

Hedwig Streets. The beautiful stained glass, statues, murals, and facade are a tribute to the history of the church as well as southwest Detroit. Saint Hedwig continues to serve people outside the congregation by maintaining a food pantry for low-income families and homeless members of the community. The church also holds special events throughout the year such as a giving tree at Christmas and baby showers for expectant mothers with low incomes.

The church has survived the effects of the Great Depression, disease, and urban sprawl because of the faith and dedication of its members. The service provided by the members of Saint Hedwig has been invaluable to the Detroit community and is worthy of recognition. I know my Senate colleagues will join me in congratulating Saint Hedwig Catholic Church and wish its members continued luck as they celebrate their 100th anniversary.●

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER FOR DISABILITIES CELEBRATES 30 YEARS

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, it is with great honor that I rise today to congratulate the University of South Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences Center for Disabilities in Vermillion, SD, which will hold its 30th anniversary celebration on Wednesday, July 30, 2003.

Started in September 1973, as the Developmental Disabilities Evaluation Center, the Center for Disabilities has a long and distinguished history of providing training, service, information, and research not only to South Dakota, but to the entire region. My wife Barbara served on the DDEC staff during those initial years. Thirty years later, the school continues to serve those needs of South Dakota through current projects, such as the Autism and Related Disorders Program, Birth to 3 Connections, Cheyenne River Reservation Rural Health Outreach Project, Deaf-Blind Program, Dietetic Internship, and the Upper Midwest Public Health Training Center. The Center for Disabilities is also working with other States to provide service in projects such as the Four-State Consortium on Studies in the Prevention of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Fetal Alcohol Effect and the Upper Midwest Public Health Training Center.

Over the last 30 years, the University of South Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences Center for Disabilities has provided quality services to the people of South Dakota. Their goal, which is to "work with others to create opportunities that improve the lives of persons with disabilities and those they consider their families," has been demonstrated through the citizens with whom they have worked. Those ideals have also been carried out by the students who have graduated and gone on to excel in their careers.

Not only has this center encouraged learning and research, but the University of South Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences Center for Disabilities also strives to bring together communities. Indeed, one of the core functions of the center is community education. The Center works to provide training and assistance, not only to individuals with disabilities and their families, but also to professionals, paraprofessionals, policymakers, students, and any member of the community who chooses to get involved.

I want to acknowledge Executive Director Judy Struck, Director of Research Amy Elliott, Director of Services and Supports Matthew Hocks, Director of Community Education and Population Studies Roland Loudenburg, Director of Information and Resources Heather Stettinichs, and Director of Academic Training Joanne Wounded Head for the guidance and support they provide to the Center and all who work with it. I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize the project and program staff at the Center: Missy Bailey, Mark Boyd, Stephanie Brown, Mary Fitzpatrick, Sherry Lafferty, Teresa Nold, Ellisa Nyberg, Susan Parr, Mary Mikkelson Peterson, Cheryl Raysby-Park, Dennis Stevens, Brittany Schmidt, Tracy Stephens, Kimberly Butler, Pam Anderson, Gregg Drube, Rolad Ellis, and Dan Korves. Finally, I would like to recognize the hard work of support staff members: Jaime Larson, Kristen Blaschke, Jennifer Gasparis, Paula Koller, LaVita Logue, Misty Miller, Jeanette Smolik, Elizabeth Fox, and Alana Richards.

I am proud to have this opportunity to honor the University of South Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences Center for Disabilities for its 30 years of outstanding service. It is an honor for me to share with my colleagues the exemplary leadership and strong commitment to education and research the University of South Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences Center for Disabilities has provided. I strongly commend their years of hard work and dedication, and I am very pleased that their substantial efforts are being publicly honored and celebrated.●

THE PASSING OF EDUCATOR
EUGENE GILMER

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to extend condolences to the family and friends of the late Eugene Gilmer. Although many of you did not know Mr. Gilmer personally, he was a long-standing member of the Detroit education and political community, and his life touched many.

Eugene Gilmer's distinguished career started overseas, where he served as a member of the United States Army during World War II, part of which was in Okinawa. Following the war, he earned a Bachelor's degree in political

science from Xavier University of Louisiana. He then moved to Detroit where he earned a Master's degree in education from Wayne State University.

After earning his Master's degree, he gained his first job as a teacher at Sampson Elementary School where, 6 years later, he was promoted to the position of assistant principal. He later became principal of Fitzgerald Elementary School, where he is credited for making significant strides in improving the educational quality of that formerly troubled school. He went on to become superintendent of personnel for the Detroit Public Schools. When he retired from that position in 1985, he concluded his tenure of 35 years in the Detroit education system.

In his spare time, Eugene Gilmer served as the first African-American chairman of the Fisher Branch YMCA, and he was active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Alliance of Black School Educators, the Palmer Park Police Community Relations Committee and Kappa Alpha Psi, his social fraternity. He became known in the Detroit community for his involvement with the development of the International Afro-American Museum, a precursor to the current Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History. He served as chairman of the board of directors of the museum when it was dedicated in 1993.

Eugene Gilmer provided lasting contributions to the City of Detroit, and his death will be mourned. I invite my Senate colleagues to join me in remembering the life of this commendable citizen.●

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHESTERFIELD SMITH OF MIAMI, FLORIDA

● Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to express sadness at the passing of a legendary Floridian. Yesterday evening, Chesterfield Smith, one of the Nation's great attorneys, passed away in Coral Gables.

Recognized by many as the conscience of the legal profession, Chesterfield's accomplishments are almost too numerous to count. A World War II veteran, founder of one of the country's most prestigious law firms and an accomplished litigator, he dedicated himself to his family and his country.

He is probably best known on the national scene for his tenure as president of the American Bar Association during the Watergate scandal. Following the dismissal of special prosecutor Archibald Cox, Chesterfield courageously stood up to the President of the United States, publicly calling on Congress to reestablish the Office of Special Prosecutor.

Smith's brave and bold reminder that the "No man is above the law" altered the course of public debate during that difficult time.

That bravery carried over to his private practice as well. Chesterfield believed in individual accomplishment

and personal responsibility. A fierce civil rights advocate who opposed segregation in the Old South, he aggressively challenged the color barrier by making his law firm a model of diversity.

Chesterfield always led by example, but also challenged others in his profession to get involved. He encouraged his colleagues to "be somebody" in their communities. His passion and commitment to bettering our society influenced an entire generation of attorneys.

Supreme Court Justice Ginsberg described him perfectly when she said of Chesterfield. "He has devoted his extraordinary talent and energy to the improvement of the legal profession, to making the profession more honorable, more responsive to the people law and lawyers serve. She went on, "He is, in sum, among the brightest, boldest, bravest, all-around most effective lawyers ever bred in Florida and the USA."

I send my condolences to his family and friends on this sad day. His death is a grievous loss to the entire country. He will be greatly missed.

I ask that an obituary chronicling Mr. Smith's life be printed in the RECORD.

The obituary follows.

CHESTERFIELD SMITH, INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM FOUNDER AND OUTSPOKEN ABA PRESIDENT DURING NIXON-ERA, DIES AT 85

SMITH'S "NO MAN IS ABOVE THE LAW" WAS TURNING POINT IN PUBLIC CALL TO INVESTIGATE PRESIDENT NIXON

Chesterfield Smith, 85, of Miami, one of the country's most prominent figures in modern law and often called "the conscience of the legal profession," died today at Doctors Hospital in Coral Gables, Florida.

Smith was the founder and chairman emeritus of Holland & Knight LLP, the country's eighth largest law firm. During his 55 year career, Smith was a major force in American law and politics, humbling the mightiest and giving a voice to the common.

Smith served as president of the American Bar Association (ABA) from 1973-1974 and was best known as the daring leader who made the first public call to investigate

President Richard M. Nixon during the Watergate scandal. His simple and direct rationale: "No man is above the law" appeared on the front page of major American newspapers following the infamous Watergate "Saturday Night Massacre," October 20, 1973.

AMERICA'S LAWYER

In a country that is cynical and, at times, even disdainful of lawyers, Chesterfield Smith maintained a positive vision of what lawyers could be, using his own success as an example. He believed that lawyers must have an "unselfish involvement in essential public service" and encouraged his colleagues to "be somebody" in their communities.

The word restraint had no place in Smith's life. Known for his candid and sometimes brutally honest speeches, he loved nothing more than giving a rousing speech to stir up audiences.

"We are not a trade association. We are not a union," he once told a group of law students about the ABA. "We are out to improve justice and its administration of society. If you don't intend to work to improve the quality of justice, then I hope you flunk your exams."

Smith grew up in Arcadia, a small town in central Florida. He fought in World War II from 1940-1945, earning a Bronze star. He graduated from the University of Florida Law School in 1946.

After graduation, Smith returned to Arcadia and soon joined the firm of Treadwell and Treadwell. A year and a half later, he joined the firm of Holland, Bevis and McRae in nearby Bartow. He made partner in record time by capably representing Florida's booming phosphate industry. His law firm subsequently engineered a merger with the prominent Tampa firm, Knight, Jones, Whitaker and Germany in 1968. The new firm became Holland & Knight, named for founders of both firms, and became a dominant firm in Florida.

By 1965, Smith was fully immersed in the legal profession and state politics. He was elected president of the Florida Bar and chairman of the Florida Constitutional Revision Commission. In the late 1960's, his work on the Commission brought an end to the "Pork Chop Gang," a group of powerful rural Florida legislators who, for years, controlled the state government by malapportionment.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Chesterfield Smith served as president of the ABA during one of the most turbulent and unsettling years in American politics, 1973-1974. In the midst of the Watergate scan-

dal, Nixon and his advisors were convinced that they could avoid handing over the Oval Office tapes and fire special prosecutor Archibald Cox without public backlash. It would take Smith's words, "No man is above the law", a large voice from a significant source, to alter public discourse towards impeachment.

Amid the Controversy, Smith publicly urged Congress to re-establish the office of special prosecutor. Undaunted by wide criticism, he led the ABA in an effort to authorize an independent counsel to investigate President Nixon. Another former leader of the ABA, Leon Jaworski, was appointed. He vigorously prosecuted the case against Nixon, culminating in appeals to the Supreme Court. In the end, Nixon felt compelled to resign.

PROMOTING EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL

Chesterfield Smith exhibited amazing clarity in a complex era in the 1960's. With this clarity came the courage and ability to recognize and embrace societal change. Unconcerned about the contrary opinions of others, he often spoke out against racial discrimination. And, despite growing up in the segregationist South Smith was one of the first to recruit minorities. Under his leadership, Holland & Knight became a model of diversity.

Chesterfield Smith strongly believed in the responsibility of individuals to take action in the civic and charitable life of their communities. Today his firm is recognized for community service efforts and extensive pro-bono legal work.

In 2002, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg presented Smith with the Laurie D. Zelon Pro Bono Award in a formal ceremony conducted in the Great Hall of the United States Supreme Court.

During the ceremony Ginsburg, praised his life-long contributions to the legal profession and his leadership in creating a firm dedicated to public service.

"He has devoted his extraordinary talent and enormous energy to the improvement of the legal profession—to making the profession more honorable, more responsive to the people law and lawyers serve" Ginsberg said. "He is, in sum, among the brightest, boldest, bravest, all-around most effective lawyers ever bred in Florida and the USA."

He is survived by his wife of 16 years, Jacqueline Allee, and two children, Chesterfield Jr. and daughter Rhoda Smith Kibler, both of Tallahassee, Florida.●

NOTICE

Incomplete record of Senate proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's Senate proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 21,
2003

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 1 p.m. Monday, July 21. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 1:30 p.m. with Senators

permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will reconvene on Monday. Under the order entered earlier, the Senate will begin consideration of the Homeland Security appropriations bill during Monday's session. Again, no rollcall votes will occur but it is hoped that Senators will be

present to debate and offer amendments.

Next week we will complete the Homeland Security appropriations and continue to work through other appropriations bills as available.

I, once again, commend Senator STEVENS for his tremendous efforts over the last 2 weeks. As mentioned earlier, with tonight's vote, we have now passed 3 of the 13 appropriations bills. We have a lot of work to do during the remaining 2 scheduled weeks prior to our August recess. I have announced on many previous occasions that the Senate will spend the last week prior to