

broader impact of their participation in sports.

Forty years ago, Eunice Kennedy Shriver founded Special Olympics with the belief that everyone, regardless of ability or disability, deserves opportunities to participate in sports. What began as Camp Shriver on the lawn of her Maryland home has now grown into an international organization reaching over 180 countries. Through these programs, people with intellectual disabilities can do more than just develop skills in a particular sport or improve their physical fitness. They also get opportunities to form friendships, build self-confidence, learn teamwork, and enjoy the sheer joy of the athletic experience. That is why I was pleased to help enact the Healthy Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, which enabled Special Olympics to expand its programs and increase the number of athletes served.

In my home State, Special Olympics Nevada provides year-round training and competition opportunities in a variety of sports, including alpine skiing, basketball, swimming, and gymnastics. In addition to providing these activities and sponsoring competitive trials, Special Olympics offers services that promote good health, such as screenings through the Healthy Athletes Program. Larger events are also held, like the Special Olympics Nevada Summer Games that took place this June in Reno.

These events highlight more than the athletes' determination, talents, and spirit. Their participation in sports is also serving to dispel myths and change attitudes, contributing to the greater inclusion, understanding, and acceptance of people with disabilities. In fact, there are Special Olympics initiatives, like its collaboration with the school district in Clark County, NV, that give students with intellectual disabilities and other students the chance to participate in sports together. Perhaps it is these young athletes who best embody this remark by Mrs. Shriver: "May you overturn ignorance; may you challenge indifference at every turn; and may you find great joy in the new daylight of the great athletes of the Special Olympics."

Mr. President, I wish Special Olympics all the best as we celebrate its 40th anniversary and look forward to many more years to come.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Special Olympics, an organization that has done an extraordinary job of improving the lives of individuals with intellectual disabilities. This remarkable organization was born in Eunice Kennedy Shriver's backyard, where she used to host a day camp for children with intellectual disabilities. Under her founding leadership—and for the last decade, under the leadership of her son, Tim Shriver—the Special Olympics has grown into a truly amazing enterprise, serving some 2.5 million people in more than 180 countries. It

gives individuals with intellectual disabilities the opportunity to improve their health, well-being, social skills, and other skills through competitive sports—and the opportunity to have fun, just like everyone else.

I have been a long-time advocate for people with disabilities. But it was not until the 1980s, when Eunice Kennedy Shriver came to see me and asked me to get involved as an advocate for individuals with intellectual disabilities, that I learned about the unique challenges faced by individuals with intellectual disabilities in our society. Of course, when Eunice Kennedy Shriver asked, I couldn't say no. She invited me to a Special Olympics competition here in Washington, and I immediately became a fan. It was extraordinary to see the athletes' talents, enthusiasm, and courage.

Over the years, thanks largely to Special Olympics, I have developed a better appreciation of the needs of people with intellectual disabilities. They have health problems that many physicians do not know how to address. For example, by and large, individuals with intellectual disabilities have little opportunity for exercise and other physical activity. Too often, they are relegated to the fringes of our society.

The brilliance of the Special Olympics is that it uses sports to help integrate people with intellectual disabilities into our broader society. Special Olympics provides a kind of ideal world for individuals with intellectual disabilities. The accent is on abilities, not disabilities. Athletes have the opportunity to compete and achieve on a level playing field. Special Olympics gives its athletes, like Kyler Prunty, one of my constituents from Marshalltown, IA, the opportunity to compete in swimming and other sports, as all children and young adults want the opportunity to do. Kyler knows that his success is determined by his own hard work, talent, determination, and courage.

Special Olympics helps people overcome their fear and ignorance of individuals with intellectual disabilities. It transforms athletes by empowering them as competitors and leaders. It transforms communities by changing attitudes about people with intellectual disabilities.

Special Olympics includes a number of associated programs. The Unified Sports program provides inclusive sports experiences with individuals with and without intellectual disabilities playing together on the same team.

Special Olympics also improves the lives of individuals with disabilities by looking at health issues. I am a proud supporter of the Healthy Athletes program, which allows athletes to receive a variety of important health screenings and services in conjunction with local, State/Provincial, National, and World Games.

Special Olympics has come a long way since it began 40 years ago. When

Special Olympics held its first event in Illinois, my home State of Iowa sent fewer than 100 athletes to the games. Today, more than 13,000 Special Olympics Athletes, and 2,000 certified coaches, from all 99 Iowa counties in Iowa, participate in Special Olympics programs.

I am proud that, in 2006, the first-ever Special Olympics USA National Games were held in Ames, IA. In conjunction with those games, I held a field hearing of my Senate Appropriations Subcommittee focusing on the status of people with intellectual disabilities in the U.S. That hearing taught us a great deal about the health and education needs of individuals with intellectual disabilities.

As a result of the hearing, I introduced S. 1050, the Health and Wellness for Individuals with Disabilities Act. This bill would promote the training of medical and dental professionals to care for individuals with intellectual disabilities. In addition, it would create model wellness programs, and standards for accessibility of medical equipment to further level the playing field for the care of Special Olympics athletes and other individuals with disabilities.

Special Olympics and its emphasis on inclusion of individuals with intellectual disabilities through athletics is now a worldwide movement. It shows what can be achieved when one individual, in the person of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, pursues a cause with passion. Her vision is making a difference in the fabric of our society, where individuals with intellectual disabilities can now participate in sports competitions in Iowa, across the country, and around the world.

I salute the Special Olympics for a brilliant 40 years of service, and I wish the organization even greater success in the decades ahead.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF DOROTHY PHILLIPS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today in remembrance of Dorothy Phillips, who passed away yesterday at the age of 84.

Born in Utah in 1923, Dorothy was a dedicated mother of 7, grandmother of 15, and great-grandmother of 14. She lived in the small southeastern Nevada town of Caliente for over 70 years and was known to its residents for her active leadership in the community. She was an enthusiastic participant in local, county, and State politics, and her prominence in local Democratic Party matters led many to seek out her support and advice, and one of my best ever campaign volunteers.

Dorothy was also passionate about the needs of Nevada's senior citizens. For her 26 years of service as the director of the Caliente Senior Citizen Center, a senior housing development was named the "Dorothy Phillips Manor" in her honor. She was even selected to

represent Nevada's seniors as a delegate to the 1995 White House Conference on Aging.

In addition, Dorothy was a vocal opponent of the proposed nuclear waste dump at Yucca Mountain. The Department of Energy's transportation plan would bring trainloads of nuclear waste right through Caliente. Dorothy spoke out against this plan, fueled by concerns for how it would impact her small town. In part, Dorothy's activism was inspired by tragedy. Dorothy recalled being told that the mushroom clouds created by the testing of atomic weapons at the Nevada Test Site during the 1950s were not harmful. In fact, she said residents were encouraged to go outside and watch. Unfortunately, Dorothy's father and two siblings died of cancer caused by radiation from the test site. It was in their memory that she fought against Yucca Mountain and the Caliente Corridor.

Dorothy will be remembered for her devotion to her family and her community, and she will be missed by those who had the privilege of knowing her. I extend my most heartfelt condolences to her husband Donald and their family. They should all be proud of her legacy of service to Nevada.

THE MATTHEW SHEPARD ACT OF 2007

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor on many occasions to highlight a separate violent, hate-motivated crime that has occurred in our country.

On the evening of July 7, 2008, Rev. Louis Braxton, Jr., was returning to the shelter he runs for transgender and gay youth in Queens, NY, when he witnessed a group of teens attacking some of the shelter's residents. Father Braxton says he shouted at the attackers and they ran off. Four of them returned, however, holding a paint bucket, steel brackets, a miter box, and a belt. According to the Queens district attorney's office, two of the residents argued with the four attackers and were punched in the face and body. Father Braxton, who was also reportedly struck in the face with a metal object in the scuffle, says the assailants were yelling homophobic and antitransgender slurs as they beat the victims. The shelter apparently suffers from weekly attacks from neighborhood teenagers. Father Braxton has met with the Hate Crimes Division of the police department to discuss safety issues for the residents. The district attorney's office has charged Shara Mozie, Tyreek Childs, and Trevaughn Payne with assault and weapons harassment, and the attack is also being investigated as a hate crime.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Matthew Shepard 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.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE FBI

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I was privileged to attend the event at the National Building Museum this morning commemorating the FBI's centennial anniversary. It was an extraordinary event honoring the dedicated men and women of the FBI. Four of the six FBI Directors who have guided this agency over the last 84 years were present, and Director Mueller made an inspiring speech to mark the occasion. He spoke about the history of the Bureau, paid tribute to those who have served and are currently serving, and spoke about the elements in the FBI's motto of "fidelity, bravery and integrity."

I was especially struck by Director Mueller's description of the values that guide the Bureau, values that are important to effective law enforcement. He said:

It is not enough to stop the terrorist—we must stop him while maintaining his civil liberties.

It is not enough to catch the criminal—we must catch him while respecting his civil rights.

It is not enough to prevent foreign countries from stealing our secrets—we must prevent that from happening while still upholding the rule of law.

The rule of law, civil liberties, and civil rights—these are not our burdens. They are what make us better. And they are what have made us better for the past 100 years.

I commend the Director for his words and for his service. I congratulate the men and women of the FBI and thank them for all they do every day to keep Americans safe, establish justice, and allow us to secure the blessings of liberty.

I ask that the remarks of Director Mueller be printed in the RECORD.

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

100TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION, JULY 17, 2008

Good morning to all. It is truly an honor to be here today to mark this significant milestone in the Bureau's history, and to share in the celebration of this occasion—the 100th anniversary of the FBI.

My thanks to Attorney General Mukasey and the many other distinguished guests for joining us today.

My special thanks, also, to Directors Webster, Sessions, and Freeh, for being here with us on this day. Together, they represent three decades at the Bureau in which we saw a strong emphasis on white collar and organized crime, as well as counterintelligence cases. We witnessed innovations in crime-solving technologies, and a dramatic expansion of our international program.

But let's go back a bit further in history. One hundred years ago, Attorney General Charles Joseph Bonaparte organized a group

of investigators under the Justice Department. In July, 1908, the Bureau of Investigation opened its doors.

The first Bureau employees numbered just 34—nine detectives, thirteen civil rights investigators, and twelve accountants. They investigated, among other things, antitrust matters, land fraud, and copyright violations.

Compare that to today's FBI—a threat-based, intelligence-driven, technologically supported agency of over 30,000 employees—employees who are working in 56 field offices here in the U.S., and 61 Legal Attaché offices overseas.

Employees who are combatting crimes as diverse as terrorism, corporate fraud, cyber crime, human trafficking, and money laundering. J. Edgar Hoover would indeed be proud.

Today's FBI is often, and I believe accurately, described as one of the world's few intelligence and law enforcement agencies combined.

The culture of the FBI is now, and for the past 100 years has been, a culture of hard work and dedication to protecting the United States, no matter what the challenges.

In the wake of the September 11 attacks, it became clear that the FBI's number one priority must be the prevention of another terrorist attack. We refocused our mission, revised our priorities, and realigned our work force.

We strengthened lines of communication between the Bureau and our partners in the global intelligence and law enforcement communities.

And we are now stronger, and better equipped to confront the threats we face today.

Today's FBI continues to reflect and to embody its motto—Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity. It is a motto emblazoned on the FBI Seal. And it is worth its weight in gold.

For the past 100 years, the men and women of the FBI have lived out their commitment to Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity. And it is precisely because they have done so that the Bureau has the reputation that it has today.

Even so, these are qualities that need to be constantly burnished by the men and women of the Bureau, to ensure that they do not rust for lack of use.

For most of us, fidelity is faithfulness to an obligation, trust or duty.

For the men and women of the FBI, fidelity also means fidelity to country. It means fidelity to justice and to the law, fidelity to the Constitution, fidelity to equality and liberty.

Bravery is the quality of being willing to face danger, pain, or trouble; to remain unafraid.

Bravery is not merely the act of rushing in where others flee. It is the quiet, diligent dedication to facing down those who would do us harm and to bring them to justice.

The well-known tennis champion and social humanitarian, Arthur Ashe, once said, "True heroism is remarkably sober, very undramatic. It is not the urge to surpass all others at whatever cost, but the urge to serve others at whatever cost."

Bravery is the capstone in the stories of Special Agents Rodney Miller, John O'Neill, and Lenny Hatton. On September 11, Miller and O'Neill went up, not down, the stairs of the North Tower of the World Trade Center to help others to get out.

Rodney Miller went all the way up to the 86th floor, offering assistance to fire and police personnel on the scene.

Through radio transmissions, Lenny Hatton reported the crash of the second plane, and then assisted with evacuation efforts. Neither he nor John O'Neill survived.