

and continued growth in the pulp and paper industry.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO MY MENTOR,
FRED LANDOLPHI

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on August 18, during our August district work period, one of my mentors will celebrate his 88th birthday. This special person is Mr. Fred Landolphi. When I was a young teacher, Mr. Landolphi was the principal of my school, South Side High School in Newark, NJ. I learned a great deal from him. Today, several of my philosophies can be directly attributed to him.

I would like to share with my colleagues one of Mr. Landolphi's bright moments to illustrate why he has been such an influence on so many lives.

In 1960, Mr. Landolphi was selected Principal of the Year in the annual nationwide search for outstanding elementary and secondary school heads by Croft Publishers. The judges based their choice of Mr. Landolphi on the nominating statement submitted by his faculty. This statement read in part:

In justice, a manual on ideal school administration is necessary to convey the qualities of Fred Landolphi, for he is the creative center of the activities of South Side High School, both within the school's physical plant and in the community in general.

When he assumed the principalship of the school, morale, good manners, scholarship, loyalty and devotion had reached an unpleasant ebb. A fine by disunited faculty was valiantly, but aimlessly and dejectedly, trying to adjust to a complete turnover in the nature of the student body. An unhappy and rebellious student body was vociferously and, in some cases, violently reacting to the school situation because they were without clearly stated principles of behavior, without clearly stated scholastic aims, without leadership in the cohesive and inspiring aspects of school spirit.

This dismal situation has slowly, patiently, and decisively changed since Mr. Landolphi became our principal. He has accomplished the material rejuvenation of the structure and the revitalization of student-teacher-community morale.

At the time, Mr. Landolphi spoke of a principal that had guided him through this 29-year teaching career. He felt that you had to give the students a feeling of confidence. You had to let them know that you're interested in them and that you only bawl them out because you care for them.

Mr. Landolphi established the South Side Scholarship Fund because he noted that while the most gifted of his students were able to win scholarships, other youngsters with great potential were denied a college education because of poverty.

As a teacher and youth advocate, I have treated the thousands of young people with whom I have had contact just as Mr. Landolphi did. I treat them with respect and challenge them to plan and reach for the stars. For more than 20 years at high school seniors awards programs, I have presented the Donald M. Payne Award to seniors who

are not the stars of the graduating classes but have done the best they can, sometimes under difficult circumstances, to become a productive member of our society. I want them to know that doing one's best is extremely important. That was something I learned from Mr. Landolphi.

I want to personally thank him for the confidence he showed me during my first teaching assignment. We had many discussions about my experience as a new teacher. He always put a positive spin on any dilemma. In 1970 I became president of the YMCA of the USA probably as a result of Mr. Landolphi's encouragement and support. He supported my concepts of after-school programs and encouraged me to continue to work with our young people through the "Y" experience.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me and many of Mr. Landolphi's former students as we wish him a happy birthday and wish him and his wife the best.

MEL RENFRO INDUCTED INTO PRO
FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and congratulate a former Dallas Cowboy and good friend, Mr. Mel Renfro, for his induction into the Pro Football Hall of Fame. He is the seventh Cowboy to be inducted.

After leaving the Dallas Cowboys, Mel Renfro worked as a scout for the Cowboys and dabbled in various business deals. In 1983, Mr. Renfro began a sojourn that took him all over the United States until he settled in Portland, OR. He returned to Portland with a dream of revitalizing the northeast community where he grew up. He understood the importance of giving something back to his community.

From the very start of Mel Renfro's tenure with the Dallas Cowboys, he was known as an impact player. In the Cowboys' man-to-man scheme, Mr. Renfro eliminated receivers from the game. His long arms and instincts allowed him to anticipate routes and deflect or intercept passes. One of Mr. Renfro's biggest assets was his ability to sprint backward, meaning he didn't have to come out of his backpedal until late in the route. He was very much the Deion Sanders of the Cowboys for the seventies and early eighties.

Mel Renfro's induction into the Pro Football Hall of Fame is a well-deserved reward, and that is why, Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate him for his well-deserved recognition. I urge my colleagues to join with me in thanking him for his work. He is proud to have been a Dallas Cowboy and he richly deserves his Pro Football Hall of Fame designation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HECTOR P.
GARCIA

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life of an American

hero who dedicated his life to others and whose actions advanced the lives of millions. He founded the G.I. Forum, he was a war hero, and he unselfishly devoted his professional life to providing health care to citizens of his community.

Dr. Hector P. Garcia, a friend and a resident of my home State of Texas, was mourned by thousands as he was laid to rest last week. An immigrant from Mexico, Hector Garcia was dedicated to education, as was his father, and received a medical degree from the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston after completing his undergraduate work at the University of Texas. He then volunteered for service in World War II and received a Bronze Star with six battle stars for his service.

Hector began his greatest work when he returned from the war and contracted with the Veterans Administration to treat veterans of World War I. When he learned that the Veterans Administration was not complying with the requirements of the GI bill of rights and was discriminating against Mexican-Americans, Dr. Garcia gave birth to the American G.I. Forum with a mission to fight racial discrimination.

Hector Garcia believed in the American dream and worked to help others live that dream, using the American G.I. Forum to advance equality for all Americans. Long before the civil rights movement of the sixties, Hector Garcia confronted segregation in south Texas and helped bring it to an end. In addition to his work with the G.I. Forum, Hector Garcia continued his practice of medicine, often providing free medical care to those who could not afford it.

Hector Garcia once said that he did not deserve the awards that he had received, but appreciate them. Certainly, we all appreciate what Hector Garcia did for Mexican-Americans, my State of Texas, and for America.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, please join me in celebrating the life of an American whose dedication and work for equal rights for all people will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO HARDING N. BOWMAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, since arriving in New York City during the African-American Renaissance period of the 1930's, Harding N. Bowman, a native of Bowman, SC, has dedicated his life to uplifting and empowering his community.

Most notably, in the 1950's, Mr. Bowman founded the Barbershop Owners Association while owning and operating three barber-shops. In 1961, after moving to east New York, he was instrumental in organizing numerous community-based initiatives. Some of his key roles, to name a few, arising from such initiatives include: president, Council for a Better East New York; chairman, Community Redemption Foundation; treasurer, Citywide Council Against Poverty; director, United Negro and Puerto Rican Front; chairman, East New York Manpower; chairman, East New York Non-Profit Housing; executive director, East New York Community Corporation; and chairman, Jerome Street Block Association. In addition, for over 30 years, he has been an

active participant in various New York City political organizations that have produced electoral success. While participating in these activities, Mr. Bowman has managed to earn certificates and degrees from Goddard College, Pratt Institute, Staten Island Community College, and the New York Training Institute.

Married to Phyllis Bowman for 47 years, he is a father of seven, a grandfather, and a great grandfather. At age 75, Harding Bowman continues to help the community by staying active and admonishing elected officials "not to forget where they came from." I am pleased to recognize his outstanding contributions and to introduce him to my colleagues.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARLES COUNTY COURTHOUSE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, It is a great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Charles County Courthouse in Maryland. Located in the town of La Plata with a unique history, the Courthouse has special meaning to the entire region.

Court was convened for the first time at the Charles County Courthouse on May 25, 1658, in what is currently referred to as Port Tobacco. In 1674, a building was erected at Moore's Lodge about one mile from La Plata. This building was abandoned in 1728 and the courts moved back to original dwellings in Port Tobacco. This was one of the earliest known communities on the east coast and it later became the site of Charles County Colonial government.

The courthouse was completed in 1729 at a cost of 12,000 pounds of tobacco. Destroyed by a windstorm in the early 1800's, a brick structure was built on the same site and occupied by 1820. A suspicious fire completely destroyed the courthouse, reportedly due to the controversy surrounding the proposed move of the county seat to La Plata. In 1894, the legislature approved moving the county seat and provided for a special election to determine the site. On June 4, 1895 La Plata was picked to become the county seat. Completed in 1896 under architect Joseph C. Johnson, a brick Victorian Gothic edifice was built on the present site.

This new courthouse changed little over the years, until the completion of the south addition in 1954. This addition was actually much larger than the original courthouse, easily doubling the size. The courthouse was dedicated with fitting ceremonies on October 2, 1954. In the mid-1970's, the rear of the 1896 building was extended in a typical 18th century style, completely covering the old structure. Today the courthouse is in continuous use, serving as one of the focal points of the growing Charles County region.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the fine people of Charles County on this momentous occasion and in wishing the best of luck for the courthouse and its occupants over the next 100 years.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DECATUR AIRPORT

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Decatur Airport, owned and operated by the Decatur Park District, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary of service to the community. Since its inception in 1946, the Decatur Airport has provided an excellent facility as a gateway to the national air transportation system and a vital link to the rest of the globe. Due to the airport's emphasis of superior safety and maintenance, public relations, and Federal grant administration, it is not surprising that this facility earned the coveted Airport of the Year awards from the State of Illinois in 1988, 1994, and again in 1996, its golden anniversary year.

The Decatur Airport serves not only the various facets of aviation—general and corporate aviation, military, scheduled passenger, and air cargo carrier services—but also as an economic engine for the community. The airport and the various businesses and agencies that call it home generate in excess of \$35 million in total economic impact for the community of Decatur and the surrounding area, as well as providing employment for over 400 of its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, on August 31, 1996, the Decatur Airport will offer a 50th Birthday Party for the community to celebrate this half-century of progress with special events both on the ground and in the air for all to enjoy. I am proud to join with the citizens of Decatur and other airport users in congratulating the Decatur Park District on their foresight and efforts in developing the Decatur Airport into the superior facility it has grown to be. It is an honor to represent the Decatur area in the U.S. Congress, and I wish the airport continued success as it ventures into the 21st century.

ESTABLISH A 3-YEAR PILOT PROGRAM FOR KOREAN NATIONALS

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today—along with my colleague Mr. ABERCROMBIE—to offer legislation which would establish a 3-year pilot program that would waive the visa requirement of Korean nationals who travel to the United States in tour groups.

While I still believe that a bill that includes Korea in the overall Visa Waiver Pilot Program is the best answer, I realize there are still some obstacles that need to be worked out. Therefore the bill we introduce today is a good first step and I commend the gentleman from Hawaii for it.

My reasons for cosponsoring this legislation are twofold: First, the current situation at the U.S. Embassy's Consular Affairs office in Seoul is embarrassing and unacceptable. The problem stems from two counteracting forces: the lack of sufficient space and personnel in the Consular Affairs office and the ever increasing number of South Koreans requesting nonimmigrant, visitor visas.

Currently, the Consular Affairs office in Seoul is understaffed, 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 to the United States who are growing more and more impatient, annoyed and disheartened with the way they are being treated.

During a recent trip to South Korea, I personally witnessed the most shameful treatment of human beings. One potential tourist 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 my 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. This has resulted in a growing sentiment of discontent with the United States. They rightly point out that this is no way for friends to treat friends. If we are to retain our place in the hearts of the Korean people we must do something to reverse this trend. While I have been able to persuade the State Department to focus more resources in this area, and while the worst of these situations have been resolved—at least for the time being—there remains a tremendous backlog and frequent examples of frustrating delays and arbitrary rejections. Providing a visa waiver for tour groups would alleviate some of this problem.

My second reason for cosponsoring this legislation is pure economics. Currently, South Korea is the sixth largest trading partner with the United States. This has resulted in total United States exports equalling 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 were 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,