

tried to join the Navy. He was turned away because of his youth. But he wasn't put off so easily and joined the Merchant Marine.

His naval career began in 1922 when he enrolled in the U.S. Naval Academy. He later attended the California Institute of Technology to study aeronautical engineering.

That education, plus his experience as a Navy flier, proved invaluable when he helped design the Essex-class aircraft carriers shortly before the start of World War II. The ships proved to be among the toughest in the Navy. None of the 17 built by the start of the war was sunk.

Donald Russell remembers the start of the war, and his father's last words to him before shipping out.

"If I don't come back from the war, take care of your mother," Donald Russell said he was told. He was 11 years old at the time.

James Russell was a lieutenant commander of a patrol squadron during the war. At one time, he patrolled in the Alaskan Theater and helped fend off an attack by Japanese fighters on the American base at Dutch Harbor.

His actions during wartime earned him the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal for Heroism.

After the war, Russell rose to become second in command of the U.S. Navy. When he retired in 1965, he was commander-in-chief of NATO forces in Southern Europe, based in Italy.

That's when Harrison first met him. At the time, Harrison was a captain in the Army, though he retired as a three-star general.

The admiral, he said, immediately impressed him with his dignity and courtly manners.

Harrison saw the admiral's diplomacy at work, whether he was negotiating a peace between Greece and Turkey for smoothing over the boorish remarks of a fellow officer at a social function.

"I never saw him when he wasn't spic and span, doing and saying the right things," Harrison said.

Russell married Dorothy Johnson in 1929 and they had two sons, Donald and Kenneth. Dorothy Russell died in 1965, and Russell married Geraldine Rahn in 1966. She survives him.

Friends and family members said Russell enjoyed talking about his experiences, but never boasted.

"He was a very modest man," said Paul Hunter, staff commodore of the Tacoma Yacht Club. "He was not arrogant."

After his retirement, Russell became very involved in local community and military affairs. His popularity was such that last year civic leaders from around Tacoma pushed for a maritime park for him.

The park was not named for Russell, but he has received plenty of other honors.

They include France's highest award, the Legion of Honor, Greece's Order of King George I, Italy's Order of the Republic, Peru's Great Cross of Naval Merit, and Brazil's Order of Naval Merit. The USO Center at SeaTac bears his name.

His grandson, Malcolm Russell, also of Lakewood, said his grandfather's home could pass for a military museum. Walls and bookcases are filled with medals, awards and signed photos from such people as John F. Kennedy and King Paul of Greece.

Donald Russell said his father never hated his wartime enemies, and had invited Japanese military men and veterans of the war to his Lakewood home.

"He reconciled with his enemies," the younger Russell said. "It was extraordinarily important to him."

Harrison said he still remembers seeing Russell during a military parade, dressed in white, a sword gleaming at his side.

"He was absolutely resplendent," Harrison said. "That was the first time I ever saw him, and that's the way I will always think of him."

[From the Tacoma News Tribune, Apr. 17, 1996]

ADMIRAL RUSSELL GAVE A LIFETIME OF SERVICE

Retired four-star admiral James S. Russell, the most distinguished military leader to come out of Tacoma, was reflecting a few years ago on all the honors that had come his way.

"It worries me a little, I wonder if I've lived up to it," he said with typical modesty.

The admiral shouldn't have worried. The honors were well-deserved, and he wore them with surpassing grace.

Russell died peacefully at his Lakewood home Sunday at the age of 93. He is remembered not only for his 43 years of service to the nation as a much-decorated naval aviator and commanding officer, but for the years he spent here since his retirement in 1965 as a goodwill ambassador to military newcomers and visitors.

Russell graduated from Stadium High School at 15, and too young to enlist in the Navy, joined the Merchant Marine. A U.S. Naval Academy graduate, he earned a master's degree in aeronautical engineering at Cal Tech and went on to help design the tough Essex-class aircraft carriers in 1939. He was the first naval aviator to take off from and land on the first six U.S. aircraft carriers.

After distinguished service as a patrol squadron lieutenant commander in the Aleutians during World War II, Russell took command of his first carrier, the USS Bairoko, in 1946. He became vice chief of naval operations, the Navy's No. 2 position, in 1958, and was commander in chief of NATO forces in Southern Europe from 1962 until he retired in 1965. He was recalled to active duty twice.

One of the more revealing stories about Russell was about the graciousness he showed to one-time enemies. Two former Japanese pilots who had attacked the Aleutians base where Russell served in World War II were in the area last summer to participate in ceremonies marking the anniversary of the surrender. Russell, who insisted they stay in his home, said he felt no animosity toward those who once tried their hardest to kill him.

It's entirely professional. There were in their service, I was in mine, and we understand one another."

That attitude was typical of "Gentleman Jim" Russell, the consummate professional who earned the respect of everyone from swabbies to heads of state.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). Under the previous order, the Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

IN MEMORY OF OKLAHOMA CITY

Mr. DODD. Thank you, Mr. President. Mr. President, first of all, I have two sets of remarks I want to make on separate subjects. The first has to do with the subject matter that has been discussed already this morning over a period, I gather, of some 75 minutes. That is, of course, the 1-year anniversary of the tragedy of the bombing in Oklahoma City.

Allow me on behalf of my constituents, if I may, of the State of Connecticut, to express condolences to our

colleagues here from Oklahoma as well as to the people of Oklahoma, particularly the people of Oklahoma City, and of course the family, friends, and associates of the 168 people who lost their lives a year ago today in one of the worst, if not the worst, incidence of terrorism in the history of the United States.

In addition, among that 168 people who lost their lives a year ago, Mr. President, 19 were innocent children, mostly in a day care center in that building in Oklahoma City. Of the rest, the vast majority, as we know, were Federal employees, Government workers. It was not, apparently, just any building in Oklahoma City that was the target of this deranged individual or individuals, as only time will tell through the various proceedings, it was a Government building and it was Government employees. They did not belong to any particular cause, these employees. They were not opposed because they were a particular group of people engaged in some political activity. They were people that worked at HUD and the Social Security Administration, the Veterans' Administration, people that were going to work that morning, doing what they do across this country in a building like it, serving our constituents.

Because they were Government employees in a Government building, and because people had decided they needed to send a message about their Government, they were targets, including 19 innocent children. This was a crime committed, obviously, by a violent, aberrant American or persons. We all know that. I think it is important to remember that the vast majority of Americans were repulsed by what happened, that they wholly reject violence as a method of political change in this country, and that all of us share in the grief that the families and friends of the people of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City are remembering today.

Mr. President, on behalf of my constituents and certainly myself and our office here, we wish to express our deepest condolences to those people and to rededicate ourselves here to take all necessary steps to try and stop those who would engage in that kind of activity as a way of expressing their political views.

I point out that I supported the antiterrorism bill yesterday, as most of us did in this body. I felt it could have been a stronger bill, Mr. President. I must say that. I deeply regret we did not take additional actions such as identified by our colleague from Delaware, Senator BIDEN, and others to strengthen the hand of law enforcement in areas where, for instance, people on the Internet now, instruct people how to make bombs with the intent that they be used—we do not prohibit that. We cannot allow our military forces at the direction of the Attorney General to step in where terrorism may be used. I think that is regrettable. I think we ought to be able to use our

forces where appropriate. That is not in the bill. It was struck from the bill.

Hopefully, we can come back and make some of these changes and strengthen the legislation. Nonetheless, it is a positive step forward. I am glad Congress has gone on record in pressing its opposition to terrorism, and hope we can do more in the coming weeks and months before this Congress is adjourned.

The major point today is that all of us here, not to use this as a forum somehow to express our oppositions to various policies, but at least for a moment or two, to express our deep, deep sense of sorrow to the people of Oklahoma City, and particularly to the families and friends of the 168 individuals who lost their lives.

TRIBUTE TO RON BROWN

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, just 2 weeks ago, this Nation was saddened and anguished by the tragic death of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and 32 other Government and business leaders in Croatia. As a very close personal friend of Ron Brown's, I regret deeply, Mr. President, that I could not be here to console his widow, Alma, and his children, Michael and Tracy, in their time of grief. My thoughts and prayers today, as they have been over the last several weeks, are with the Brown family and with the families of all of the victims of this terrible tragedy.

Although we have many pressing issues before us in this body, Mr. President, I want to take just a few minutes, if I can, to reflect and remember the extraordinary and distinguished legacy of Ron Brown. As I stand before the Senate here today, many thoughts come to mind, Mr. President, about Ron Brown—civil rights activists, Democratic Party chairman, Commerce Secretary, bridge builder, and certainly a very close and dear personal friend.

Beyond my great sense of personal loss, Mr. President, when I think of Ron Brown I also think of public service and public servant. From all the time that I knew Ron Brown, from when he was a trusted aide to our colleague, Senator KENNEDY, to when he was chairman of the Democratic Party and his last role as Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown epitomized, in my view, what public service is all about. Ron Brown labored tirelessly for what he believed in. It seemed that no obstacle could prevent him from attaining his goals.

At a time when respect for public service and public servants has diminished, when pundits too often cynically demean those who serve America, Ron Brown presented the quiet dignity that comes with superb public servants. Ron believed that one person committed to a task with conviction in their heart could make a difference, and he certainly did. His labors were the embodiment of George Bernard Shaw's timeless words, "You see things, and you

say why; but I dream things that never were and say why not."

On April 3, when Secretary Brown's plane crashed in Croatia, Mr. President, I was in Ireland to fulfill a long-standing commitment. Together with Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith and Prime Minister Bruton, we attended and participated in a wonderful memorial service dedicate to Ron Brown's memory at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

I say as an aside, Mr. President, we anticipated 30 or 40 people would show up, maybe from the Embassy staff, to come by and pay their respects. In fact, over 500 people unannounced showed up at the cathedral that morning to participate in that service. I want to thank Dean Stewart, who was in charge of St. Patrick's Cathedral, along with other members of the clergy from throughout Ireland who participated that morning, as well as some very distinguished people who sang and purchased musical pieces in memory of Ron Brown, not to mention the 500 people that came from across the island of Ireland to express their sense of loss.

For all of us there that morning, Mr. President, our remembrances of Ron Brown hearken back to the visit he had made to Ireland 2 years ago, to which I was a member, a trip not unlike the one to Croatia, involving some 15 chief executive officers of businesses in this country, as well as others from the House and the Senate that were part of an economic mission to Northern Ireland.

A visit, Ambassador Smith reminded us, which led to President Clinton to dub Ron Brown an "honorary Irishman," and it was mentioned again by her that morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Ron Brown, Mr. President, had come to Ireland with an ambitious but challenging goal: To make the dream of peace during the formal cease-fire in Northern Ireland a reality. Certainly, it was no easy task, as we know, even today.

For anyone who knew Ron Brown, there were not too many challenges that phased him. While I had known him for many years, it was on that trip to Ireland that I had the opportunity to see firsthand the enthusiasm and optimism that infused him.

Remarkably, Mr. President, I watched an African-American man, born and raised in Harlem, with no ethnic or religious connection to Ireland, come to that island and champion the peace process and the opportunities for economic development. While on that trip, Ron Brown became the first U.S. Cabinet secretary to make an official visit to Belfast.

The success of Ron's trip to Ireland prompted President Clinton to send Ron on many other missions across the globe, including the one to the former Yugoslavia, a mission which ended so tragically on that rainy and wind-swept mountain in Croatia. This final mission, Mr. President, was one of many that Ron tirelessly made to the world's troubled spots promoting

American companies and American workers.

As Secretary of Commerce, on one level, Ron's job, of course, was to promote U.S. business interests, which he did very, very well. But for all who knew Ron Brown well, his interests ran much deeper than that. Ron Brown used the legitimate goal of increasing U.S. economic opportunities as a means of advancing other interests as well.

Ron traveled to many places that are beginning the difficult journey toward reconciliation and economic revitalization because, as a public man, a public servant, he believed that the dynamism of private enterprise could help bring lasting peace to regions that, for years, had known only violence and hatred.

But Ron Brown understood that these trips were about more than just helping business or free enterprise. As Ambassador Smith noted in her eulogy in Dublin a week ago, these trips were truly—to use her words—"peace and democracy missions, too, missions of hope and idealism."

Mr. President, these trips were about promoting the importance of work, and the notion that through economic opportunity, the process of political reconciliation could begin and, more importantly, could last.

In the absence of it, of course, no permanent healing will ever occur.

From Ron Brown's earliest days, at his first job carrying records and reading public service announcements at WLIB-AM, a radio station in Harlem, he understood the critical importance of work. He understood that there is nothing as rewarding, for individuals or a nation, as waking up in the morning, going to work, and coming home in the evening knowing that you have earned a true wage.

That is why Ron Brown went to Ireland and so many other places, and it is why he was in the Balkans on that tragic evening.

Ron Brown knew that after the peace treaties were signed and when the guns were finally laid to rest, the possibility of a truly lasting peace anywhere around the globe would depend on every person having the same opportunity to realize today the dream of a far better tomorrow for themselves and their families.

When Ron Brown journeyed to the Balkans, he took with him the unquenchable spirit of American optimism. He sought to use American enterprise and the American can-do spirit to promote economic development as a means of bringing a truly lasting peace. And he sought to heal the lingering anguish of ethnic violence with a promise of a brighter future for all the peoples of the region.

Ron Brown leaves this world, Mr. President, with an amazing legacy. He was the first African-American to head a major political party in our country. He was the first African-American to be Secretary of Commerce. He rebuilt the Democratic Party, and he certainly