

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING JUDY HADLEY OF
LINCOLN, RI

• Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I would like to share with my colleagues a story demonstrating one person's ability to protect the environment from the threat of pollution, for the benefit of wildlife and human enjoyment, alike.

Thirty years after the passage of the Clean Water act, the Blackstone river has shaken off a legacy of neglect and re-emerged as a vital community asset. The water quality has improved, a bikeway is under construction, and mill buildings are being restored as apartments and condominiums. The National Park Service is promoting a new appreciation for the work and culture of the families who have made the Blackstone Valley their home. And just last week, I joined the Army Corps of Engineers in celebrating the restoration of wetlands in a floodplain that had been paved over for 50 years. So there is a great deal of activity on the banks of the Blackstone.

While the federal government has been a major player in the river's rebirth, none of these exciting developments would have been possible without the personal commitment of Blackstone Valley residents. It is their hard work and, more importantly, their heightened vigilance and renewed sense of ownership of the river, that have helped it to thrive.

Once such resident is Judy Hadley of Lincoln, RI—a town of about 21,000 people, located on the Blackstone River. As the chair of the Lincoln Land Trust, Judy is a staunch defender of her town's remaining open spaces and a passionate advocate on behalf of the Blackstone. She is active a number of other local organizations, including the Friends of the Blackstone River, the Blackstone River Watershed Council, and the Lincoln Tree and trail Commission. She has organized river cleanups and educated her fellow residents about the impact that stormwater has on the Blackstone and its wildlife population.

For many years, a 60-ton excavator sat abandoned on a manmade island in the river—a relic of an old gravel mining operation. It was an eyesore and a potential environment hazard. Two years ago, Judy Hadley went to work: canvassing State and Federal authorities, trying to find the best solution for this problem. No agency seemed to have the right equipment or the resources to handle such an unusual request, but Judy persisted. If she could have dismantled it herself and taken it away piece by piece, I think she would have.

Fortunately, Mr. President, it did not come to that. Last year, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management removed more than 300 gallons of diesel fuel and other fluids from the machinery. The excavator

itself was finally taken away this summer by the Army Corps via a temporary land bridge, as part of the wetland restoration project that I mentioned earlier.●

IN TRIBUTE TO JOHN CARL WEST

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, John Carl West was the smartest in our class of 1942 at The Citadel. I will never forget in the political science course COL Carl Coleman would pass around Time magazine's current accounts test. John was the only one who knew all the answers each time and he was long on common sense to go along with his brilliance.

At a later time I want to detail his contributions to our State and Nation, but the article in The State newspaper in Columbia, SC, appearing on September 21, has a pretty good summary of it. I that it be printed in the RECORD. The article follows.

[From the State, Sept. 21, 2003]

WAY AHEAD OF HIS TIME
(By Aaron Gould Sheinin)

HILTON HEAD ISLAND.—At 81, former Gov. John West is no lion in winter, no aged warrior. He is, as he's always been, a dove.

Battling cancer, West goes to his Hilton Head Island law office each morning. He still wears a tie and his trademark horn-rimmed glasses.

Nearly 33 years after South Carolinians answered his campaign call to "elect a good man governor," several projects are under way to ensure that West's legacy endures. That legacy will center on his progressive stands on race.

"My whole ambition and my whole thrust was to first get the state's racial relationship in better order," West says from his law office conference room, an expanse of salt-water marsh visible beyond a wall of windows.

A biography is in the works, and, at USC, an oral history and archive are complete. Also, a new program, called the West Forum, will perpetuate the Kershaw County native's interest in state government and policy.

As state senator, lieutenant governor and governor, West was out front on improving race relations when doing so meant you and your family got death threats from the Ku Klux Klan leader who lived less than a mile from your home. He also was out front on race relations in South Carolina when that meant you did not win elections.

And yet West did.

West, who once carried a pistol for protection, helped carry the state out of segregation. He created the state Human Affairs Commission and appointed Jim Clyburn to be the first black senior gubernatorial aide. He fought for better health care for all, for increasing teacher pay and stabilizing the education system.

West vetoed a capital punishment bill because, he said then, "I do not believe man has the right to take a life that only God can create." For a state still escaping the scourge of lynchings, West's actions spoke volumes to blacks, African-American leaders say. The Legislature, however, overrode the veto.

Later, West was U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia under President Jimmy Carter, choosing the posting over more pleasant locales.

SAW ENORMOUS POTENTIAL IN BLACKS

Now, West has a new fight, against cancer. Kind and polite, he declines to talk about his

illness. But he's being treated at MUSC in Charleston, where, he says, the Hollings Oncology Center is a terrific asset for the state.

A self-described "old politician," West is pleased to remember the days when his beliefs were considered shocking by some. "In the election of 1970, I probably wouldn't have been elected without the black vote," West says. "The fact that we had relegated a large percentage of our people to service jobs, to limited education, limited opportunity, was just not smart. I felt that if we could unleash that potential, it would be a great boon for South Carolina. I like to think I was right about that."

For today's Democratic candidates, attracting the black vote is necessity and norm. In West's heyday, it was "almost revolutionary," he says.

Former President Carter and West became friends when both were governors. Carter in Georgia. Carter calls West a trailblazer in race relations. "He was and has always remained way ahead of his time, not only in race relations, but also in a deep commitment to make sure that every citizen of South Carolina was given an opportunity for good education and health care," Carter says. "His heart was in the right place and still is."

WEST "BELIEVED STRONGLY IN GOOD"

In his 1971 inaugural address, West said South Carolina must "in the next four years eliminate from our Government any vestige of discrimination." Sitting in the crowd at the State House was newly minted state Rep. I.S. Leevy Johnson of Columbia, one of three African Americans elected that November to the House, the first blacks to serve since Reconstruction. West "changed the course of South Carolina history" when it came to relations between blacks and whites, Johnson says. "People recognized him as a person who believed strongly in good."

Clyburn believes he should have been in the crowd that day, too, as the fourth black House member. But the future congressman went to bed on election night believing he had won by 5,000 votes, only to wake up the next morning and be told that a counting error had been discovered. He'd lost by 5,000 votes.

When West asked him a week after the election to come to Columbia and work for him, Clyburn was reluctant. "I told him," Clyburn remembers, "that I didn't think it would be a good fit. I thought my politics and his may not have been suited for each other." But West "looked at me and said something I've never forgotten. He said, 'If I had your talent and I was black, I'd be more militant than you are.' And so I went to work for him."

After two years on the governor's senior staff, West appointed Clyburn to lead the Human Affairs Commission, the first state agency charged with fighting discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations. Twenty years later, Clyburn became the state's first black congressman since Reconstruction.

"JUST A SENSE OF RIGHT AND WRONG"

Through the turbulent 1950s, '60s and early '70s, West was the rare politician for whom race had not been anathema. "I had worked with blacks all my life," West says. "I had plowed fields with them, went through the Depression with them. I had no hatred of blacks. I guess it was just a sense of right and wrong."

It was that sense that led him to cross paths with the Klan. In the 1950s, when West was in the Senate, the doomed segregationist mantra of "separate but equal" was still the law in South Carolina.

The band at the white high school in Camden was accomplished and decorated. The

band at the nearby black high school was not. So the white band teacher offered to help the black band improve. He was beaten nearly to death by the Klan, West says. When the Kershaw County sheriff didn't seem too concerned, West approached J.P. "Pete" Strom, legendary director of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Strom's agents bugged a Klan hideout and within a week had made arrests. When a grand jury refused to indict the Klan leaders, West eventually worked against the Klan in a related civil suit. "The Ku Klux Klan threatened my life, ran my wife off the road," West said. "There were some questions there for a while of who was going to win, between me and the Klan."

West's wife, Lois, also was not one to be intimidated. "She was known as a crack shot," West says, emotion choking his words as he remembers his wife's brave actions at the time. "She sent word to the grand dragon that if anything happened to me, don't worry about the grand jury—she was going to kill him."

HELPED EASE RACIAL TENSIONS

In 1966, West was elected lieutenant governor.

In 1970, he ran for governor against Albert Watson, the state's first Republican congressman since Reconstruction. Watson had the backing of two top Republicans—U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond and President Richard Nixon, who "campaigning harder for my opponent than my opponent did," West says.

Watson spoke against forced integration of schools. Days before the vote, he rallied a group in Darlington County upset over court-ordered busing. Soon after, a group of whites overturned two buses of black children in what became known as the Lamar riot. Several children were injured and more than two dozen arrests were made.

In the 1970 election, West won nearly 54 percent of the vote as African-Americans went to the polls in record numbers. Just days later, Thurmond hired Tom Moss, the first black aide to work for a Southern U.S. senator. The segregationist Thurmond began his conversion then into a racial moderate, West says, and "saw the light with that election."

One biographer wrote "when John West entered office, racial tensions had never been higher. By the end of his term, relations between blacks and whites had never been better."

IT'S A PEOPLE GAME

About the time West was leaving office in 1975, Carter was running for president. "There were 49 other governors," Carter says, "and John West was my favorite of all."

Carter thought so highly of West that he offered him an ambassadorship. He was told to pick a country where "the living was nice," West remembers. Instead, he chose Saudi Arabia. The Middle East was just three years removed from the bloody war between Israel and its Arab neighbors. West wanted to be of use.

"People ask me how did I get along as well as I seemed to" in Saudi Arabia, West says. "I told them that the Saudis' religion was different, government was different, language, of course, was different.

"Politics was amazingly like South Carolina. It's a people game." Whatever it was, Carter says, West had it down. "That was the most challenging place in the world then," says Carter, who negotiated peace between Israel and Egypt. "The Saudis were a great potential problem for us," he says, "but because of John's unprecedented good relations with the Saudi leaders, it was not."

A GOOD MAN GOVERNOR

When West was still on the 1970 gubernatorial campaign trail, one of his

closest advisers was Crawford Cook, a local Democratic activist still on the state's political scene. They needed a slogan, Cook remembers.

They tried several.

Then someone suggested "probably the most appropriate slogan we ever put together," Cook said: "Elect a Good Man Governor." Former Gov. Dick Riley, a West friend and supporter, says history books undoubtedly will say South Carolina did just that in 1970.●

HONORING DR. TODD PALMER

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today I come to the floor to pay tribute to Dr. Todd Risley of Palmer, AR on the occasion of his retirement.

I recall meeting with him a number of years ago regarding his book "Meaningful Differences" which taught us profound lessons about the processes by which children learn language. This seminal effort is a part of his lifetime of work that has improved knowledge and practice across a broad spectrum of issues in human development, especially for individuals with developmental disabilities.

Whether by developing innovative educational methods such as incidental teaching and correspondence training, or by designing major paradigm shifts and system changes in strategies for delivering services, his remarkable vision and prodigious research and writing have literally revolutionized the process and outcome of supporting people who challenge our knowledge and resources.

As a pioneer in the field of applied behavior analysis and through his decades of contributions since, he will always be remembered as a scientist with a soul.●

HONORING DR. MONTROSE WOLF

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to honor Dr. Montrose Wolf of Lawrence, KS.

I share in the celebration of his remarkable career, one that has been singularly dedicated to the betterment of others, particularly children who have challenged our educational and clinical knowledge and services.

Dr. Wolf is universally acknowledged as a founder of the field of applied behavior analysis, its principles and its practices. As the creator of its premier journal and author of its most definitive articles, he disseminated this burgeoning science to professionals who theretofore were resigned to study human behavior in laboratory settings only. Of equal importance, his demonstrations of the power of these principles and methods in effecting significant positive outcomes in people with real challenges set the stage for all that followed in the educational and clinical practices in widespread use today.

Among many other notable contributions, Dr. Wolf's Teaching Family model revolutionized systems and supports for disabled, troubled and at-risk

boys and girls, and enhancing the lives of well over a million youth through the Boys Town program and Teaching Family homes around the Nation.

Dr. Wolf's life and career have truly embodied the belief that the meaning of a good and worthwhile life is to give rather than receive. No one has given more of their talents and time. To his colleagues, consumers, and champions of children everywhere, he is a true hero.●

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, one of the most solemn duties that any Senator has is the memorializing of a constituent who has fallen in the line of duty in a far-away land. This is the fifth time I stand to do so, and on each occasion I am reminded of the remarkable character and quality of this generation of Americans; I would hope that their supreme sacrifice is noticed and remembered by their fellow citizens. But all too often the din of daily life in the 21st century threatens to drown out the news of the steady stream of allied casualties in Iraq. It is our duty to make sure that the rolls of the dead and wounded are read aloud: read, heard, and honored.

Therefore, Mr. President, I wish today to fulfill a sacred obligation, and to honor United States Army Sergeant David Travis Friedrich, of the 325th Military Intelligence Battalion out of Waterbury, CT.

Sergeant Friedrich was killed when mortar fire struck the base he was stationed at near the Abu Ghraid prison to the west of Baghdad. He died a true soldier; he died at his post.

Sergeant Friedrich was raised in upstate New York, he attended Brockport State University, and he was accepted into the forensics studies program at the University of New Haven in the Spring 2000. But while the Sergeant was a New Yorker by birth, his studies and work in Connecticut and his role in a Connecticut Battalion, the 325th to be precise, makes him an honorary son of our State.

It is a sad thing indeed for parents to bury their child, and I imagine that few words of solace spoken in this Chamber by the representatives of New York and Connecticut will penetrate the shroud of grief that must surround the Sergeant's family. With that in mind, however, I say this: know that as you grieve, a grateful Nation grieves with you. You are not alone in this time of sorrow, and your son's sacrifice will never be forgotten.●

NATIVE AMERICAN BUSINESSWOMAN OF THE YEAR, KARLENE HUNTER

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I wish to publicly congratulate Karlene Hunter, of Kyle, SD, for receiving the Native American Businesswoman of the Year award at the National Indian Business Association Conference.