

honor of Strom Thurmond, our friend and former colleague, who passed away today.

From the moment Strom Thurmond set foot in this Chamber in 1954, he has been setting records. He was the only person ever elected to the U.S. Senate on a write-in vote. He set the record for the longest speech on the Senate floor, clocked at an astounding 24 hours and 18 minutes. He was the longest serving Senator in the history of the Senate. He was also the oldest serving Senator. Many of my colleagues will recall the momentous occasion in September of 1998 when he cast his 15,000th vote in the Senate. With these and so many other accomplishments over the years, he has appropriately been referred to as "an institution within an institution."

In 1902, the year Strom Thurmond was born, life expectancy was 51 years—and today it is 77 years. Strom continued to prove that, by any measure, he was anything but average.

He saw so much in his life. To provide some context, let me point out that during his lifetime, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska and Hawaii gained Statehood, and 11 amendments were added to the Constitution. The technological advancements he witnessed, from the automobile to the airplane to the Internet, literally spanned a century of progress. Conveniences we have come to take for granted today were not always part of Strom Thurmond's world. Perhaps this explains why, during Judiciary Committee hearings, he was often heard asking witnesses who were too far away from the microphone to "please speak into the machine."

The story of his remarkable political career truly could fill several volumes. It began with a win in 1928 for the Edgefield County Superintendent of Schools. Eighteen years later, he was Governor of South Carolina. Strom was even a Presidential candidate in 1948, running on the "Dixiecrat" ticket against Democrat Harry Truman.

I must admit, he came a long way in his political career, given that he originally came to the Senate as a Democrat. I was happy to say that wisdom came within a few short years when Strom saw the light and joined the Republican Party.

When I first arrived in the Senate in January of 1977, he was my mentor. As my senior on the Judiciary Committee, it was Strom Thurmond who helped me find my way and learn how the committee functioned. He was not only a respected colleague, but a personal friend.

During his tenure as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Strom Thurmond left an indelible mark on the committee and the laws that came through it. He became known and respected for many fine qualities and positions—his devotion to the Constitution, his toughness on crime, his sense of fairness.

He was famous for his incredible grip. Many of us in this Chamber had the ex-

perience of Strom Thurmond holding our arm tightly as he explains a viewpoint and asked for our support. I might add that this proved to be a very effective approach.

Strom was also known to have a kind word or greeting for everyone who came his way, and for being extremely good to his staff. Despite his power and influence, he never forgot the importance of small acts of kindness. For example, whenever he ate in the Senate dining room, he grabbed two fistfuls of candy. When he returned to the floor of the Senate, he handed the candy out to the Senate pages. Unfortunately, it was usually melted into a keleidoscope of sugar by then. I have a feeling that the pages preferred it when Strom took them out for ice cream.

Strom Thurmond was truly a legend—someone to whom the people of South Carolina owe an enormous debt of gratitude for all his years of service.

Clearly, the people of South Carolina recognize the sacrifices he made and are grateful for all he did for them. In fact, you cannot mention the name Strom Thurmond in South Carolina without the audience bursting into spontaneous applause. He truly was an American political icon.

Abraham Lincoln once said that "The better part of one's life consists of friendships." With a friend like Strom Thurmond, this sentiment could not be more true. I am a great admirer of Strom Thurmond, and I am proud to have called him my friend.

One final note about Strom Thurmond. He was a great patriot. A decorated veteran of World War II who fought at Normandy on D-day, Strom Thurmond loved this country. Let me close by saying that this country loved him, too.

A SALUTE TO PAUL GALIS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the great State of West Virginia has produced numerous individuals who have dedicated their lives to the service of the Nation. These sons and daughters of West Virginia have contributed to the betterment of their communities, their State and their country. One such public servant is Paul L. Galis, who for 35 years has served admirably in the Federal Aviation Administration, and has contributed to the development of an aviation system unsurpassed in the world.

Mr. Galis retires in July as the Deputy Associate Administrator for Airports in FAA. In this position as well as his previous position of Director of the Office of Airport Planning and Program, Mr. Galis has overseen the planning and development of over 3,000 airports in the national plan for airports. This has been no small task and Mr. Galis has served with distinction.

All of us in the State of West Virginia salute Mr. Galis for his career and wish him the best in his future endeavors. Our country is better for the work he has done and the example of

public service he has provided. His able leadership and steady hand will be missed.

OREGON'S TANF WAIVER

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, on June 12, 2003, I published a notice in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of my intent to object to moving to H.R. 2350, a bill to extend the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or "TANF," our Nation's welfare program. My good friend from Oregon, Senator SMITH, joined in this effort because the legislation does not contain a provision critical to Oregon's welfare program: a waiver of certain provisions that gives Oregon flexibility to operate a successful welfare program. Because of its waiver, which expires on June 30, 2003, Oregon has reduced its welfare rolls nearly 60 percent since 1994. It is clear that the waiver has allowed Oregon to meet local needs and craft what has been heralded as one of the best welfare programs in the country.

Since Senator SMITH and I announced our public holds, the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator GRASSLEY, and the ranking member, Senator BAUCUS, have worked closely with us to find a way so that Oregon can continue to operate under its waiver until TANF is fully reauthorized. They have helped obtain a letter from Department of Health & Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson to Oregon Governor Ted Kulongoski, myself and Senator SMITH assuring us that Oregon can continue to operate without penalty under its waiver. I believe this letter provides Oregon the assurances necessary to continue to operate as if the waiver were still in place, and ask unanimous consent to insert the letter in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH. I join Senator WYDEN in expressing deep pride in Oregon's TANF program and in thanking the chairman and ranking member of the Finance Committee, on which I serve, for their cooperation. I share his assessment that this letter will enable Oregon to maintain its TANF program without penalty until the program is reauthorized.

I also express my appreciation to Senators GRASSLEY and BAUCUS for their efforts on TANF reauthorization. We have been working together for months to ensure that all TANF proposals, including those elements which have made Oregon's TANF program so successful, are carefully considered as we move toward TANF reauthorization.

Oregon's TANF program, often called the Oregon Option, works because it recognizes local barriers to work and works with individuals to assess their needs and get them onto a path toward independence. For example, Oregon allows individuals with severe substance abuse problems to seek treatment. This helps people address the root of their problems—not just the symptoms. The

Oregon Option has put people into real work situations—not just make work—and this has helped Oregon move people off the welfare rolls and into real, sustainable jobs. I believe the Senate can learn from the lessons of Oregon's program, and I will continue to work with my colleagues to ensure that all state TANF programs have the flexibility they need to operate successfully.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I understand the concerns of the Senators from Oregon, and look forward to working with them to reauthorize the TANF program in the coming months. I appreciate their concern for the need for Oregon to retain flexibility in TANF. I hope the Senator from Montana will agree that the Finance Committee, on both sides of the aisle, should discuss this issue as we move to reauthorize the TANF program.

Mr. BAUCUS. I agree with the chairman and look forward to moving on these issues. My home State of Montana is currently operating under a waiver that expires on December 31st of this year. I know that Montana, like Oregon, has been able to craft a successful TANF program because of its waiver, and I look forward to working with my distinguished colleagues to see that it is retained.

RECOGNIZING SENATOR TED STEVENS, THE RECIPIENT OF THE ARLEIGH BURKE AWARD FROM THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, our distinguished colleague, the Honorable TED STEVENS, was presented with the Arleigh Burke Award on June 11, 2003, by the Center for Strategic and International Studies. The award, named after the famed Admiral, who was the longest serving Chief of Naval Operations, recognizes Senator STEVENS's leadership in the fields of strategy, resources, and maritime affairs, as well as his hard work and selfless dedication to promote public service and the ideals of freedom.

When Senator STEVENS accepted the Burke Award, he delivered a thoughtful speech that underscored Admiral Burke's conviction that duty to country is more important than duty to the Commander-in-Chief, and that we should oppose the concentration of power.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator STEVENS's speech be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH BY SENATOR TED STEVENS AT THE CSIS ARLEIGH BURKE MEMORIAL DINNER ON JUNE 11, 2003, IN WASHINGTON, DC

Good evening. Thanks to my good friend and colleague Senator Warner for that warm introduction.

My congratulations to General Keene, the Army's new Acting Chief of Staff. I wish him success in the coming months.

It is a tremendous honor to receive an award named after Admiral Burke. Like many of you, I am familiar with the Admiral's distinguished life of dedication, service, and achievement. When I served in China during World War II, he was an admiral in the Navy, and the battles that made him one of that war's greatest combat leaders were well-known.

I met Admiral Burke during the Eisenhower Administration. I was working on statehood for Alaska and Hawaii in the Department of Interior in those days. Admiral Burke was the Chief of Naval Operations. Like everything he did, Admiral Burke served as CNO with tremendous distinction. He was the youngest and longest serving CNO in history, and during his tenure he fought for technologies and strategies that continue to form the foundation of our Armed Services.

To refresh my memory of Admiral Burke's accomplishments, I went back to E.B. Potter's book about him.

Potter reported that in January of 1958, the year Alaska's Statehood Bill was enacted, Burke opposed the Gaither Report, which recommended streamlining and centralization of defense. At the National Press Club he warned against control of all U.S. forces by "one man, a military Solomon."

Notwithstanding that position of the CNO, in April 1958, and I quote from Potter's book on Arleigh Burke:

"... Eisenhower sent to Congress a special message on reorganization of the Department of Defense. Its chief recommendations were (1) to remove the Service Chiefs from the operation chain of command; (2) to restrict Service Secretaries to administration, relieving them of responsibility for military operations; (3) to restrict duties of Joint Chiefs of Staff mainly to advising the Secretary of Defense; (4) to enlarge the Joint Staff; and (5) to limit control of operating forces to the President and the Secretary of Defense."

Eisenhower sent word through Secretary of Defense McElroy that he wanted all senior officers and officials to support his plan.

Arleigh was called before the Senate Armed Services Committee. As Potter stated, Admiral Burke "put duty to country over duty to the Commander-in-Chief," and opposed this concentration of power in the Secretary of Defense.

The Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 did not rubber stamp the Gaither Report. It followed many of Admiral Burke's suggestions.

To his great credit, Ike appointed Admiral Burke to a third term as CNO in August 1959.

It is my hope that in reviewing the current proposals from D.O.D. before Congress, senior officers and officials of D.O.D. and all members of Congress will follow the great traditions Admiral Burke upheld.

Arleigh Burke lived his life by principles which guided him through the perils of World War II and still pertain today.

He once described his philosophy as:

"An old-time philosophy—a philosophy of realism. You must always ask yourself the question, 'What is important in life?' . . . I don't think it's very important to be remembered. . . . The ideas I stood for should be remembered."

Admiral Burke also demonstrated his loyalty to the men under his command. The spirit of Admiral Burke's commitment to his sailors is reflected in the steps the Congress has taken to support our troops and honor our promises to our veterans.

Admiral Burke was a hero and a visionary, and I can think of no greater honor than to be your guest at this evening's event. Thanks again for this award.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in New Bedford, MA. On June 22, 2003, Saurabh Bhalerao, a 24-year-old graduate student, was ambushed by four men and savagely beaten when the assailants mistook the student for a Muslim. Mr. Bhalerao, a Hindu Indian, works part-time as a pizza delivery man. One of the suspects placed a phone order at the local pizzeria where Mr. Bhalerao is employed. When Mr. Bhalerao arrived with the order, two men shoved him into the apartment and pushed him to the floor. After Mr. Bhalerao was lying on the floor, the attackers kicked and beat him. At one point, one suspect hit him with a kitchen chair. The perpetrators also burned Mr. Bhalerao's body with lit cigarettes. According to court documents, one of the attackers told Mr. Bhalerao to "Go back to your own country." Mr. Bhalerao eventually escaped from the trunk of an assailant's car after he managed to loosen the fisherman's rope binding his hands and feet. He is currently in the intensive care unit at a local hospital.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

NOMINATION OF JOSHUA BOLTEN TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise in support of Joshua Bolten as Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and to urge Mr. Bolten to do everything within his power to help put the Federal budget back on sound footing.

The position of OMB Director is always one of the most demanding posts in our Government, but it is especially so right now. The tax cuts pushed through by the President over the last 2½ years, combined with the continuing economic slowdown and increased spending to respond to the September 11 terrorist attacks and prosecute the military efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq, have pushed the budget deep into deficit. And despite the fact that we desperately need to get our fiscal house in order to be ready for the imminent retirement of the baby-boom population, this administration and its allies in Congress have not yet accepted that the policies they have advocated are leading us in the wrong direction.