

they're going, 'We can't find Butch!' And I'm like, 'You lost Butch? How can you lose Butch?' Turns out they just couldn't find his house."

Nobody at Middlebury remembers quite how Picking Up Butch got started, but Butch does. It was 1961. He was 13, and his grandmother, a housekeeper at the dorms, wheeled him to a football game. It started snowing halfway through, and afterward she couldn't push him all the way back home. A student named Roger Ralph asked them if they needed a ride. Ever since then, Butch has been buried in the middle of Middlebury sports.

Sometimes he gives the basketball team a pregame speech, which is usually, "I love you guys." He holds the game ball during warmups and at halftime until the refs need it. He is held upright for the national anthem. Once in a while, just before tip-off, they put him in the middle of the players' huddle, where they all touch his head and holler, "One, two, three, together!" When the action gets tense, the freshmen hold his hands to keep them from flailing. After the games some of the players come back to the court and help him shuffle a few steps for exercise, until he collapses back in his chair, exhausted. Then it's home again, Butch chirping all the way.

And it's not just the athletes at Middlebury who attend to him. Butch is a campus project. Students come by the house and help him nearly every day. Over the years they taught him to read, and then last year they helped him get his GED. Somebody got him a graduation cap and gown to wear at the party they threw in his honor. During his thank-you speech, Butch wept.

"These kids care what happens to me," Butch says. "They don't have to, but they do. I don't know where I'd be without them. Probably in an institution."

But that's not the question. The question is, Where would they be without Butch?

"It makes you think," says Armstrong. "We're all young athletes. Going to a game or playing in a game, we take it for granted. But then you go Pick Up Butch, and I don't know, it makes you feel blessed."

Now comes the worst time of the year—the months between the end of the basketball season, last week, and the start of football in August. "It stinks," Butch says. He sits at home lonely day after day, watching nothing but Boston Red Sox games on TV, waiting for the calendar pages to turn to the days when he can be one, two, three, together again with the students he loves.

On that day the door will swing open, and standing there, young and strong, will be two freshmen. And, really, just seeing them is what Picking Up Butch is all about.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REGARDING THE RETIREMENT OF TALBERT O. SHAW AS PRESIDENT OF SHAW UNIVERSITY

• Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I am pleased today to pay tribute to a remarkable North Carolinian, Talbert O. Shaw.

Dr. Shaw is retiring this year as president of Shaw University after a groundbreaking 15 years in which he helped this noble institution regain its footing and once again become a beacon of knowledge, opportunity and service for the people of North Carolina and beyond.

Dr. Shaw was born in Jamaica, the ninth of 10 children. He served as a

minister in Jamaica and the Bahamas before moving to the U.S. in the 1950s. After earning his master's degree and doctorate in ethics from the University of Chicago, Dr. Shaw taught religion and ethics for 10 years before becoming interim dean of the Howard University Divinity School in Washington D.C. He then served as dean of arts and sciences at Morgan State University for 11 years.

Dr. Shaw left his comfortable position at Morgan to heed an urgent call from Shaw University, the oldest historically black university in the South. The University had fallen on hard times and was in dire financial trouble. The school had no endowment, there was not enough money to pay day-to-day expenses. Enrollment was down. No one would have blamed him if he had passed up this challenge. But he didn't pass it up—he took it on.

Rallying students, faculty, and the community with his slogan "Strides to Excellence: Why Not the Best," Dr. Shaw worked tirelessly to turn around the school's fortunes. And thanks to his leadership, Shaw University is once again a shining light. Enrollment is up, debts are paid and the endowment is now \$15 million. Seventy percent of the faculty have Ph.Ds. Because of his belief that "education of the heart is just as important as the education of the heads and hands," he has incorporated values and ethics into the Shaw curriculum. Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Shaw and his outstanding faculty and staff, Shaw students are receiving an education second to none.

Dr. Shaw has also found time to contribute to the community. Among other things, he serves on the board of the Wade Edwards Learning Laboratory, an after-school program that my wife and I started and has offered invaluable service to the young people we serve.

We are sorry to see Dr. Shaw leave but we in North Carolina wish him and his wife, Marlene, many, many years of happiness and health as they take on future challenges together.

In striving for excellence, Dr. Shaw asked, "why not the best?" Fortunately, that's just what he gave us. Thank you, Dr. Shaw, for a job well done. You are an inspiration to us all.●

COMMENDING THE HUMANITARIAN WORK OF JOHN VAN HENGEL

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great American, a man whose tireless efforts on behalf of needy people everywhere are an inspiration to us all. February 21 of this year marked the 80th birthday of my constituent, John van Hengel, who has become known as the "Father of Food Banking." His vision for feeding the hungry and his work making that vision a reality has made a tremendous difference in the lives of millions of people.

John van Hengel's work is a testament to the ability of one person to

change the world for the better. In 1965, John was a businessman who volunteered some of his spare time to the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Phoenix, AZ. In the course of his volunteer work, John saw there was a need for additional food for the Society's soup kitchen. In the course of his work, John met a woman who had to collect food from grocery store garbage bins to feed her 10 children. That needy mother told John that there should be a place where surplus food could be stored and available to people who needed it, instead of being thrown out and wasted. As he looked around for ways to better serve the needy people he met, John noticed that fruit was being left unpicked on suburban backyard trees around Phoenix. John recruited volunteers to gather fruit that remained in area fields after harvesting. He then delivered these much needed fruits and vegetables to various local churches. With John's leadership, one of the Nation's first "gleaning" projects became a reality.

John recruited the local grocery stores and asked them to donate surplus food. John also approached his local church, and the church responded by loaning John \$3,000 and an abandoned building. In 1967, John van Hengel founded the world's first food bank, named St. Mary's in honor of the church that housed it. Thus was born the first food bank and the concept of food banking—a central source for food donations and distribution to a wide range of local charitable agencies that feed the hungry.

After the creation of the St. Mary's Food Bank, John founded Second Harvest in 1976. With the help of private donations and State and Federal grants, John helped to set up and develop Second Harvest food banks in other nearby communities in Arizona, California, and other States. The success of these new food banks led to Second Harvest becoming formally incorporated in 1979. Today, it is known as America's Second Harvest, the Nation's largest hunger relief charity and a nationwide network of more than 200 regional food banks and good rescue organizations that provide food and other services to more than 50,000 local charitable agencies.

In 1982, John van Hengel stepped down from his full-time role at Second Harvest to pursue his work of spreading food banking internationally. In 1984, John van Hengel founded Food Banking, Inc., a nonprofit food bank consulting organization. John helped spread the notion of food banking and volunteerism in an international capacity, first in Canada through the creation of the Canadian Association of Food Banks, then to France, and to Belgium. Today, the Federation of European Food Banks meets regularly to discuss experiences and ways to expand the work of its members. Recently, the idea of food banking has spread to Brazil, Israel, Mexico, and Japan. John van Hengel's vision, first articulated

and acted upon in Phoenix in 1967, is the first link in an international chain of food banks and compassion for the neediest among us.

John van Hengel's food banking idea is simple, but like all truly great ideas, it took the efforts of one man working for a lifetime to reach fruition. Because John van Hengel was the need to help hungry people, he created a concept to address that need. Dozens of countries and millions of people now have a powerful weapon against hunger.

In the wake of his 80th birthday, it is a privilege in honor John van Hengel for his noble dedication to feeding the hungry. His vision and leadership continue to greatly impact the lives of millions throughout the United States and the world.●

TRIBUTE TO CRAIG STALKER-TROOPER OF THE YEAR IN SOUTHERN REGION

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise today in the Senate to honor and pay tribute to Kentucky State Police Trooper Craig Stalker for being named the Southern Region Trooper of the Year.

This honor was bestowed upon Trooper Stalker by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Trooper Stalker was nominated for this prestigious award after he rescued several people from two burning cars in Johnson County, KY, while off duty. After receiving this distinction he was presented with a 35-pound eagle trophy.

The citizens of eastern Kentucky are fortunate to have Trooper Stalker protecting their communities. His example of leadership, hard work, and compassion should be an inspiration to all throughout the Commonwealth.

Congratulations, Trooper Stalker for receiving this award. Trooper Stalker is just one of the many Kentucky State Police officers which put others before themselves by vowing to protect and serve Kentuckians. They have earned our admiration and respect, and for this we will always be grateful.●

IN HONOR OF DR. LLOYD OGILVIE

● Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, since 1995 Dr. Lloyd Ogilvie has provided exceptional spiritual leadership to the Senate family. Serving as chaplain for 8 years, Dr. Ogilvie daily guided and counseled Members and staff with encouragement, support, and wisdom.

I will miss Dr. Ogilvie. Lloyd Ogilvie has led the Senate family and Nation through difficult situations, including the shooting deaths of Capitol Hill police officers J.J. Chestnut and Detective John Gibson; the impeachment of our President; the deaths of three Senate Members, Paul Wellstone, John Chafee, and Paul Coverdell; the tragic terrorist attack on 9/11; the attack of anthrax on the Senate; and the current possibility of war.

His leadership and counsel have stayed Senate Members, spouses, and

staff. I thank Dr. Ogilvie for his daily prayers. He offered us spiritual leadership through his weekly Bible study for Senators, and always made himself available—at any time of the day—as a source of prayer and counsel. Chaplain Ogilvie also hosted a weekly Bible study for Senate spouses.

Chaplain Ogilvie also made himself available to staff. He welcomed staff to his office, responded to electronic mail from staff, and taught an inspirational study every Friday for Senate staff. Dr. Ogilvie also made an effort to stimulate relationship with the Washington community. He made information available to staff about opportunities to serve Washington-based charities, and he made the Senate aware of Senate and community groups to help Senate staff strengthen their lives morally and spiritually. Dr. Ogilvie also offered himself to minister and speak to the local Washington community.

While serving in the Senate, I have been encouraged and blessed by Chaplain Ogilvie and I am pleased the Senate chose him as our Chaplain. His friendship and counsel have served the Senate well and Washington will miss his presence.

My wife Joan and I give you and Mary Jane our warmest thoughts and our prayers as you return home to California. We will continue to pray for you and your family. We thank you for your service and ministry to us and wish you and your family God's best.●

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement 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 October 20, 2001 in San Diego, CA. An Afghani taxicab driver was attacked by one of his passengers. According to police, after getting in the cab, the passenger asked the cab driver for his nationality. After the driver answered, a heated argument ensued. When the cab stopped, the passenger got out and put his hands around the driver's throat and struck him with his fist.

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.●

REAUTHORIZING THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in 1994 President Clinton signed into law a ban

on the production of certain semiautomatic assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines. The 1994 law banned a list of 19 specific weapons as well as a number of other weapons incorporating certain design characteristics. This law is scheduled to sunset on September 13, 2004.

Last week before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Attorney General John Ashcroft indicated the Bush administration's support for the current ban on assault weapons, but refused to support reauthorization of the ban. I believe we should not only reauthorize this bill, but strengthen it. I hope the Bush Administration will support reauthorization.

According to National Institute for Justice statistics cited by the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, the assault weapons ban has successfully reduced the use of assault weapons in crime. According to the report, crime gun traces for assault weapons declined by 20 percent the first year after the ban took effect from 4,077 in 1994 to 3,268 in 1995. Comparatively, trace requests on all crime guns decreased by only 11 percent over the same period of time.

Even with the success of the ban, assault weapons still pose a threat to community safety. In 1994, every major national law enforcement organization, including the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Sheriff's Association, and the Major City Police Chiefs Association, supported the Federal assault weapons ban. I expect that law enforcement will again support this important piece of gun and community safety legislation.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate and the President to support the reauthorization of this important bill.●

A TRIBUTE TO KENT KRESA

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding leader of American industry, Kent Kresa, upon his retirement. For the past 13 years, Mr. Kresa has presided over Northrop Grumman Corporation as its chairman and CEO.

Under his guidance, Northrop Grumman grew from a mid-sized defense company known primarily for aircraft building to a full-spectrum major defense firm. The Northrop Grumman that Mr. Kresa refashioned is home to 120,000 employees located in all 50 States and has operations in 25 foreign countries.

It is my privilege to commend Mr. Kresa for a career that helped modernize our defense industrial base and that significantly bolstered our national security.

Mr. Kresa was born in New York City and raised on Long Island. He received his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, earning a bachelor's degree in 1959 and post-graduate degrees in 1961 and 1966, all in aeronautics and astronautics.