

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