

He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania [1937, B.A.] and Harvard Law School [1940, J.D.]. Justice Kassel enlisted and served for 4 years in World War II and was awarded a Bronze Star Medal, three bronze arrowheads for participating in three D-day invasions, Sicily, Salerno, and Southern France and seven battle stars for his service in the African, Italian, and European theaters of war.

In 1956, Justice Kassal was the first reform Democrat legislator elected to the New York State Legislature. He served from 1957 to 1963 in the New York State Assembly. In 1960, he authored a bill establishing the first arts council in the United States—the New York State Council on the Arts.

He was elected to the New York State civil court on January 1, 1970, and later to the New York State supreme court in 1976, and designated as an associate justice of the appellate division where he served until his mandatory retirement by reason of the constitutional age limitation on December 31, 1993. As a supreme court justice, he authored 334 published opinions.

Justice Kassal served as chairman of the New York State Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action from 1964 to 1966 and was a member of ADA's national board. He is also a trustee at large of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the United Jewish Appeal, as well as a director of the city of New York Supreme Court Justices Association, the Helsinki Watch Committee, and several other organizations.

In addition, he worked as a pro bono photographer for Save the Children Federation, UNICEF, Helsinki Watch Committee, Foster Parents Plan, Joint Distribution Committee, International Rescue Committee, World Monuments Fund, and numerous other charities, traveling throughout the world, covering 147 countries on 65 photo assignments.

Justice Kassel is listed in 14 different "Who's Who" directories and is married to Barbara Joan Wax. New York is blessed to have this wonderful and devoted justice, and I am proud and fortunate to be able to call him my friend.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR GEORGE ALEXANDER OF BROOKLYN, NY ON HIS CENTENNIAL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated and honorable citizen of Brooklyn, NY, upon his 100th birthday. Throughout his long and full life, Mr. Alexander has possessed a passion for the sea. In hopes of seeing the world, Mr. Alexander left his native Barbados at the early age of 13 as a deck boy aboard an Argentine flag vessel. Mr. Alexander realized his hopes and sailed around the world working on many foreign flag vessels. One notable vessel being the TSS *Van Dyke*, which was the largest passenger ship in the world at the time. The *Van Dyke* took Mr. Alexander to ports of call such as his native Barbados, St. Lucia, and Rio de Janeiro, as well as many ports throughout Europe.

A naturalized citizen, Mr. Alexander answered his call to duty during both World

Wars. Serving as a merchant marine, Mr. Alexander transported supplies and ammunition over the treacherous war-time seas to our troops aboard.

As tribute to his dedication to seamanship, Mr. Alexander became a charter member of the Seafarers International Union [SIU] in 1938. He served brilliantly in the SIU until his retirement in April 1970.

For the last 12 years of his seagoing career, Mr. Alexander ascended to the rank of port steward. Serving as port steward for Calmar Lines was Mr. Alexander's last assignment with the SIU before his retirement. Mr. Alexander has remained visible within his beloved union and after 27 years of retirement, still visits the Brooklyn union hall to short the breeze with some of his old ship mates weekly.

Mr. Alexander's outstanding career demonstrates the values of dedication, commitment, and hard work that all Americans value. I urge my colleagues to recognize and honor this distinguished sailor.

RECOGNIZING FRANK DEL OLMO FOR 25 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED JOURNALISM

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Frank Del Olmo, a good friend and distinguished journalist. Tomorrow night, Frank's colleagues, family, and friends will gather to pay tribute to him for his 25 years of distinguished journalism at the Los Angeles Times.

During his tenure at the Times, Frank has earned respect and admiration of his colleagues in journalism. He thoroughly and objectively covered such national stories as Watergate, and the civil wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua. In addition to working as a field reporter, Frank has worked as an editorial writer, a commentator, and an editor.

Throughout his career, Frank has received numerous awards for his contributions to print media. He was a member of a team of Times reporters who won the coveted Pulitzer Gold Medal for Meritorious Public Service for a series of articles on southern California's Latino community. In 1976, he won a Emmy for Distinguished Achievement in Writing for a KNBC-TV documentary.

Because of his notable body of work, Frank is a well known and highly respected voice in the Latino community. He has frequently covered such subjects as affirmative action, bilingual education, immigration, and Latin America. Currently working as assistant to the editor, Frank writes a weekly column, often focusing his attention on the pulse of Los Angeles' Latino community, for the Sunday Times Opinion section.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a distinguished journalist and friend, Mr. Frank Del Olmo. His presence at the Los Angeles Times is invaluable to our community, and it is fitting that he will be honored for his 25 years of contributions to print media, and to the community at large.

ACCURACY IN CAMPUS CRIME REPORTING ACT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Congressman CHARLES SCHUMER and I have introduced today the Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act of 1997. This bill will close some of the loopholes that have allowed many colleges and universities to not report many instances of criminal activity on their campuses.

Last year, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 470, which expressed the sense of the Congress that the Department of Education was not adequately monitoring and enforcing compliance with the current campus security law. This resolution passed the House by a vote of 413 to 0 on September 11, 1996.

The Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act will supplement the Campus Security Act of 1990. Specifically, it will instruct colleges and universities, which receive Federal funding, to make available to their students in a timely fashion information on all crimes reported to campus police departments, security agencies, and other campus officials to whom crimes are reported. Such crime logs would be open to public inspection on a daily basis.

Similar laws are already in effect in seven States: Tennessee, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, California, West Virginia, and Minnesota.

The Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act will also change Federal educational privacy laws that have shielded students who have been charged with criminal acts because of a definition that considers such charges as part of an individual student's private academic record.

The current law lists only a few crimes that are required to be reported annually and these crimes are to be determined at the discretion of college administrators. Some college administrations do not comply with the spirit of the law because they would simply like to avoid bad publicity.

The Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act of 1997 will allow students and their parents to have a greater awareness of patterns of crimes that occur on campuses all too frequently. The bill will also make it possible to have independent confirmation of the accuracy of the annual statistics that colleges submit. I believe that this bill will help make colleges and universities much safer places.

PRIMARY CARE EDUCATION ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it's a well known fact that America's growing emphasis on specialization in the physician work force has driven up the costs of health care and fragmented access to medical services. What is not widely known is that America will have a shortage of 35,000 primary care physicians by the year 2000 and a projected surplus of 115,000 specialists—Dept. of Health and

Human Services. To reverse current trends in medical education and lower the rate of inflation on health care costs, I have introduced the Primary Health Care Education Act.

In the past year, two separate Government-funded studies have produced substantial evidence that medical schools must respond now to compensate for our primary care needs of the 21st century. The Primary Health Care Education Act is based on the findings and recommendations to the Congress found in both reports. These reports include: first, the General Accounting Office's [GAO] October 1994 report to congressional requesters entitled, "Medical Education: Curriculum and Financing Strategies, Need to Encourage Primary Care," and second, the Council on Graduate Medical Education's [COGME] eighth report to Congress and the Department of Health and Human Services called Patient Care Physician Supply and Requirements: Testing COGME Recommendations.

I would like to briefly summarize the GAO's findings. Medical career decisions are usually made at three specific times during a student's education: first, at the end of college when students typically apply to medical school, second, during the fourth year of medical school when students choose the area of medicine to pursue and enter residency training, and third, at the end of residency training when residents decide to enter practice or to train further for a subspecialty. The Primary Health Care Education Act attempts to encourage primary care as a career choice at all points in a student's academic career.

The choice of career paths in medicine is found to be significantly influenced by the curriculum and training opportunities students receive during their medical education. Foremost among these factors was whether the medical school had a family practice department. Students attending schools with family practice departments were 57 percent more likely to pursue primary care than those attending schools without family practice departments. Second, the higher the ratio of funding of a family practice department in relation to the number of students, the higher the percentage of students choosing to enter primary care. Students attending medical schools with highly funded departments were 18 percent more likely to pursue primary care than students attending schools with lower funding. A third factor was whether a family practice clerkship was required before career decisions were made in the fourth year. Students attending schools which required a third-year clerkship were 18 percent more likely to pursue primary care. Fourth, a significant correlation was found between residents who were exposed to primary care faculty, exposed to hospital rounds taught by primary care faculty, and exposed to rotations which required training in primary care—and residents who were not—in choosing to enter general practice.

Given the health care needs of the 21st century, COGME recommends we attain the following physician work force goals by the year 2000. First year residency positions should be limited to the number of 1993 U.S. medical school graduates, plus 10 percent. At least 50 percent of residency graduates should enter practice as primary care physicians. By comparison, current projections show that America will have a mix of 31 percent generalists and 69 percent specialists by 2000—under the status quo.

To reverse the current trends toward specialization, the Traficant Primary Care Education Act directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to give preference to medical schools which have established programs that: first, emphasize training in primary care, and second, encourage students to choose primary care. Under the act, the Secretary must consider the GAO's findings when establishing the conditions a medical school must meet to receive preference.

The Secretary, however, is by no means limited to the GAO's findings. The Primary Health Care Education Act was designed to give the Department of Health and Human Services the authority to shift the current trends in medical education to meet existing and future needs. It does this by giving preference, or awarding grants and contracts to schools which have designed curriculum that has been proven to increase primary care. The Traficant bill, however, by no means dictates, to the administering agency or medical schools, the best way to achieve the desired results. The Traficant bill, in fact, follows the intent of language of the Public Health Service amendments of 1992, which was passed only by this body. It is my hope that HHS, as the expert agency on this issue, in consultation with medical schools, GAO, and COGME, will attain the health care and physician work force needs of the 21st century.

The Primary Health Care Education Act has been endorsed by the American Osteopathic Association and the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. If you support improved access to services and lower health care costs, I urge you to cosponsor the Primary Care Education Act.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH TRIBUTE TO REV. LEON H. SULLIVAN

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today we take the time to observe Black History Month and pay tribute to those individuals who have made significant contributions to history and to our society. One such individual is Rev. Leon Howard Sullivan, a clergyman and civil rights activist, from Charleston, WV.

Leon H. Sullivan was born on October 16, 1922. Growing up, he lived in an environment that was severely limited both economically and socially. In spite of his circumstances, Sullivan focused his after school energies on religion and sports. At the remarkably early age of 17, he was ordained a Baptist minister, and soon thereafter, he entered West Virginia State College, a historically black college, on an athletic scholarship. His contribution to society and to West Virginia State College led to the construction of Sullivan Hall in 1970. Sullivan Hall houses the women students at West Virginia State College and the West Virginia Graduate Studies Administrative and College Offices.

In 1942, Sullivan met former U.S. Representative, Adam Clayton-Powell who was visiting West Virginia. Sullivan so deeply impressed Powell that at Powell's suggestion, Sullivan moved to New York City to study theology at the Union Theological Seminary and sociology at Columbia University.

After completing his studies, Sullivan became the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia from 1950 to 1988. In the 38 years he served at the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, the congregation increased from 600 to 6,000 members. Sullivan expanded the church's activities to include a daycare center, a credit union, an employment agency, a community center for youth and adults, adult education reading classes, athletic teams, choral groups, and family counseling services.

In an effort to provide opportunities for African-American business ventures, in 1962 Sullivan established the Zion Investment Association in Philadelphia. He has constantly fought the war against racist hiring practices and organized protests and economic boycotts. In 1964, he demonstrated another act of courage on behalf of justice and equality when he established the Opportunities Industrialization Center [OICA], the first organization of its kind in the United States dedicated to providing comprehensive employment training and placement for disadvantaged, unemployed, and unskilled Americans of all races. Today, there are more than 70 OIC centers across the United States and 28 centers in countries such as Africa, Poland, Central America, England, and the Philippines.

Reverend Sullivan's concerns regarding housing for the poor and the elderly resulted in the construction of more than 1,000 housing units in major cities including Philadelphia, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, and Indianapolis. His OIC training programs have trained more than 2 million people for better job opportunities in America and Africa.

He is the recipient of more than 100 national and international awards, and in 1992, President George Bush presented Reverend Sullivan with The Presidential Medal of Freedom. He serves on the board of directors of numerous companies such as Mellon Bank and is the director emeritus of General Motors Corp. where he was the first African-American to sit on the GM board.

This is but a thumbnail sketch of the many achievements of Rev. Leon H. Sullivan. With a mind full of ideas and the motto "We help ourselves," Rev. Leon H. Sullivan has contributed immensely to the advancement of African-Americans and to society as a whole. He is a man of great wisdom with many hopes and dreams for his fellow Americans and is an inspiration to us all.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS MARCHESE

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, February 9, 1997, Mr. Louis Marchese, 65, died at his home in Arlington Heights, IL. I rise today to pay tribute to this fine man.

A prominent lawyer in Illinois, with an extensive background in contract and distribution law, Mr. Marchese was a senior partner with the Chicago law firm of Halfpenny, Hahn, Roche & Marchese. He was nationally recognized for his expertise in association law, anti-trust law, contract law, trade regulation, employment law, product liability, interstate taxation, and government regulatory law. In addition to his significant legal contributions, Mr.