

Mr. Speaker, these are certainly not the only Hoosier Heros that I have lifted up in my weekly report from Indiana during the 104th Congress.

There are so many special places we have visited. So many new friends we have made throughout my first term in Congress. So many people who have reached out and touched our hearts with their firm commitment to making their community a better place.

And so many Hoosier Heros we've met along the way—makes me proud to represent them—proud of my District, the Second District of Indiana.

Mr. wife Ruthie and I have met so many good people all across Indiana. These people are Hoosier Heros.

Today as we prepare to adjourn, I'd like to not only lift them up one final time, but let me say, thank you, from the bottom of my heart. It's truly and honor to represent you.

And that concludes my report from Indiana.

#### HONORING BENJAMIN F. HOLEMAN

#### HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Benjamin F. Holeman, who has regrettably passed away on September 23, 1996. A long-time resident of Falls Church, VA, Mr. Holeman has left behind a great legacy in our community as a person of high moral standards, discipline, and generosity. He was an outstanding citizen and a distinguished newsman.

Frank Holeman started his news career in 1941, working for the Daily News of Raleigh, NC. Within a year, he rose through the ranks and was promoted to the Washington Bureau. For the next 20 years, he spent his career covering the White House, Congress, defense, labor, courts, science, foreign affairs, and politics. From 1948 to 1964, Mr. Holeman also covered the national conventions, and traveled several times with Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy. In 1956, he was voted president of the National Press Club.

During World War II, Mr. Holeman was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement and discharged as a technical sergeant with the 214th C.I.C. Detachment, Headquarters XIV Corps.

In March 1968, Mr. Holeman retired from the Daily News, and became the director of public affairs for the Railway Progress Institute. A year later he accepted a position as director of the Tire Industry Safety Council for the Rubber Manufacturers Association where he became an expert in the field. Mr. Holeman then retired in 1987 and spent the last few years working as a consultant to the National Press Foundation.

Known among his colleagues as The Colonel for his Southern manners, Mr. Holeman, at 6 feet 7 inches tall with a deep voice and ever-present bow tie and cigar, will be greatly missed by all those who were lucky enough to know him.

I know my colleagues will join me in honoring this great man, and offer our deepest sympathy to his wife Larie Lazzari Holeman, and his four children. They can be proud that their father exemplified everything that is good

about journalism, and he left a lasting legacy to his community.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, on March 29 and March 30 I missed rollcall vote Nos. 104 through 110. I was absent from this chamber due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

"Yes" on rollcall No. 104—amendment by Mr. DINGELL to the health insurance reform bill (H.R. 3103);

"Yes" on rollcall No. 105—motion by Mr. PALLONE to recommit the health insurance reform bill (H.R. 3103);

"No" on rollcall No. 106—final passage of health insurance reform bill (H.R. 3103);

"No" on rollcall No. 107—conference report on the farm bill (H.R. 2854);

"No" on rollcall No. 108—rule to consider product liability conference report (H. Res. 394);

"Yes" on rollcall No. 109—Journal vote;

"No" on rollcall No. 110—product liability conference report (H.R. 956)

#### A TRIBUTE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO AFRICAN-AMERICAN ACTRESSES

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I ask the House to join me in tribute to seven great African-American actresses who have taken their bows in many places. They deserve to take their bows in this chamber as well. These black actresses were pioneers who broke daunting barriers. They were able to do so only because their talents were so formidable that they were able to climb the high and stoney walls of racism. Had their skin been white, they would have climbed even higher.

In paying tribute to these black actresses, I give special honor to Cicely Tyson who brought me this suggestion and who, in my judgment, is the greatest living American actress.

CICELY TYSON

Cicely Tyson, an Emmy Award winner, is universally revered. As a child growing up in Harlem, Ms. Tyson always knew that there was a life for her beyond her own African-American community. How right she was. She was nominated for an Academy Award for her role in the movie "Sounder," and received the Vernon Rice Award for her role in the off-Broadway production of "The Blacks." This star of every medium within her craft continues to amaze us by the breadth and depth of the roles she can play with consummate skill and talent. She is one of a kind.

BUTTERFLY MCQUEEN

Butterfly McQueen never got to show the breadth of her talent because only stereotyped roles were available to her in her day. She is best known for her role as Prissy in "Gone

With the Wind." Far less well known is her return to college at an age when many people are retiring. In 1975, I had the honor of speaking at her graduation from the City College of New York, when at the age of 64, she earned her degree in political science. This unusual accomplishment in her later years is a mark of the complex and multiple talents of Butterfly McQueen.

"I didn't mind being funny, but I didn't like being stupid," she once said. Stupid she was not. Butterfly McQueen was a wonderful actress and a life-long activist. She put her foot down, refusing to play more roles demeaning to blacks, even though that eventually ended her career. It did not end our memory of her talent or the great affection Americans will continue to have for her.

DOROTHY DANDRIDGE

While Butterfly McQueen was famous for her comic roles, Dorothy Dandridge was known for her roles as a leading lady in a period when African-Americans were not supposed to lead anything. Yet Ms. Dandridge was described as one of the five most beautiful women in the world. Her talent and smooth style helped break many barriers for blacks. She was the first black to sing in the world-famous Empire Room in New York City and the first black to be nominated for an Oscar. The nomination was for her role as Best Actress co-starring role with Harry Belafonte in "Carmen Jones." She heated up the screen in this all-black production and adaptation of the opera "Carmen." "Porgy and Bess" is another role that made her famous and demonstrated her sensual style. Dorothy Dandridge will be remembered for the formidable combination of her beauty and talent.

LENA HORNE

Lena Horne was a contemporary of Dorothy Dandridge, but discrimination in Hollywood kept Ms. Horne from playing roles her talent merited and that critics said she was born to play. Many of her scenes were cut from movies before audiences ever saw them. However, no one will forget her performance of "Stormy Weather" in the 1943 movie by the same title. It became her theme song. Lena Horne continues to bring down the house whenever she appears. In the end, instead of a leading lady, she has become a legend.

ROSALAND CASH

Despite her refusal to play stereotypical black roles, Rosaland Cash was an actress who had an extraordinary career on stage, television and the screen. Calling herself "a one-lady movement," Ms. Cash spoke out against the color consciousness and bias of the entertainment industry. She starred in "Melinda," "The New Centurians," and Lonnie Elder's "Ceremonies in Dark Old Men." Ms. Cash often played strong, out-spoken women. One of the most popular actresses of the 1970's, the magazine, "The Guardian," said she typified the '70's slogan "Black is Beautiful." Rosaland Cash was above all an artist of enormous powers.

ROXIE ROKER

A contemporary of Ms. Cash, Roxie Roker broke another color barrier when she played the wife in television's first interracial marriage on "The Jeffersons." An alumna of Howard University, Ms. Roker's big break came with her role in "The Blacks." She also co-hosted "Inside Bedford Stuyvesant" the first television show to come out of the black community.