

Gettys was a great teaser, and he often would catch people by surprise by asking if they enjoyed the casserole he sent. When told that, no, they hadn't gotten a casserole, Gettys would respond, "Well, I left it on the porch. The dogs must have gotten it."

The former congressman cultivated stories about being tightfisted, but in reality, he was a gentle, caring person, Hardin said.

"He had the best sense of humor," Hardin said. "I don't know anyone who had a better one."

Another former Rock Hill Mayor, Betty Jo Rhea, called Gettys, "One of my favorite people."

Gettys' reputation as the hometown guy turned legislator is deep in the memories of Rock Hill residents. People knew Gettys had many jobs before he ran for Congress and that he came home when he was finished his work in Washington.

"Tom was my husband Jimmy's principal when he was at Central School on Black Street in the early 30s," Rhea said.

Gettys is survived by daughters Julia and Sara and his wife of 55 years, Mary Phillips Gettys. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

His sister Sara, who still lives in Rock Hill, said the Tom Gettys people knew from public life was the same guy the family loved. Even after 10 years in Congress, Tom Gettys was a Rock Hill boy deep in his bones.

"He was a great person who looked after all of us," Sara Gettys said. "The man who went to Washington was the same man when he came home."

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#### 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 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 Lincoln Park, MI, on September 19, 2001. Mr. Ali Almansoop, a 45-year-old U.S. citizen originally from Yemen, was shot to death by a man who confessed the attack was in retaliation for the September 11 tragedy. The attacker broke into the apartment where Mr. Almansoop was asleep, dragged him out of bed, and shot him in the back as he attempted to flee. The Department of Justice investigated the slaying as a hate crime murder.

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.

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#### ARMED FORCES DAY

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, on May 17, Armed Forces Day, I drove down to Madisonville, TN to participate in the raising of the largest American flag in our State. The people of

Madisonville and Monroe County had been working on this for months.

The community joined together to make the Veterans Flag Memorial something to be proud of. Along with the impressive flag, a brick wall was erected.

Businesses donated bricks, mortar, concrete and a variety of services from architectural to brick masonry. Citizens donated approximately \$70,000 to the project, including contributions and brick sales. The brick sales were reserved for veterans and active duty military. The memorial has been a labor of love for the community. The dedication ceremony to celebrate this hard work was an important event.

As I drove up to Haven Hill Memorial Gardens, where the ceremony was to be held, it started to rain; then it poured. Thunderstorms arrived, and lightning began to dance in the sky. Not many of us wanted to get too close to the 150 foot flagpole.

But through it all, the ceremony went forward. There must have been 500 people who sat there in the rain, absolutely drenched. And then, the sun came out as the program began.

The most impressive moment came with the raising of the flag. Twenty men marched forward carrying the flag. It was soaking wet and very heavy. This is what the organizer of the event, City Alderman Irad Lee, wrote to me:

I was told by the commander of the Tennessee State Guard that had we waited another five minutes, the flag would have been too heavy for their twenty men to carry. I am unsure how much a saturated 1,800 square foot flag weighs, yet one young man named Dwight Taylor of 312 Atkins Road in Madisonville, a city maintenance crew worker, auxiliary policeman and patriot, endured while cranking the flag to the top of flagpole.

I watched Dwight Taylor crank that flag to the top of the pole. I was astonished to see one man do that. It was a tribute to his patriotism and strength. It seemed at the time an impossible feat.

But so does the history of this country that our flag represents.

When Americans want to see the grandest flag in Tennessee, they will travel to Madisonville. And it is appropriate that they do so.

Congressman JIMMY DUNCAN told the crowd that Monroe County sent more volunteers to Desert Storm in the Gulf War for its population size than any other county in America. This is yet another example in our history of Tennessee living up to its nickname, "The Volunteer State."

I felt privileged to be a part of the Armed Forces Day event, and I wanted the nation to know about the patriotic citizens of Madisonville and Monroe County, TN.

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#### HEALTH CARE HERO

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, 5 years ago, the State of Oregon witnessed one of the greatest tragedies in its 150 year

history—a senseless school shooting at Thurston High School in Springfield. The shock waves from that awful event still reverberate in our State and in our schools. But as so often happens in the face of great evil, good people stand together in grief to create hope for a better future.

In the case of the Thurston shooting, that beacon of hope is the Ribbon of Promise campaign. Five years after the shooting, the campaign is continuing its work to prevent school violence. Because of the impact the campaign has made and the lives it has saved, I rise today to recognize this program and its volunteers as a Health Care Hero for Oregon.

The Ribbon of Promise National Campaign to Prevent School Violence was founded on May 22, 1998, the day after the Thurston shooting. Thurston was one of several school attacks occurring across the Nation, from Pearl, MS, to Jonesboro, AR. While still in the throes of grief, the Springfield community decided enough was enough and began the work of preventing future attacks.

Overnight, the Springfield area bloomed with miles of blue plastic ribbons decorating cars, mailboxes, lampposts, trees and lapels, signaling the community's support for the victims and their families. The ribbons promised to end the specter of school violence, a promise repeated at candlelight vigils, community gatherings, and funerals.

But the promise didn't end when the media attention subsided. The ribbons were woven together into a grassroots organization dedicated to making a national impact on the problem of school violence. The resulting campaign, the Ribbon of Promise, identified its mission as bringing communities together with schools, law enforcement, and the juvenile justice system to prevent school violence. Today, the organization continues to fill its role by acting as resource for communication, education, and action against future attacks.

Since the campaign's inception, the ribbons have appeared in many important places. President Clinton wore one when he traveled to Eugene for a Thurston memorial service. NASA crewmember Wendy Lawrence took the ribbon on the shuttle Discovery in 1998. Since that time, over 250,000 lapel ribbons have been distributed across the world.

Results of the campaign have been tremendous. The group's web site has become a primary resource for violence prevention information. Springfield High School's DECA class developed a video called By Kids 4 Kids, launching the student arm of the campaign. This important program, also known as BK4K is teaching students to speak out when they hear threats of violence. This information, spread from student to student, is often the only way schools, parents, and law enforcement have the opportunity to prevent violent attacks. The BK4K campaign is

changing the student culture of our Nation, teaching kids to break their code of silence in order to save lives.

Scores of other campaign accomplishments include a parent information program, a network of 24-hour report hotlines across the country, and continued research on the problem of school violence. While there remains much work to be done, the accomplishments of the Ribbon of Promise campaign are very real. But the best result of their work is the safe return of students at the end of each schoolday.

Oregon continues to mourn for the victims of the Thurston shooting. But we also have hope that through the efforts of this outstanding organization, further violence in our State has been prevented. I thank all the volunteers and staff of this great campaign and designate the Ribbon of Promise as a Health Care Hero for Oregon.

#### IN MEMORY OF AL DAVIS

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I wanted to honor the memory of a member of the congressional family whose life was tragically cut short last month. Albert James Davis, who was the Democratic chief economist at the House Ways and Means Committee, died on May 30.

Mr. Davis had served the Congress with distinction since 1984, first as a senior economist with the Democratic staff of the House Budget Committee, then as chief economist for that committee, and finally as chief economist for the Ways and Means Committee.

Although Mr. Davis never worked in the U.S. Senate, his death is a profound personal and professional loss for many Members and staff of the Senate. Mr. Davis was a highly respected and much loved member of the group of policy experts who work largely behind the scenes to provide Members of Congress with information about the policies they are considering. Many Senate staff—and many members of my Budget Committee staff—had worked with Mr. Davis, either directly in the House or through bicameral staff meetings and frequent phone conversations. And although few knew it, many Senators benefitted from Mr. Davis's knowledge and wisdom because of the frequent use made by Senate staff of insightful memos and analyses of important issues that Mr. Davis graciously shared with them.

He was one of the leading experts in the country on issues involving taxes and entitlement programs. Just as important as his deep understanding of these complex issues was his ability to express his thoughts about them in a simple, straightforward way that others—congressional staff, the press, and Members of Congress—could understand. And he could do it in a gracious and humorous way that did not betray any impatience with a listener who might be a little slow to grasp what was being explained.

Mr. Davis was a committed Democrat, but he was more committed to

honest and intelligent analyses of the issues. You could count on him to give you the straight scoop about any issue. He would not fudge the facts just to fit his personal policy preferences. When my staff gave me information from Al Davis, I knew I could rely on it.

The combination of respect and affection that many members of the Senate family had for Al Davis is a testament to his intelligence, his ability, and his huge and warm heart. The Senate was considering the conference report on the reconciliation tax bill when it became known that Mr. Davis was not likely to recover. The sense of sorrow and loss felt by Senate staff on the floor that day was immense. For many of those staff, it was hard to imagine not being able to pick up the phone to ask Al about an issue. They understood the quality of reporting on tax and entitlement issues would be diminished because Al would not be around to explain a complicated issue in a way that the average reader or listener could understand. And they keenly felt the loss of a unique and wonderful person. Many people in the Senate family were touched by Al—benefitted from his knowledge and wisdom and were lucky enough to consider him a friend. He will be greatly missed.

#### APPOINTMENT OF TIMOTHY A. EICHORN TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to share with my colleagues my congratulations to Timothy A. Eichhorn, who on February 25, 2003, was named by the Senate to receive an appointment as a grade of lieutenant colonel to the U.S. Air Force.

I have known the Eichhorn family for many years, and I am pleased to join his family and friends in congratulating Timothy on this momentous occasion. This appointment is clearly a testament to his hard work, dedication, and enthusiasm for military service.

In a time when U.S. Armed Forces are deployed around the world, I am pleased to know that outstanding individuals, such as Timothy Eichhorn, have been called to public service.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today in tribute to Wind Cave National Park on the occasion of the park's centennial anniversary.

Nestled in the southeast corner of the Black Hills of South Dakota and adjacent to Custer State Park, Wind Cave has a rich and colorful history that has informed and educated generations of people from around the world.

Wind Cave was established as a national park by President Theodore Roosevelt on January 3, 1903, as the

Nation's seventh national park and the first one created to protect a cave. It was designated as a National Game Preserve on August 10, 1912.

But Wind Cave's history is recorded as part of Black Hills history from the time Native Americans told stories of holes in the ground that blow wind. The first recorded discovery of Wind Cave dates to 1881 when Jesse and Tom Bingham were first attracted to the cave by a whistling noise. As the story goes, wind was blowing out of the cave entrance with such force it blew off Tom's hat. A few days later, when Jesse returned to show the phenomena to some friends, he was astonished to find the wind had changed directions and his hat was sucked into the cave.

Since that time, notable visitors have included Charlie Crary, the first person reported to enter the cave; J.D. McDonald, whose family gave the first cave tours and sold cave formations to J.D.'s son, Alvin; Alvin McDonald, who was the first explorer of the cave and who kept a diary and map of his findings; and "Honest John" Stabler who formed a partnership with the McDonalds to develop the first passages and staircases into Wind Cave. Indeed, the early history of the cave was plentiful and colorful.

William Jennings Bryan and Governor Lee visited the cave in 1892. That same year, one of the first attractions was put on display. For a quarter, visitors could come to the cave and view a 'petrified man' that had been found north of the cave. Over the years, visitors would come to view the natural attractions Wind Cave would have to offer.

Captain Seth Bullock became the cave's first supervisor in 1902, with George Boland serving as the area ranger. South Dakota Congressman Eben W. Martin was instrumental in the designation of Wind Cave as a national park. General John J. Pershing visited in 1910 and took important cave room readings with his pocket aneroid barometer. In 1914, Ester Cleveland Brazell was a ranger guide at the Cave, possibly making her the first woman to hold the title of ranger in the National Park Service. Walt Disney and other film and video companies have produced films in the park and countless rolls of film have been shot by amateur photographers for display in home movies and scrapbooks.

Today, Wind Cave has more than 108 miles of explored and mapped passages, making it the fourth-longest cave in the United States and sixth longest in the world. Well over 5.5 million people have visited Wind Cave over the past 100 years.

The first major improvements in the park were accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. Wind Cave was one of many important projects CCC workers developed in South Dakota. Many of the projects can still be seen today, including roads, the entrance to the cave, concrete stairs in the cave and the elevator building and shaft.