

service and their parents for providing them the opportunity to come up here and serve their country.●

TRIBUTE TO ASTRONAUTS WALZ AND BURSCH OF ISS EXPEDITION 4

● Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Astronauts Colonel Carl E. Walz and Captain Daniel W. Bursch for their significant contributions and record-setting accomplishments as part of the International Space Station's Expedition 4 Crew.

Astronauts Walz, Bursch, and Expedition Commander and Russian cosmonaut Yuri Ivanovich Onufrienko departed from Kennedy Space Flight Center on December 5, 2001, for what became a 6½ month stay aboard the International Space Station. The crew of three spent 196 days in space, with Carl Walz and Dan Bursch establishing a new U.S. space flight endurance record. The previous U.S. record belonged to Astronaut Shannon Lucid, who spent 188 continuous days in space aboard the Russian Mir Space Station. With four previous flights and his Expedition 4 mission, Astronaut Walz also established a new U.S. record for the most days in space, with a total of 231 days, surpassing Dr. Shannon Lucid's record of 223 days.

We look to our Nation's space program to improve life here on Earth and explore the unknown. We also look toward the future, to the time when we will extend life beyond the bounds of Earth. On February 20, 2002, while aboard the International Space Station, the Expedition 4 crew spoke with Ohio's former Senator and NASA pioneer, John Glenn, who was the first American to orbit the Earth 40 years ago.

We have come a long way in the U.S. space program, and our future discoveries are limited only by our imagination and commitment. We must give special recognition to our Astronauts whose personal and professional commitment to live and work in space continues to break barriers and thresholds.

While on the International Space Station, in addition to maintaining, operating and performing research experiments, the Expedition 4 crew installed the S-zero truss segment. The S-zero truss forms the backbone of the Station which will eventually hold the four solar array "wings" of the U.S. segment. The crew tested the new Quest Airlock and performed the first spacewalk from it without the Space Shuttle present. The crew also was the first to use the Space Station Robotic Arm as a "cherry picker," maneuvering space walkers "flying" on the end of the arm during spacewalks.

After an extended, U.S. record-setting stay on the International Space Station, the crew returned to Earth with Shuttle Endeavor, landing at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on June 19, 2002.

Astronaut Carl E. Walz, a Colonel in the U.S. Air Force, was born in Cleveland, OH. He and his wife, the former Pamela J. Gladly, have two children. Walz has received numerous Distinguished Service medals, including the Defense Superior Service Medal, three NASA Space Flight Medals, and the NASA Exceptional Service Medal.

Astronaut Daniel W. Bursch, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and a Captain in the U.S. Navy, considers Vestal, NY to be his hometown. He and his wife, the former Roni J. Patterson, have four children. Captain Bursch also has received recognition for distinguished service, including the Defense Superior Service Medal and NASA Space Flight Medals. Bursch has over 3,100 flight hours in more than 35 different aircraft and has logged a noteworthy 227 days in space.

On behalf of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I thank astronauts Carl Walz and Dan Bursch for their courage, commitment and contributions in service to the United States of America.●

IN RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION OF THE EFFORTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S COMMUNITY FIRE DEPARTMENTS TO CONTAIN THE GRIZZLY GULCH AND LITTLE ELK CREEK FIRES

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to recognize the heroic efforts of over 60 South Dakota community fire departments and the State of South Dakota's Wildland Fire Suppression Division in responding to recent forest fires in the Black Hills. Their work was heroic, professional, and saved several Black Hills communities from complete devastation.

On Saturday, June 29, 2002, a forest fire broke out in Grizzly Gulch, south of the town of Lead, SD, and near the town of Deadwood. Steep, rugged hills and unstable terrain crisscross the Black Hills impeding efforts to control the early stages of a forest fire. By Saturday evening, fire had crept within a few hundred yards of the historic city of Deadwood and in some instances flames literally touched the sides of houses. Ninety-degree temperatures, high winds, and low humidity levels fueled the fires run up ridges and engulfed thousands of acres in a matter of hours. If it had not been for the quick reaction and professionalism of the South Dakota Wildland Suppression Office and the men and women who established a fire line between Deadwood, the city could have witnessed a catastrophic fire.

Within a few hours Joe Lowe, the Grizzly Gulch Incident Commander, had marshaled over 250 personnel, including several hand crews, 7 heavy air tankers, and pieces of heavy earth-moving equipment to keep the fire from approaching Deadwood. By the Fourth of July the number of personnel fighting the fire swelled to over 670 with an influx of U.S. Forest Service

crews under the authority of Paul Hefner, fire commander for the Grizzly Gulch blaze. As fire crews battled flareups and constructed fire lines to control the fire, high winds kept crews alert for what firefighters refer to as slop-over, flames jumping the line and burning out ahead of the fire line.

South Dakotans responded. Volunteer firefighters from 60 community fire departments from as far away as Sioux Falls descended on the region. After the fires were contained, Deadwood sponsored a night of festivities to thank the hundreds of firefighters who battled the Grizzly Gulch fire and saved the town of Deadwood. The town's round of applause and appreciation spoke for the entire State's gratitude for the bravery of our community firefighters.

At the fire's peak, over 900 firefighters fought the Grizzly Gulch fire, putting themselves in harm's way to save the towns of Lead and Deadwood. Through their selfless action, the community and State firefighters of South Dakota reaffirmed that during a crisis South Dakotans speak with one voice. I would like to add my voice and say thank you to the men and women who served us so proudly last month.●

TRIBUTE TO VADAM THOMAS R. WILSON, USN

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a great sailor, patriot, husband and father, VADM Thomas Ray Wilson. By the time we return from our August recess, this great sailor will have officially retired from active service on August 30, 2002, having faithfully and loyally served his country around the globe for over 33 years. Admiral Wilson ends his active service having served at the pinnacle of military intelligence as the 13th Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Born in Columbus, OH, Admiral Wilson is a 1968 graduate of Ohio State University. He joined the Navy at the height of the Vietnam conflict, and received his commission as an ensign in March 1969, following completion of Navy Officer Candidate School in Newport, RI.

Throughout his extraordinary military career Admiral Wilson distinguished himself as a candid innovator, a patient, creative teacher; and a great leader. His early assignments included watch officer and analytical and command briefing positions in the Taiwan Defense Command in Taipei, Taiwan, and in the Defense Intelligence Agency. Subsequent duties ashore and afloat included assignment on the USS *Kitty Hawk*; as the operational intelligence officer with the Iceland Anti-submarine Warfare Group; duty with Carrier Air Wing Three embarked in USS *Saratoga*; and force intelligence officer for Commander, Patrol Wings Atlantic in Brunswick, ME.

Recognizing his potential to serve the Navy and the Nation in positions of

great responsibility, the Navy selected Admiral Wilson to serve as Commander, Task Group 168.3 in Naples, Italy, where, under his leadership, this unit earned the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation. After this successful tour, Admiral Wilson moved on to Yokuska, Japan, where he served as the Fleet Intelligence Officer and Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Seventh Fleet, embarked in U.S.C. *Blue Ridge*.

After returning to the United States, Admiral Wilson served in a variety of senior positions in Washington, DC, and the Norfolk, VA area, including Director of Fleet Intelligence, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and as Director of Intelligence, J2, U.S. Atlantic Command, where he was deeply involved in the planning and execution of operations to re-establish freedom and democracy in Haiti in 1994.

Admiral Wilson has served in the most senior military intelligence positions in our Government since 1994, including Vice Director for Intelligence, J2 on the Joint Staff in the Pentagon; as the Associate Director of Central Intelligence for Military Support within the Central Intelligence Agency; and, as the Director for Intelligence, J2 on the Joint Staff in the Pentagon. In these positions Admiral Wilson was intimately involved in the planning and execution of virtually all U.S. military operations around the world in the past 8 years. In the process, he has gained the personal respect and confidence of two Presidents, three Secretaries of Defense, four Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and countless Members of Congress. As Admiral Vern Clark, Chief of Naval Operations, who was Director of the Joint Staff when Admiral Wilson was the J2, noted at Admiral Wilson's retirement ceremony recently, "When Tom Wilson spoke, we listened." In conversations I have had with colleagues in the Senate and with numerous Defense officials who interacted with Admiral Wilson, there was uniform consensus—his analysis was thorough, his judgment was clear and his instincts were flawless.

In July 1999, Admiral Wilson moved on to his last and most challenging active duty post as the 13th Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency and, symbolically, the chief of military intelligence for all of our Armed Forces. His 3-year tenure at the Defense Intelligence Agency was marked by the same innovativeness, commitment to excellence and selfless service to Nation that characterized his entire military career. He reshaped the Agency to ensure that it was meeting the 21st century demands of our senior military and civilian leaders and that it was postured to respond to the rapidly evolving challenges our Nation will face in the years ahead.

Admiral Wilson's outstanding leadership qualities were never more apparent than during the Defense Intelligence Agency's most difficult hour—the September 11 attack on the Pen-

tagon. His crisis management abilities were critical in the hours that followed—both in accounting for members of the Agency, and in positioning the Agency to provide critical threat data in the immediate aftermath of the attack. The Defense Intelligence Agency lost seven members in the Pentagon attack, with five others seriously injured. Admiral Wilson's personal contact with each family who lost a loved one, and with the five surviving members in the days and weeks that followed was most appreciated and highlighted the selfless concern for others this remarkable sailor has always demonstrated. His concern for family members and his outreach to the workforce were critical to holding the Agency together as it worked its way through the aftermath of the attack. His leadership was absolutely key to ensuring warfighters and policymakers obtained the best possible support as the Nation began to respond. The success of our forces in the global war against terrorism is a testament to the quality of effort given by the Defense Intelligence Agency under the able leadership of ADM Tom Wilson.

Throughout his career, Admiral Wilson has displayed unmatched dedication to providing the highest quality intelligence support to the warfighter and senior defense officials. His leadership has helped transform the military intelligence community into a joint, interoperable, technologically advanced federation that is postured to support the challenges of today and tomorrow. His personal commitment to the intelligence community, to the Navy, and to our Nation is of the highest, most commendable order.

I wish to extend my gratitude and appreciation to VADM Tom Wilson and his wife of 33 years, Ann, for their friendship, their sacrifice, and for the remarkable service they have provided to our Nation, our Navy, and to the countless young people whose lives they have touched in such a remarkably selfless and positive way. On behalf of a grateful Nation, I want to sincerely thank Tom and Ann Wilson for serving so faithfully and so well. As they end their active service with the Navy, I wish them success and happiness in retirement and future endeavors. As a fellow sailor, I wish them fair winds and following seas—Godspeed.●

TRIBUTE TO DAVE GERZINA

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise to say thank you to a patriot and a technical expert, Dave Gerzina, who is retiring from civilian service to the Navy on August 3, 2002.

Dave was born in Youngstown, OH and was raised in the Miami, FL area from the age of eight. He attended Florida Atlantic University and received a Bachelor of Science in Ocean Engineering. In 1970, Dave began working for the Navy at the David Taylor Model Basin in Bethesda, MD and has worked continuously for the Navy at

three different locations over the past 32 years.

Dave's first assignment was working for the Hydro-Mechanics Division in analyzing maneuvering and seakeeping of naval vessels. He worked there for over 5 years when he transferred to the System Development Division in Panama City, FL.

While in Panama City, Dave served extensively in the development and testing of the Landing Craft Air Cushioned vehicle, LCAC. He provided invaluable engineering and technical expertise for the duration of the development program, seeing it to a successful completion during his eight-year stint at the facility.

Dave transferred to the Naval Surface Warfare Center's Acoustic Research Detachment at Bayview, Idaho in January 1984. He has worked for the Acoustics Department in numerous roles during his 18 continuous years of service at this facility.

Dave initially held the title of Technical Operations Manager, and oversaw all testing and operations performed at the ARD. He was later promoted to the Buoyant Vehicle Operations Manager, where he managed the development and testing of many flow-noise features for Los Angeles Class submarine sonar self-noise improvements. In addition, he re-designed and improved the Detachment's test ranges, and conducted operations in support of the very successful Seawolf Class self-noise program.

He was also instrumental in developing the capability to perform full-scale Towed Array testing in Idaho, which saved months and thousands of dollars over at sea testing, culminating in the procurement of a Navy research vessel.

Dave achieved his greatest career success during the 1988-1995 period when he was responsible for overseeing the installation of the Navy's unique, world class Intermediate Scale Measurement System (ISMS) at Lake Pend Oreille. As Project Manager he was responsible for obtaining environmental approval to develop the system, interfacing with the numerous organizations, engineers, scientists and contractors to plan and then install the intricate system and associated facilities, and finally, the testing to characterize and verify the site. Since completion of the installation in 1995, Dave has assumed the role of Test Program Manager and has been responsible for the conduct of numerous successful ISMS tests as well as the responsibility of maintaining the system.

Dave has improved the ISMS Program's capabilities and reputation into the Navy's premier test site for performing structural, target strength and radiated testing of large-scale submarine models. The underwater range portion has been referred to as the most complex underwater structure in the world.