

considering financial interest in the relief sought—is that a plus or a minus?

Mr. D'AMATO. It is something that has to be considered. Obviously, it would seem to me that we should select someone who had a financial stake. That would be a factor, a positive factor. If something had been done in developing work, that would be a positive factor, and prior experience and exposure to unique defenses would be a positive factor. Why would you otherwise put these in the amendment? Then possible conflicts of interest, we read that as a negative factor, obviously. I think though that we go beyond.

We have had a good debate on this. I am prepared to yield back the balance of my time, and we can take this up tomorrow morning.

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees and a treaty.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1118. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's fiscal year 1994 report on environmental compliance and restoration; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC-1119. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1120. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Minerals Management Service, Department of

the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1121. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the text of international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States on April 20, 1995; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1122. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Implementations of the Government Managers Accountability Act of 1995 and the Merit Personnel Law"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1123. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Fiscal Year 1992 Annual Report on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1124. A communication from the Federal Co-Chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period October 1 through March 31, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1125. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period October 1 through March 31, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1126. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General and the Management Response for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1127. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-63; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1128. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-64; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1129. A communication from the Inspector General of the Board for International Broadcasting, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1994 through March 31, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 965. A bill to designate the United States Courthouse for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria, Virginia, as the Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

S. 966. A bill for the relief of Nathan C. Vance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. DOLE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 967. A bill to provide a fair and full opportunity for recognizing with awards of military decorations the meritorious and valorous acts, achievements, and service performed by members of the Army in the Ia Drang Valley (Pleiku) campaign in Vietnam in 1965; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Con. Res. 18. A concurrent resolution authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to transfer the catafalque to the Supreme Court for a funeral service; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PACKWOOD:

S. Con. Res. 19. A concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of the bill H.R. 483; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 965. A bill to designate the United States Courthouse for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria, VA, as the Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ALBERT V. BRYAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE ACT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I introduce legislation to transfer the name of the Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse to the New Federal courthouse in Alexandria, VA.

The current Federal courthouse at 200 South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia bears the name of one of Virginia's most distinguished jurists, Albert V. Bryan.

My legislation simply ensures that when the new courthouse is opened it shall be known as the Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse.

Mr. President, the recognition of the many accomplishments and contributions of Judge Bryan to his chosen profession—the law—and to his community is not a new matter for this body.

On October 9, 1986, the Senate passed by unanimous consent S. 2890 to designate the Federal courthouse in Alexandria in honor of Judge Bryan's lifetime of public service. Since 1987, the Alexandria courthouse has carried his name.

Appointed to the U.S. district court in 1947 by President Truman and promoted to the appeals court by President Kennedy in 1961, Judge Bryan developed a record as a legal conservative and a strict constructionist. He was known for his tolerance on the bench, demonstrating reluctance to cut off lawyers in mid argument, and reacting sternly to those who flouted his judicial orders.

Throughout his 37 years on the Federal bench, Judge Bryan was known to be fair, firm, and thorough. His was a low-key personality, his demeanor

marked by modesty, politeness and courtliness spiked with a good dose of dry wit. Chief Judge Harrison L. Winter of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals once remarked that Judge Bryan represented "old Virginia at its very best."

Judge Bryan's renowned wit was further evidenced in his dislike of pomposity. He worked diligently to ensure that his writings were clean and precise, often laboring lengthily to identify the exact wording he sought. Once, seeking a simple synonym for "gravamen," the essential part of a legal complaint, he rejected such complexities as "quintessence," settling instead on the word "nub."

Born in 1899, Judge Bryan grew up in Alexandria just one block from the courthouse where he would later preside. He attended Alexandria public schools, then distinguished himself at the University of Virginia and, ultimately, its law school. He is said to have taken great pride in having been named rector of the university in later life.

Returning to Alexandria in 1921, he became something of a fixture in the city. He was comfortable riding the bus to his west end home, and he was frequently seen taking lunch in modest, small restaurants near the courthouse.

A conservative on racial issues, Judge Bryan, while a district court judge, ordered that four black students be enrolled in Arlington's all-white Stratford Junior High School in 1958. The students' admission the following February marked the first day of desegregation in Virginia. He also served on the Federal judicial panel that ordered racial integration for Prince Edward County's public schools. The Prince Edward case later became part of the Supreme Court's historic *Brown versus Board of Education* decision.

In 1969, Judge Bryan and two additional appeals judges struck down Virginia's tuition grant program—the last vestige of massive resistance to integration. One year later, he gained considerable notice when he rejected an appeal by Yippie leader Jerry Rubin, sending the Vietnam protestor to jail for 30 days for disorderly conduct during a 1967 demonstration at the Pentagon.

Judge Bryan is credited with writing 322 opinions as a circuit judge and an additional 18 opinions while he was a district judge. He was reversed in only four cases—a dramatic record which few could equal.

Judge Bryan's accomplishments are perhaps best summarized by the comments made at the original courthouse dedication in 1987, by Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell, Jr.

He was indeed an exceptionally able and scholarly judge. Every lawyer who ever argued a case before the fourth circuit court was happy to find Judge Bryan had been assigned to the panel.

Judge Powell also quoted a beautiful tribute to Judge Bryan made by Chief Judge Harrison Winter at the Fourth

Circuit Judicial Conference: "Albert Bryan was a man to love, a man to respect, and a man to emulate."

The new Federal courthouse in Alexandria will be located at Courthouse Square South and Jamieson Avenue. My legislation provides that when this facility is completed it shall be known as the Albert F. Bryan Courthouse.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

S. 966. A bill for the relief of Nathan C. Vance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATE VANCE PRIVATE RELIEF ACT

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I rise today to offer a bill for private relief of a citizen who has fallen victim both to the 1988 Yellowstone fires and to an insensitive Government bureaucracy.

The tragic Yellowstone "Mink" Forest Fire of 1988 devastated Nathan Vance's outfitting business when it burned through his Teton wilderness camp. The fire destroyed essential outfitting equipment, forcing Nathan Vance to cancel 12 prepaid trips and to forfeit valuable revenue from those trips. Mr. Vance incurred both equipment replacement costs and lost revenue, a deadly combination to a small, seasonal business with a small profit margin even in the best of times. This legislation would compensate him for the equipment losses he suffered—as the Congress had intended when it passed the original legislation following those tragic fires.

That law, Public Law 101-302, authorized the Forest Service to settle certain personal damage claims from the 1988 Yellowstone fires. Mr. Vance mailed his claim on August 19, 1990 to meet the August 23 deadline. Through no fault of his own, it took 5 business days for Nate Vance's letter to travel from Wyoming to Utah—longer than it takes a letter to reach Washington, DC from San Francisco, CA.

The Forest Service officially received the Vance claim less than 24 hours after the deadline. The Forest Service initially seemed unconcerned by the deadline and continued the claim process by asking Mr. Vance to provide a detailed accounting of his lost equipment and revenue.

More than 3 months after the Forest Service received his accounting and appeared ready to pay the claim, Mr. Vance was informed by a Forest Service employee that his claim was invalid because of the missed deadline. Mr. Vance has since attempted to appeal to the Forest Service, but has been met with repeated refusals.

Public Law 101-302 states the "Forest Service is directed to negotiate, compromise, and reach a determination on the original claims." It is clear that the Forest Service failed to negotiate, to compromise, or reach a determination even when directly ordered by law to do so—all based on unusually slow mail service. The tragic combination of a devastating forest fire and Government insensitivity has turned Mr. Vance's life upside down. He is still

struggling to pay the additional mortgages on his home and on the business assets he was forced to assume in order to continue his business.

Nate Vance's story is an unnecessary and an unintended inequity. Insensitive Government actions contributed to his hardship through an unreasonable and unresponsive process. We should not allow Government to forget that we are here to "serve" the people, not to impose unfair burdens upon them.

This legislation will allow us to ease part of the unfair burden imposed on Nate Vance by requiring the Secretary to pay Mr. Vance \$4,850 which is authorized under section 1304—the judgments, awards, and compromised settlements section—of title 31 of the United States Code. This amount represents his equipment loss and is the amount that would have been approved if the postal service had taken 4 rather than 5 days to deliver his claim from Wyoming to its adjacent neighbor, Utah.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. DOLE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 967. A bill to provide a fair and full opportunity for recognizing with awards of military decorations the meritorious and valorous acts, achievements, and service performed by members of the Army in the Ia Drang Valley (Pleiku) campaign in Vietnam in 1965; to the Committee on Armed Services.

IA DRANG VALLEY MILITARY AWARDS ACT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, at 10:48 in the morning on November 14, 1965, 450 men from the 1st Battalion of the 7th Cavalry hit the ground at Landing Zone X-Ray, Ia Drang Valley, Republic of Vietnam. Over the next 96 hours, the fighting men of the 1st Battalion joined by men from the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Cavalry, would engage the enemy—over 2,000 strong. At the conclusion of these 4 days of battle more than 230 Americans were dead and 240 more were wounded.

This engagement marked the first battalion-sized engagement of United States Army personnel with North Vietnamese regulars. It was a hellish battle. Ground was seized. Ground was lost. Positions were overtaken, and counterattacks repulsed. The men who fought on that morning were stronger than the ground on which they fought. Theirs is a story of gallantry, victory, sacrifice—an example of human strength in the face of overwhelming odds and a numerically superior enemy.

But unlike most significant military engagements, this time the military recognition for the numerous acts of bravery, sacrifice and dignified service to the flag of the United States has largely gone unrecognized. It is a

wrongful shame which should—and must—be undone, corrected and made right.

Only 25 months before Lt. Col. Harold Moore led his troops into the teeth of battle at Landing Zone X-Ray, then-President Kennedy addressed the students of Amherst College with these words:

A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces, but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers.

Just 2 years after the President spoke these words, the fallen Americans of the Ia Drang Valley, Pleiku campaign, and the men who served there in November 1965, discovered a void of silence and inaction from their government. It was a government which failed to heed the words of their President. The Nation's leadership had failed to reveal itself—by remembering the men who served—by honoring the men who sacrificed.

But nations also learn from history, and in learning are reminded. Now is such a time. From the pages of a book documenting the service of those who sacrificed in the Ia Drang Valley in November of 1965—a book entitled "We Were Soldiers Once . . . And Young"—our Nation is reminded. Through this account we are now able to remember those who fought, who died, who gave and served. Once again, history reminds us of our obligation and responsibility. And as we recognize this responsibility, the nation can go back and correct the failures of the past by honoring those very men who served.

Today, I am introducing legislation directly aimed to honor the men who served, sacrificed, and in many cases died, in the Ia Drang Valley in the Republic of Vietnam in November 1965. Joining me as cosponsors in this effort are Senators SMITH, SHELBY, BINGAMAN, HELMS, HOLLINGS, KEMPTHORNE, LIEBERMAN, FAIRCLOTH, INHOFE, DOLE, WARNER, and MCCAIN.

The bill we collectively introduce today has one singular goal: to ensure that the men who served in the Ia Drang Valley in November 1965 are not forgotten. Over the past 5 years, it has become clear that many who fought, sacrificed and died in the Pleiku campaign in the Ia Drang were not recognized for their deeds. In some instances individuals killed even failed to receive recognition for their sacrifice through the award of Purple Hearts. Our Nation can and should do better.

Under existing law and regulation, the Department of Army refuses all award recommendations submitted after 2 calendar years. It is a restriction callously enforced without regard to the very confluence of circumstances which precluded the assembly of facts in the case of the men who led the first of the 7th into battle in the Ia Drang almost 30 years ago.

After almost continuous fighting for the better part of 4 days, unit commanders lost hundreds of men. Exhausted, they huddled under lanterns each night writing letters to parents

and wives explaining the loss of their sons and husbands who died in battle. In many cases the only witnesses to the valor and sacrifice of Americans felled by combat were either dead or severely wounded—neither of which were available to document the acts which justify recognition.

Over the intervening years, former commander in the Ia Drang and now retired Gen. Harold Moore, USA and Joseph Galloway, a UPI war correspondent who was in the Ia Drang in November 1965, conspired to write the history of the men served in the Pleiku campaign. After conducting hundreds of interviews to research their book, they discovered that numerous acts of heroism, sacrifice, and valor went unrecognized. Over the years efforts were made to convince the Department of Army to reconsider these men for military awards. In each instance, these efforts failed.

On July 6, 1994, the Adjutant General of the U.S. Army wrote Brig. Gen. Henry Thorpe, USA, (retired)—himself commander of Delta Company, 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry in the Ia Drang in November 1965—to say:

The Department of the Army has rigidly adhered to the rules pertaining to the two-year time limit and the *only recourse available to recognize these soldiers is special legislation by Congress.*" [emphasis added.]

This bill seeks to fulfill the casual advice of the Adjutant General of the Army. While it is unfortunate that legislative action is required to correct an oversight of the past 30 years, it should not be an insurmountable obstacle. The bill we introduce today removes the barricade erected by the Army, not by dictating the award of specific medals to individuals, but by directing the Army to waive the 2-year restriction and consider awards recommendations under existing Army criteria.

Should my colleagues question the wisdom of this legislation, I recommend you read two letters I have received from veterans of Ia Drang Valley, Pleiku campaign. At this point, I request unanimous consent that two letters supporting this bill be inserted in the RECORD. The first letter is from Joseph Galloway and the other is from Jack Smith.

Joseph Galloway was a 23-year-old war correspondent for United Press International when he accompanied elements of the 7th Cavalry into the Ia Drang Valley in November 1965. Thirty years later, his words ring in reverent tones as he describes the sacrifice of men lost, fallen comrades who served yet received no recognition.

Jack Smith was an enlisted specialist in Charlie Company, 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry. Today, Jack Smith is an accomplished journalist with ABC News. His account is perhaps more personal as the book describes his experiences on the afternoon of November 17, 1965, on a trail to Landing Zone Albany—the extraction point for a tired group of soldiers who had already faced the dangers of battle and were weary from it.

As you read these letters, I urge you to envision the faces of the hundreds of young men who fought, not so much out of fear, but out of duty, honor, and commitment to the men with whom they served. This is a history which deserves recognition. And this legislation deserves passage, so that our Nation can once again reveal itself by the men it honors and the men it remembers.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation and I yield the floor.

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

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT,
Washington, DC, March 30, 1995.

Hon. TRENT LOTT,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LOTT: This letter is to advise that I fully and completely support the Bill which you are introducing to permit U.S. Army consideration of delayed awards recommendations for some individuals who fought in the Pleiku (Ia Drang) Campaign in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam in October and November, 1965.

I was present on a number of those battlefields as a civilian war correspondent for United Press International, in the campaign which begin with the siege of Plei Me Special Forces Camp on 23 October, 1965, and ended with the tragic clash at Landing Zone Albany, 17–18 November, 1965.

I personally witnessed repeated acts of valor and sacrifice in three days and nights at Landing Zone X-Ray, 14–16 November, 1965, and at that time assumed that such acts would in due course be recognized by the Army by appropriate awards of valor.

It was not until Lt. Gen. (ret.) Hal Moore and I had begun the detailed interviews and research that would lead to publication of our book, "We Were Soldiers Once . . . and Young," that we realized how many men had been completely overlooked, and why.

There is, for instance, the tale of the two Charlie Companies, 1st Battalion and 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry. At LZ X-Ray on the terrible morning of 15 November, 1965, Charlie Company 1/7 Cavalry held the line for all of us against a full battalion of the 66th North Vietnamese Army Regiment, reinforced by another battalion of Main Force Viet Cong. The company began that morning with 5 officers and 107 men on its roster. By noon it had no officers and only 49 men left standing. A total of 42 officers and men had died and 20 more had been wounded in two and one-half hours of hand-to-hand combat. Yet they held the line and saved the rest of the battalion.

Two days later, two and a half miles away at LZ Albany, Charlie Company, 2nd Battalion 7th Cavalry began the day with 112 officers and men. By the following morning, 18 November, there were only eight officers and men present and accounted for. All the others were either dead, wounded or missing in action. The battalion had been ambushed in thick jungle and tall elephant grass; the company commanders had all been called to the head of the column and were not with their men. Of all the companies present, Charlie Company 2/7 died on its feet in a desperate charge into the muzzles of the machine guns trying to save the battalion. They died following the bravest of the brave, company executive officer Lt. Don C. Cornett, who died leading them.

Who knows their stories? Who writes their award recommendations in the shock and immediacy of the moment when battalions are being loaded down with replacements and

the few surviving officers sit under gasoline lanterns in base camp tents, night after night, writing letters of condolence to the mothers and fathers, wives and children of those men?

Three-hundred-six American soldiers and one U.S. Air Force pilot died in the Pleiku Campaign, in the first major battle of the Vietnam War between U.S. and North Vietnamese Army regulars. Ours was a peacetime Army just getting it war legs under it—an Army without even a proper casualty notification system. The families learned news of their loved one's death from telegrams delivered by taxi drivers, often at 2 or 3 a.m. This was an Army still operating on peacetime awards policies, miserly and damned proud of being miserly when it came time to recognize the soldier in the ranks.

All these things conspired to insure that those men, living and dead, who had fought the first and bloodiest battle of a 10-year war, would in large measure find that their deeds went unrecognized. And, as for the thanks of a grateful nation, well, we all know how that song went.

What I found in interviewing the survivors, my battlefield comrades, is that these are the most modest of men. They, each of them, seek nothing for themselves. But each will tell you how his closest buddy sacrificed his life to save another man. Or how the skinny young medic from Washington, D.C., tried to shelter the wounded with his body as enemy guns homed in on them. Or how Charles R. (Doc) Lose, the medic of the Lost Platoon (B Company, 1/7 Cavalry) at LZ X-Ray, used up all his bandages, all his morphine and then used c-ration toilet paper and strips torn off his own tee-shirt and somehow kept 13 badly wounded men alive for 26 harrowing hours under direct enemy fire. Only Doc Lose moved on that tiny knoll surrounded by the enemy, moving ceaselessly from man to man, tending his patients. During that time Doc Lose was himself wounded two times.

So many of those who would have stepped forward to recommend awards for the heroic actions they had witnessed were wounded and evacuated to hospitals in the United States. Many others had only a few days left on their term of service in the Army when they emerged from the Ia Drang battles. They were processed out and put on planes bound for home and civilian life, beginning one or two days later.

This legislation seeks no wholesales bemedalling of old soldiers for deeds long forgotten. It simply seeks an opportunity, a window, by which official Army awards channels can legally consider Ia Drang awards recommendations, properly drawn and properly endorsed by witnesses and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the units involved. It is a small opportunity to convey the country's and the Army's thanks and recognition to a few dozen men, living and dead, who did far more than simple duty demanded in the service of the United States.

These men are America's neighbors. They come from virtually every state in the Union. They are quiet and productive citizens. I was proud to stand beside them in the Ia Drang Valley in 1965, and it is a great honor and privilege to stand up for them and the families who lost loved ones in these battles and urge favorable consideration of this legislation.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH L. GALLOWAY,
Senior Writer.

ABC NEWS,
Washington, DC, April 3, 1995.

Hon. TRENT LOTT,
Russell Senate Office Building, Washington DC.

DEAR SENATOR LOTT: As a decorated veteran of the Battle of the Ia Drang Valley, 14-

18 November, 1965, in the Republic of Vietnam, I strongly endorse your efforts to re-open the awards process for the men who fought in that major engagement and in the Pleiku Campaign (October-November, 1965) of which it was a part.

It was at the Ia Drang that US soldiers fought their first pitched battle against North Vietnamese regulars. The 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) decisively defeated a North Vietnamese division in one of the fiercest clashes of the war. My company, C company, 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, for instance, suffered 93% casualties. I was wounded twice, and am 20% disabled. (I am now a correspondent for ABC News in Washington, till recently on This Week with David Brinkley, and we have met.)

The heroism of many deserving friends and fellow-Cav troopers was overlooked in the aftermath of the battle. Partly because of the terrible losses suffered by some US units and the Army's consequent effort to sanitize the battle for public relations purposes, and partly because in many cases there were simply too few survivors to document the heroism that occurred in a timely fashion.

Even though the Army is now understandably reluctant to re-open the awards process for fear of being overwhelmed by a flood of frivolous claims, I believe the fears are groundless. No one is talking about the wholesale revision of awards, rather a long-overdue chance to allow consideration of delayed award recommendations for acts of heroism that went unreported at the time.

The fighting was so ferocious, the action so important, and the valor of those who fought so exemplary that introducing a bill to do this, as you are doing, is a public service. It is an opportunity to convey the nation's thanks to a few men who answered their country's call and did more than duty demanded, but who afterwards were overlooked.

Yours sincerely,

JACK SMITH,
Correspondent.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 324

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 324, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exclude from the definition of employee firefighters and rescue squad workers who perform volunteer services and to prevent employers from requiring employees who are firefighters or rescue squad workers to perform volunteer services, and to allow an employer not to pay overtime compensation to a firefighter or rescue squad worker who performs volunteer services for the employer, and for other purposes.

S. 483

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 483, a bill to amend the provisions of title 17, United States Code, with respect to the duration of copyright, and for other purposes.

S. 582

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 582, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide that certain voluntary disclosures of violations of Federal laws made pursuant to

an environmental audit shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence during a Federal judicial or administrative proceeding, and for other purposes.

S. 585

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 585, a bill to protect the rights of small entities subject to investigative or enforcement action by agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 594

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 594, a bill to provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer.

S. 678

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] were added as cosponsors of S. 678, a bill to provide for the coordination and implementation of a national aquaculture policy for the private sector by the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish an aquaculture development and research program, and for other purposes.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 830

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 830, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to fraud and false statements.

S. 917

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] were added as cosponsors of S. 917, a bill to facilitate small business involvement in the regulatory development processes of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 959

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 959, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage capital formation through reductions in taxes on capital gains, and for other purposes.