

Science Degree in Secondary Education and a minor in English Literature.

Alderman Dixon's career in the public service began soon thereafter. After graduation she became a member of the 8th Ward Young Democrats Organization and became the vice president of the organization in 1977. In that same year and again in 1978 she was elected Woman's Vice Chairman of the Cook County Young Democrats.

From these positions she went on to work for current Cook County Board President John Stroger during his 1980 congressional campaign, and thus began a strong alliance between these two public servants. President Stroger was a mentor to Alderman Dixon throughout her years of community involvement and work for her constituents. Her years of service with President Stroger were representative of the intense loyalty she had for her colleagues in public service.

Alderman Dixon next held positions with the Chicago Department of Human Services, the Chicago City Council Committee on Zoning and the Committee on Energy. She also served as an aide to Alderman Keith Caldwell, who represented the 8th Ward at the time.

Lorraine Dixon's career as an alderman began when she was appointed by Mayor Richard M. Daley to complete the term of the late Alderman Keith Caldwell in June 1990. Her commitment to the position was demonstrated by her scheduling of weekly Monday night meetings with constituents of the 8th Ward. Alderman Dixon won her first aldermanic election to represent the 8th Ward in 1991 and won overwhelming reelections in 1995 and 1999, demonstrating the support she inspired from her constituents. During her years as the standard bearer for the 8th Ward, she served as Chairman of the Human Relations Committee and Chairman of the Subcommittee on MBE/WBE and Affirmative Action Matters. In 1993 she was elected President Pro Tempore of the Chicago City Council, becoming the first woman in the history of the Chicago City Council to be so honored. Then in August 1994 she was elected as the first woman to serve as Chairman of the Committee on the Budget and Government Operations. From this powerful committee she was able to oversee taxpayer dollars used to support programs in the city that she loved. She served her ward, and the entire City of Chicago, with passion and grace.

Her dedication to the public was equaled only by her dedication to God and her unwavering faith gave her courage as she battled breast cancer. Alderman Dixon's faith gave her the strength to overcome the anguish of being diagnosed with this grave disease and to continue her work in the 8th Ward during the last days of her life. She worshiped at Christ Temple Cathedral and was active within the community of the 8th Ward, where she is re-

membered by many for her willingness to come to the aid of those in need. The constituents of the 8th Ward will not soon forget her kindness.

Alderman Dixon was a member of many community boards and professional organizations and from these activities she was able to hear and effectively respond to the issues and needs of her constituents in the 8th Ward. Her involvement touched many lives. Lorraine L. Dixon was a true leader and a true public servant. Her accomplishments in life leave a rich legacy to all who knew and respected her. She has left an extended family that includes her mother, Edra, her brothers Edward Jr. and Eddie, and countless nieces, nephews, cousins and close personal friends. I was honored to call her a friend and I will miss her warm smile, boundless energy and personal commitment to help those in need.●

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF IRONWORKERS LOCAL NUMBER 25

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today marks the 100th anniversary of Ironworkers Local Number 25—the largest ironworkers local in the Nation. On Saturday, July 21, 2001, thousands of members of Local 25, their families and friends will gather in Detroit, MI to celebrate this significant milestone.

Founded on July 18, 1901, and chartered by the International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Ironworkers, Local 25 is responsible for the construction of much of modern day Detroit. As we continue to celebrate the 300th anniversary of Detroit, many of the most notable landmarks that dot Detroit's skyline were constructed by members of Local 25. Cobo Hall, the Broadway Theater, the Renaissance Center and many of the cities' auto plants are just a few of the facilities constructed with the help of Local 25.

Dubbed "I-beam cowboys" or "cowboys of the sky," because of their independent nature and the fact that they often work hundreds of feet above ground on steel beams only a few inches wide, ironworkers are proud of the challenging and rewarding nature of their work. Ironworkers are not to be confused with steelworkers who make steel. Ironworkers take architectural plans and turn them into massive steel structures. This work can send ironworkers all over the country—in fact, some members of Local 25 are working in our very backyard on the biggest steel project underway in North America: the Washington, DC Convention Center.

The independent nature of ironworkers makes the success of Local 25 even more significant. While one should never doubt the strength of an individual ironworker, the strength of ironworkers uniting together around a common goal is something to behold. While their collective work is evident in beautiful structures across our Na-

tion, Local 25 and the International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Ironworkers have also worked together to guarantee fair wages, increased safety and needed benefits for their members.

Local 25's contributions to Detroit and our Nation can be seen in skylines, bridges and facilities across our country. At the same time, Local 25 has worked to protect the rights of skilled workers enabling them and their families to build better lives. I know that my Senate colleagues join me in saluting Local 25 for all the enthusiasm they bring to their work everyday, and for all they have done to build our Nation.●

REMEMBERING THREE GREAT MUSICIANS, THREE GREAT FRIENDS

● Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, three good and uniquely talented men who spoke to the world through the universal language of music died recently.

Chet Atkins, John Hartford, and Johnny Russell are gone. They are dead, but as long as their music is played they remain alive, and they will be for a long, long time.

Chet Atkins was as responsible as any single person for turning Nashville, Tennessee, into "Music City, USA" and was the originator of what came to be called "The Nashville Sound." From his position as vice president in charge of country music for RCA and because of the great respect other artists had for him, he was able to influence the direction the music went in and who the artists were who made it.

A laconic, modest man, Chet Atkins played down his own importance and referred to himself simply as "a picker."

John Hartford is best known as the songwriter of "Gentle On My Mind," one of country music's most recorded songs and as the banjo picker in the Glenn Campbell and Smothers Brothers Shows. But he was much more than that. He was a versatile musician who recorded nearly 40 albums of his own and appeared most recently on the soundtrack of "O Brother, Where Art Thou?"

Johnny Russell was a country music singer and songwriter, but it was one of his songs by The Beatles that was his most successful compositions. It was called "Act Naturally" and was on the flip side of the Beatles' single "Yesterday." His biggest hit as a singer was "Red Necks, White Socks and Blue Ribbon Beer."

Much more could be said, and has been said, about these three remarkable talents who died so closely together. The New York Times wrote lengthy obituaries of both Atkins and Hartford.

I had the good fortune of knowing all three as personal friends. Chet once showed me the toilet stall in a school in Harris County, Georgia, where as a young picker using it, he got the idea