

250th birthday of James Madison and honoring his many accomplishments. The surcharges raised from the selling of the coins goes to the National Trust for Historic Preservation for the creation of a permanent fund for the preservation and renovation of Madison's home, Montpelier.

This is an important endeavor, Mr. President, because James Madison is one of our nation's most brilliant and significant founding fathers. A Virginian and a distinguished statesman, Madison was the principle drafter of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He served his country as the fourth President the United States.

His home, Montpelier, is located in Orange County, Virginia, not far from his friend Thomas Jefferson's Monticello.

It is extremely important, Mr. President, that we act today to both honor James Madison's 250th birthday and to create a permanent fund for the preservation of Montpelier. Doing so will ensure that Madison's legacy is sustained for future generations of the great nation he helped create.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

HONORING SOUTHEAST GUILFORD HIGH SCHOOL

• Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, it is a pleasure and a privilege for me to rise today on the floor of the Senate to honor the accomplishments of Southeast Guilford High School. This group of young people and educator from Greensboro, NC, made it to the national finals in the recent 1995, "We The People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" national competition held in Washington, DC, April 29–May 1. These outstanding young people competed against 49 other classes from throughout the Nation and demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideals and values of American constitutional government. The accomplishments of Christine Youmans, educator, and students Laurie Camp, Ivan Canada, Keith Cockerham, Kamyra Crawford, Joshua Curtiss, Crystal Delgado, Matthew Fulton, Terri Galinski, Kristin Gerner, Allison Gillus, Brent Gonet, Andrew Hamilton, Toby Kennedy, Jennifer Lee, Sara Manning, Brandon McGinnis, Jennifer Michael, Hope Moorman, Lanae Muse, Daniele Neese, Megan Randall, Aisha Rawlins, Christy Shaffer, Zachary Smith, and Mary Sullivan, are appreciated by myself and their home State of North Carolina. •

OKINAWAN KARATE-DO IN MASSACHUSETTS

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, Massachusetts is proud to be home to the North American Okinawan Karate-Do Association. Early in this century, Kanbum Uechi studied this ancient art on the mainland of China where it was first developed. Returning to his home-

land of Okinawa, he introduced it there in 1910 and was the first master of the Okinawan Karate-Do system.

In 1956, for the first time, American servicemen were accepted as students in the Okinawan Karate-Do schools. One of them settled in the Boston area after his military discharge and began teaching this art form to people in the area. Walter Mattson of Framingham, MA, is the senior American instructor.

Over the years, there has been a continuing cultural exchange between the Masters on Okinawa and practitioners here in North America. Mr. Mattson is primarily responsible for this 35-year exchange program. This summer, Senior Instructor Peter McCrae from Plymouth, MA, will be studying on Okinawa with Master Shintoku Takara.

Many Americans have found in Okinawan Karate-Do a physical and mental discipline which promotes positive attitudes, good health, and self-mastery. Our young people have found in it an alternative to the streets and, in its instructors, positive role models. We are grateful for this Japanese import and we hope that this positive exchange between our two countries continues for many years. •

WILMER JONES-HAM RECEIVES MAHALIA JACKSON AWARD

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the recent achievement of Wilmer Jones-Ham. On April 1, 1995 she received the Mahalia Jackson award for community service. Wilmer Jones-Ham is a dedicated woman who commits great energy to develop a sense of hope in youth, the under or unemployed, and homeless in the Saginaw community. She is the founder of the Saginaw Soul Children's Choir, the Saginaw Interdenominational Gospel Music Workshop, and the First Mayor's Scholarship Black and Gold Ball. She has been a teacher for more than 17 years and developed an after school program at her home to help students who need additional instruction in their subjects. It is my honor to congratulate and thank her for all her accomplishments. •

APPOINTMENTS BY MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Public Law 104-1, announces the joint appointment of the following individuals as members of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance: Glen D. Nager, of Washington, D.C., for a term of 5 years and to serve as Chair; Virginia A. Seitz, of Washington, D.C., for a term of 5 years; Jerry M. Hunter, of Missouri, for a term of 4 years; James N. Adler, of California, for a term of 4 years; and Lawrence Z. Lorber, of Washington, D.C., for a term of 3 years.

A RETROSPECT OF V-E DAY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, an issue of the journal entitled *Uniformed Services Journal*, May-June 1995, contains an article entitled, "World War II Revisited: A Retrospect Of V-E Day and the Events Leading Up To It."

The article includes recollections of some of the distinguished Members of the Congress who participated in World War II, among them Senator STROM THURMOND, Senator BOB DOLE, Senator DANIEL INOUE, Congressmen TOM BEVILL, SAM GIBBONS, SONNY MONTGOMERY, and others.

It is an excellent reminiscence of their experiences and their views about the significance of V-E Day and their personal involvement in the events leading up to that occasion.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the article from the *Uniformed Services Journal* be printed in the RECORD.

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

WORLD WAR II REVISITED: A RETROSPECT OF V-E DAY AND THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO IT

(By Cathy Lumsden)

World War II (WW II) represents many things to many people. It represents sacrifice, freedom and hope for a better tomorrow. The road to freedom was paved with death and destruction. Many of you are familiar with Jim Pennington's stories of WW II at retiree recognition programs, chapter events and in the *USJ*, some more than once. But these stories and memories that follow are more than just stories. In today's climate of historical revisionism and political correctness, they remain as one of the few accurate eye-witness accounts of the making of American history in the Great War that literally saved the world. We cannot forget why we fought WWII, "the war to end all wars" or the men and women who fought the war. The thoughts and feelings that follow are real. Take the time to read and understand the contributions these Americans made in the fight for freedom.

SENATOR STROM THURMOND

Sen. Thurmond was serving as a Circuit Judge in his home state when war was declared on Germany. On that day, he called President Roosevelt and volunteered, even though he was exempted from service. Approximately a year later in 1943, LTC Thurmond, USA was a member of the 82nd Airborne Division assigned to First Army Headquarters in Europe. He is the only Senator still serving in Congress who participated in the Normandy Invasion on D-Day.

He was one of three men who volunteered to land in Normandy aboard a glider. The fire was so heavy that his glider was forced to go north to find a safer spot to land. Instead of it getting safer, it got worse. The glider landed in an apple orchard nearby. He was injured in the landing in the forehead, hand and knee. However, LTC Thurmond still joined the rest of the forces in the subsequent battles of the Invasion. LTC Thurmond would have preferred to have jumped but there wasn't sufficient time to train for the jump. After the invasion, he returned to Army Headquarters just as his unit got ready to go into St-Lo and into Paris.

On V-E Day, LTC Thurmond was in Leipzig, Germany when he learned of the end of

the war in Europe. He and his unit were disappointed that they were not allowed to take Berlin and had to let the Russians take it. LTC Thurmond was one of the men who uncovered and helped liberate Buchenwald Concentration Camp. He paints a grim picture of what he saw. "I have never seen anything like it in my life. Bodies stacked up like cord wood, eight to ten feet high, those who had died and those who were still living . . . They killed them in one of three ways; by starving them to death with one bowl of thin pea soup per day . . . inducing them to climb a fence to get out, where they were shot . . . or they (the prisoners) were told to go into a big booth like a telephone booth and wait until the SS guards came in . . . they (prisoners) would go into the front of the booth and the SS Guards would go into the back of the booth and hit them with a mallet and smash their heads and kill them . . . The wife of the Commander was particularly cruel, she would take the skin from anyone who had tatoos to make lamp shades . . ." Sen. Thurmond was selected to go on to the Pacific. He went to Fort Jackson, SC for a month, then by train to California and then on to the Philippines. LTC Thurmond was in the Philippines when the war ended. He captured a number of Japanese troops. He returned to Fort Bragg, NC and was called back to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Sen. Thurmond was awarded five Battle Stars with the 82nd Airborne Division. For his military service, he earned 18 decorations, and awards, including the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart, Bronze Star for Valor, Belgian Order of the Crown and the French Croix de Guerre.

SENATOR BOB DOLE (R-KS)

Senator Dole shares his thoughts on WW II and V-E Day, we should take a moment to remember America's place in the world. When I witnessed the emotion of those gathered on the beaches of France last summer, memories came flooding back—memories of heroism, sacrifice and the pain men and women suffered. We must never be reluctant about our greatness as a country—nor ashamed of our national strength. There is one responsibility only the federal government has, and that is to protect our freedom. We must stop placing the agenda of the United Nations before the interest of the United States. Let us remember that America has been the greatest force for good the world has ever known. Before visiting France last year, I was in Northern Italy where I served in the Tenth Mountain Division 50 years before. While revisiting the battle sites, I thought about why we had been sent there, about the America we were risking our lives to protect and about the hopes for the generations to follow. As we open the door to another century, we can celebrate the fact that the world is a safer, freer place because of American leadership. We must continue to do what we have always done best—leading by example.

Senator Dole was a Platoon Leader with the legendary Tenth Mountain Division. Cpt. Dole was injured while serving in Northern Italy on April 14, 1945. He was awarded two Purple Hearts and one Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster.

SENATOR DANIEL INOUE (D-HI)

Sen Inouye was awarded a battlefield commission in Italy as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army. This occurred just as his unit, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team left to rescue "The Lost Battalion" of the 141st Infantry. It had been surrounded and was desperately short of supplies and ammunition. Two days later he left to join his outfit. By the time he reached them, the bloody battle of The Lost Battalion was over. "My platoon, numbering 20 men when I

left, now had 11 capable of carrying a weapon—and that included me." Lt. Inouye considered himself lucky thanks to two silver dollars that he carried through every campaign. One was bent and the other cracked almost in two from the impact of a German bullet in France. (Sen. Inouye served in both France and Italy.) He carried them in his breast pocket but on the night of April 20, 1945, lost them. Despite his better judgment, he could not shake the fear that something was about to happen.

At first light (April 21, 1945), his unit (E Company) jumped. E Company's objective was Colle Musatello, a high and heavily defended ridge. Lt. Inouye's Company managed to make it within 40 yards of the German bunkers then almost at once three machine guns opened up at them. He took a hit in the stomach but still continued to fight. Finally he was close enough to pull the pin on the last grenade. "As I drew my arm back, a German stood waist-high in the bunker. He was aiming a rifle grenade at me from a range of ten yards. And then as I cocked my arm to throw, he fired, and the grenade smashed into my right elbow. It exploded and all but tore my arm off . . . The German was reloading his rifle, but my grenade blew up in his face. I stumbled to my feet, closing on the bunker, firing my tommy gun lefthanded, the useless right arm slapping red and wet against my side . . . a bullet caught me in the right leg. The German resistance in our sector ended April 23. Nine days later, the war in Italy was over, and a week after that the enemy surrendered unconditionally." Senator Inouye was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Bronze Star.

CONGRESSMAN TOM BEVILL (D-4TH-AL)

Last year, I participated in the commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the D-Day Invasion on the coast of Normandy, France. The men who participated in that invasion will always be remembered for their heroism. It brought back many memories for me, although I was not part of the initial invasion. As a new Army Second Lieutenant, I was sent to England in late February of 1944, less than four months before D-Day. I was in a staging area with the 5th Armored Division, where I assisted in drilling the troops who were in the first wave to storm the coast of Normandy. At night we would load the troops on ships with their rifles and ammunition and send them out under cover of darkness. They did not know where they were going. They would land somewhere along the coast of Normandy. I remember how anxious the troops were. I realized it was no drill the day we issued emergency rations to the troops. Suddenly, they were provided kits with a several days' supply of chocolate bars, cigarettes and K-rations. We had never done that before. And, that's how we knew it was the real thing. I will never think of myself as a war hero. I am not. That honor goes to men like my colleague, Congressman Sam Gibbons of Florida, who parachuted behind the German lines on D-Day. That honor goes to men like the late Congressman Bill Nichols of Alabama who lost a leg in WW II. That honor goes to Travis Alvis, my childhood friend from Townley, who was killed in the D-Day Invasion. That honor goes to many, many others who stormed the beaches of Normandy in the name of freedom and democracy.

CONGRESSMAN SAM GIBBONS (D-11TH-FL)

Congressman Gibbons served in WWII as an Army Captain in the 501st Parachute Infantry of the 101st Airborne. Gibbons was a member of the initial assault force which invaded Normandy on D-Day. He is the only Member of the House of Representatives serving today who participated in the Inva-

sion. He chose to remember V-E Day like this:

"V-E Day was a beautiful, sunny day. The weather was warm where I was in Paris and everyone was absolutely jubilant. I actually drove my jeep down the Champs-Élysées and weaved in and out of people dancing there. I saw V-E Day at the best time, from the best place."

CONGRESSMAN "SONNY" MONTGOMERY (D-3RD-MS)

I served in the European Theatre during WW II. I was a Second Lieutenant with the 12th Armored Division which arrived in France in November, 1944. We were assigned to the Seventh Army part of the time and with the Third Army part of the time as we drove through France and Germany. We were in heavy combat during the fall and winter of 1944 and 1945. The toughest battle was against well-entrenched German forces at Herlisheim on January 9-10, 1945. We lost a number of tanks in the fighting there, but we held back a German counterattack and finally broke through enemy defenses. The German resistance began to break up after that and we then moved at a rapid pace toward the Rhine River. Another significant event occurred in April when elements of the Twelfth Armored Division captured the bridge over the Danube River at Dillingen before German demolition men could wreck it. Securing that bridge provided a vital artery for Allied troops to flood into southern Germany and helped speed up our efforts to end the war.

We helped liberate a number of concentration camps in Germany as the war neared its end. We drove past hundreds of freed Jewish prisoners walking and sometimes stumbling, along the road. The sight of these impoverished people in their tattered clothes is something even the most hardened soldiers can never forget. I was in southern Germany when I heard the Armed Forces Radio broadcast that the war in Europe had ended, but I had little time to celebrate. I got orders a week later to go to the Pacific theater and prepare for the invasion of Japan. That invasion, of course, was averted when we dropped the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

RADM EUGENE B. FLUCKEY (USN-RET.)

Rear Admiral Fluckey, author of *Thunder Below* was Commanding Officer of the submarine USS Barb. He received the Medal of Honor and four Navy Crosses and is a veteran of eleven war patrols during WW II. RADM Fluckey is credited with the most tonnage sunk by a U.S. skipper in WW II, seventeen ships including a carrier, raider-carrier and a frigate. He is proudest of the fact that no one attached to the Barb received the Purple Heart and that the sub came back ready and eager to fight again. In the Atlantic, he chased German submarines but his biggest contributions were in the Pacific theatre. His contributions there will be highlighted in the upcoming V-J issue of the USI.

CORPORAL CHASE FIELDING (USA), FORMER POW

CPL Fielding arrived in Normandy on D+7 as part of the 29th Division going in to replace the 13th Airborne Division. They made it up to St-Lo which was later leveled by the Air Corps. Three days later, he was only one of three men remaining in his platoon, and was taken prisoner on June 30, 1944. Under American artillery fire, he along with two others were taken to Stalag XII A on the outskirts of Limsburg. "We were fed bread and soup, bread and tea in the morning and water soup the next two meals. . . . Our meat consisted of worms which somehow got in the soup." We traveled by train for five days and five nights, forty to fifty men in a small boxcar. We were let out only twice to

perform our toilets. Ate, slept and excreted in the same place. It was suffocatingly hot during the day, and with little ventilation and sometimes without water for thirty-six hours, quite a few passed out.

Upon arrival in Limsburg, we had our first bath since the middle of July. We left Stalag XII A on August 24 and arrived at 4-B (Muhlburg) on August 26 and were put into barracks. "The camp was like heaven compared to the others. . . . I met a member of Tito's band, age 15, and (who had been) wounded twice. There was a kid there, a machine-gunner, who was only eleven years old. . . . The Russians were treated horribly. In some Russian barracks cannibalism had occurred. They were like sticks, and when too weak to move were thrown in a lime pit. . . . One huge field there was fertilized with 10,000 bodies of Jews." On September 14th, CPL Fielding moved out as part of a working party. He passed through Dresden on the 15th and entered Sudatenland that night. On the 16th, the working party was housed at Falkensaw where it worked in coal mines. CPL Fielding went on his first sick call on October 6th due to boils. He was treated by a Serbian doctor in the Russian compound. A week and a half later, he developed an abscess and underwent surgery. A hole the size of an egg was left by a French surgeon purposely to keep him out of the mines for awhile. Mr. Fielding's health worsened in November because of another abscess, swollen tonsils and diphtheria.

Later an abscess was removed from the back of his head simply by cutting his head open without any painkiller. About a month later, he was returned to the commando and also to work in the mines. Rumors that Americans were coming closer began in April. Late in April, CPL Fielding and several other prisoners escaped and hid in a bomb shelter. He headed due west. The woods were full of Germans. Picking up information of SS troop movements, the group was able to avoid the SS. On April 27th (officially the 28th) they reached a Yank outpost. CPL Fielding later learned that those prisoners who stayed behind were the last to be liberated in Europe and when found were in such a state that many could hardly walk. A great many had died.

CAPT FRANK X. RILEY (USCG-RET.)

Captain Riley graduated from the Coast Guard Academy on June 19, 1942. He was assigned as Executive Officer on LCI 323 which was designated as Task Force Command Ship (TFCS) and was the first LCI to leave the States. He served aboard the LCI off the North African, Italian and Sicilian coasts; as Commanding Officer of the vessel, he participated in the Normandy Invasion. During the Invasion at Normandy, Captain Riley remembers that two hundred troops were loaded in the troop compartment. His ship, a salvage vessel saved the lives of 1500 Army personnel and salvaged 30 Landing Craft Personnel Vehicles (LCPV) and 50 larger vessels known as LCMs. Six New York City firefighters were put onboard the Landing Craft Infantry (LCI) to control fires. General Omar Bradley rode the LCI twice, with his second ride being to Omaha Beach.

CAPT QUENTIN R. WALSH (USCG-RET.)

Captain Walsh graduated from the Coast Guard Academy in 1933. On December 7, 1941,

his ship (APA) Joseph Dickman was part of a secret U.S. Navy convoy "William Sail 12X" approaching Cape Town South Africa. His ship returned to the United States on February 28, 1942 after having been diverted to India. His ship then became involved in the Battle of the Atlantic, surviving a torpedo attack May 15, 1942. Captain Walsh was assigned to the staff of Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe in the Planning and Logistics Section. He was assigned to the planning for Operation Overlord and Phase Neptune and the logistics requirement for Cherbourg and LeHavre. He organized, trained and commanded U.S. Navy Task Unit 127.2.8 which landed over Beach Utah attached to the 7th Corps, U.S. Army. "My Task Unit 127.2.8 (from June 26—June 29, 1944):

1. Cleaned out the last resistance in the Arsenal.

2. Plotted and delivered the mine fields in the harbor to the British mine sweepers off the port.

3. Established United States Navy Headquarters, Cherbourg.

We had to have Cherbourg to sustain the invasion (Normandy) and the Germans knew it." Task Unit 127.2.8 entered Cherbourg by going over the top of Fort duRoule with the 79th Division on June 26, 1944. Subsequently, he led a heavily-armed unit, equipped with submachine guns, hand grenades and bazookas the cleaned out the last resistance in the Cherbourg Arsenal, established U.S. Navy Headquarters in Cherbourg, and, by interrogating slave laborers, Free French and German prisoners, obtained and plotted the mine fields in Cherbourg harbor. Captain Walsh carried out the reconnaissance of ports in Brittany from St. Malo to Brest attached to Patton's Third Army, 8th Corps, until ordered to carry out the reconnaissance of LeHavre with the First Canadian Army on September 12, 1944. Captain Walsh considers his three most important contributions to the Invasion of Normandy as; U.S. Navy Task Unit 127.2.8, the capture of German mine fields, Cherbourg and the capture of Fort duHomet.

These are just of few of the brave men who along with women saved the world. Without them and others like them, democracy as we know it, would not exist. We thank them for their heroism and salute them one and all.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1995

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9 a.m. on Thursday, May 25, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then immediately proceed to a vote on the adoption of the conference report to accompany H.R. 1158, the rescissions bill.

I further ask unanimous consent that immediately following the vote on the conference report, the Senate resume

consideration of S. Con. Res. 13, the concurrent budget resolution.

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

Mr. COCHRAN. I now ask unanimous consent that the first vote tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. be 20 minutes in length, and the remaining votes in the sequence be limited as under the terms of today's sequence of votes on the budget.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, there will be a rollcall vote at 9 a.m. on the rescissions conference report. Immediately following that vote, the Senate will resume consideration of the budget resolution and will begin a series of rollcall votes on or in relation to remaining amendments to the budget.

RECESS UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:42 p.m., recessed until Thursday, May 25, 1995, at 9 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 24, 1995:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

LINDA LEE ROBERTSON, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE A DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE MICHAEL B. LEVY, RESIGNED.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED AIR FORCE ACADEMY GRADUATES FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, U.S. CODE, SECTION 541:

MARINE CORPS

To be second lieutenant

CHRISTIAN R. FITZPATRICK, 000-00-0000
DARREN M. HAMILTON, 000-00-0000
RUSSELL L. HICKS, 000-00-0000
NATHAN M. MILLER, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATE FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, U.S. CODE, SECTION 541 AND 5585:

BRETT GREENE, 000-00-0000

THE JUDICIARY

JOSEPH H. MCKINLEY, JR., OF KENTUCKY, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY VICE RONALD E. MEREDITH, DECEASED.

ROBERT H. WHALEY, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON VICE JUSTIN L. QUACKENBUSH, RETIRED.

B. LYNN WINMILL, OF IDAHO, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO VICE HAROLD L. RYAN, RETIRED.