

supply of food. Our world produces more than enough to feed every man, woman, and child alive—and yet today, and every day after that, 24,000 people will die of hunger and the diseases it spawns. Nor is the problem one of getting the food to the people in need.

No, the cause of hunger almost always turns out to be a lack of political will to ease poverty just enough to ensure people can sustain their own lives. Mr. Sen's work has exposed that, and it informs the debate of the many governments, charities, and individuals who devote their efforts to fighting hunger.

The decision of the Nobel committee to make its award to Mr. Sen could not have come at a better time. All around the world, countries whose memory of hunger was fading into the past are facing it again. In Indonesia, the world's fourth-largest country, one-half of its people are in poverty. In Russia, the figure was one-third—but is likely to increase because key crops have failed. Throughout Asia, poverty vanquished through hard work is back, and people are facing conditions not seen since 30 years of intensive development initiatives began.

In addition to this alarming back-slide, full-blown famines now threaten Sudan and North Korea. Two million have died in Sudan during its latest cycle of war and famine; more than a million North Koreans are widely believed to have died since its economic collapse. Africa's prospects for peace—one of the best guarantees against famine—have evaporated, as wars engulf one-third of Africa and threaten to ignite the entire continent.

The people involved in fighting hunger are among the most dedicated, savvy, and exceptional people I have had the honor to know. But not many of them are economists.

Amartya Sen is an exception. He is a pragmatist cut from different cloth than most of his contemporaries. His scholarship is at least as solid as that of pure theorists, but it is remarkable for its focus on practical issues that dominate the lives of vast numbers of the poor who still account for the majority of our world's people.

The name of Amartya Sen is as familiar to students of development economics as Milton Friedman is to earlier economics disciplines. He is the first significant economist to focus on people as more than just the labor side of the capitalist equation. His work brings an ethical component to his discipline that makes it especially relevant for policy makers. And his receipt of the Nobel prize will encourage a wide range of others to continue his efforts.

Mother Teresa said "we can do no great things—only small things with great love." From his humble reaction to the news of his award, it seems that Amartya Sen shares her sentiment. There is no question that both did their work with great love for the poor to whom they devoted their lives.

We all know that Mother Teresa's legacy refutes her humility. Today, the world knows, by the announcement of the Nobel committee's award, that Amartya Sen too has done great things. I am honored to have this opportunity to thank him for it, and to congratulate him on an honor none deserves more.

80TH BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO DR.
J. EUGENE GRIGSBY, JR.

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize the accomplishments of Dr. J. Eugene Grigsby, Jr. who, on October 17, 1998, will celebrate his eightieth birthday.

Dr. Grigsby is a distinguished artist, educator and author. His art work is represented in numerous public and private collections throughout the world. He has had one man exhibits in Luxembourg, Arizona, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, Colorado, Ohio and New York. In addition, his work has been included in group exhibits in Louisiana, Maryland, Illinois, Georgia, Nigeria, Florida, California, Texas, Washington, New Jersey, Iran, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Dr. Grigsby began his teaching career as an art instructor at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida in 1941. In 1946, he was recruited to establish an art program and department at Carver High School in Phoenix, Arizona. From there, he moved on to Phoenix Union High School and then to Arizona State University in 1966. He retired as professor of art from Arizona State University in 1988. In 1958, Dr. Grigsby was one of a select group of American artists invited to serve as artist in residence at the Children's Creative Center in the American Pavilion during the Brussels, Belgium World Fair.

Gene Grigsby has written numerous articles on art and art education. His writings have appeared in *Arts & Activities*, *Black Art Quarterly*, *School Arts*, and *The Journal of the National Art Education Association*. His landmark book, *Art & Ethnicity*, is used extensively in public schools throughout the nation as a resource on teaching about diversity and art in America.

Dr. Grigsby has been affiliated with and held leadership positions in numerous professional organizations and associations throughout his long and distinguished career. He has been president of the Arizona Art Education Association; chair of the Consortium of Black Organizations and Others for the Arts; chair of the Artists of the Black Community/Arizona; Chair of the Committee on Minority Concerns of the National Art Education Association; and vice-president of the National Art Education Association. His civic involvement has included being president of the Booker T. Washington Child Development Center, serving as a board member of the Phoenix Opportunities Industrialization Center, the Garfield Neighborhood Association, the Arizona State University Performing Arts Board, the Neighborhood Housing Service of Phoenix, the Phoenix Art Museum, the Phoenix Urban League, Phoenix Festivals, the South Mountain Magnet School Advisory Board, and the Advisory Board of Discover Art the art textbook widely used in grades 1-6.

Dr. Grigsby has received numerous awards for his achievements. This year the National Art Education Association named him their "Retired Educator of the Year". He has also received distinguished service awards from his alma mater, Morehouse College, from The Miami University of Ohio and The Arizona Alliance of Black School Educators. He has been honored by Four Corners Art Education Asso-

ciation, the University of Arizona and the National Gallery of Art. The Arizona State University Graduate College bestowed the "Distinguished Research Scholar" award upon him in 1983. In 1989 Grigsby received the Arizona Governor's "Tostenrud Art Award" for contributions to the Arts of Arizona and in 1992 he was the first African American to receive the Arizona History makers Award presented by the State of Arizona. Inducted into the History maker Hall of Fame along with Grigsby were Barry Goldwater and Sandra Day O'Connor. In 1965 the Philadelphia College of Art awarded him the Honorary Doctor of Fine Arts.

Dr. Grigsby has also been cited by the Phoenix OIC, the Arizona NAACP, and numerous schools, churches and community organizations for his selfless contributions of time, effort and expertise. The Meritorious Service Award of the National Art Education Association has been named the "Eugene Grigsby Award for Service to Art Education" in recognition of his significant contributions to the field of art education. In addition, his accomplishments are noted in numerous publications including: *Who's Who Among African Americans*; *Who's Who in the World*; *Who's Who in America*; *Who's Who in American Art*; *Who's Who in the West*; and *Who's Who in Black America*. Chapters on him also can be found in *Art: African American*; *Those Who Serve*; *Contributions of Afro-Americans to the Visual Arts*; *Paths Toward Freedom*, *Biohistory of Blacks and Indians in North Carolina*; *Afro-American Artists, Dimensions in Black*; *Black Artists on Art*; and *American Negro Art*.

Dr. Grigsby is still widely in demand as a guest speaker. The former Danforth Fellow has lectured, conducted workshops and demonstrations on African Art, African American artists, and teaching art to high school students throughout the United States and in 13 countries in Africa, South America, the Caribbean and Australia.

Gene Grigsby received his undergraduate education at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia. He went on to earn the Master of Arts degree from The Ohio State University and the Ph.D from New York University in 1963. While in college Grigsby was an art major and a theater minor. He was an active participant in the Atlanta University Players as an actor and as a scenic designer. While attending Art School in New York, he was a participating member of the Rose McClendon Players as actor and scenic designer and was a member of the Langston Hughes' Suitcase Theatre. Grigsby was an apprentice to the scenic designer Perry Watkins for the Broadway Production, "Mamba's Daughters". He was a founding member of the Ohio State University Playmakers while attending The Ohio State University. In Phoenix, he became a member of the Civic Drama Festival as an actor and scenic designer.

Grigsby, a 1942 volunteer for World War II, was Master Sergeant of the 573rd Ordnance Ammunition Company under 3rd Army's General George Patton. He devised the method of providing ammunition to the fast moving 3rd Army from Omaha Beach through France, Luxembourg and Germany to the Battle of the Bulge, by issuing ammunition from trucks instead of unloading it on the ground and reloading it on to trucks. After the war in Europe he wrote, produced and directed a hit musical

comedy for the 573rd Army Battalion with soldiers from the 572nd and the 583rd Companies entitled "Two Points Shy". This production entertained soldiers in the German cities of Furth, Nuremberg and Hamburg among others. It received commendations from the 3rd Army Commanding Officer.

Gene Grigsby has been a creative dynamo for all of his adult life. His creative energy and talent have helped to train thousands of young artists and art educators. He continues to be a mentor to those who have known and worked with him for over fifty years.

Gene Grigsby and his loving and supportive wife of over 55 years—Thomasena—continue to reside in Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to count Gene and Tommy Grigsby among my friends, and I am proud to salute the distinguished career of this great artist, are educator and American citizen.

HATE CRIMES

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Ms. CARSON. I rise, Mr. Speaker, to make a point, all apart from the self-righteous rancor of our recent debates before we go out from here to our homes across the land. I am concerned about some recent horrors in our country, frightening to Americans of decency everywhere. I rise because I think there is something we can do and because this is the time to start doing it.

This year, we have seen horrific hate crimes committed against innocent men. One man in Texas was brutally dragged behind a pickup truck to his death merely because of the color of his skin.

Another young man was savagely beaten to death in Wyoming because of his sexual orientation. This was the third attack he had suffered in recent months because of his orientation.

The FBI reported 7,947 hate crimes in 1995, and 11,039 in 1996. The vast majority of these crimes were based on racial prejudice. Only 33 of these cases were prosecuted by the Justice Department under existing hate crime laws. However, we also know that hate attacks are chronically under-reported by victims and law enforcement agencies. Attacks like the one in Wyoming are probably more widespread than we know.

We must do more to prevent these kinds of outrages.

I have cosponsored legislation, HR 3043, to require colleges and universities to collect and report statistics concerning the occurrence on campus of crimes arising from prejudice based on race, gender, religion, sexual orientation or disability.

I also have cosponsored HR 3081, which would strengthen criminal penalties of those who commit violent hate crimes.

Many states, including Wyoming, do not even have hate crime laws on the books. My own state of Indiana has no penalties on the books aimed at preventing hate crimes.

These states need to act to do whatever they can to prevent crimes of hate.

Here in Congress, let us dedicate ourselves to passing strong anti-hate crimes legislation before we adjourn this year.

We in Congress and the states must do what we can to focus such attention on hate crimes that it may never be said that we did not act to help to prevent this great national shame.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE REVEREND DOCTOR LEROY OSCAR PAYTON

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a very distinguished leader in the Northern Virginia and surrounding area, Reverend Doctor Leroy Oscar Payton passed away on September 28, 1998.

Reverend Payton, born September 29, 1931, was the eldest of nine children born to the late Reverend Leroy Payton and Mrs. Sarah Mack Payton. A native of Orangeburg, South Carolina, he had been active in the ministry since the age of 17. He was ordained in 1950 and served as an assistant to the pastor at the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Arlington, Virginia. Reverend Payton held academic degrees from what was then the District of Columbia Teachers College, now known as the University of the District of Columbia, the Washington Bible College, and George Washington University.

In 1960, he became the pastor of First Baptist Church in Sycoline, Virginia, where he served the community and congregation for seven years. In 1967 he was called to the Chantilly Baptist Church, Chantilly, Virginia, where he faithfully served thirty years as pastor. Under the leadership of Reverend Payton, Chantilly Baptist Church, which is place of worship to a number of my constituents, has grown from a small rural congregation to a present day modern suburban church with many ministries. Reverend Payton was retired from George Washington University as the Director of Environmental Services.

My introduction to Reverend Payton was through his work at the Northern Virginia Baptist Association (NVBA). The NVBA is an association of more than one hundred and twenty-five primarily African American churches, many of which are in my district in the counties of Fairfax and Prince Williams, located in the Northern Virginia region of the Baptist General Convention of Virginia. Reverend Payton had been a leader in this Association of churches for more than forty years, culminating his tenure as the fourteenth Moderator of this dynamic one hundred and twenty-one-year-old organization. It was during his stewardship of the Northern Virginia Baptist Association that I came to know and respect Reverend Payton. He preached the message of, "Love: the Binding Tie and the Healing Balm," during his years as Moderator, 1993-1997.

Not only did Reverend Payton preach the word of his belief from which he drew his strength, he was also actively involved in his community. An unassuming gentle man, he believed it to be his duty as a citizen in this great country to concern himself with the immediate community as well as the broader community. He had been recognized on many occasions and had been the recipient of numerous awards because of the warmth of his

leadership, spiritual guidance, and dedication to do the Lord's will. Closer to home, Reverend Payton was also a dedicated family man.

He leaves to carry on his good memory, his loving wife, Margaret, their children—Leroy, Joan, Ravoyne, and Dana; his mother, Mrs. Sarah Mack Payton; five brothers, three sisters and many other relatives and friends. Reverend Payton was the epitome of what makes this nation great—he loved his community enough to care to make a difference in everyday life, he loved his family, and he loved the Lord. He did not look for any accolades. He saw what needed to be done in the community and did it without seeking recognition.

Northern Virginia is without Reverend Doctor Leroy Oscar Payton today, but the memories of his strong leadership, moral courage, integrity, and devotion to God will live on in our hearts and be an example to follow.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL STEVEN S. HOFFMAN

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and pay tribute to Colonel Steven S. Hoffman as he retires from the United States Air Force following 28 years of outstanding military service. During his distinguished career, Colonel Hoffman has served his country, the U.S. Air Force, and the community of McGuire Air Force Base with distinction and honor.

Since July 1996, Colonel Hoffman has been the Director of Staff and Inspector General at the 305th Air Mobility Wing, McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, a responsibility that cannot be overestimated nor underappreciated. It is during this period that I have gotten to personally know and appreciate Steve's professional integrity and positive outlook. As the Director of Staff, Steve directed and supervised the daily operational activities of 17 wing staff agencies. In his other role as the Inspector General, he was responsible for a base population of over 11,000 personnel with resources over \$1.1 billion and an annual budget exceeding \$250 million. Steve excelled under a high operations tempo requiring his leadership and dedication at McGuire Air Force Base.

A native of Shandanken, New York, Steve entered the Air Force in 1970 through the Reserve Officer Training Corps and earned his pilot wings as a KC-135 pilot at Laredo Air Force Base, Texas. Although initially trained as a pilot, Steve sought early in his career to work with people and improve the personal and professional relationships within the Air Force. In addition to his piloting, his tours in the Air Force included positions in Public Affairs, Operations, Plans and Security, Air Force Liaison Officer and Commander/Publisher of the European Stars and Stripes.

Steve's devotion to country and the Air Force is evidenced by the awards he has so richly earned. These awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Air Medal and the Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster.