly what each of us wants in our lives.

I tell you truthfully, when I face my Maker, there are parts of my life for which I will not be proud; but, I will always be proud to have represented these three women, and many, many more like them, Ralph Read notwithstanding.

**B. Housing:** Few of us—maybe not one of us—will go home tonight worried about losing our house. Right now I have six (6) clients who do worry—daily—about whether they will get to keep their subsidized apartments, for themselves and their children. Let me share one example from rural southern Indiana.

My client is in her 30's, divorced mother, head of household with two children. For reasons known only to God, she is mentally short-changed, with an I.Q. possibly of 70. She contributes 30% of her available monthly income for rent. H.U.D. pays the balance to achieve market rent. She has a small two bedroom apartment. She says, very slowly: "Mr. Robinson, it's the nicest house I've ever had." The apartment complex has sued her and wants to evict her and her children. This has been going on since July. Hence, she worries daily.

Why does management want her out? There are only two (2) allegations: (1) unclean living conditions and (2) an unauthorized over-night guest. Without a lawyer, she has virtually no chance of receiving a just and fair decision, and it has nothing to do with the presiding Judge, but rather with court procedure.

How can that be? The case was filed in Small Claims Court. In Small Claims Court, hearsay is permitted. Thus, the apartment manager, with her lawyer's help, will tell the Judge what a maintenance worker saw (without the worker being personally present in court), and what one of her Indianapolis owners saw (without the owner being personally present), and what certain "notes" in the folder say about unclean conditions. Obviously this tenant can't cross-examine the maintenance man who isn't present, or the Indianapolis owner who isn't present. Even if they were present, my client doesn't know how, and probably is mentally incapable of conducting an effective cross-examination. With a lawyer, however, the scales of justice are again balanced. We filed the appropriate motion to move the case to the Court's Plenary Civil Docket. Now, hearsay basically falls by the wayside. And if the maintenance man appears, I will vigorously cross-examine.

Let me tell you that as to the accusation of uncleanness, I have been in her home, with my legal assistant, three times. It has

always been neat, tidy and clean (as I understand the plain meaning of those words).

As to the allegation of an unauthorized guest, the facts are these. After the funeral for her infant child, in her grief, she did request a friend to stay with her for two nights; the friend did. Overnight guests are not categorically prohibited under the lease; management simply doesn't want extended visitors—and rightly so. But one visitor, for two nights, following this traumatic event, is neither unreasonable, nor a violation of her lease. My client, however, could not make that argument on her own! She needs a lawyer. And for now, at least, she has one.

C. Child survivor benefits: the Social Security Administration.—We represented a 5 year old child who never knew her daddy. While she was still in utero, her daddy drowned in a tragic boating accident on July 4th. Her mother and father had not yet married, but were making plans to marry. They had already talked with both sets of parents, and had their full support. The pregnant mother lived at home with her own parents, in part because the medical costs of pregnancy and delivery were covered by her father's health provider. The child's daddy finally had a pretty good paying job, but of course no benefits.

Because of the untimely death, there was never a marriage. Paternity was never established because everyone knew who the daddy was. Eventually the mother applied for her daughter's Social Security Survivor's benefits. Her initial application was denied. Then came the hearing before the Administrative Law Judge; the child's application was again denied. Next came Appeals Council, located in Arlington, Virginia, and she was again denied. Now the real question: Whether to sue the Secretary of Health and Human Services in Federal District Court? The United States would be defended by the U.S. Department of Justice, through the U.S. Attorney's Office in Indianapolis. At this time, the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago (whose cases generally have binding precedent on Indiana federal judges) had three (3) decided cases, each on point, and each against our client's position. There was not much to be hopeful about.

Nonetheless, we sued in federal court. We briefed the issues. We carefully distinguished each of the three 7th Circuit cases. The legal issue was whether daddy, before his death, had "substantially contributed to the care of the child." As an aside, let me tell you that if daddy and his pregnant fiancée had been living together, without marriage, then our government would have given the child the requested benefits. It would have been relatively straightforward. But, this couple had chosen to live with their parents, not each other.

The end of this long and painful journey is that we won. The Federal Judge, the Honorable S. Hugh Dillin, issued a carefully crafted decision, following almost exactly our argument. And, the Justice Department decided not to appeal. That sizable award of money, invested until age 18, secured this small child's college education. It was accomplished by a Legal Services lawyer, namely me.

Closing: Floyd County is unique among our 11 counties in southeastern Indiana. The Floyd County Bar Association has had a Pro Bono Project for the past year. I serve on that committee. About 20 lawyers have volunteered up to 50 hours per year of free legal services to poor people. That also means that about 120 lawyers have not. But 20 is an excellent start for the project's first year. I'm

proud to say that an attorney in this congregation is one of those 20 lawyers committed to serving the poor through this project.

In closing, with the substantial reduction in Congressional funding for the Legal Services Corporation, and its very possible complete elimination, may each of us here tonight remember the Prophet Micah's challenge to the people of God to "Do Justice", as thousands of poor people in southeastern Indiana increasingly realize that not only is Justice hard to achieve, but that access to justice is in very short supply.

Thank you for your concern.

#### THE MACOMB MOSAIC

#### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to represent the 10th Congressional District of Michigan. It includes most of Macomb County, which is where I was raised. Although there are rural parts of Macomb, most of the residents live in what is a portion of suburban Detroit. The economic opportunities in the area have drawn people here, including my family, for close to a century. Because of this, Macomb County has developed a rich ethnic, racial, and religious diversity.

In the ongoing effort to build a stronger and better sense of community, several organizations have designated this as "Macomb Mosaic Week." On Saturday, November 4, the week will culminate with a Morning Forum at Macomb Community College. The focus of this forum is to create greater understanding, respect, and appreciation for the diversity of backgrounds and experiences of the people who live in and around Macomb County. The morning's events include an international and multicultural festival, several workshops, and a performance by actor and comedian, Teja Arboleda.

The Macomb Intermediate School District [MISD], Macomb Community College [MCC], and the Interfaith Center for Racial Justice are the main sponsors of this worthwhile endeavor. With the diversity of students that the MISD and MCC are responsible for educating, I am pleased to see their commitment to ensuring that school is a place where all students may receive the skills necessary to live a good life while developing an appreciation for the diversity that exists in our community. The Interfaith Center for Racial Justice was formed after the civil disturbances in the late 1960's with the belief that education was the key to creating a more understanding society. I applaud these three groups and the many other organizations and individuals who share a commitment to building respect and tolerance through education.

Ignorance often constructs and maintains the walls of misunderstanding. However, through this educational effort, the bridges of understanding will be strengthened and the colorful mosaic that is Macomb will grow brighter. I wholeheartedly support the Macomb Mosaic and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the sponsors and participants in this important and valuable project.

#### TRIBUTE TO TRAVIS ROY

#### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the strength, courage, and determination of Travis Roy, a freshman player for Boston University's world-class hockey team. On October 20, 1995, Travis was paralyzed from the neck down while playing in his first collegiate hockey game.

Born on April 17, 1975, Travis spent his childhood in Yarmouth, ME, a closely-knit town of 6,000 people. He was designated an all-State player at Yarmouth Academy, where as a freshman he told his father that he dreamed of playing Division I hockey. He played his junior and senior years at Tabor Academy, where he was a New England All-Select pick both years. A highly recruited forward, Travis landed one of only six coveted spots on the defending national champion Boston University hockey team.

Less than 2 weeks ago, 11 seconds into his first shift as a BU Terrier, Travis fell head first into the boards, fracturing a vertebrae in his neck. He was quickly attended to by trainers, doctors, and his father, Lee. Even during the most terrifying moment of his life, Travis focused on achieving his goal of playing Division I college hockey. While lying on the ice, motionless and without sensation, Travis looked to his father and said, "I made it".

Travis has made a career out of challenging the odds. Now, with his parents Lee and Brenda Roy by his side, Travis faces the biggest challenge of his life. While doctors predict a difficult road ahead, I have faith that Travis can overcome the odds this time as he has done so successfully in the past. With the support of his family and friends, I know that Travis is going to "make it".

#### WATER, AGRICULTURE, AND BANKING: CENTRAL VALLEY ESSENTIALS

#### HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, this week the American Banker called its readers' attention to top agricultural leader, and banker, Tom Stenson. As a farmer and a former banker myself, I agree with Stenson as he talks of the importance of agriculture to banking, and of water to valley agriculture.

In order for my colleagues to better understand this issue, I take pleasure in sharing with you the article:

[From the American Banker, Oct. 30, 1995]

WATER GREASES AG LENDING IN ARID CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

(By Barbara F. Bronstien)

FRESNO, CA.—Agricultural lending in central California's San Joaquin Valley, with its more than 250 crops, from cotton to nuts to vegetables, has been a whole new world to a farm lender originally from Iowa.

"The diversity is just amazing here, compared to other agriculture areas in the country," said Tom Stenson, senior vice president of Fresno-based Valliwide Bank, who heads the company's agribusiness group. "The only limiting factor is water."

Water, clearly, is something agricultural lenders cannot take lightly in the West, where irrigation is king and rainfall limited. If farm customers don't have an affordable plan to procure water, their business is a no-go.

"This area would be a desert without irrigation," said David Pruitt, a customer of Mr. Stenson's who manages 2,000-acre Santa Rita Ranch in nearby Merced County.

California farmers get their water from two sources: underground wells on site and surface delivery systems controlled by the state's numerous irrigation districts.

Farmers historically have had long-term contracts with the government for water rights through these districts.

When lenders evaluate a prospective farm loan, water sources and costs are among their top questions.

"It is always a major concern to anybody here in California who is a lender," said Michael C. McFadden, assistant vice president of \$50 million-asset Kings River State Bank, Reedley, Calif., whose agricultural customers mainly grow fruit trees and grapes. "We need to see that they've got water. Without water, they're dead."

Speeding by the fruit and nut trees lining the highways of the western San Joaquin Valley, Mr. Stenson explained how his \$1.2 billion-asset bank and other western agricultural lenders deal with the water issue when evaluating loan requests.

Lenders want to know where the operation is located, the source and cost of its water supply, and any past water problems, particularly during the seven-year drought that lasted through the 1993-94 growing season.

He or his department's other six agricultural lenders also examine income and expenses and require a water plan from prospects in areas without shallow underground water sources. In addition, nonlender farm experts on staff or third-party analysts evaluate crops and equipment.

"Otherwise, you run the risk as a lender of financing the planting of a crop \* \* \* and halfway through the season, the guy runs out of water," Mr. Stenson said. "Then, you're stuck with only one alternative, and that's to fund the purchase of very expensive water. Or, the other choice is to let the crop go. Then where are you?"

Cindy Nicoletti, a partner in the Santa Rita Ranch, said that lenders' increasing concerns have meant more documentation for her operation to procure the \$500,000 to \$700,000 a year it borrows in production loans.

"We wouldn't do a lot of it if we didn't have to because of the lending," Ms. Nicoletti said. "We have to ensure the bank that we are doing all of the right things."

Lenders have paid even closer attention in recent years as farmers' water costs have escalated.

"All farmers have had significant capital expenditures in the last five years to either make their existing water go farther or to gain additional water," Mr. Stenson said. "And that ripples through their balance sheet."

Some customers have changed to potentially higher-return but riskier crops in an effort to cover rising water costs, he said. For instance, they'll switch from cotton to something like tomatoes or peppers.

"To us as lenders, we're concerned because traditionally fresh market vegetables tend to be very cyclical," Mr. Stenson said.

"You can make a bundle or you can lose your shirt in one year, which is not the case with cotton or other more standard crops."

At Valliwide, whose agribusiness group targets farms loans of \$500,000 to \$2 million and whose branch network does smaller agricultural loans, "no loan has been collected as a result of water or lack of," said Mr. Stenson, who previously worked for the Farm Credit System in Iowa, New England, and Nebraska before moving to Fresno eight years ago. He joined Valliwide two and a half years ago.

"I know of others, through loan requests that we have had that we denied, that clearly the stress, the high-priced water, and the drought have put them on the brink of destruction."

To compound matters, farmers are just one of three interests that continue to vie for the state's water, along with communities, such as the Los Angeles metropolitan area, and environmentalists.

And the tug-of-war may not bode well for farmers.

"We have water rights here, and we have been assaulted from all directions" by people trying to take them, said Mr. Pruitt of Santa Rita Ranch.

In some cases the government wants to renegotiate farmers' long-term water contracts, Mr. Stenson said.

"That sends shivers up the spine of a lender."

The thought of Angelinos, and others who far outnumber farmers, clamoring for their water frightens many lenders in the state's agricultural belt.

"They want it to fill their swimming pools; we want it for our farmers," said James C. Holly, president of Bank of the Sierra, Porterville, Calif., who had an ominous prediction for farmers: "They're going to get it."

#### TRIBUTE TO SIMON PELMAN

##### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as each of us moves down the roadway of life to our golden years, it is comforting to know that there are caregivers and service providers who specialize in attending to the needs of the senior population. Simon Pelman is such a person.

For over 20 years, he has devoted his time, talents and energy to bettering the lives of the elderly. He has been instrumental in raising the standards of care in nursing homes throughout the State of New York. Beginning with Greenpark Care Center, a 400-bed long-term care facility, Simon has always endeavored to care for his elderly clients with the utmost of devotion and respect. His zeal to be efficient and considerate is clearly evidenced by his pursuit of two master's degrees in geriatrics. As a matter of fact, he has also received prestigious quality of life awards for his service.

Very active politically, Simon has utilized his abilities to assist people in the community, particularly as the district representative on the legislative committee of the New York State

Health Facilities Association. He is also very active in promoting the needs of the learning disabled, and has been recognized by the board of education. I am delighted to salute Mr. Pelman for his impressive and important work.

#### ERITREA RAISES ITS FLAG IN WASHINGTON, DC TOMORROW

##### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the Embassy of the State of Eritrea will raise its flag in Washington, DC, for the first time. This is a momentous occasion. The Eritrean people won their long struggle for freedom in 1991, and declared independence in 1993, after a referendum.

The people of Eritrea have earned the admiration of the entire world for their perseverance, commitment, and dedication. They are an inspiration to us all, and it is an honor for our country to have the Eritrean flag flying in our Capital. I would like to salute President Issaias Afwerki, Foreign Minister Petros Solomon, Ambassador Amdemicael Kahsai, and the entire Eritrean nation on this happy day.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues an article in the Washington Times based on an interview with President Issaias. In it, he boldly calls for increasing self-sufficiency and development of resources in Africa, and emphasizes the limited utility and effectiveness of foreign aid. I hope that we can all pay close attention to these wise words.

I also wish to highlight the recent cooperation in the medical field between Eritrea and Israel as reported in Eritrea Profile. The health minister of Israel, Dr. Ephraim Sneh, recently visited Eritrea and signed an agreement to provide incubators for Eritrean hospitals. Israel has an exemplary record of international cooperation and I hope that this particular relationship is able to expand.

Finally, I wish to insert into the RECORD an article from the Economist about the problem of Sudanese subversion in the Horn of Africa, and Eritrea's courageous response.

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 25, 1995]

#### STRUGGLING ERITREA AGREES U.S. SHOULD CUT FOREIGN AID

(By Terry Leonard)

ASMARA, ERITREA.—U.S. lawmakers intent on cutting foreign aid have unlikely allies in this small, poor nation that receives more of it per person than any other country in Africa.

"Aid is used and abused, so why not cut it?" President Isaias Afwerki said in an interview. "We favor the new American approach to reconsider aid."

He said the country must not depend on aid to survive. "If we here have faith in foreign aid as the maker and breaker of Eritrea, then that is the end of Eritrea."

Eritrea, Africa's newest country, is determined to avoid the same trap that has mired so many African nations in debt and dependence on foreign handouts.

"We believe we need aid. But we don't believe aid can solve our problems," Mr. Afwerki said.

The country desperately needs help as it emerges from 30 years of devastating war that finally brought independence from Ethiopia in 1993. But Mr. Afewerki and other government leaders say they would like to see aid limited to projects that promote development and not rely on handouts.

"The effective use of aid is to free society from any dependence on outside sources," the president said.

Eritrea was the most industrialized country in Africa before war took its toll. Now the economy and the infrastructure are in shambles. Average life expectancy is 46 years. Annual per capita income is less than \$150.

Two-thirds of Eritrea's 3 million people rely on food aid. Although most citizens make their living from agriculture, only 25 percent of the land is arable, and only about 10 percent of that is under cultivation.

This year, the U.S. government has promised Eritrea \$13.2 million in development aid and \$6.2 million in direct food aid. Under expected reductions for next year, development assistance is to fall to \$9.6 million and direct food aid to just over \$4 million.

Saleh Meky, Eritrea's U.S.-educated minister of marine resources, said he does not believe Eritrea will suffer from the reduction.

He said the United States is giving his ministry computers and teaching his people how to use them to determine the sustainable yield from Eritrea's bountiful fishing grounds in the Red Sea. They were virtually untouched during the three decades of war.

America provides up to 30 percent of Eritrea's food aid and is spending \$2.3 million to help analyze food security problems and develop strategies to solve them.

Overall, American contributions amount to only about 5 percent of the total bilateral aid to Eritrea, officials said.

U.S. aid is improving the woefully inadequate primary health care system in an effort to make the work force healthier and more productive. Washington proposes to spend \$3.7 million on that project next year and on support for family planning. The birthrate here of 6.8 children per woman threatens to double the population in 23 years.

The United States also intends to spend \$1.5 million helping the government transform the state-controlled economy into one dominated by private business.

Although U.S. lawmakers are still wrangling over which programs will be eliminated or reduced, reductions to all aid programs are expected to average more than 30 percent.

Eritrean officials have not said how they intend to make up the difference except that they want to become self-reliant.

"We get lots of offers of technical aid. Experts of all sorts, many of which have no use," said Nerayo Teklemichael, director of the Eritrean Relief and Rehabilitation Agen-

cy. "We need projects that eventually will make us self-reliant in food. We must have more food, and we must cultivate more land for food."

#### PRESIDENT RECEIVES ISRAELI MINISTER

President Isaias Afwerki yesterday held talks with Israeli Minister of Health, Dr. Ephraim Sneh, who is on a working visit to Eritrea. During the meeting, the President and Mr. Sneh said both sides will work towards developing Eritrean-Israeli cooperation in the health sector.

On August 10, the Israeli Minister handed over, on behalf of his ministry, two modern incubators donated to the maternity section of Asmara's Mekane Hiwot Hospital. He also visited different sections of the hospital. The director of the Maternity Section of the hospital, Dr. Abdu Mahmoud Taha, said the donation will facilitate the work of the section, besides easing the shortage of equipment. An average of 15 mothers are admitted to the maternity section a day, while 25 others are examined in the clinic under its administration.

Dr. Sneh arrived in Asmara on Thursday.

[From the Economist, Oct. 14, 1995]

#### WE WON'T TAKE ANY MORE

Eritrea has at last lost patience with the Islamist government in Sudan. Relations between the 2½-year-old state and its far larger neighbour have worsened rapidly this year. Now President Isaias Afwerki has told *The Economist* flatly: "We are out to see that this government is not there any more. We are not trying to pressure them to talk to us, or to behave in a more constructive way. We will give weapons to anyone committed to overthrowing them."

Bold words, maybe rash ones, you might think, from a much smaller country. So why, exactly? Mr. Issaias accuses the Sudanese of trying to destabilize the whole region. They stand widely accused of trying to murder Egypt's president, Hosni Mubarak, while he was visiting Ethiopia in June this year for an Organisation of African Unity meeting. Mr. Issaias says they have kept fighting going in Somalia, by backing certain factions. And Eritrea itself is vulnerable. Its populations is almost evenly divided between Christians and Muslims. In fighting to break free from Ethiopia, the Eritreans overcame these differences. But with 450,000 Eritreans still refugees in Sudan, the government fears infiltration of armed fundamentalists across its western border.

Relations have not always been bad. Mr. Issaias's Eritrean People's Liberation Front used Sudan as a rear base in its long struggle for independence. It had a political office in Khartoum, and used Port Sudan for bringing in supplies. It worked closely with certain Sudanese officers; one of them, Abdul Aziz Khalid, now in opposition to his own government, is active these days in Sudanese opposition circles in Eritrea. And in his early

months of power the Eritrean president thought he could handle the men in Khartoum through diplomacy.

Now, says Mr. Issaias, he regrets the time wasted in trying to talk to them: "We have tried to develop some kind of partnership. But our goodwill has been abused. We have done enough, and it's not going to work." Late last year Eritrea cut diplomatic ties, and in June it publicly hosted a meeting of all Sudanese opposition movements under the umbrella of the (Sudanese) National Democratic Alliance, which has been allowed to broadcast calls for revolt from a radio station in Eritrea.

Who will he arm and with what? Mr. Issaias isn't saying. Possible recipients of his bounty include the northern political parties, now banned in Sudan, as well as the Sudan People's Liberation Army, a mainly southern movement which has been riven by splits and defections in the past three years. "But we won't give weapons to factions," he says. In arming these diverse groups, he is anxious that they do not use his weaponry on each other. He is insisting on a unified political stand. The June meeting of the Sudanese opposition committed all groups—at least in words—to a referendum on self-determination for the south of their country.

Until now Sudan's neighbours have tried to engage its government in dialogue and bind it into agreements. But, they claim, the regime seems determined to press ahead, spreading its version of Islam throughout the region. There were several attacks on government posts in western Eritrea last year, which were assumed to have been instigated by Sudan. There is also strong evidence that a rebel movement in northern Uganda has recently been armed by the Sudanese. President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia recently claimed to have evidence that Sudan's security forces had a hand in the attempt to kill Mr. Mubarak; Ethiopia is demanding the extradition of three men whom it believes to have been directly involved. Of Sudan's eastern neighbours, Kenya remains on speaking terms, but even in Nairobi there are doubts about trying to contain Khartoum's ambitions by talking.

Could the Eritreans' open readiness to arm the Sudanese opposition lead to war? It seems unlikely. The two countries' border runs through remote, difficult terrain. And though Eritrea is small, it evidently does not fear open attack. It has an experienced fighting force and plenty of weapons left over from its war of independence.

As to Sudan, what could worry it more is the risk that Ethiopia might follow the Eritrean example. A cease-fire in Sudan's south has held for six months now, but with the onset of the dry season few expect it to last much longer. If the southern rebels and other groups could operate across the whole of Sudan's eastern border, the regime would be in real trouble.