

Stacey Nuveman, Gold Medal, Softball.
 Yolanda Griffith, Gold Medal, Women's Basketball.
 Lisa Fernandez, Gold Medal, Softball.
 Danielle Slaton, Silver Medal, Women's Soccer.
 Brandi Chastain, Silver Medal, Women's Soccer.
 Kimberly Rhode, Bronze Medal, Shooting—Women's Double Trap Final.
 Nicole Payne, Silver Medal, Women's Water Polo.
 Maurice Green, Gold Medal, Track and Field—100 Meters; Gold Medal, Track and Field—4x100 Meter Relay.
 Robin Beauregard, Silver Medal, Women's Water Polo.
 Nikki Serlenga, Silver Medal, Women's Soccer.
 Crystl Bustos, Gold Medal, Softball.
 Julie Foudy, Silver Medal, Women's Soccer.
 Laura Berg, Gold Medal, Softball.
 Dot Richardson, Gold Medal, Softball.
 Ericka Lorenz, Silver Medal, Women's Water Polo.
 Adam Nelson, Silver Medal, Track and Field—Men's Shot Put.
 Lindsey Benko, Gold Medal, Swimming—Women's 4x200 Meter Free Relay.
 Heather Petri, Silver Medal, Women's Water Polo.
 JJ Isler, Silver Medal, Sailing—470 Fleet Races.
 John Drummond, Gold Medal, Track and Field—4x100 Meter Relay.
 Julie Swail, Silver Medal, Women's Water Polo.
 Coralie Simmons, Silver Medal, Women's Water Polo.
 Ellen Estes, Silver Medal, Women's Water Polo.
 Brenda Villa, Silver Medal, Women's Water Polo.

RECOGNIZING ROBERT A. ELLERD

• Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to recognize Robert A. Ellerd—a great Montanan, a great Marine, and a great man.

This year, Bob will be honored as Marine of the Year by the Gallatin Valley Detachment of the Marine Corps League. Every year these Marines get together for the Marine Corps Birthday Ball in Bozeman to honor the tradition of the Marines as well as recognize one of their own. Bob certainly deserves to be the one honored.

Bob enlisted in the Marines in December 1941, even though he worked in an essential industry—meat packing—and could have accepted a deferment. After training in San Diego, he left for the South Pacific. There he helped guard the Samoa Islands and took part in the fierce combat in the Allied efforts to take Guadalcanal and the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

Later in the war, Bob used his combat experience to train other infantry before they headed to the front lines. No doubt his work helped save hundreds of lives and contributed to the victory that saved the world from tyranny.

There really are no words that I can say to adequately thank Bob Ellerd, but I can express my appreciation from

a grateful nation. Bob is one reason we now call it the Greatest Generation, and they couldn't have picked a better Marine of the Year. Thank you Bob, and Semper Fi.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN F. GARDE UPON HIS RETIREMENT

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I would like to pay tribute to a constituent from Illinois, John F. Garde. Mr. Garde will soon be retiring as the Executive Director of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, AANA, after 17 years of service. I am very pleased to honor the distinguished career of John F. Garde for his contributions to the practice of anesthesia from my state of Illinois.

The AANA is the professional association that represents over 27,000 practicing Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs). Founded in 1931, the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists is the professional association representing CRNAs nationwide. As you may know, CRNAs administer more than 65 percent of the anesthetics given to patients each year in the United States. CRNAs provide anesthetics for all types of surgical cases and are the sole anesthesia provider in two-thirds of all rural hospitals, affording these medical facilities obstetrical, surgical and trauma stabilization capabilities. They work in every setting in which anesthesia is delivered including hospital surgical suites and obstetrical delivery rooms, ambulatory surgical centers, and the offices of dentists, podiatrists, and plastic surgeons.

John received his anesthesia training in 1957 from St. Francis Hospital School of Anesthesia in LaCrosse, WI and began practicing at the U.S. Public Health Hospital in Detroit, Michigan the following year. Having been a provider of anesthesia for numerous years he became an Associate Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anesthesia at Wayne State University, College of Pharmacy and Allied Health in 1975. Using this experience, he then became the Education Director of the AANA in Park Ridge, IL in 1980 before taking his current role as Executive Director in 1983. He accolades range from propelling nurse anesthesia programs into a graduate framework resulting in 50 per cent of them moving into the College of Nursing, as well as establishing the International Federation of Nurse Anesthetists (IFNA) during his tenure with the AANA. John has served the AANA as a member, board member, past president, and now will be retiring as a very celebrated executive director among his peers.

Mr. Garde has many honors to follow his list of career accomplishments. John was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Nursing in 1994. In 1999 the Association of Chicagoland recognized him for his outstanding con-

tributions to the Association community, presenting him with the John C. Thiel Distinguished Service Award.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Mr. John F. Garde, CRNA, MS, FAAN, for his notable career and outstanding achievements.●

TRIBUTE TO VAUGHAN TAYLOR

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Vaughan Taylor, a Jacksonville, North Carolina, attorney and his wife Linda for their heroic efforts to help save the lives of three of the crew members aboard the *Frisco*, a Virginia Beach fishing vessel.

Avid sailors, Vaughan and Linda are no strangers to the perils of the sea. As Vaughan navigated their 40 foot sailboat, *Legacy*, off the shores of North Carolina, he encountered a pile of floating wreckage. What he did not expect to find were three members of the Lynnhaven based scalloper, *Frisco*. It had been more than eight hours since a freighter had emerged from the fog, crushing the *Frisco* and leaving its crew of four clinging to debris in the dead of night.

Knowing that their boat was not only low on fuel in bad weather, but also dangerously testing the limit to his radio's frequency, Vaughan and Linda pushed ahead, determined to rescue these men. After radioing for help from anyone who could hear his plea, Vaughan sprang to action aboard the sailboat and began to haul the first member of the crew out of the water. Time was of the essence as he struggled to pull the other crew member from the water. Unable to fight against the weight of his water logged survival suit, Vaughan secured the survivor to the boat with a life preserver and tight line.

Using their years of experience at sea, Vaughan and his wife risked their own safety to save the lives of these men. By treating them for hypothermia, they were able to avoid a fatal tragedy for these men. Concentrating on getting the men the five miles back to shore safely, Vaughan hoisted the sails, kept in touch with the U.S. Coast Guard and began cruising at top speeds towards the Chesapeake Bay. Ending the heroic crusade with the credit of saving these lives, and only a mere .8 gallons of gas to spare, Vaughan Taylor serves as a positive role model for all those who venture into the high seas.

In all that Vaughan Taylor approaches, he gives unbridled efforts, and stops at nothing short of success. As has been the case in his work for U.S. personnel missing in action and their families, Vaughan continuously fights for the rights of others. He is also one of the most well-respected attorneys representing military personnel who need help, and his knowledge of the uniform code of military

justice is second to none. It comes as no surprise that he would risk his own life with his wife by his side, to save his fellow man. I am proud to call Vaughan Taylor a close friend of mine, and I applaud his devotion to humanitarian causes.

Mr. President, also let me express my sympathy to the family of Captain Charlie Peel, the owner of the *Frisco*, who, unfortunately was never found. He was very much respected by all of the waterman in Lynnhaven Inlet, and was like a father to the others aboard the *Frisco*. I am sure he will be missed, and is in our thoughts and prayers. ●

UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AT ISLIP, NEW YORK

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on October 16 the new United States Courthouse at Islip, New York, was dedicated in a splendid ceremony at which the distinguished architect Richard Meier spoke, in the company of Robert A. Peck, the singularly gifted Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration.

The ceremony was splendid for the simple reason that the courthouse is magnificent. Perhaps the finest public building of our era. Certainly the finest courthouse. And it could never have happened save for the Design Excellence Program Commissioner Peck has put in place with his characteristic compound of genius and persistence.

Major Peck, as he is known to his friends (he was a Green Beret officer), is a public servant of unexampled ability and achievement. His record is known to all. Some number of years ago when he was counsel to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, he put together for the Committee a slide show consisting of photographs of early public buildings in early America. He did not plead his case; he made it. The buildings exude a confidence and expectation that clearly explain the endurance of American democracy. I recall in particular a white wooden-frame courthouse in Rhode Island. Graceful, serene, unthreatening yet equally forceful. Of a sudden it came to us. As nowhere else on earth, the courthouse is a symbol of government in the United States. Go to London, go to Paris. There are courthouses, or at least courtrooms there. If you can find them. Amidst the cathedrals and the palaces, and to be sure, the buildings of the legislature. Here it is different. The courthouse square is where folk gather.

The Nation owes Robert A. Peck more than it will ever know. But this would hardly matter to him. As the time approaches when he will leave government, he takes with him the knowledge of his singular public service.

I ask that Major Peck's address on the occasion of the courthouse dedica-

tion be included in the RECORD at this point, along with a brief summary of his service.

The material follows:

ROBERT A. PECK, COMMISSIONER, GSA PUBLIC BUILDING SERVICE, 16 OCTOBER 2000

Building partners, GSA colleagues, and distinguished guests; may it please the court: This is a fine day, a great day for this Court, for New York, for Long Island and for us in the General Services Administration. But more important still, we might well someday regard this as the day that marked the full flowering of a renaissance in public building in America.

At the turn of another century, at this season exactly two hundred years ago, the White House and the Capitol were occupied, if not quite completed, in Washington. It is not by chance that they quickly became the architectural icons of American democracy. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson intended them to be just that. They conscientiously sought to erect Federal buildings of a scale, style and quality that would reflect the noble origins and intentions of the new government.

And so began a tradition of American public building that would, for a century and a half, produce some of the finest buildings in America. The federal government built courthouses, post offices, land offices and custom houses all over the expanding nation. You can see photos of Federal buildings of imposing stature, constructed of enduring materials and elegantly detailed, sitting on unpaved streets in what were literally one-horse towns. The buildings simultaneously planted the flag and put the towns on the map. The government was proud to build them and the townspeople were proud to have them. States and cities followed suit with stately civic buildings, malls, and memorials.

Then, after World War II, something happened. As the scale of government increased, public buildings diminished. Not in size, but in accomplishment. Just as GSA was being founded, fifty-one years ago, public architecture fell into decline and, quickly, into deserved disrepute.

As in so many other things, there was a brief shining moment for public architecture in the Kennedy Administration. Drafted by a then-special assistant to the Secretary of Labor, one Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a set of Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture appeared from nowhere. Certainly no one had asked for them. The Principles called for federal architecture which is "distinguished and which will reflect the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of the American National Government." But the Kennedy era produced few buildings and, in any event, the spark didn't ignite.

GSA would try on occasion. I was witness to one noteworthy hearing in the first or second year of Senator MOYNIHAN's first term in which a GSA official, pointing to a tepid design, said the government was trying to put the poetry back in its architecture. Senator MOYNIHAN advised, "better try to learn the prose first."

Look at this building. Walt Whitman does come to mind, or perhaps Mozart or Copland, if architecture is indeed frozen music.

GSA is now some forty buildings into the largest public buildings program since that of the 1930's. We are turning out building after building, mostly courthouses but also office buildings, border stations and even laboratories, that meet the test of the Guiding Principles.

GSA's Design Excellence Program has changed our expectations for public architecture. Members of Congress from both parties and local community leaders now demand quality from us. Many cities are following suit and are hiring the best designers they can find to build new civic structures, in so doing reviving their own traditions born in the City Beautiful movement of a century ago.

Inside GSA, Design Excellence has spurred us to demand higher quality of ourselves, not just in architecture but in all that we do. We aspire to build historic landmarks for the next generation. Just as so many Federal buildings of the 19th and early 20th century have become local landmarks that citizens rally to defend, so we are determined that our new buildings will stir affectionate and passionate defenders in the years to come.

Richard Meier's accomplishment here sets a mark that will be hard to surpass but that challenges us to accept nothing short of the inspirational when we build.

GSA in this Administration made a bold decision to pursue design excellence. All praise is due to GSA's chief architect, Ed Feiner, a native of New York City and his GSA colleague, Marilyn Farley, who persevered through years of indifferent response inside GSA to become the architects of our Design Excellence process. In his New Yorker review of this building, Paul Goldberger said the GSA was a much more enlightened client for Richard Meier than was at least one other well-known client of his. To Ed and Marilyn go much of the credit for this.

We are fortunate to have as our clients in this, as in so many of our projects, the federal judiciary. They are not easy clients, as you might expect of those with lifetime tenure who are used to having the final say. But they are the best clients, because they care about the quality of the buildings in which they carry out perhaps the most sensitive function in our society. Judge Wexler has lived and breathed this building for a long, long time and we are all in his debt.

At these dedications, those of us who speak—the judges and the architects excluded—often have had little to do with the day to day agonies and triumphs of seeing a project like this to completion. So thanks to the GSA project managers, the construction managers, the architect's team and the builders, those who sat here in the construction trailers, who hammered out the details and who worked in the prose of budgets and schedules. And thanks to the construction workers, too often overlooked as we congratulate each other.

Again, thank you to Richard Meier. Your building is at once a structure that stirs emotion and embodies reason, a building that at once demonstrates the power of large ideas and proves, as Mies van der Rohe said, that god is in the details.

May I sound a few cautionary notes and, in this political season, petition for help? We have retained our way on public architecture only recently, to the enduring benefit of our people, our communities and our policy. But we could regress.

There are still some, not many, thankfully, who would limit budgets to such a degree that we would be putting up throw-away buildings. GSA has combined judicious and vigorous budget-setting with our design excellence procedures to make sure that we build with prudence as well as with grace.

There are some, again not many, who think GSA should build in a "traditional" style, whatever that means. At the turn of the last century, the federal government did