

route to Switzerland. He wanted to visit a refugee camp—not a model operation, but one in which he could see the true, rough fiber of DP life. I took him to Babenhausen.

Ben Gurion was the clear and undisputed leader of the Jewish population of Palestine (about 600,000 at that time) and the leader of world Jewry's thrust toward a sovereign state. He was a fighter—the small, cocky, bantam rooster—the charismatic, world famous symbol of the Zionist force.

For the occasion, we utilized the camp's largest stable, with a small stage at one end and standing room for thousands of people. Ben-Gurion's presence did indeed produce an electric wave of excitement. So many DP's crowded in that it seemed almost all of the camp's 5,000 residents were pressed into that area. They knew that this dynamic, white-haired man was their link with a history they thought had forgotten them.

For the first time, there were smiles inside the gates of Babenhausen, and then came the inevitable question—poignant, pleading, uncertain, wavering, but persistent: "When, Mr. Ben-Gurion? When will we go to Palestine?"

As Ben-Gurion listened to those questions, he began to weep, the only time in my long relationship with him I saw that happen. The tears fell slowly. He spoke through them, quietly but firmly. I remember his words almost exactly:

"I come to you with empty pockets. I have no British entry certificates to give you. I can only tell you that you are not abandoned, you are not alone, you will not live endlessly in camps like this. All of you who wish to come to Palestine will be brought there as soon as is humanly possible. I bring you no certificates—only hope. Let us sing our national anthem—Hatikvah which means Hope."

In that way, the people of Babenhausen understood that their unloved camp was not the end of the line but a way station on the road to freedom.

After the apparent absence of God during the maniacal years of their torment, the survivors were not strong in religious faith. But they were fierce in their ethnicity; they clung to each other desperately and were loyal to their peoplehood. And, thus the reason we are here tonight—to honor the U.S. Army for their understanding, sympathy, and the morality of their conduct and their help in providing books of traditional significance.

The rest of this remarkable story which 54 years later brings us to tonight is left to Marvin Simon, Senator John Warner, and our guest speaker—Lucian Truscott IV and to Major General Gaylord T. Gunhus, Chief of the U.S. Army Chaplains.

I now call on another giant of our community who was the lead benefactor of this project—the man who made tonight possible. He has worked closely with the American Jewish Historical Society to make sure the exhibit tells the story, both of the Survivor's Talmud and of Leonard Strelitz. Please welcome Marvin Simon.

INTRODUCTION OF SPONSORS BY MARVIN SIMON

Please welcome our guest Senator Chuck Robb—a friend of many of you—a long time proven friend of Israel and the Jewish people—Senator Robb

INTRODUCTION OF SENATOR JOHN WARNER

In 1946, a delegation of DP rabbis approached General Joseph McNarney, commander of the American Zone of Occupied Germany, asking that the Army publish a Talmud. McNarney understood the symbolic significance of their request and received assistance from General Lucian Truscott who had succeeded General George Patton as commander of the 3rd Army.

The grandson of General Lucian Truscott is Historian Lucian Truscott IV and we are pleased that he is with us this evening as our keynote speaker.

Mr. Truscott, whose father was a West Point graduate and Colonel in the Army, is the oldest of five children. Mr. Truscott graduated from West Point in 1969, then made a name for himself by revealing a serious problem with heroin abuse that existed in the service, a revelation that at first did not sit well with the Army and led to his discharge.

Lucian Truscott subsequently became an investigative reporter for the Village Voice, then the best author of Dress Gray, considered one of the best novels ever written about West Point. It became a television mini-series. Mr. Truscott then wrote Dress Blue, a riveting novel about Vietnam. He has also written screenplays and today lives in Los Angeles.

Please welcome Lucian Truscott IV.

INTRODUCTION OF JOYCE STRELITZ

It is my pleasure now to bring you someone who needs no introduction to this audience. Joyce Strelitz. Tonight the benefactors would like to thank the following for tonight would not have been possible without their invaluable participation, work and support in the coordination of the Survivors' Talmud exhibit and dedication.

Thank you to:

American Jewish Historical Society, Executive Director, Dr. Michael Feldberg;

Chrysler Museum of Art, Director Dr. William T. Hennessey and a truly wonderful staff;

Rubin Cawley and Associates, President Joel R. Rubin;

Rabbi Michael Panitz, Temple Israel in Norfolk;

Headquarters TRADOC, Ft. Monroe;

Ft. Eustis Public Affairs;

Ft. Story Public Affairs;

Mr. Mark Goldstein, Executive Director of the Tidewater Jewish Federation and Ms. AnnaBelle Sacks, President of the Tidewater Jewish Federation;

Dr. Arthur Kaplan—President of Tidewater Jewish Foundation;

And last Philip Rover, Executive Director of the Tidewater Jewish Foundation who did a truly wonderful job in a leadership role, his organizational skills, follow through and support, made doing this project a pleasure. Thank you Philip, Beth Jacobsen, and Ellen Anital and the rest of your staff.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, May 22, 2001.

To the Special Participants and Guests of the Survivors' Talmud Dedication Ceremony and members of the Strelitz Family:

It is with extreme disappointment that I pen this note to be read in my stead at today's ceremony. I had planned until one hour ago to be with you but the only thing senators must do is to vote, so here I must remain—voting—on legislation to provide federal tax relief.

My thoughts, however, are truly with you as the Survivors' Talmud Exhibit is dedicated and a long awaited "Thank you" is delivered to the U.S. Army. This extraordinary story speaks to the strength and resolve of a determined people and it is in honor of a great man, Leonard Strelitz.

In a war ravaged Europe, Army soldiers managed to gather scarce resources, that "officially" did not exist, in order to publish the Talmud. By the end of 1948, 100 copies had been published and a brave people had renewed hope for their future.

That is the historic past; now we look to the future. The citizens of this community have joined in this commemorative event to

preserve a unique chapter of history for future generations to more fully understand the sacrifices, losses, and the courage of the World War II generation.

With great humility I mention that I was a young sailor in the closing months of World War II, and today, I experience stunning disbelief of how few of this generation have any remembrance of that period of history. Future generations must always remain alert to prevent abuses of human rights, individual dignity, and freedom. I thank those present tonight for their vigilance and recognition of the initiatives of the citizen soldiers of World War II.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

JOHN WARNER.

QUESTIONS ON CONCEALED WEAPONS LAW

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last Wednesday the Michigan Supreme Court heard oral arguments on whether or not the State should allow a new concealed weapon law to go into effect without being put before the voters in a referendum. I oppose the law because it would undermine the authority of local gun boards and explode the number of concealed weapons on Michigan's streets. As the Justices deliberate this issue, recent press reports have raised a number of disturbing questions about the law.

For example, how will the corner drug store deal with a suspected shoplifter knowing that every person could be legally armed? Will emergency rooms and board rooms be filled with armed citizens? If so, what will that mean for public safety? Think about it. One Michigan employment expert perhaps described it best: "How many times have people seen others react to situations or stress in the workplace, or react to a situation and think, if they had a gun?"

A recent article from the Oakland Press in Michigan refers to a bumper sticker that says, "An armed society is a polite society." While I am all for improving civility, I don't believe that arming our citizens is the best way to achieve it. And, I hope that I don't have the opportunity to be proven correct.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred July 26, 1990 in New York City. A gang of men shouting anti-gay slurs attacked three men. Seven men were arrested in the attack. One victim was slashed on the face and another was cut. The assailants picked up the third and threatened to throw him in the Hudson River.

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 of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE BOSTON CELTICS' "HEROES AMONG US" AWARD

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today I have the special privilege of acknowledging forty-seven extraordinary individuals who have received this year's "Heroes Among Us" Award from the Boston Celtics.

This past season was the fourth consecutive season that the Celtics have honored these heroes at home games in recognition of the selfless contributions they have made to their communities. Over the last four years, the Celtics have honored over one hundred and fifty men and women with this prestigious award, which is one of the leading community-outreach programs that the Boston Celtics Charitable Foundation has initiated.

The Foundation was established to improve the lives and opportunities of young people in New England through local outreach programs. Members of the Celtics are actively involved in these initiatives and I commend their leadership and dedication to this worthwhile activity. The Celtics deserve great credit for all they have done to promote community service programs which have benefited Boston's public schools, raised funds for local neighborhoods, and have given the area's youth the opportunities they need and deserve in order to become active and responsible members of society.

These heroes are men and women who represent the great potential of Massachusetts. Their common tie is the commitment to community service that exemplifies the best of our country. The forty-seven heroes honored by the Celtics this year are role models for all of us, and they are living proof that one person can make a difference in the lives of others. These extraordinary individuals saw the opportunity to improve the lives of their fellow citizens, and their leadership has helped brighten the lives of countless others in our community.

I commend the Celtics and all of these "Heroes Among Us" for their contributions and achievements. I ask that the names of this year's 47 "Heroes Among Us" may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The list follows:

1. Michael Obel-Omia.
2. Matthew & Miriam Gannon.
3. Betsy & Danny Nally.
4. Greg Zaff.
5. Dr. Stephan Ross.

6. Jane Alexander.
7. Ira Kittrell.
8. Reverend Ross Lilley.
9. Peter Needham.
10. John Burke.
11. Mark Friedman.
12. Deb Berman.
13. Rick Hobish.
14. Anna Ling Pierce.
15. Matthew Kinel.
16. Officer Bill Baxter.
17. Gene Guinasso.
18. Rocky Nelson.
19. Monsignor Thomas McDonnell.
20. Marianne Moran.
21. Ron Adams.
22. Robin & Caitlin Phelan.
23. Janet Lopez.
24. Sergeant Tavares.
25. George Greenidge, Jr.
26. Maria Contreras.
27. Lieutenant Paul Anastasia.
28. David Waters.
29. Barbara Whelan.
30. Judge Reginald Lindsay.
31. Dennis Fekay.
32. Sarah-Ann Shaw.
33. John Engdahl.
34. Anne Carrabino.
35. Deborah Re.
36. Officer Scott Provost.
37. John Iovieno.
38. Dan Doyle.
39. John Rosenthal.
40. Pam Fernandes.
41. Al Whaley.
42. Matthew Pohl.
43. Anna Faith Jones.
44. Billy Starr.
45. Jetta Bernier.
46. Laura Goldstein.
47. Nikki Flionis.●

IN MEMORY OF CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT JUSTICE STANLEY MOSK

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I reflect on the career of one of the most respected and influential members of the California Supreme Court, Justice Stanley Mosk.

Before his death at the age of 88, on June 19, 2001 at his home in San Francisco, Justice Mosk was the longest-serving member in the Court's 151-year history. He leaves an exceptional legacy that will be felt for many years in California and beyond. Among his many contributions he continuously worked, from the beginning of his career to the very end, to protect the civil rights and liberties of Californians and all Americans. He will be remembered for his integrity, his intellect and for his unwavering commitment to assuring that our courts and laws are based on the principles of justice and equality for all.

Stanley Mosk was appointed to the California Supreme Court by Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown on August 8, 1964. He served on the Court for nearly 37 years.

He began his career in the law during the Depression. Not many years after graduating from law school he rose to become executive secretary and legal

advisor to California Governor Culbert Olson. He was appointed to the State Superior Court bench in 1942. At the time of his appointment, he was 31 years old, the State's youngest Superior Court judge. He served on the Superior Court bench for some 16 years, a tenure interrupted only by military service during World War II. He went on to win statewide election as California Attorney General, a position in which he served for 6 years, and was the first practicing Jew to be elected to that office. As attorney general, he fought for civil rights reforms and to strengthen antitrust laws.

During his tenure on the Supreme Court, Justice Mosk wrote over 1,600 opinions many of which had a profound influence on California law, and were later echoed in opinions of other States' courts and the U.S. Supreme Court. He was often a man ahead of his time. As one example, in 1978 he wrote an opinion which outlawed racial discrimination in jury selection. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the same principle 8 years later. Justice Mosk also worked to promote the State constitution as an independent document, guaranteeing essential rights, distinct from the U.S. Constitution. Many States followed his lead.

To quote current California Supreme Court Chief Justice Ronald George, "Stanley Mosk was a giant in the law." Although he is no longer with us, his passion for justice will live through his rulings for years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:48 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2217. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated: