

the situation or will raise the appropriate point of order.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

S. 1689—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL FOR IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN
 (Fiscal Year 2004, \$ millions)

	Discretionary spending
Emergencies in S. 1689, as reported:*	
Budget authority	87,004
Outlays	36,695
Non-Emergencies in S. 1689, as reported:	
Budget authority	0
Outlays	0

* Section 502(c) of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY 2004, states that any provision designated as an emergency requirement by both Congress and the President shall not count for purposes of sections 302, 303, 311, and 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 504 (relating to discretionary spending limits in the Senate) and section 505 (paygo point of order) of H. Con. Res. 95.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask there now be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OUR BELOVED CUBS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I beg the forgiveness of my colleagues for this statement which I wrote rather quickly this morning.

There is weeping on Waveland,
 And Sheffield is dark,
 Another sad ending
 At Addison and Clark.
 The Cubbies lost the big one
 In the very last game.
 A season so different
 Has ended the same.
 There's no joy in Wrigleyville
 As the ivy turns brown,
 But who can forget,
 The Cubs lit up the town.
 Our Boys of Summer
 Were a loveable crew,
 With Sosa, Lofton,
 And Moises Alou.
 Prior, Wood, and Zambrano
 Threw fire at our foes,
 And we counted Farnsworth
 And Borowski to close.
 Ramirez, Gonzales,
 Grudzielanek, and Karros,
 Joined Miller and Bako
 To keep the games close.
 Our skipper was new
 From the city by the Bay
 But "In Dusty we Trusty"
 From opener to closing day.
 If Baker was the brains,
 Each win had another part.
 Our perfect 10, Ron Santo,
 Was in every Cubby's heart.
 America, we thank you
 For loving the Cubs,
 For cheering our long shots
 In your living rooms and pubs.
 Now in our despair
 There's one thing to say.

Spring training is only
 Four months away.
 Next spring when the green
 Is back on the vines,
 Cubs fans will pour
 Into the Friendly Confines.
 America, don't give up,
 Don't falter, don't grieve.
 If you wanna be a Cub fan,
 You gotta believe.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY
 DISASTER

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I appreciate the thoughtful words of my colleague from Illinois. Many sports fans across my home state have known both joy and anguish from our sports teams, and I assure the Senator that I sympathize with the sorrow that Chicago Cubs fans are feeling today over last night's loss.

And now, Mr. President, I rise to speak on a matter that has caused much sadness in my home state of New York. It is with a heavy heart that I come to the floor today to speak about the tragedy on Staten Island that took 10 New Yorkers from us too soon, and changed the lives of dozens who were injured. As you know, the ferry in New York crashed into a pier adjacent to its terminal, with tragic and unforeseen and unprecedented results. We mourn for the families of those who were lost.

Staten Island has had a very difficult time in the last several years. We know, for instance, 286 Staten Islanders were lost on 9/11. Staten Island is 5.5 percent of New York City's population, but on that terrible day sustained nearly 20 percent of New York City's September 11 deaths. Many of those were police officers and firefighters. We had the refinery fire on Staten Island not too long ago, and now this terrible incident.

One thing I can tell you is the people of Staten Island are strong, they are resilient, they are self-reliant. Many of them come from my home borough of Brooklyn and have moved to pastures across the narrows. But they retain the same feistiness and the same ability to bounce back from tragedy their forebearers did, across the narrows in Brooklyn. So Staten Island will bounce back and be stronger and better than ever. But, right now, we mourn them.

The Staten Island ferry's history is so important to our city. It is as long as our Nation's history. It has existed in some form since 1713, and 70,000 New Yorkers, mostly from Staten Island, ride it every day. That would be enough people to fill a medium-sized city almost anywhere else in the United States.

It is one of the great symbols of New York City, up there with the Empire State Building, Brooklyn Bridge, Yankee Stadium. It is one of the best ways to see the great symbols of opportunity in New York, the Statue of Liberty—Ellis Island, and, sadly, until 2 years ago, the World Trade Center.

The view of lower Manhattan coming into the terminal at Whitehall or land-

ing at St. George has been nothing short of breathtaking, although I must admit, having taken the ferry since 9/11, it now has some sadness to it as we see the empty space on the skyline where the towers once existed.

It is a necessity for many on Staten Island. It is also a great opportunity for tourists to see New York. I might say, also, it is a very good first date, particularly at its price. The Staten Island ferry is free.

I am proud to say this morning, due to the resilience of New Yorkers and their transportation commissioner, ferry service resumed at the St. George terminal at 5 a.m., the site of yesterday's tragedy, befitting the spirit of New York and the spirit of Staten Island, where we bounce back quickly. The terminal was packed, the boats were crowded, and the people to a one, it seemed, were determined not to shy away but to go on with their lives as best as possible, while remembering those families who were suffering in the wake of this terrible tragedy.

We remember the lives lost, but not to stop living. This attitude is at the heart of what it means to be a Staten Islander: grit, determination to survive and move on, but to never forget what has happened and to never stop trying to make a better world for our children.

I would like to mention the names of those who passed away, and send my condolences to each of their families: Joseph Bagarozza, Pio Canini, John T. Healy, Vincent Ferrante, Darios Marshall, Guillermo Pagvay, Louis Robinson, Frank Sullivan, John Valinski, and the woman—our condolences to her family, too, even though her name has not yet been released.

Today Congressman FOSSELLA of Staten Island and I are asking the United States Department of Transportation to pay for the repairs of this ferry. The Federal Government has been actively involved in the ferries. We have received money for them in the past and will ask once again that Washington rise to the occasion of another tragedy in New York. Our budget, as you know, is tight as a drum and these funds will not bring back a single loss of life and, in fact, pale before the loss of life.

We will move forward, hopefully, in whatever way, and make our city and Staten Island even greater than ever.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I also make a note of the fact that we, too, in New Jersey had two of our citizens perish in that terrible accident that took place yesterday, a Mr. John Healy from Middletown, NJ, and Frank Sullivan, from Red Bank, NJ. We send our sympathies to these families, but we are reminded at the same time that ferries play an important role in our region; that while the Staten Island ferry carries about 70,000 passengers a day, we have 60,000 people going from New Jersey to New York for their business requirements or their jobs on the

New York waterway ferries. It continues to remind us how much of a need we have to make certain that the ferries operate safely, as well as efficiently.

I ask, along with the distinguished Senator from New York who made his remarks a few minutes ago, that the Federal Government do whatever they can to understand what took place, and we understand and know the facts; that we take all the steps we can to make certain it should not happen again.

One of the questions I asked in the committee in which I serve, the Commerce Committee, is take a look and see what the Coast Guard requires by way of licensing for captains of these boats. The ferry that had the accident yesterday can carry as many as 6,000 people. We have to make certain in that travel they are not careless.

POPE JOHN PAUL II

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, today Pope John Paul II and billions of faithful around the world celebrate the 25th anniversary of his election in 1978 to the papacy.

Born Karol Wojtyla on May 18, 1920 in Poland, John Paul II is the first non-Italian pope in 380 years. He has profoundly shaped the modern church and advanced its spiritual and moral influence across the globe. A poet, a playwright and a philosopher, Pope John Paul II has been an indefatigable champion of the poor and dispossessed.

In his 25 years of service to the church, he has also traveled more extensively than any pope before him. His historic trip to Poland in 1979 catalyzed the Solidarity Movement and led to the peaceful dissolution of the Soviet Empire. He is also the only pope ever to have visited a mosque or a synagogue.

Those who have studied the Pope's writings and biography say that the Pope was profoundly shaped by his early encounter with death and suffering.

As one expert observes, Professor Tony Judt for "Frontline", John Paul "was born in 1920, shortly after World War I to an impoverished Poland, into a family, where, one by one, his closest relatives died around him—He was left before his 21st birthday with no family. At about the time of his father's death, shortly before, World War II broke out, and he lived in Poland under the worst dictatorship ever known—And then this man lives in post-war Poland for 20 years under Communist occupation when Poland was a grim, depressed, dishonest, duplicitous impoverished place."

Out of all of this grimness and death, John Paul did not become despondent or embittered. No, indeed, his experience of profound loss and suffering seemed to have deepened his spirituality and his capacity to find strength first and foremost in God, but also in man's fragility.

Billions around the world have been blessed by the Pope's goodness and

drive, his sincere love for the individual, and his determination to reconnect human endeavor to its higher purpose.

Pope John Paul has fought tirelessly against the culture of death, he has fought for man's dignity against tyranny and triviality. And if it is not too much to say, Pope John Paul has devoted his life to fighting for our souls.

I would like to close with a poem he wrote when he was only 19 years old. To me, it typifies his extraordinarily sensitive nature and perception of the divine mystery. It is called, "Over This, Your White Grave"

Over this, your white grave
the flowers of life in white—
so many years without you—
how many have passed out of sight?
Over this your white grave
covered for years, there is a stir in the air,
something uplifting
and, like death, beyond comprehension.

Over this your white grave
oh, mother, can such loving cease?
for all his filial adoration a prayer:
Give her eternal peace—
[Krakow, spring 1939]

God bless Pope John Paul II.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Indianapolis, IN. In October 1999, Jamie C. Carson and two accomplices robbed and tortured two men who were targeted because they were gay. Police said that one victim was forced to drink a mixture of bleach and urine. Both men were tied up and burned with a steam iron.

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 is 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.

REPORT ON U.S.-INDONESIA RELATIONS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, today I rise to commend to Senators the Report of the National Commission on U.S.-Indonesian Relations issued today by the United States-Indonesia Society. This report is the culmination of more than one year of work by the Commission, whose co-chairs are former Secretary of State George Shultz, my fellow Hoosier and former Congressman Lee Hamilton, and George Russell, Chairman Emeritus of the Frank Russell Company.

This report will be an important point of reference for members of Congress and the public as a whole as the future course of Indonesia-U.S. relations is debated. I, for one, believe that the significance of Indonesia to Asia and to the world is often underappreciated. A relatively new democracy, Indonesia is home to the world's largest Muslim population and overall is the world's fourth most populous nation. The U.S. trade deficit with Indonesia is decreasing. U.S. exports of goods to Indonesia in 2002 were \$2.6 billion, up 2.4 percent from the previous year and U.S. imports from Indonesia were \$9.6 billion, down 4.6 percent from 2001.

The Commission's report examines the U.S.-Indonesia relationship and outlines policies and programs that "will help strengthen the nation's prospects for success." Education, democratization, economic growth and security are areas for emphasis highlighted by the Commission.

The report goes into considerable detail about many aspects of life inside Indonesia, citing the challenges and hopes of this fellow democracy. For example, the report notes that the roles of the military and police are changing, with the goal of the Indonesian government being to make the police, rather than the military, fully responsible for internal security.

Important reference is made to ongoing conflict in the province of Aceh as well as unrest in Papua connected to issues surrounding the special autonomy law. Of special significance to justice-seeking citizens in the United States and Indonesia, the Commission highlighted the need for a full and thorough investigation into the murder of an Indonesian and two Americans, and the wounding of eight others in an ambush last year near Timika in Papua.

My purpose today is not to concur in all of the report's findings, but rather to recommend it to my colleagues as a helpful point of reference in future deliberations by this body on a wide range of issues regarding Indonesia.

Those Members interested in viewing the full report may contact the United States-Indonesia Society for a copy. I conclude my remarks by commending the ongoing work of Paul Cleveland, President of the United States-Indonesia Society and Edward Masters, Co-Chair of the Society's Board of Trustees for their tireless and outstanding commitment to stronger Indonesia-U.S. relations.

I ask unanimous consent to print the Executive Summary in the RECORD.

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

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON U.S.-INDONESIAN RELATIONS
STRENGTHENING U.S. RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA: TOWARD A PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON U.S.-
INDONESIAN RELATIONS

Honorable George P. Shultz, Co-Chairman—Thomas W. and Susan B. Ford Distinguished Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford