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, the 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.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1833) to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1833, which would ban late-term abortion procedures. I respect and understand my colleagues who may be uncomfortable voting against this legislation. We all hope that the number of abortions performed in this country can be reduced. But today's debate should be about a family's right to make the devastating choice to end a wanted, yet terminal pregnancy safely and with dignity.

Medical misinformation has been spread freely with regard to the late-term abortion procedure, which was designed to minimize complications, pain, and trauma. The title of the legislation itself is fabricated and medically inaccurate.

Proponents of this legislation would have us believe that careless women carrying healthy fetuses choose this procedure because they simply neglected to have an abortion early in the pregnancy. They have obviously not spoken with any woman who has had to experience the pain and trauma of discovering she was carrying a fetus with severe abnormalities, incompatible with life. These are women who wanted more than anything to have and love a child. For many in the tragic circumstance, this abortion procedure is the safest option for them and their hopes for future fertility.

This bill is so extreme that it makes no exception for cases in which the banned procedure would be necessary to preserve a woman's health or even her life. In their relentless quest to ban all abortions, the proponents of this bill show a remarkable indifference toward women's lives.

Passage of this legislation would represent the first time in our country that a specific medical procedure has been banned. This bill is unwanted and unneeded Government intrusion into medicine and into the family. To those who campaigned in this Congress against Government presence in our families, I ask how can you support a bill that mandates family decisions and undermines women's fertility.

A family's decision to undergo this procedure is painful and personal. To limit their medical options in the face of this tragic circumstance is heartless.

This bill not only limits women's childbearing and reproductive rights, it risks our health and our lives. This is unconscionable and wrong. An exception must be made for the life, health, and future fertility of the mother.

This is a decision to be made by a woman, her family, her God, and her doctor. This is not a decision for Congress to make. I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 1833.

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 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 layers 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 no where 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 voice 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 example 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 uncleanliness, 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 fiance 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