

Affairs Branch. Currently, there are more than 2,200 soldiers who are members of the Corps.

The Corps Committee operates under a charter to provide advice and assistance to the Honorary Chief of Civil Affairs and the Corps Home Base Commander with respect to Corps matters. The Corps Committee presently includes the Chairman, Adjutant, Honorary Colonel, Honorary Warrant Officer, Honorary Sergeant Major, Commanding Generals and Command Sergeant Majors of the five major Civil Affairs commands and other members designated by the Honorary Chief of Civil Affairs. The Home Base Commander and the Honorary Chief of Civil Affairs are ex-officio members. The Committee meets biannually at the times and sites of the meeting of the Civil Affairs Association Board of Directors.

Support to the Corps is provided by the Civil Affairs Association. The Association has existed since its formation in 1947 with a principal purpose to maintain and enhance the Civil Affairs capabilities required by the Armed Forces of our Nation. Support of the Corps is included in the broad objectives of the Association. The Corps and the Association have worked together to implement their common objectives.

The efforts of the Corps and Association to enhance Civil Affairs soldiers' esprit de corps have included:

1. Civil Affairs Symposium. Co-sponsorship in 1991 of a symposium at U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School at Fort Bragg on "Civil Affairs in the Persian Gulf War" and publication of the proceedings of that symposium.

2. Commemorative Stone. The 1994 dedication of a Civil Affairs commemorative stone and its emplacement in the Memorial Plaza of the Headquarters, U.S. Army Special Operations Command which recognizes the service of soldiers in Civil Affairs/Military Government assignments—past, present, and future.

3. Shrivvenham Plaque. The presentation and dedication in 1994 at the British Army Base at Shrivvenham, England, of a commemorative plaque to memorialize the organization and marshaling of Civil Affairs and Military Government units in 1944 for World War II operations in Europe.

4. Civil Affairs Exhibits. The preparation and presentation at Civil Affairs conferences of exhibits of historic applications of Civil Affairs doctrine and operations in military operations conducted by the Armed Forces of our Nation.

5. Recognition of Civil Affairs in Military Museums. Currently, planning is underway to support and ensure that military museums have appropriate displays and information about the roles and contributions of Civil Affairs in military operations in our history.

6. Awards Programs—Individuals. Recognition of deserving soldiers and individuals as Distinguished and Hon-

orary Members of the Corps. Award of the Corps Esprit de Corps Medallion has been presented to Corps members and notables. The first medallion was presented to Senator Strom THURMOND who served in combat in World War II as a G-5 staff officer and later, in the Army Reserve, commanded major Civil Affairs units and retired as a Major General.

7. Awards Programs—Units. Distinguished Unit Citations have been awarded to Civil Affairs units in recognition of their accomplishments and contributions in military operations in Grenada, Panama, Somalia, the Persian Gulf War and Haiti. Units currently participating in military operations in Bosnia and those relating to Kosovo will be recognized.

Mr. President, the U.S. Army Reserve Civil Affairs Corps, with support of the Civil Affairs Association, is fulfilling the objectives and purposes of the Army Regimental System. I congratulate both the officers and soldiers of the Civil Affairs Corps for their service to our Nation and the Association for its support of the men and women who proudly wear the insignia of the Civil Affairs Corps.

RETIREMENT OF DONALD E. MEINERS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, on July 1, my friend, Donald Meiners, will retire from Entergy-Mississippi after 39 years of service. Mr. Meiners began his career in 1960 as a residential salesman in Jackson for what was then Mississippi Power & Light Company. He was quickly promoted in the marketing and operations divisions which involved numerous moves across the state of Mississippi. He became an officer in 1978. After several promotions with Middle South Utilities, the parent company of MP&L, which now is Entergy Corporation, Don returned to his home state of Mississippi as president and chief operating officer of Entergy-MS. Then, he became president and chief executive officer.

While Mr. Meiners is well respected in the corporate world, many Mississippians know him for his dedication and service to charities and civic organizations within his community and state. He has served as Chairman of the Metro-Jackson Chamber of Commerce, Jackson United Way and the Multiple Sclerosis Chapter of Mississippi.

While Chairman of the Metro-Jackson Chamber of Commerce, Don was instrumental in forming the Metro Economic Development Alliance which unites economic development professionals in the Jackson area and encourages a team effort in recruiting new industry to the area. He served as the first chairman of the Metro Jackson Housing Partnership. Don has also been a leader of national organizations as well. He serves as a National Trustee of Boys and Girls Clubs of America and just last year served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Busi-

ness and Industry Political Action Committee in Washington, DC.

Duane O'Neill, who is President of the Metro-Jackson Chamber of Commerce, said, "Don Meiners personifies a visionary leader, and he possesses the technical skills to translate that vision into action. His unquestioned integrity has always brought people together in an atmosphere of cooperation."

I am personally grateful for Don's work and involvement to help improve the state's economy. As an example of his outstanding community service, in 1996, Don Meiners was recognized as the outstanding volunteer of the year in economic development for the state of Mississippi.

Don has been married for 42 years to his high school sweetheart, Pat, who has been a tremendous asset to him and to the communities where they have lived. They have two sons, Chris and Chuck, and a daughter-in-law Pam. When I asked Don what he would do in retirement he quickly mentioned spending time with the "light of his life", his granddaughters Hannah and Mallory.

Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to bring to the attention of the Senate the career and influence of my friend Don Meiners, and to thank him for his many years of service to Entergy and the people of Mississippi. Mississippi is a better place because of him. While Don is retiring from the utility business, I know he will go on working to help make life better in his community and in our state.

I wish Don and Pat much continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE D-DAY LANDINGS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, June 6, 1999, was the 55th Anniversary of the historic Allied invasion of Europe on the beaches of Normandy, France, that spelled the beginning of the end for Nazi Germany.

In America today, with unprecedented prosperity and material comfort, it is hard to appreciate the American experience leading up to World War II and the war itself.

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941, the United States was not only caught off guard, we were also caught unprepared for the war that loomed in Europe and in the Pacific that would involve the United States for 5 long years.

Still plagued by the Great Depression, unemployment sky high and poverty all around, Americans accepted the challenge and responded like no people ever had.

With scrap metal drives, rubber drives, gasoline and food rationing, and other efforts American men and women pulled together and contributed to the massive war effort.

Americans of all races, creeds, colors, and backgrounds joined the military, worked in industrial plants, and assisted in too many ways to mention as

the nation joined together to battle tyranny and oppression.

America's economic and military might was called on to produce hundreds of thousands of planes, tanks, trucks, ships, boats, and weapons. We not only produced the materials for our own efforts but kept our Allies supplied with civilian and military goods to ensure an Allied victory.

The "Arsenal of Democracy" was running at high gear from 1941 on, and all of these efforts came to a head in June, 1944.

Even after the successful Africa campaign showed that the German war machine was not invincible, America and her Allies looked for a "second front" to draw Nazi Germany's attention and resources into other battles.

Under the leadership of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allies began planning for just such a front with an amphibious invasion in Europe and America's fighting forces made the necessary preparations.

Millions of men, and millions of tons of equipment, supplies, vehicles and weapons were delivered from the United States to England in preparation for the assault.

Postponed several times because of poor weather in the English Channel, on June 5, 1944, General Eisenhower gave the final order that would unleash the historic battle.

In the morning hours of June 6th, over 175,000 men from the streets of Philadelphia to Indian reservations of Arizona, from Alaska to Florida, landed on the beaches of Normandy, France.

In the years since that day, we have seen movies about this, the most ambitious amphibious invasion ever attempted in history. Just last year we saw it vividly replayed with the movie "Saving Private Ryan" in what the soldiers themselves said was an accurate portrayal what occurred so many years ago.

As a veteran, and having read many eyewitness accounts of that day, I think that the real horrors of that day, and especially the first minutes of that historic landing, are simply unimaginable to us.

Though the Allies enjoyed complete air superiority in the Normandy area, clouds shrouded the beaches diminishing the effect of Allied air power.

At the landing beach that quickly became known as "Bloody Omaha", the Americans took the brunt of the German defenses.

Entire companies of men were chopped down seconds after the doors dropped on the landing craft. The Germans poured fire down on the Americans, but they kept coming ashore wave after wave.

Only after an exhaustive day of fighting and dying, was the beachhead established.

In 1999, it is easy to think of the D-Day invasion and of the Allied success in World War II as pre-determined. In 1944, it just was not so and Eisenhower

and the Allied leaders knew that at that point victory was not assured and that the war could still be lost.

It is humbling to read the never-delivered address General Eisenhower penned in case the Allies were driven back into the sea.

In it, Eisenhower assumed all fault for a failed invasion attempt. Thankfully, he never had to deliver that address.

From the beaches at Normandy, the Allies broke out, fought through the hedgerows, and went on to liberate Paris in July, 1944.

From Paris to the Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes, through the low countries and ultimately sweeping on to Berlin the Allies—with the Americans taking the lead—secured victory over Nazi Germany in April, 1945.

It took four more months of island-to-island combat to defeat the Japanese Empire in August, 1945, and to achieve complete and total victory in World War II.

This nation owes a great debt of gratitude to the men and women who made Normandy and the entire war effort the success it was.

With each day, scores of D-Day veterans, many in their late 70's and 80's, pass away. As a generation, this group was unique in living and making real their unspoken code: faithfulness and duty to God, family, and country.

The brave men of Normandy—both the survivors and those buried in the American Cemetery just up the hill from the landing beaches—from both humble and privileged beginnings, deserve to be honored by the Senate and the nation as whole.

In this spirit I urge my colleagues to support me in honoring the veterans of D-Day and all veterans who have sacrificed for this great nation.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, 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.

(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 on Thursday, April 22, 1999:

EC-2681. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, trans-

mitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Employees' Group Insurance Program: Court Orders" (RIN3206-AI49) received on April 5, 1999; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 27, 1999, the following reports of committees were submitted on June 2, 1999:

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 1186: An original bill making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000 (Rept. No. 106-58).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 415: A bill to protect the permanent trust funds of the State of Arizona from erosion due to inflation and modify the basis on which distributions are made from those funds (Rept. No. 106-59).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without recommendation with amendments:

S. 416: A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the city of Sisters, Oregon, a certain parcel of land for use in connection with a sewage treatment facility (Rept. No. 106-60).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 744: A bill to provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Alaska to the University of Alaska, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-61).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 109. A bill to improve protection and management of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia (Rept. No. 106-62).

S. 441. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route of the War of 1812 British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, and the route of the American defense, for study for potential addition to the national trails system (Rept. No. 106-63).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 548. A bill to establish the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historical Site in the State of Ohio (Rept. No. 106-64).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 700. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Ala Kahakai Trail as a National Historic Trail (Rept. No. 106-65).

S. 776. A bill to authorize the National Park Service to conduct a feasibility study for the preservation of the Loess Hills in western Iowa (Rept. No. 106-66).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

H.R. 154. A bill to provide for the collection of fees for the making of motion pictures, television productions, and sound tracks in