

now proceed to a period of morning business.

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

JAMES DAVIS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the tragedy in New York. I knew James Davis quite well. I spoke at his inaugural. He doesn't live very far from me in Brooklyn. I will speak more about him tomorrow. But I just want to say that he was a wonderful man. He had a smile on his face a mile wide. He was so happy. After many tries, he was elected to the city council. His devotion to the people he represented and to his ideals was second to none. It was a terrible tragedy. We all regret it.

There is a sad face hanging over New York and America tonight. We pray for James, for his family, for his friends, and for everyone in his life who he touched.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF STROM THURMOND

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, shortly before Senator Thurmond retired from the Senate, I included a tribute in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on his long career. As the Senate notes his passing so soon after his retirement, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD my earlier remarks from September 24, 2002.

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

Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a colleague who has a career of public service that may never be matched again in the history of our country.

Strom Thurmond sits on the other side of the aisle in the Senate chamber but I consider him a friend with whom I have worked closely. I will miss him.

We often worked together in the field of antitrust laws. We worked together on the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993, the very first high technology bill signed by President Clinton, and to improve the protections against anticompetitive conduct in the Digital Performance Rights in Sound Recordings Act.

Senator Thurmond has been a legislator. I must admit that when Senator Thurmond and I have worked together, it has raised some eyebrows. Whenever we introduced legislation together, he and I fondly remarked that the bill was either a brilliant piece of drafting or one of us had not read it.

Needless to say, there have been many occasions when Strom and I sat on opposite sides of an issue. Even though there were issues about which we felt deeply, Senator Thurmond always conducted himself with the utmost integrity. Strom has always told the Senate how he felt and did so with the people of South Carolina first and foremost in his mind.

Senator Thurmond has always been a gentleman. His warmth and kindness one afternoon in the Senate Dining Room framed what has to be one of the strangest meetings of all times in that venue. In 1994, I invited Jerry Garcia and the Grateful Dead to join me for lunch in the dining room. As we sat down for lunch, Senator Thurmond entered

the room and came over to say hello. I took the opportunity to introduce him to Jerry. It was quite a meeting of cultures.

Besides our devotion to the Senate, I share with Senator Thurmond the distinction of being from a State that has provided the Senate Judiciary Committee with three Chairmen over the history of the Committee. South Carolina and Vermont each have had three Senators who have chaired the Committee.

I have learned much from the senior Senator from South Carolina. Let me share with you one additional aspect of Senator Thurmond's legacy to the Senate as he completes this term and retires from office. In addition to all his longevity records and legislative achievements and buildings named for him, there is something else about him I will always remember.

When we hold hearings for Federal judges—and we have held a number this year—I am always careful to carry on a tradition that Senator Thurmond started. Senator Thurmond always reminded nominees for high office that it is essential to treat others with courtesy and respect. He always reminded nominees that the people and lawyers who appeared before them, whatever their position in the case, whether rich or poor, white or black, man or woman, whatever their religious or political affiliation, they are each and every one deserving of respect and fairness.

Senator Thurmond was right to remind judges—and even Senators—of that simple rule. It is another contribution he has made to all of us that will continue to serve us well.

Mr. President, as I said earlier, I will miss Strom Thurmond. He has been named President-Pro-Tempore Emeritus for good reason.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to mark the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association's congressional fellowship program. It is the oldest program on Capitol Hill designed to place professionals from a variety of backgrounds in Congress for 1 year. Since its modest beginning in 1953, APSA's congressional fellowship program has grown into the established and respected program that it is today.

The intent of the program is to immerse professionals in the legislative process of the U.S. Congress. These midcareer professionals are chosen by way of a careful selection process, go through a congressional orientation program, and participate in biweekly education seminars throughout their fellowships. These individuals come from academia, journalism, foreign countries, the health care field, and Federal Government. Each year, the selected fellows serve on congressional staffs and acquire "hands on" experience while gaining insight into the legislative process, politics, and public service. This unique opportunity enhances APSA fellows' knowledge of, and scholarship on, Congress and policy-making, which can only help improve public understanding of our Government. In turn, our constituents benefit by the expertise the fellows bring to Congress. More than 1,800 individ-

uals have participated in the program since its inception; today the average annual class consists of 40 to 45 fellows.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the fact that the Robert Wood Johnson Health Policy Fellowship program became affiliated with APSA in 1974. This prestigious fellowship program, which is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and is administered by the Institute of Medicine, enables midcareer health care professionals to experience the intersection of policy and politics first hand. It is an invaluable interaction from which we all benefit; my office benefits from the expertise these professionals bring to Congress, while the fellows return to their professions and their communities with a better understanding of the policy process.

Over the years, I have been pleased to host a number of APSA and RWJ fellows who have provided unique insights and capabilities and have helped me in making important differences in the lives of Utahns in areas such as health care, tax, economic, and natural resource policy. I am grateful to have had the opportunity to share in this program, and I commend APSA for initiating the program 50 years ago. I hope it will continue for many years to come.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association, APSA, Congressional Fellowship Program.

The APSA Fellowship Program is a highly selective, nonpartisan legislative working experience that provides fellows with "hands-on" experience as legislative assistants on personal or committee staff. Founded in 1953, the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program helps to expand the knowledge and awareness of Congress to professionals from academia, journalism, health care, foreign countries, and government agencies. It enables fellows to observe and participate in the inner workings of Congress and the policy-making process. In doing so, fellows gain a greater appreciation for and knowledge of the policymaking process. Overall, the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program offers an enriching experience for its participants by providing a 3-week orientation program, allowing fellows to select their own placements, and conducting ongoing seminars throughout the fellowship period.

I have been fortunate to host four APSA fellows. In 2000, Hanna Marter, a Federal fellow from the Central Intelligence Agency joined my staff to work on health issues. In 2002, Joyce Iutcovitch, an American Sociological Association fellow, worked in my office on education issues, and Deborah Wolf, a Federal agency fellow from the Food and Drug Administration, worked on health care issues. Currently, Susan Dimock, an American Sociological Association fellow, is serving on my staff working on health care issues. APSA

fellows have contributed to my office by applying their expertise and analytical skills to policy issues, and have functioned as full members of my staff.

Let us recognize the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program and its 1,800 alumni for their contributions to the legislative work of Congress and to furthering participation in the democratic process.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crime legislation. On May 1, 2003, 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 in Grand Rapids, MI. Justin Bogdanik, 18, was seen June 25, 2003, getting into a white tractor-trailer cab. The next day, he was found unconscious in a ditch at a Livingston County rest stop, 80 miles to the east. He had been beaten unconscious, his eyes were glued shut, there was adhesive on his genitals, and there were signs of sexual torture. Justin was taken to a hospital, where he survived on life support for almost 2 weeks. He died on July 8, 2003. Police in Grand Rapids are investigating this brutal attack as a homicide and a hate crime-related death.

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.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DAVE THOMAS

• Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Dave Thomas—a man who was known by many and loved by all. Dave was a great American, who launched an extremely successful career by opening his first Wendy's restaurant in my home State of Ohio in Columbus. He passed away in January 2002, at the age of 69.

Earlier this year, along with several of our colleagues, Senator LEVIN and I introduced—and the Senate accepted by unanimous consent—a resolution to honor Dave Thomas. And today, President George W. Bush is awarding Dave Thomas the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his lifetime of philanthropy and service to his fellow man. While this award is being given to Dave posthumously, his tremendous spirit continues to be felt in Ohio and across our Nation.

Although he faced incredible challenges as a child, Dave committed him-

self to success through a simple life philosophy: "work hard and be honest." Dave grew up in a family that was constantly on the move, his father always looking for steady work. Getting a start in the restaurant business at the young age of 12, Dave worked hard to help his struggling family while going to school at the same time. However, school wasn't easy for Dave Thomas. The constant moving landed him in 12 schools in 10 years. Dave dropped out of the 10th grade because it interfered with his work. He did, however, eventually earn his GED as an adult in 1993, a GED from Coconut Creek High School in Fort Lauderdale, FL.

In 1953, Dave had a job working for Phil Clauss at one of his Hobby House restaurants in Fort Wayne, IN, but Dave's father decided to move the family again. Dave refused to leave his job and stayed at a YMCA, without the comforts of home or his loved ones. Soon after, Thomas served in the Korean war as a cook. When he came back, Phil Clauss promoted him to be an assistant manager of his newest Hobby House restaurant. It was then that Dave met COL Harland Sanders, who had stopped by the restaurant one day to promote his Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise.

Clauss acquired four in Columbus, but they didn't fare well, so he recruited Thomas to turn them around in exchange for 45 percent ownership. Not surprisingly, Dave succeeded. By 1968, Dave sold his interest back to KFC for \$1 million. The capital that Dave collected from the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants allowed him to open up his own hamburger restaurant in Columbus—and the rest is history.

Dave Thomas built his successful restaurant dynasty upon his sound and strong moral beliefs. However, his corporate achievements take a distant second place to his philanthropic contributions—especially to the cause of adopted children. He was given up for adoption as an infant, and his adoptive mother died when he was only 5 years old. But it was a sense of family—of belonging to a group of people who cared for him—that got Dave through his early life adversity. Dave Thomas never forgot the benefits his adopted life gave him. And so later, he committed his life to provide the same opportunities for others.

Dave contributed millions of dollars to hospitals and charitable organizations. He founded the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption in 1992 and the profits from his books go directly to the Foundation. Dave also established the Dave and Lorraine Thomas Clinical Laboratories at Columbus' Children's Hospital.

He believed in philanthropy with a personal touch, whether it be his own letter-writing campaign to CEOs of the Fortune 1000 companies to ask them to make adoption benefits available to employees, or meeting with lawmakers to push for important adoption legisla-

tion. Dave truly believed that giving back to his community was of paramount importance, and I commend him for that.

We shared our interest in finding safe, loving, and permanent homes for thousands of at-risk children in this country. I remember Dave to be a kind and genuine person who remarked that his greatest heroes were the children and parents who had come together as families. I had the opportunity to work with Dave Thomas in the development of the Adoption and Safe Families Act. As a national advocate for adoption rights, he played a key role in helping us get the bill passed and signed into law. At the bill's signing ceremony in 1997, then-President and First Lady Clinton praised Dave's work and his tireless commitment to children.

In January 2002, President Bush praised Dave's adoption work at the signing ceremony of the Promoting Safe and Stable Families law, which Senator ROCKEFELLER and I introduced in the fall of 2001. President Bush was quite right when he said: "Dave's vision of America was one in which all children would be a part of a loving family, so they could grow into healthy and happy and successful adults. The bill I'm [signing] will bring us closer to his vision." I couldn't agree more.

Indeed, Dave Thomas was a successful businessman who used his good fortune to help those in need. By helping so many children at risk, he testified to his true compassion and dedication to humanity. As Chesterton once said: "Great men take up great space even when they are gone." Dave Thomas will continue to take up great space on this Earth—not just in buildings or foundations but in lives touched and lives changed. He will continue to live on through his great work and his deep compassion and commitment to bringing families together. We will remember Dave Thomas always.●

COMMENDING MAYOR JAMES DOYLE AND THE CITY OF PAW- TUCKET

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, I commend Mayor James Doyle and the city of Pawtucket, RI for being recognized by the United States Conference of Mayors Best Small Business Practices 2003. This public-private partnership between the Conference of Mayors and American Management Services identifies outstanding programs and initiatives that successfully promote business development.

Over the past few years, as Rhode Island has witnessed a decline in manufacturing, cities throughout the State have increasingly been left with unused plants and mills. This trend has been especially apparent in Pawtucket, a city that had been a symbol of manufacturing and industrial innovation ever since Samuel Slater successfully built cotton spinning machines at Slater Mill in 1793. For the next 200 years, Pawtucket was home to a thriving textile industry and machines and