

A TRIBUTE TO LILLIAN LEWIS, AN  
EXCEPTIONAL LYRICIST**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating and thanking Lillian Lewis for writing the beautiful lyrics to a song dedicated to Raoul Wallenberg, the meaning of which touched hundreds of people at the very core of their being. Her words truly capture the spiritual essence of Raoul Wallenberg's heroic mission.

The song is called "Wallenberg," and was composed by Henry and Bobbie Shaffner in tribute to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving 100,000 Jewish lives in Budapest in 1944. Issuing false passports, hiding people in a multitude of safe houses, and using raw courage and bravado, Wallenberg repeatedly deceived the Nazis and saved lives. Aware of the enormous significance of Wallenberg's deeds, the Shaffners sought unsuccessfully for years for a worthy lyricist.

While attending a meeting of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, Lillian Lewis, a published lyricist with a major hit by Lou Rawls, was approached by the Shaffners. They spent the evening together, rode home together, and in the end the Shaffners asked Ms. Lewis to write the lyrics to their song.

This request triggered a need in Lillian Lewis to know more about Raoul Wallenberg. She read about him avidly, recognized the exceptional courage and noble qualities that define him, and turned her assignment into a mission of love.

Ms. Lewis was inspired to write the beautiful words that follow herein. The song and her lyrics were performed by the U.S. Army Band, Sfc. Beverly Benda, Soprano, and S. Sgt. Mary Beth Mailand, Harp, at the dedication of the bust of Raoul Wallenberg in the U.S. Capitol on November 2, 1995.

## WALLENBERG

Wallenberg, Wallenberg  
You're a man of special courage  
You risked everything for what you knew  
was right

Wallenberg, Now the world  
Knows the evils you have vanquished  
While protecting those who had no way to  
fight

You came to save the children first  
It was as if you knew  
That future generations would be living be-  
cause of you

Wallenberg, You deserve  
All the glory due a hero  
Your selfless acts are part of history

In countless ways  
You've won our praise  
Forever,  
Wallenberg

EDUCATION FUNDING SUPPORT  
DAY**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, our American opportunity society is based on education. But if you don't have the education to compete in today's job market, the words "Opportunity Society" are meaningless. And that's why Federal support for education is so critical.

For example, in Prince George's County, Carrollton Elementary School is working hard to give all of its students that American opportunity. In order to reach higher education standards, the school needs updated reading and writing materials. The school board has approved the purchase and the contract has been signed—but Federal budget cuts mean that the contract will be canceled.

More than 100 third and fourth grade students at Carrollton are struggling to learn to read. Using Federal funds, the school has provided a teacher to give these children the extra attention they need to catch up with their classmates. The education bill passed by the House, which I opposed, will cause this teacher to lose her job, because the school can't afford to pay her. And in the State of Maryland, 21,000 teachers will lose training in enriched math and science curricula.

Across the fifth district and across the country, parents are worried that their children aren't safe in school. Violence in our schools is rising, and surveys show that one-third of high school seniors use marijuana. Three-quarters of high school seniors drink alcohol. The Federal Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program provides antidrug education and counseling to 39 million children across the country. It also provides for guards and other security measures to make our schools safe. But funding for that program has been cut in half by the Republican education proposals, eliminating anti-drug and violence programs in 1,200 Maryland schools.

These cuts will make themselves felt from preschool to graduate school. The Republican plan will cut 48,000 young children from the Head Start rolls in 1996. We know that Head Start is a cost-effective way to provide academic enrichment, nutrition, and basic health care to children who will otherwise start school at a disadvantage and lag behind their peers. Despite a bipartisan commitment to improve Head Start quality and give a Head Start opportunity to as many children as possible, the Republicans have cut Head Start for the first time in the program's history. In Maryland, these cuts mean that more than 1,000 children will be denied the help they need to start school ready to learn. This is unfair, and compromises our children's future.

Also, in Maryland universities, almost 54,000 students who rely on Stafford loans to go to college will see their costs go up. The average Maryland student graduates from college \$13,500 in debt. And under Republican budget proposals, that debt will rise by more than \$3,000 in additional interest payments. The average graduate student in Maryland will see his or her interest rise by more than \$9,000.

America is proud of its opportunity society. We are proud that we send more students to

college than any other country. But cuts in Federal education funding jeopardize this proud history.

We all know that simply throwing money at education won't solve the problems our students and schools face. But we also know that cutting education funding when our education system is struggling will only make the problem worse. Cutting support for students is bad educational policy, and bad economic policy. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting National Education Funding Day.

LAKE GASTON PROTECTION ACT  
OF 1995**HON. L.F. PAYNE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker; today I am pleased to join as a cosponsor of the Lake Gaston Protection Act of 1995, which was introduced by Congressman DAVID FUNDERBURK. This bill is a companion to identical legislation introduced yesterday in the Senate by Senators HELMS and FAIRCLOTH of North Carolina.

This bill is intended to achieve a fair and equitable solution to a long-standing dispute between the States of North Carolina and Virginia. This dispute centers on Lake Gaston, which is a manmade lake that straddles 34 miles of Virginia's southern border with North Carolina. For more than 10 years, Virginia Beach has been engaged in a fierce legal struggle with North Carolina and southside Virginia over the city's plan to withdraw some 60 million gallons of water per day from Lake Gaston. Pipeline opponents, including my House and Senate colleagues from North Carolina, have used every appropriate means at our disposal to fight this plan.

Those of us who have fought this pipeline have done so because of several fundamental concerns, none of which has been adequately addressed by the Federal Government during the licensure and review of this massive pipeline project.

First, the pipeline poses a direct threat to economic growth and expansion in the huge river basin which empties into Lake Gaston, which is known as the Roanoke River Basin. Anyone involved in economic development knows full well that one of the first questions that a potential business asks when it comes into an area is about the availability of water.

With more than 1,200 manufacturing firms in south Central Virginia alone, the region around Lake Gaston has an intensive need for water. Our leading manufacturers—some of whom have faced water use restrictions in the past—are unanimous in opposing the pipeline. They have seen what has happened in other States when industrial users upstream face various restrictions in order to protect water supplies downstream.

One local executive from Danville, VA told me last spring that concerns about the pipeline might force his firm to look elsewhere when it considers expanding its Danville operations. That is not an isolated case.

Second, pipeline opponents believe that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which issued the final license for this project late last summer, has ignored completely the

environmental impacts of this pipeline on the Roanoke River Basin. The environmental impact statement which was prepared for this project was rushed through at breakneck speed. It failed to consider fully the wide range of pipeline alternatives. It relied heavily on facts and studies supplied by the city of Virginia Beach. And other agencies with expertise on a project of this nature were not adequately consulted during the preparation of the EIS. This is particularly true with respect to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

And why are North Carolina and my region of Virginia we being asked to potentially forego economic development and to suffer the environmental impacts of the pipeline?

So Virginia Beach, which is Virginia's largest city and certainly one of its most prosperous, can continue to grow and develop. They want to build an 80-mile pipeline across Virginia to withdraw up to 60 million gallons of water that now belongs to the people in North Carolina and Virginia.

The bill that I am cosponsoring today is a fair and equitable means of addressing these concerns. It is a narrowly drawn bill to assure in cases such as this, where a lake saddles the border of two States, that the Governor of the State from which more than 50 percent of the water is withdrawn must certify that the proposed withdrawal will not have adverse environmental impacts on his or her State, as defined by the Clean Water Act. The bill only applies to matters involving a FERC license or license amendment, and the bill is made retroactive to the present controversy.

The bill in essence gives the Governor of the State of North Carolina some authority to certify that a water withdrawal and the construction of facilities associated with it will be in full compliance with the Clean Water Act. This is not a new requirement of the law, but rather a clarification of the proper meaning of section 401 of the act. The certification process is suspended in cases where an interstate compact is in force and applicable to the proposed withdrawal. It is our hope that this provision will encourage the States of North Carolina and Virginia to enter into an interstate compact that is negotiated not by the city of Virginia Beach but by the Commonwealth of Virginia acting on behalf of the interest of all Virginians.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN R. RADEK

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness at the recent passing of John R. Radek at the age of 77. I, along with the Chicago City Council, have been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke.

The president of the family-owned Ready Metal Manufacturing Co. until his retirement a few years ago, John was an engineer and the holder of several patents. He founded his company in his parents' garage on South Knox Avenue, developing sales by walking door to door. Ready Metal eventually grew from a one-man operation, to one employing 500 people.

Working with the McDonald's Corp., John developed the first modern drive-in window,

founding Ready Access, a corporate subsidiary of Ready Metal. Through working with Sears & Roebuck, John also designed and patented product-display fixtures and accessories and was honored by Sears several times with its Symbol of Excellence Award for Outstanding Service.

John served as a board member of the Standard Federal Bank. He was also a member of the St. Vincent DePaul Society, the Archbishop Weber Council Knights of Columbus, and the 4th Degree Club.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my condolences to his devoted wife of 55 years, Rose, his daughters, Diana Cicora and Bernadette Arnott, his son, Rick, his brother, Edward, his sister, Bernice Budris, and his 10 grandchildren.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO THE BAY STATE BANNER

#### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great institution of journalism in Boston. The Bay State Banner recently celebrated the anniversary of its 30-year commitment to providing information and filling a communication void among the African-American community in Boston.

Thirty years ago, there was no African-American newspaper in Boston and the major media rarely noticed the black community except to report crime. This critical media vacuum kept the community uninformed about major issues affecting its welfare.

The Banner's goal has always been to enable African-Americans to assume responsibility for their own welfare and advancement. In 1965, that meant providing the information necessary to prepare blacks for their new and unaccustomed legal status.

Today, the Bay State Banner still educates, informs, and unites the African-American community in Boston with its legacy of self-empowerment. "Unity, Progress, Let's Do It Ourselves" was the founding slogan and focus of the paper. Boston's black community shares that legacy with the Banner, never shying away from the many challenges it has faced and continues to face. With these challenges, the Banner is needed now as much as ever.

I would like to congratulate them on 30 years of hard work and success, and wish them many more years of continued prosperity.

#### ARCHBISHOP CUCCARESE TO VISIT NEW YORK

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the imminent arrival in New York of a great leader of the Catholic Church; Msgr. Francesco Cuccarese, Archbishop of Pescara-Penne.

Mr. Speaker, Archbishop Francesco Cuccarese has spent his life in the service of God. He was ordained as a priest over 40

years ago, and ever since, Archbishop Cuccarese has served the church with faith, intelligence, and devotion. His hard work was ultimately recognized when he was elected to the Archdiocese of Aceranza in 1979 and was consecrated as bishop in that same year.

In 1987, he was transferred to Caserta, bearing the title of "Archbishop." In 1990, he was again transferred to the Archdiocese of Pescara-Penne.

Archbishop Cuccarese is well known for his spiritual character. He has tremendous knowledge of cultural, theatrical, and sociological matters, and has always shown concern for Italian-Americans abroad, seeking to further their religious social, and cultural advancement. In addition, Archbishop Cuccarese is a noted author, with a string of publications to his name which are too numerous to list here.

Archbishop Cuccarese has, in particular, shown special concern for the needy, especially those undergoing health problems. On numerous occasions, he has arranged for those requiring complicated or dangerous treatment to come to the United States so that they can receive the best medical attention possible. He has also worked closely with teenagers and young adults who were suffering from alcohol or drug abuse, and with juvenile delinquents.

I am pleased that so eminent a man will be visiting New York to further his work and the work of the church, and I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming him to our country.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY MAESTRO VICTOR NORMAN

#### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, November 18, Maestro Victor Norman will celebrate his 90th birthday by conducting his beloved creation, the Eastern Connecticut Symphony Orchestra, for one last time. Maestro Norman planted the seeds of the organization nearly 50 years ago.

Victor Norman was born in Norway and graduated from the Royal Music Conservatory in Copenhagen. After continuing his music education at the Mozarteum Academy, Salzburg, Ecole Normale de Music in Paris, and Paolo Delachi, Milano, Italy, he came to this country in 1940 and received his master of arts degree from the University of Connecticut. He was the assistant to Fritz Busch, conductor of the Danish State Radio Symphony and accompanied him to the Glyndebourne Opera Festival England as an assistant conductor.

In 1946 Maestro Norman founded the New London Civic Orchestra. After becoming conductor of the Willimantic Symphony, the two orchestras merged in 1952 forming the Eastern Connecticut Symphony Orchestra. He remained at its helm in the lean years and resisted any suggestion of disbanding. As a result of his vision and persistence, several successful programs were spawned as a result: Music for Children, the ECS Youth Orchestra, the ECSO Chorus, the Young Artist Award competition, and the award winning Edward MacDowell Festival of American Music.

Maestro Norman was the organist and choir director at Congregational Beth-El for 46 years