

Commission on April 15 to return to private life. While I want to congratulate John on his recent move, I also want to acknowledge and thank him for his service at the FMC.

John was born and raised in a port and shipbuilding community, something I consider a good start for any young man. I live in a port and shipbuilding community, and there is no better way to understand the importance of the maritime industry to the Nation's economy than to grow up in the presence of the businesses and people that daily bring the goods of our trading partners to our door and carry America's products to the world. While John was born in Hampton Roads, Virginia, not Mississippi, he is redeemed somewhat in my eyes by the fact that his parents and family are good Mississippians.

John developed an interest in maritime law at Washington and Lee University School of Law in Lexington, Virginia. This interest was encouraged during the year he clerked for the Honorable Richard B. Kellam in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Judge Kellam shared with John his own love and enthusiasm for Admiralty Law and encouraged John to continue to maritime studies at Tulane University School of Law in New Orleans, Louisiana.

I first met John when he served as Republican Counsel to the Merchant Marine Subcommittee and the National Ocean Policy Study of the Senate's Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. He came to this position after serving in the House of Representatives as Republican Counsel to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Counsel and as Legislative Counsel to Virginia's Senator John Warner. While working for the Commerce Committee, John worked on issues as varied as the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, a review of the Shipping Act of 1984, cargo preference, the Jones Act, vessel safety and Coast Guard programs, the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, seafood safety and inspection, ocean driftnet legislation, the Coastal Zone Management Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. John worked with Committee members from states as diverse as Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Virginia. I always was impressed with John's knowledge and experience, and with his effort to make sure that the concerns of all of the Republican members of the Committee were understood and addressed.

John left the Commerce Committee in 1995, first working for the government and public affairs firm of Alcalde & Fay, and then for the American Waterways Operators, the trade association representing the United States tug, towboat, and barge industry. In 1998, Congress was nearing completion of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998 (OSRA). As I described it at the time, OSRA truly was a paradigm shift in the conduct of the ocean liner busi-

ness and its regulations by the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC). Along with other members of the Commerce Committee who worked for over four years on OSRA, I wanted to ensure that there were Commissioners at the FMC who understood that Congress wanted to foster a more competitive and efficient ocean transport system by placing greater reliance on the marketplace. I thought of John and his interest and experience in maritime matters. John's experience and philosophy made him the right choice to help the FMC implement OSRA.

Confirmed by the Senate in October, 1998, John's efforts during the past three and a half years, especially his contributions during the FMC's rule-making, helped establish the foundation making the paradigm shift possible. John worked closely with Chairman Harold Creel and the other commissioners, the staff of the FMC, the carriers, shippers, and transportation intermediaries to implement OSRA as Congress intended. I am pleased to report that, under the Commission's administration, the reforms are working much as Congress hoped. John should be proud of his work and the contribution he made during his tenure as a Commissioner.

I congratulate John for his exemplary career at the FMC and salute his contributions to the maritime industry. He is to be commended for the productive use of his insights and talents and appreciated for his years of public service. As he returns to private life, where he will continue working on the maritime issues he loves, I wish John, his wife Medina, and their two children fair winds and following seas.

REQUEST FOR SEQUENTIAL REFERRAL—S. 2506

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 13, 2002.

Hon. TOM DASCHLE,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DASCHLE: Pursuant to section 3(b) of S. Res. 400 of the 94th Congress, we request that S. 2506, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, be sequentially referred to the Committee on Armed Services for a period not to exceed thirty days.

Best wishes,
Sincerely,

JOHN WARNER,
Ranking Member.
CARL LEVIN,
Chairman.

CHANGES TO H. CON. RES. 83 PURSUANT TO SECTION 314 BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATES FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make adjustments to budget resolution allocations and aggregates for amounts designated as emergency requirements pursuant to section 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

On May 1, 2002, I submitted revisions to H. Con. Res. 83 pursuant to section 314 as a result of an emergency designation in P.L. 107-147, the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002. This measure was enacted into law on March 9. Since that date, CBO has revised the cost estimate for this legislation and these revisions are reflected in the adjustments submitted today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following table in the RECORD, which reflect the changes made to the allocations provided to the Senate Committee on Finance and to the budget resolution budget authority and outlay aggregates enforced under section 311(2)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

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

	(\$ millions)
Current Allocation to the Senate	
Finance Committee:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	709,955
FY 2002 Outlays	709,195
FY 2002-06 Budget Authority	3,773,234
FY 2002-06 Outlays	3,770,699
FY 2002-11 Budget Authority	8,336,431
FY 2002-11 Outlays	8,330,074
Adjustments:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	65
FY 2002 Outlays	65
FY 2002-06 Budget Authority	134
FY 2002-06 Outlays	134
FY 2002-11 Budget Authority	11
FY 2002-11 Outlays	11
Revised Allocation to the Senate	
Finance Committee:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	710,020
FY 2002 Outlays	709,260
FY 2002-06 Budget Authority	3,773,368
FY 2002-06 Outlays	3,770,833
FY 2002-11 Budget Authority	8,336,442
FY 2002-11 Outlays	8,330,085
Current Aggregate Budget Authority and Outlays:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	1,680,499
FY 2002 Outlays	1,645,934
Adjustments:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	65
FY 2002 Outlays	65
Revised Aggregate Budget Authority and Outlays:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	1,680,564
FY 2002 Outlays	1,645,999

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 last 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 in June 2000 in Rapid City, SD. Police were "baffled" by the lastest in a series of eight inexplicable drowning deaths among mostly Native Americans along Rapid Creek. Press reports indicate that local Native Americans believe an "Indian-hater" is waiting for the victims to become drunk and then dragging, rolling, or pushing them into the water. Those incidents came on the heels of a March 2000 report from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission showing that racial tensions in the state are high.

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 and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DEDICATION OF THE EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

• Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, on Tuesday, May 7th, 2002, the Old Executive Office Building was renamed in honor of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The dedication of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building was pursuant to legislation introduced by my late father, Senator John H. Chafee, on September 28, 1999 and signed into law by President Clinton on November 9, 1999. President George W. Bush, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, General Service Administration Administrator Stephen A. Perry, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, and Eisenhower Institute President Susan Eisenhower were present and delivered remarks at last Tuesday's ceremony. I ask that their remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS AT DEDICATION CEREMONY TO RE-NAME THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, MAY 7, 2002

REMARKS BY ADMINISTRATOR STEPHEN A. PERRY, U.S. GENERAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION
Mr. President, Secretary Powell, Deputy Secretary Wolfowitz, Ms. Eisenhower and the Eisenhower Family, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my privilege to welcome you today to the dedication and renaming of this building—the Eisenhower Executive Office Building. This magnificent structure is one of the most distinctive of the 400 historic properties in the inventory of the General Services Administration.

This building was commissioned by another renowned general and president—Ulysses S. Grant. It was designed by architect Alfred B. Mullett. The construction of this building was completed in 1888, and it was known originally as the State, War and Navy Building.

As might be expected of a building of this vintage and in this location it is steeped in history. Among other things, it has been the office for 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War and 24 Secretaries of State. Seven future presidents had offices in the building before they eventually became occupants of the Oval Office—including, of course, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

This building's commanding presence in our Nation's capital serves to remind us of the commanding presence that President Eisenhower always had. He personified honor, dignity and integrity. The many medals that decorated his Army uniform signify that he was a great leader, a brilliant military strategist, a builder of alliances and a peacemaker.

As General Eisenhower and as President Eisenhower, he was a staunch defender of freedom—from the vast arena of world war to the classrooms of a local public high school in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was—and is—a genuine American hero and statesman.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is fitting that we honor President Eisenhower's life and legacy with the naming of this stately building. The Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building marks the spot of its namesake's rightful place in history here in Washington, DC, our nation's capital, and on Pennsylvania Avenue, America's Main Street.

Now I would like to introduce our next speaker. Dr. Paul Wolfowitz is our country's 28th Deputy Secretary of Defense. He was previously Dean and Professor of International Relations at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of The Johns Hopkins University. His distinguished government career includes service as the Ambassador to Indonesia and Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

His current appointment marks his third tour of duty at the Pentagon. Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Deputy Secretary of Defense, Paul Wolfowitz.

REMARKS BY DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
PAUL WOLFOWITZ

President Bush; Secretary [of State] Powell; [GSA] Administrator Perry; Susan Eisenhower and members of the Eisenhower family; distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

It is an honor to be able to join you today in paying tribute to Dwight David Eisenhower—a man whose courage, dignity and character exemplified the spirit of that "Greatest Generation," which sacrificed so much to preserve peace and freedom for our generation and generations to come.

The windows of the Pentagon, where I work, frame a view of the Arlington hillsides where so many of those heroes sleep. Images of that great leader known as "Ike" line the Eisenhower Corridor just outside the Pentagon office of the Secretary of Defense. His is the first face—the face of the young cadet, the Supreme Allied Commander, the President of the United States—that many of us see on the start of our day and which sends us on our way each night.

Dwight Eisenhower's vision, determination and courage to change continues to inspire and serve as a model for us, Mr. President, as we carry out your instructions to transform America's Armed Forces and prepare for the new and different challenges of the 21st Century.

When Dwight David Eisenhower was still a young officer between the world wars, he and another young officer by the name of George Patton began writing about the future of armored warfare. He was called in by his commander and told if he published anything else contrary to "solid infantry doctrine," he would be court-martialed.

But Major Eisenhower persevered. Later, Supreme Allied Commander Dwight David Eisenhower put George Patton and the Third Army to work. The rest is history. The history of victory in Europe—victory over Nazi oppression—the foundation of a new and stable peace in Europe that has lasted more than half a century and led to the peaceful triumph in the Cold War.

Like all great leaders, Eisenhower had a sense of proportion about himself and a deep humility. Addressing the British Parliament, which honored him after the triumph of the Allied Forces, he said that he was merely a symbol—a symbol of the "great human forces that have labored arduously and successfully for a righteous cause."

Today, under the leadership of President George W. Bush, we are embarked on another righteous cause, and we remember the example of Eisenhower. We know, as he often told us, that the great fight for freedom did not end at the beaches named Omaha and Utah. It continues today. It continues within the walls of this building that we dedicated to him.

And for those who labor for freedom, let them find inspiration in this building's namesake, a man of responsibility and vision, one of freedom's greatest warriors and a great champion of peace.

That inspiration is the realization that doing great things requires more than detailed plans—though detailed plans there must be—it requires a great cause and great ideals and, above all, a sense of what is important in this world and the next. No one knew that better than Dwight Eisenhower.

There is a story that Eisenhower once went to buy a piece of land in Gettysburg and the local clerk said to him, "Well, President Eisenhower, you've done everything, you've lived everywhere, why would you want this little piece of land in Gettysburg?" He answered saying, "Sir, all my life I have wanted one time to be able to take a small piece of America and make it better."

He made America—all of America—better. And today, we dedicate a small piece of American to Dwight David Eisenhower. May all who work here work to make America better, as he did.

And may they remember, as he did, what matters in life. His last words were these: "I've always loved my wife, I've always loved my children. I've always loved my grandchildren. I've always loved my country."

Now it is my privilege to introduce another leader who loves his country deeply and has devoted his life to making America better, Secretary of State Colin Powell. You do doubt remember, Mr. President—when you announced the appointment of your Secretary of State at a school in Crawford—it was very moving for all of America to see another distinguished soldier, General Colin Powell, come into that office which is so important for the peace of the world.

I also remember when Colin said that he didn't "yet do ranch wear very well" since he was from the South Bronx. And many of us, especially those of us from back East, secretly agreed with him when he declared, "I don't care what you say. Those cows look dangerous."

Only a man of integrity and humility could admit that to America.

Those are qualities, along with statesmanship and true leadership, that he has brought to every position that he has held. And today the enjoys the gratitude of all Americans and so many others around the world—and I know your gratitude, Mr. President—for his courageous and tireless efforts, not only to make our country safer, but to make the world more peaceful.

I am proud to present to you a man of whom Dwight Eisenhower would be proud