

10. Previous CBO estimate: None.

11. Estimate prepared by: Federal Cost Estimate: Kent Christensen, Victoria Fraider, Raymond Hall, and Amy Plapp prepared the estimates affecting the Department of Defense; they can be reached at 226-2840. Kathy Gramp (226-2860) prepared the estimate for the Naval Petroleum Reserve. Deborah Reis (226-2860) prepared the estimate for the Panama Canal Commission. Wayne Boyington (226-2820) prepared the estimates for the costs of changes to civilian retirement programs.

State and local government impact: Leo Lex and Karen McVey (226-2885).

Private sector impact: Neil Singer (226-2900).

12. Estimate approved by Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, for those who may be listening, I believe there had originally been a vote at 9:15 that the leader had announced and now that the amendment, which was the SIMPSON amendment, has been disposed of and agreed to with the second-degree amendment that was accepted, so as far as I know—and the Senator from Idaho may want to add to this—there will be no vote on this amendment at 9:15 tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct; that vote was vitiated.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, we are certainly in agreement that the vote which was ordered has been vitiated, or has been dealt with. We have not yet received final word from the majority leader as to whether or not he wishes to still have an early vote. We will know that very shortly.

At this point I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEDAL OF HONOR NOMINEES

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to seven unsung heroes of World War II. Although a half-century in the making, it is never too late to honor the bravery and heroism of our men and women in uniform. I view the nomination of seven African-American World War II heroes for the Medal of Honor with much admiration and pride. This is an honor that should have been bestowed many decades ago. The award acknowledges a job well done and is absolutely well deserved.

A 15-month study conducted by a team of military historians reviewed the nation's archives and interviewed veterans to find out why no black service member received the Medal of Honor during World War II. Nine black

soldiers were awarded the second-highest honor—the Distinguished Service Cross. I was surprised, however, to learn that the study found no evidence that any African-American soldier in World War II was ever nominated for the Medal of Honor, though commanders, comrades and archival records indicate that at least four of the seven nominees had been recommended. This same report found evidence that the segregation of units by race often complicated training, exacerbated relations between officers and enlisted men and their units, and undermined the morale of these units in both subtle and obvious ways.

The Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Committee on National Security approved a provision in the Defense Authorization bill that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to award the Medal of Honor to African-American former service members who have been found by the Secretary of the Army to have distinguished themselves by gallantry above and beyond the call of duty while serving in the U.S. Army during WWII.

It is truly unfortunate that only one of the seven nominees—Vernon J. Baker—is still living. On April 5, 1945, then First Lieutenant Baker led a platoon over "Hill X" in Italy. Along the way, he and his men destroyed six machine gun nests, two observer posts and four dugouts while the Germans rained bullets down on them. Out of 25 men, 7 Americans survived while 26 Germans were killed in the action. "Hill X" had to be taken in order to capture a castle that guarded the town of Montignoso along Highway 1. The route was key to the Allies push north and its capture helped to hastened the end of WWII. First Lieutenant Baker received the Distinguished Service Cross—our Nation's second highest award—for his actions. And now at long last he will receive the appropriate recognition—the Medal of Honor the highest honor that we can bestow.

Mr. Baker, although raised in Wyoming, moved to St. Maries, ID, in 1987 because he enjoys the State's hunting and great outdoor opportunities. I am proud of and thankful for the many sacrifices that our men and women in uniform have made in the past and continue to make around the world. We are certainly proud that Mr. Baker now resides in the State of Idaho, and that he and the other nominees will now rightfully receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

HONORING THE DASCHLES CELEBRATING THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my distinct pleasure to rise today to honor Sebastian and Elizabeth Daschle, who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on January 16, 1996. Their lives and strong commitment to one another serve as an example to the entire Nation.

Betty Meiers and Sebastian "Dash" Daschle were married on a mild winter day in Roscoe SD. Two days later, they were hit by the worst blizzard of the year. Together, the Daschles weathered the storm and have continued to stand beside one another through 50 years of surprises and joys.

The Daschles devotion to one another began early, with Betty waiting for her sweetheart to return home from World War II so they could be married. Since fabric was scarce at the time, Betty's wedding dress and the flower girl's dress were made out of a parachute brought home from the war. While the fabric was unconventional, it was plentiful and provided enough material for Betty's dress to have a long, elegant train. Betty and Dash took their vows on the day of Betty's parents 25th anniversary and, for 30 years, the two couples jointly celebrated their happiness. Clearly, commitment and lasting love run in the family.

Following the wedding, the young couple moved to Aberdeen, SD, to make their home. After an unsuccessful search for a place to live, they had to install plumbing on the top floor of a house to create a makeshift apartment. Betty's father and brother built the Daschles' first house in 1948. In 1952, they built a bigger home on the same lot and have happily lived there ever since.

Through the years, Dash worked as a bookkeeper for Nelson Auto Electric, and eventually worked his way to become a part-owner of the business. The Daschles are proud parents of four boys—including my friend and colleague, the distinguished minority leader Senator TOM DASCHLE. The Daschles now delight each day in the joy of their grandchildren.

For the Daschles, a promise made was a promise kept. Their dedication to their vows and commitment to strong family ties serve as a model for families across America.

I congratulate the Daschles on this achievement, and wish them continued happiness in their lives together.

SALUTE TO THE PERFORMING ARTS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, when I think of Iowa, I envision lush, rolling hills; wide, blue skies; and rich, black soil. Located in the heartland of America, Iowa's bounteous fields and streams feed the world. I'm sure most people across the country and throughout the world associate my State with its exceptional agricultural products and productive farmland.

But today, I am going to share with America a different chapter of the Iowa story. Perhaps one that many already have read about or seen on the Big Screen—and that is, Iowa's contributions to film making and the performing arts. A handful of our Iowa-born friends have risen to celebrity status on TV, on the silver screen, and on stage.

To name a few—singer Andy Williams was born in Wall Lake; the Everly Brothers, Don and Phil lived in Shenandoah; Cloris Leachman, who played Phyllis on "The Mary Tyler Moore Show," hails from Des Moines, as did Harriett Nelson of the television series, "The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriett." Marion Michael Morrison, better known as John Wayne, was born in Winterset. The famous musician/composer, Glenn Miller came from Clarinda. And who can ever forget the memorable sounds of the "Music Man," Meridith Wilson is from Mason City. And, last but not least, Mr. President, internationally-acclaimed opera singer, Simon Estes, was born in Centerville, IA.

In addition to the talents of Iowa's hometown celebrities, my State has opened its doors to reveal our scenic countryside to Hollywood film makers. Box office hits filmed in Iowa include, "Field of Dreams," "The Bridges of Madison County," and "Twister." The movie "Bridges" was adapted from the novel written by my fellow Iowan, Robert Waller. If asked, Mr. President, I would have to concur with a popular scene from the movie "Field of Dreams," filmed in eastern Iowa near Dyersville. That scene included the lines—"Is this Heaven? No, it's Iowa."

Mr. President, the list of Iowa-born celebrities includes a hometown girl who never forgot where she came from. The oldest of five children, Donna Belle Mullenger, attended a one room school house and helped with the family chores on a western Iowa farm near Denison. Growing up on a farm, Donna cherished the rare Saturday trips to town, when she would meet friends at the Candy Kitchen and catch a movie at the Ritz Theater.

This girl-next-door later became a household name and Hollywood star. Donna Reed starred in more than 40 films, including such classics as "It's a Wonderful Life," "Portrait of Dorian Gray," and her Oscar-winning performance in "From Here to Eternity." And for 8 years, Donna Reed entertained families in their living rooms across America. "The Donna Reed Show" ran from 1958 to 1965.

As I stated earlier in one of my speeches describing the Iowa Spirit, the people of Iowa strive to excel in any and all endeavors, whether it be education, entertainment or enterprise. And the community of Denison, the county seat of Crawford County, is no exception. In memory of the Hollywood actress who was known to say, "No matter what I do, I am still a farm girl from Denison," the community celebrated a 1-day festival in her honor after her death in 1986. At that time, her Oscar was presented to the city of Denison. One year later, Donna Reed's hometown community, friends and family members formed The Donna Reed Foundation for the Performing Arts to recognize youth and promote education.

The Foundation celebrates its 10th annual Donna Reed Festival this week,

June 15-23. Building on its charter to provide affordable and high quality education to those who share a love for the arts, the Foundation offers performing arts workshops, and awards an annual college scholarship to applicants interested in studying acting, music, and dance. The first scholarship was awarded in 1987 for \$500. Within 8 years, the award had grown to a \$10,000 national scholarship. During this week's festival, performing arts instructors and professionals from New York, California, and the Midwest will conduct about 45 professional workshops. One of the highlights at the festival this year includes a tribute to the 50th anniversary of "It's A Wonderful Life," featuring a reunion of cast and crew.

Mr. President, I proudly salute members of the Denison community and their vision for promoting the arts. Borne of hard work, countless volunteer hours, and unparalleled community spirit, The Donna Reed Foundation has achieved a center for cultural and performing arts in America's heartland.

Mr. President, life in Iowa truly is a wonderful life. And I'm sure the citizens of Denison would be the first to agree.

SALUTE TO KBBG-FM RADIO

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to salute an enterprise undertaken almost two decades ago by two community-oriented entrepreneurs in northeast Iowa. Declaring that radio for the Black community was an idea whose time had come, Jimmie Porter founded KBBG-FM radio in 1977 with his partner, Warren Nash, Jr., in Waterloo, IA. Incorporated as Afro-American Community Broadcasting, Inc., KBBG's charter pledged to fulfill the needs, interests and wishes of ethnic minority people in northeast Iowa.

KBBG has come a long way since its first equipment testing of 10 watts on July 26, 1978. On its first full day of broadcasting that August, KBBG reached a 4 to 5 mile radius. Today, the radio station boasts a 60-mile radius, 10,000 watts, and 11 employees.

The largest African American owned and operated noncommercial educational radio station in my State of Iowa, KBBG Radio has provided almost \$1.8 million of public service announcements for nonprofit organizations in the last 8 years.

Mr. President, I proudly commend KBBG Radio, its owners and its employees for providing a valuable service to the Waterloo and Cedar Falls metro area and to northeast Iowa.

A model of self-development and community outreach, KBBG continues to build on its well-served motto, communicate to educate. Mr. President, I thank and congratulate KBBG for 18 years of service and extend my wishes for continued success in the future.

DR. BEATRICE BRAUDE AND JUSTICE DELAYED BUT NOT ULTIMATELY DENIED

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, this past Monday, the Washington Post reported that Justice Department attorneys have reached a settlement with lawyers representing the estate of Dr. Beatrice Braude concerning monetary damages equitably due for the wrongful dismissal of Dr. Braude from her Federal job in 1953 and subsequent blacklisting. The estate will receive \$200,000 in damages. Family members have announced that the funds—which Congress must now appropriate—will be donated to Hunter College, the institution from which Dr. Braude received her bachelor's degree.

This settlement stems from the enormously gratifying decision of U.S. Court of Federal Claims Judge Roger B. Andewelt on March 7, following a hearing last November, that the United States Information Agency (USIA) had wrongfully dismissed Dr. Braude and intentionally concealed the reason for her termination. He concluded that such actions constituted an equitable claim for which compensation is due.

Dr. Braude's suit was made possible through legislation then-Senator Javits and I originally introduced in 1979 and which Senator D'AMATO and I continued to press. When finally enacted, it lifted the statute of limitations, enabling the Court to hear Dr. Braude's case and hand down its decision. I know Senator D'AMATO shares my gratification with the settlement announcement.

With Judge Roger B. Andewelt's decision and this negotiated settlement, we have finally seen a measure of justice which brings back memories of an old and awful time. Dr. Braude, a linguist fluent in several languages, was dismissed from her position at the USIA in 1953 as a result of accusations of disloyalty to the United States. The accusations were old; 2 years earlier, the State Department's Loyalty Security Board had investigated and unanimously voted to dismiss them. The Board sent a letter to Dr. Braude stating "there is no reasonable doubt as to your loyalty to the United States Government or as to your security risk to the Department of State."

Dr. Braude was terminated 1 day after being praised for her work and informed that she probably would be promoted. USIA officials told that her that the termination was due to budgetary constraints. Congress had funded the USIA at a level 27 percent below the President's request. The Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-207) authorized a reduction in force commensurate to the budget cut. Fair enough. As Dr. Braude remarked years later, "I never felt that I had a lien on a government job." But what Dr. Braude did not know is that she was selected for termination because of the old—and answered—charges against her. And because she did not know the real reason for her