

others. Shortly after the war, John began a career in public service, a career to which he would devote the rest of his life.

Protecting and enhancing the well-being of his community, John served as an enforcement agent and chief for the Ohio Department of Liquor Control, executive officer of the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Office and attentively owned the former Area Wide Paging Company. In addition to pursuing his public service career, John also spent much of his time in church. John served as a Eucharistic minister and Holy Name Society member at St. Columbkille Catholic Church in Parma.

John L. Kocevar leaves behind his wife, Rita; son, John T.; daughters, Lori Shannon and Kathryn Terlaak; three grandsons; two brothers; and two sisters.

My fellow colleagues, join me in honoring John L. Kocevar, a man who dedicated his life to improving and enhancing the lives of others.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN G. YEONAS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my personal thanks and give public recognition to Mr. Stephen Yeonas. Mr. Yeonas has spent the last 50 years dedicated to providing the consistently growing population in Northern Virginia with more than 10,000 quality homes that now are the cornerstone of our neighborhoods and communities. After his graduation from Catholic University of America's Columbus School of Law, Mr. Yeonas founded the Yeonas Company in 1946. As founder and president from 1946 to 1973, the Yeonas Company became the largest builder of new homes in the Washington Metropolitan Area for many years.

With his professional success Mr. Yeonas has also been the recipient of a number of awards bestowed upon him by the industry he led for some many years. These include the "Man of the Year Award" by the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington Area and his being named Virginia Realtor of the Year. But I proudly rise today to recognize Stephen Yeonas as truly one of the great philanthropists of Northern Virginia. Most recently Mr. Yeonas and his family have lent their financial support and home building expertise to the Ronald McDonald House of Northern Virginia.

The Ronald McDonald House of Northern Virginia, located on the grounds of Fairfax Hospital, offers the families of critically ill children seeking treatment in the Washington area a safe and free place to stay during their time of need. In support of this noble charity, the Yeonas family has graciously combined the 50th anniversary celebration of the first home their family built with a benefit for the Ronald McDonald House. The Yeonas family of home builders have designed, built, and furnished a show home in McLean from October 17 to November 15. The Yeonas family has selected for the furnishings the finest items and products from the home collection of Virginia's Design Foundry which is run by prominent architect Walter Lynch, AIA.

Every dollar earned from the entry fee to the home will be donated by the Yeonas family di-

rectly to the Ronald McDonald House. In addition, a portion of the proceeds from each piece of furniture sold and a percentage of the sale of the show home itself will be donated to the Ronald McDonald House so that they may provide even more families with the support they need.

Over the past 50 years Stephen Yeonas has been building the communities that make Northern Virginia and indeed all of the Metropolitan Washington Area one of the most vibrant areas in the country. As Mr. Yeonas steps down after so many years of service he has left us an indelible legacy of innovation and selfless philanthropy that should serve as a model to us all and I know has been imparted upon his successors, the next generation of Yeonas home builders: Steve Yeonas, Jr., Stephanie Yeonas Ellis and her husband Richard Ellis. I would like to thank Stephen Yeonas for all he has contributed over the past half century. He has enriched the lives of countless thousands and offered hope to so many.

HONORING NOBEL PRIZE WINNER DR. FERID MURAD

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Ferid Murad of the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston on being awarded the 1998 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Dr. Murad, along with Dr. Robert Furchgott of the State University of New York in Brooklyn and Dr. Louis Ignarro of the University of California at Los Angeles, were recognized for detailing the important biologic properties of the gas nitric oxide. Their work has led to new treatments and promising research in areas such as heart and lung disease, shock, and degenerative diseases such as arthritis, saving and improving millions of lives around the world.

Dr. Ferid Murad and his colleagues demonstrated that nitric oxide helps to maintain our body's regulatory system. When Dr. Murad and his colleagues started their research more than 20 years ago, many of their peers did not believe that such a gas could be so important to the regulation of circulation. As a result of this research, we now know that maintaining the proper level of nitric oxide in the body is vital to good health. Dr. Murad's research has shown that this colorless, odorless gas is a key regulator of transmitting signals between cells.

Dr. Murad's innovative research focused on how the drug nitroglycerine relieves chest pains by encouraging blood vessels to relax and dilate. Dr. Murad found that when patients receive nitroglycerine, it is broken down in the body to create nitric oxide. Once this gas is released, it sends messages to blood vessels to carry more blood to cramping, oxygen-starved tissues. As a result, patients receive more oxygen and their chest pains are reduced.

Dr. Murad has a long record of distinguished service as a scientist and researcher. Currently, he serves as the Chairman of the Department of Integrative Biology, Pharmacology, and Physiology at the University of Texas

Health Science Center (UT Health Science Center) in Houston. In 1996, Dr. Murad was awarded the Albert and Mary Lasker Basic Medical Research Award by the National Academy of Sciences for his innovative research in understanding the biochemical mechanisms in numerous cells and tissues. Prior to his tenure at the UT Health Science Center, Dr. Murad served as the Vice President of Research and Development at Abbott Laboratories and an adjunct professor with Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago from 1988 to 1992. From 1981 through 1988, Dr. Murad served as the Chief of Medicine at the Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center as well as a professor at Stanford University. From 1975 through 1981, Dr. Murad served as a Professor in the Departments of Internal Medicine and Pharmacology at the University of Virginia School of Medicine.

In addition to congratulating Dr. Murad, I also want to congratulate UT Health Science Center for fostering an environment of innovation and cutting-edge research that attracts and supports the world's best medical researchers and students. Although the initial discovery of nitric oxide's biologic role was made at the University of Virginia, Dr. Murad has continued to conduct nitric oxide research at the UT Health Science Center. And with the awarding of the Nobel Prize to Dr. Murad, UT Health Science Center will continue to attract new facility and students from around the nation and the world who wish to work with such prestigious researchers as Dr. Murad.

I want to congratulate Dr. Murad for achieving the highest honor in his field, the Nobel Prize, and recognize the significant contributions that he has made to understanding the body's regulatory system and saving lives.

AMARTYA SEN CHANGES THE WORLD'S THINKING ABOUT HUNGER AND POVERTY

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I don't often speak on the floor of the House about economic theory—that being a topic that's usually best left to our colleague, the Majority Leader and former economic professor from Texas.

However, today is not an ordinary day in the field of economics—or for the poor and hungry people I am more familiar with. Today, one of the world's most dedicated and innovative scholars has been named as the 1998 recipient of the Nobel prize for economics—and his contributions are worth our attention and gratitude.

A year ago, the world lost one of its pre-eminent leaders when Mother Teresa died. Today, another Nobel laureate has been named who is as dedicated as she was to helping the poor of India and the world.

Amartya Sen is best known for his efforts to expose food shortages as a symptom—and not the cause—of famines. Having seen many of the places he studied, I am particularly grateful for his contribution to changing the world's thinking about hunger and poverty.

Hunger is the most devastating form of poverty, and too often it has little relation to the

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 Association,

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