

in the continuing effort to improve education. I want to credit Mr. Wolfensohn for placing such a high priority on the education side of the center's existence.

Mr. President, as chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, I have come to be familiar with another Wolfensohn project—reversing the decay and neglect of the Kennedy Center building. I am convinced that many in the Senate and around the country would be alarmed to know of this facility's physical condition.

The Kennedy Center has welcomed more than 70 million people since it was opened in 1971. It is terrific that so many people from around the world have had the opportunity to visit the site—but much wear and tear has resulted. Many of the structure's mechanical systems have existed beyond their useful life—and have been rendered primitive by advancements in technology. In addition, numerous interior and exterior furnishings have fallen into severe disrepair. Why has this happened? In large part, because of an unclear division of responsibility.

Until last year, the Park Service split responsibility with the Kennedy Center Board for operations, repairs, maintenance, and security. Now, as a result of Mr. Wolfensohn's 4-year efforts, the Kennedy Center Act Amendments of 1994 assigns these responsibilities and federal funding directly to the board of trustees. This legislation will now give the people closest to the problems, the board of trustees, the opportunity to solve them. This sensible allocation of duties would not have been possible without the diligence of James Wolfensohn.

So, Mr. President, I would like to thank James D. Wolfensohn for his many contributions. From reconciling a debt—to expanding education programs—to attracting new world-class performing artists—Mr. Wolfensohn has been a tremendous Kennedy Center chairman. I wish him well in his new position at the World Bank and hope that he is able to continue an involvement with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, as a member of the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees, I am pleased to extend my thanks and best wishes to James D. Wolfensohn as he prepares to leave the chairmanship at the close of the year.

The vision of Jim Wolfensohn when he came to the Kennedy Center 5 years ago was to see the center become the national center for the performing arts. Since 1990, the Kennedy Center has developed into one of the strongest artistic presences in the country and continues to gain prestige throughout the world.

Jim has secured for the center the artistic expertise of Leonard Slatkin and Plácido Domingo. He has heightened the profile of the center through a vast array of educational programs operated through the center. He has worked diligently to stabilize funding for the cen-

ter at a time when budgets in the private and public sectors are strained. The energy, enthusiasm, the wealth of knowledge and interests Jim Wolfensohn has brought to the Kennedy Center have all contributed to its rejuvenation for the benefit of the entire Nation.

While the guidance of Jim Wolfensohn will be difficult for the Kennedy Center to replicate, the bittersweet timing of his departure was fortunate in one important regard. Jim was chairman long enough to see fully implemented during his tenure the Kennedy Center Fellowships of the Americas program.

The program, envisioned and developed by Jim Wolfensohn, will provide 20 fellowships annually to artists from central and South America to study at institutions across the United States. The first award recipients will be announced this fall. With the continued input of the program's founder, the distinguished program will no doubt gain international acclaim.

Jim Wolfensohn will prove to be a stellar head of the World Bank. Assuming his new post will involve sacrifices for Jim, with time away from his family perhaps the most trying. But he took the position because, quite simply, he wanted to help people. I have no doubt he will succeed.

Mr. President, a true leader inspires others to service through his own conduct and example. Jim is a superior leader and an extraordinary man. I am honored to call him my friend and wish him well in the years ahead.

IN HONOR OF THE 85TH BIRTHDAY OF WILLIAM O. FARBER, JULY 4, 1995

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, on July 4, 1995, family, friends, colleagues and students past and present will join Dr. William O. Farber of Vermillion, SD, to celebrate his 85th birthday. Dr. Farber, professor emeritus of political science at the University of South Dakota [USD], is a mentor and respected friend of mine. I would like to take this time to pay tribute to a man who has been influential in the lives of thousands of students of public policy.

It is fitting that Dr. Farber celebrate his birthday on the same day we celebrate the birth of this great Nation. He exemplifies many of the characteristics upon which our country was founded: hard work and dedication, honesty and compassion, and the love of and commitment to a democratic society.

The June 20, 1995 issue of the *Sioux City Journal* contained an article entitled, "Retired Professor Still Serving." The story highlighted many of Dr. Farber's philosophies and attainments. I ask unanimous consent that the article be placed in the *RECORD* at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. PRESSLER. Farber began his teaching career at USD in 1935 after re-

ceiving his Ph.D. in political science from the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. As many of my colleagues know, Wisconsin was—and continues to be—one of the elite schools in political science.

While at Wisconsin, Dr. Farber had the opportunity to study and learn his craft under the best educators in the field. These professors would often host student-initiated debates in their homes. Dr. Farber brought this practice with him to South Dakota. He would invite students to participate in Sunday discussion groups at his house. Here students could deliberate and express their opinions on given topics.

Dr. Farber has a long list of notable accomplishments and I would like to mention a few of them. He taught government at the University of South Dakota from 1935 until 1976. Prior to his retirement, he served as chairman of the USD Department of Government for 38 years. During his tenure at the university, he was active in many other public service endeavors as well. In 1964, he served as president of the Midwest Political Science Association. He also was instrumental in establishing the South Dakota Legislative Research Council [SDLRC], serving as its director from 1951 until 1955. To this day, the SDLRC is the principal staff arm of the South Dakota Legislature.

Some of Dr. Farber's other achievements include creating the Government Research Bureau and the Indian Institute, both at USD. He advised former U.S. Senator Karl Mundt, and was inducted as an honorary member into the National Academy of Public Administration.

Perhaps Dr. Farber's greatest accomplishment is his uncanny ability to motivate students through the vigorous drive he exhibits. He was willing to help students in any way possible. It was through Dr. Farber's advice and encouragement that I sought and became a Rhodes scholar.

As I stated before, the classroom lecture was just one tool Dr. Farber used to educate his students. He included students in the various research and other government-focused projects he conducted. Students were invited to accompany him on trips across the country and overseas. Dr. Farber often served on a placement officer, helping students secure internships in South Dakota, Washington, DC, and wherever else a student's interests might be directed.

Although he officially retired almost 20 years ago, Dr. Farber has not lost interest in the lives and education of students at the University of South Dakota. After his 1976 retirement, an internship and travel fund was established in his name. Through private donations from former students and colleagues, Dr. Farber uses the fund to

pay for travel and other expenses incurred when students travel to internships and attend political science functions. In fact, this past May, Dr. Farber accompanied 15 students to Washington, DC, for an annual study tour, and once again I had the privilege to meet with him.

As long as I will know Bill Farber, I will forever remember the inspiration he has given me and so many others. I dare say the world is a better place because of the advice and inspiration thousands of students have received from Dr. Farber. Certainly, it would be even better if all could benefit from his wisdom.

As I conclude my remarks, I would like to convey the attitude Bill Farber has taken toward his career by his quote from a Sioux City Journal article. He stated, "I am the luckiest person alive to have been able to do what I love to do—I love to read, I love to write, I love to talk. A professor does all this."

I sincerely hope all Americans will have a safe and happy Fourth of July, especially Bill Farber on his 85th birthday. My wife Harriet joins me in wishing him many more.

EXHIBIT

[From the Sioux City Journal, June 20, 1995]

RETIRED PROFESSOR STILL SERVING

(By Beverly G. Merrick)

Vermillion, S.D.—William O. Farber apparently decided there could be no better life for a Yankee Doodle Dandy born on the Fourth of July than to be a political science professor in public administration.

At 84, he has served the University of South Dakota longer than anyone. He has taught about and served in local, state and national government since 1935, when the Phi Beta Kappa from Geneseo, Ill., arrived on campus with a newly minted doctorate.

The professor emeritus officially clocked off the job in 1976, just days short of his 66th birthday. However, students past and present continue to make pilgrimages to Farber House, across the street from the office of the university president, in search of knowledge and advice.

The octogenarian says he has had the most fortunate of lives as a teacher: "I am the luckiest person alive to have been able to do what I love to do—I love to read, I love to write, I love to talk. A professor does all this."

He has worked with Regents, college presidents, faculty and faculty organizations. He has served in many university service posts, including being the chairman of the planning committee of the I.D. Weeks Library. He also played a key role in establishing the Indian Institute on campus.

Farber says he has learned the lessons longevity brings, especially having a positive outlook and believing in possibilities.

"If you survive until your 80s, people will forgive you for just about anything," he says. "But I am getting pretty close to the edge of the cliff and wonder when I am going to go over."

HE SERVES IN VARIETY OF WAYS

From 1969 to 1976, Farber served on the state's Constitutional Revision Commission, in which 17 articles were revamped and seven were passed by the Legislature.

He calls South Dakota a place of reluctant change, primarily because of great distances to travel in a land with a low-density population.

Karl Mundt, a former United States senator from South Dakota, used Farber as a consultant on government projects until the end of his career in public service in 1972.

In the early 1940s, he was the state pricing administrator for the Office of Price Information, but he was drafted into the Air Corps shortly after that.

As for his views on government, he likes home rule. Through working on a local government study commission, he came to believe that small governmental units could operate more efficiently and effectively by simplifying structures and unifying efforts among town, township and county.

One of his disappointments was that the populace could not be convinced, he says.

"This effort would have resulted in fewer and larger units of government," he says, "But how does one convince people less is more?"

Speaking again of government, Farber says an understanding of history is one of the differences between managers and true leaders.

"Can a manager lead? We could be raising a generation of managers when we need leadership to guide us through a time of uncertainty," the professor says.

Farber says that today there are more challenges to public administration than there ever have been because of new technology.

"The political, social and environmental problems are at once local and global, and the solutions need to be interdisciplinary," he says.

TRAVEL IMPORTANT

Farber says he has done as much as he can to encourage students to travel. The Farber Fund for student travel and internships was established at his retirement dinner.

"I think it important for students to travel and see the world, to broaden one's education by extending one's horizons," he says.

In the late 1950s, Farber went to Korea with a USD group, where he studied the 23 levels of bureaucracy of the governmental system.

"Koreans value history," he says. "While in Korea, I obtained a new perspective on everything that involved values."

He also viewed programs in public administration in Vietnam, Japan, Thailand and the Philippines. In Saigon, he was entertained at a country club and visited a cathedral.

"It just breaks your heart to know what came later," he says.

At the end of the study tour, he says, "At the least, we Americans ought to be very humble. Travel gives one the sense that the world is not the same it has always been. Travel helps one understand what we are to each other on a fundamental level. Travel helps us discover how one can make a difference."

Farber visited Cuba at a time when Fidel Castro was beginning to come into power. While there, Farber was arrested by a soldier with Castro sympathies when he took a picture at a church in Havana. The magistrate, who was appointed under the old system, took him aside and told him to protest mightily. Farber says that was not difficult for him to do given the prospect of a jail term.

"The magistrate took the film, but left me the Nikon, which satisfied the soldier," Farber says.

He also has a personally autographed photo of former Yugoslavian President Tito.

In 1974, Farber traveled with the Rev. Robert Schuller to the Holy Land. The trip helped him understand the Bible as a historical document.

In 1978, he went to China, where auto theft was virtually non-existent because only government officials were allowed vehicles.

"If someone stole a bicycle, the perpetrator had to meet with neighbors and talk about how bad it was," he says. "Communities tried to work out problems at the local level . . ."

He once took a tour of the Nile River, and he saw the Pyramids in Egypt.

HE STAYS ACTIVE

Farber says he was brought up to be tolerant, but that the idea of tolerance is not a uniform standard: "What is right for Bill Farber to do is not what is right for everyone else to do."

He once asked writer Arnold Toynbee how he could explain the Holocaust in that one of the most civilized of cultures carried out one of the most barbaric acts ever.

"Toynbee says that you must always remember there is a thin veneer on civilization and when it is scratched the man becomes the brute," Farber says.

He is in his 40th year with the Vermillion's Lion's Club. He is one of the oldest members of the American Association of Political Science, having joined the organization in 1939. For five years he served as president of the Midwest Political Science Society.

On May 8, 1975, he was honored at a USD retirement dinner called "The Wide, Wide World of Farber." His many students noted his accomplishments.

Nearly a score of years has passed since then, yet Farber is still going strong. Recently, he was off to Washington, D.C., with two faculty members to show 18 students government close up.

"Growing old is like a passing dream," he says. "It comes upon us so quickly, the winter of our years. The change is so gradual that the better things become the best things of life. We live on. We are not old."

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on that evening in 1972 when I learned that I had been elected to the Senate, I made a commitment to myself that I would never fail to see a young person, or a group of young people, who wanted to see me.

It has proved enormously beneficial to me because I have been inspired by the estimated 60,000 young people with whom I have visited during the nearly 23 years I have been in the Senate.

Most of them have been concerned about the magnitude of the Federal debt that Congress has run up for the coming generations to pay. The young people and I always discuss the fact that under the U.S. Constitution, no President can spend a dime of Federal money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by both the House and Senate of the United States.

That is why I began making these daily reports to the Senate on February 22, 1992. I wanted to make a matter of daily record of the precise size of the Federal debt which as of yesterday, Wednesday, June 28, stood at \$4,892,751,687,771.67 or \$18,572.97 for every man, woman and child in America on a per capita basis.

SHEILA BICKLE—MYTH BUSTER OF THE YEAR

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Sheila Bickle of