

DR. MARGARET HUBER: LEADING
THE COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME
INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in welcoming Dr. Margaret A. Huber as the 16th president of the College of Notre Dame in Belmont, CA. As Dr. Huber is inaugurated, I am confident that her proven leadership abilities will allow the college to build upon its foundation of success and its commitment to the education of the whole person. Dr. Huber will lead the College of Notre Dame into the 21st century as an elite institution in the world of academia.

Upon earning a bachelor of science in chemistry from Duquesne University, a master of science administration from the University of Notre Dame in Indiana, and a Ph.D. in higher education at the University of Michigan, Dr. Huber began her administrative career in Santa Fe, NM. There she served as the executive director of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe Catholic Foundation, distinguishing herself as a future leader.

From there, Dr. Huber moved to La Roche College in Pittsburgh, PA. Working as president of the college from 1981 to 1992, she helped to increase the enrollment by 47 percent and the gifts by an outstanding 1000 percent. Dr. Huber also created long-range planning and budgeting processes which helped in the redirecting of the mission of the college.

Throughout her distinguished career, Dr. Huber has been honored by a number of organizations, including Zonta International with their Status of Women Award.

Arriving at the College of Notre Dame, the first accredited all women's college in the State of California, Dr. Huber has drawn from her experience at La Roche College by developing a new master plan and creating new marketing and technology plans for the college that will be put into practice next year. She continues to strive towards the goals of preparing the students of Notre Dame to be better citizens, to be aware of the world and its affairs, to develop stronger characters and self confidence, and to build a sense of community among all the students.

According to its mission statement, the College of Notre Dame is "dedicated to the search for truth, the transmission of knowledge, and the appreciation of beauty." I am confident that Dr. Huber will devote herself to these pursuits, thereby making the College of Notre Dame the best it can possibly be.

Leading the College into its third century of existence, Dr. Huber's efforts to fulfill the goals of the College have already spurred growth in the college's many programs. Mr. Speaker, colleagues, please join me in wishing Dr. Huber all the best as she sets about her difficult but extremely important task of educating the leaders of our future.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
DION G. MORROW

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great jurist and an even greater friend, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Dion G. Morrow. On October 23, 1995, Judge Morrow will officially step down from the bench capping a stellar judicial career spanning two decades. On October 19, 1995, at the Luminarias Restaurant, I will join in a retirement salute to Judge Morrow in recognition of his many distinguished years of service to Los Angeles' legal community. At this time however, please allow me to share this retrospective of his celebrated career with my distinguished colleagues.

A lifelong resident of Los Angeles, Judge Morrow was born on July 9, 1932. He graduated from Polytechnic High School and received his undergraduate degree from George Pepperdine University, where he received several awards for his gifted oratorical and debate skills. In 1957, he received his law degree from Loyola University School of Law, and was admitted to the California bar.

Judge Morrow began his legal career in 1957 as an attorney in private practice in the south central neighborhoods of Los Angeles. He practiced law for 16 years before moving to the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office in October 1973. From 1973 to 1975, he served as senior special counsel and assistant city attorney.

In October 1975, Judge Morrow was appointed to the Compton Judicial District by then-Governor Jerry Brown. Two years later, Governor Brown elevated him to the Los Angeles Superior Court. His early years on the bench were spent in the criminal court before becoming one of the first direct calendar fast track judges in the central district in October 1987. For the past 8 years, he has sat in the central district civil court.

Throughout his legal career, Judge Morrow has served as a mentor and educator to other aspiring attorneys. In addition to his busy judicial responsibilities, he has participated in numerous seminars and lectures for the California Judges Association, California Judicial Education and Research, the Rutter Group, and Continuing Education of the Bar. He has also served as an instructor at the National Judicial College in Reno, NV, and is currently an assistant professor at California State University, Los Angeles, where he teaches in the School of Criminal Justice.

Judge Morrow is also an active member of the John M. Langston Bar Association. During his long affiliation with this organization, he has served alternately as president, secretary, and as the first delegate from the association to the conference of delegates of the State bar.

For several years, he served on the California State bar disciplinary committee. In 1971 he served on the state bar resolutions committee, and in 1973 on the credentials committee.

Through his distinguished legal profession, Judge Morrow has endeavored to set examples of excellence both in the courtroom and around his community. He has worked steadfastly and selflessly behind the scenes nurtur-

ing, teaching, and cajoling those with whom he would come in contact to pursue the same standards of excellence.

I have been privileged to have him as my friend for over 30 years; it is a friendship that I cherished. Thus, it is a special honor for me to have this opportunity to salute the outstanding career of such an outstanding human being.

It is difficult to find the right words to properly convey the enormous contributions made by this outstanding jurist and humanitarian. Perhaps words expressed by the renowned Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis best capture the essence of Judge Morrow's contributions to the legal profession. Justice Brandeis noted that:

There is in most Americans some spark of idealism, which can be fanned into a flame. It takes sometimes a divining rod to find what it is; but when found, and that means often, when disclosed to the owners, the results are often most extraordinary.

Dion, because of your extraordinary achievements and contributions to Los Angeles, we are all better prepared to confront the challenges of the future. Although you have decided to pursue other challenges, including seeking that perfect hole in one, your contributions to Los Angeles' citizens and its judicial system will endure. As you set course in a new direction, you may do so secure in the knowledge that you have rendered esteemed, noble, and honorable service to your community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute my good friend Judge Dion G. Morrow. Please join me, his lovely wife Glynis Ann Morrow, and their children and grandchildren, in extending our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for a wonderful future filled with good health, happiness, and much prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO SHARON BERKOWITZ

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Sharon Berkowitz, who will be honored at Shaare Zedek Medical Center's annual Women For * * * Save A Baby Luncheon on November 12, 1995.

Sharon Berkowitz has made immeasurable contributions to charities here in Los Angeles and in Israel. In Los Angeles, she has taken a leadership role in a wide variety of organizations affiliated with the modern orthodox movement, including the PTA of Harkham Hillel Hebrew Academy, Hadassah, and the newly formed organization for the assistance of newly married couples in difficult financial straits.

Sharon Berkowitz is best known for her long-standing work with the oldest medical facility in Israel, the eminently respected Shaare Zedek Medical Center. For years, Shaare Zedek has benefited from the many contributions of Sharon Berkowitz and her husband, Rabbi Jacob Berkowitz, Associate Rabbi of Beth Jacob Congregation of Beverly Hills.

In her work with Shaare Zedek, Sharon Berkowitz has focused her efforts on the medical center's renowned neonatology department, which is recognized worldwide for its

pioneering treatment of low weight babies, babies with congenital birth defects, and babies from all over the region who require specialized treatment that is not readily available at other facilities.

Shaare Zedek's program for ill newborns has built bridges between Israel and her Arab neighbors. Through this program, Muslims, Christians, and Jews have been able to transcend their differences in the interest of saving babies precariously on the border between life and death.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sharon Berkowitz for all of her charitable work, and especially her work with Shaare Zedek's Neonatology Department. The survival of the children treated there is often dependent upon her efforts and those of other humanitarian supporters of the neonatology program. I wish her many years of good health and success in all of her future endeavors.

"I DON'T CARE WHAT IT DOES—I LIKE THE CONCEPT"—WORDS OF WISDOM FROM THE MAJORITY LEADER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the following column by Rick Horowitz from the Palm Beach Post of September 29, 1995, describing the House majority leader's comments on the flat tax proposal.

According to the columnist, the gentleman from Texas admitted that his taxes as a Member of Congress would be lower under his flat tax than under current law, but that personal gain was not his motivation in proposing a flat tax:

Rep. Armey insisted that personal gain wasn't the motivation for his plan; he truly didn't know who would do better or who would do worse, or even whether the plan was revenue-neutral or would lead to major funding gaps. In fact—well, these are the words he used:

I don't care what it does—I like the concept.

Mr. Speaker, that pretty much sums up the Republican agenda this year. I don't know what it does, but it is a new idea and we like the concept. You can see it in the medical savings account idea in the Medicare Reconciliation bill—which CBO insists will cost the program money, not save money like the ideologies of the right proclaim. You can see it in the Members who've introduced bills to permit more CFCs, because most of the world's scientists are probably wrong when they say CFCs are destroying the ozone layer. You can see it in the family cap in the welfare bill, because teenagers will quit having sex if you starve the babies they have.

Concepts are wonderful, Mr. Speaker. Too bad the real world awaits.

[From the Palm Beach Post, Sept. 29, 1995]

THE GOP REVOLUTION IN A NUTSHELL

(By Rick Horowitz)

Such a reasonable question—two questions, really. And such an interesting reply.

At last week's annual convention of the National Conference of Editorial Writers in

San Antonio, it was conversation pretty much nonstop, with the occasional break for food and beverage, or to hear from some outside force with something to say: the majority leader of the House of Representatives for instance.

Dick Armey came home to Texas to share a meal, tell a few jokes, make a few points. He brought the latest news from Washington, where the dismantling of the welfare state was proceeding with vigor.

Rep. Armey methodically set out the accomplishments of the Republican Congress—the hardest-working, most effective, most revolutionary Congress in memory, he claimed—and the outlook for the closing days of the session.

He fired the requisite shots across the already listing Democratic bow. He talked philosophy. How the market, freed from government interference, can perform miracles. How, beyond a few insignificant exceptions, what a person earns in life squares almost exactly with how hard a person has worked. How, given their respective contributions to society, the high school football coach deserves to be paid more than the high school English teacher.

And he pushed one of his pet ideas: the "flat tax." Why should Taxpayer X and Taxpayer Y be treated differently by the IRS just because they earn different incomes? Let everyone pay the same rate—17 percent of wages, salaries and pensions, in Rep. Armey's version. People could figure their taxes in minutes. They could file their returns on postcards. What could be wrong with that?

Then came the post-speech Q&A—a clarification, here, a prediction there—and then one David Bowman was standing at an audience microphone. Mr. Bowman, the editorial-page editor of the Huntsville (Ala.) News, wondered if Rep. Armey might possibly tell the crowd how much he paid in taxes under the current laws. Rep. Armey, momentarily flustered, offered up an estimate.

Mr. Bowman then asked Rep. Armey whether he'd be paying more or less than that under his flat-tax proposal. Rep. Armey said he didn't know.

Was there a pocket calculator in the house? (Nope.) Could anybody divide his congressional salary by 17 percent? Finally, he grabbed a pen and did some quick math himself, right there on his speech text. And what do you know? Under the flat tax, his taxes would go down plenty—what a pleasant surprise!

As the giggles spread in the cheap seats, Rep. Armey insisted that personal gain wasn't the motivation for his plan; he truly didn't know who would do better and who would do worse, or even whether the plan was revenue-neutral or would lead to major funding gaps. In fact—well, these are the words he used:

"I don't care what it does—I like the concept."

Ladies and gentlemen, the Republican revolution in a nutshell. Concepts. Theories. A straight line on a piece of graph paper. Neat. Clean. Simple. Sterile.

In the real world—the messy, sloppy real world—"what it does" matters. "What it does" affects actual human beings, whether "it" is a new tax system or massive welfare reform, the overhaul of Medicare or the dismantling of environmental protections. Somebody might get hurt out here. Somebody might want to pay attention to that.

"I don't care what it does," says the majority leader of the House of Representatives. "I like the concept."

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. RUTH WOOD

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House today, to recognize a valued member of my staff who will be retiring this year. Mrs. Ruth Wood has provided me with dedicated service for over 4 years. Mrs. Wood was an instrumental member of my election team in my first campaign for congress in 1992. After taking office in 1993, Mrs. Wood joined my congressional staff as a receptionist and as my military academy liaison. Mrs. Wood, who had previously served former Representative Jack Buechner, has provided my office with invaluable experience and professionalism.

Her work on the selection process of academy applicants has been outstanding. Her expertise in this area is unquestionable. Under her direction, 15 young people from my district received acceptance offers from the military academies in 1995. During her service with Representative Buechner, she had the distinction one year of placing more nominees in the service academies than any other House office. Her leadership in this area will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Wood has also distinguished herself with a lifelong commitment of service to the Republican Party, her efforts to assist numerous local, State, and national candidates, stands as a testament to her unselfish dedication to promote leaders to public office which exemplify the qualities and values of our great party.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize her service to this institution, her country, and her community. I ask that we all join to offer our gratitude to Mrs. Ruth Wood for her many years of dedicated service to our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN BALDWIN

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Bryan Baldwin.

On Tuesday, October 24, 1995, Mr. Baldwin will be honored at the annual conference of the National Industries for the Blind (NIB) as the 1995 Peter J. Salmon National Blind Employee of the Year.

After nine years at the San Antonio Lighthouse, Mr. Baldwin, who has been blind since birth, teaches computer skills to the visually impaired, enabling them to obtain more technologically advanced jobs. He exemplifies self-determination, demonstrated by remarkable job growth and commitment to help other live independently.

After high school, Baldwin worked in a plant nursery. Six years later, he was still earning minimum wage and had no benefits. Married and ready to start a family, Baldwin decided to seek a higher-paying job with more benefits that would better use his education and skills. Baldwin applied for an assembler's position at the San Antonio Lighthouse and was hired in 1985. He has progressed from general assembler to machine operator to quality assurance