

Senator from Virginia is doing here tonight, and I am happy to join. I thank him. He points out many things that I won't amplify, given the hour, except to say it is surely the right day today, this 56th anniversary of D-Day.

When he talks about how the American people who participated in that effort are all being honored, surely first and foremost are our veterans, but all the American people who are behind them; it is such an important point for all of us to remember.

I remember as a kid the minute, little contribution we kids were making, going around the streets looking for wrappers that we could peel off the foil, put it together in a little ball of metal, and then, with all the little balls of metal, put together a tank or an airplane. But first and foremost, obviously, it is the veterans, those who didn't come back and those who did.

I thank the Senator from Virginia for doing this. I don't know if he listed all the cosponsors.

Mr. WARNER. I was about to do that. It is so hard for the current generation of people to remember that period. Both of us do. I happen to have been in uniform. I remember where we had a little book of stamps, savings bonds, and you put your quarter stamps in. You were rationing butter, meat, shoes and clothing. We never thought about it. It was our way of backing the men and women in uniform. I remember it was 3 gallons, I think, a week of gasoline that you had. My father was a doctor, and I remember that doctors had an additional allocation of gasoline so they could make hospital calls and visit homes. It was just an extraordinary hour in America, the way there was a total effort.

Mr. LEVIN. All the way down to the kids.

Mr. WARNER. Yes. I remember picking up little bits off the cigarette packs and the tin foil.

Mr. LEVIN. We used to flatten cans. After we were done with a can of food, we would take off the other end that hadn't been opened, put it in a box, flatten the can, and carry in the boxes of tins.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, does the Senator remember the collection of scrap metal? I will never forget it. In those days, the Nation's Capital, where we lived, had great big trash trucks, and the trucks ran overtime. They would come down the street, and people would come out and put all kinds of scrap metal in the trucks. I remember the person who lived across from me came out with an armful of magnificent guns—shotguns and rifles that belonged to her husband—and the trash guys looked at them and just threw them in the truck. I don't know that those guns ever got to the scrap heap, but I remember that as if it were yesterday.

Mr. LEVIN. I saw letters of President Roosevelt the other day thanking people for their donations—I think it was of telescopes; I am not sure. It was

something which people just put into the war effort, either scrapped or used in some way.

This is a special tribute to those of our colleagues, including yourself, who were in World War II. I know you are going to list them. But as this honor roll of heroes is read by the Senator from Virginia, I think we are all going to stand very proud that we have so many Members still in this body who served in World War II and, of course, many who did serve in this body who served in World War II who are also being honored. Senator Dole, of course, is very much in the lead in this effort, but so many others came before us who are currently in this body who served.

How many are there who served in this body?

Mr. WARNER. I have spoken to every one of them today. I will read their names in the order of seniority of the Senate: Senator THURMOND, who crossed the beaches on D-Day. He did it in a glider, and it crashed, he was injured, but he went on and took up his duties despite that. Senator INOUYE is one of the most highly decorated Members of the Senate. The President upgraded his decoration from the Distinguished Service Cross to the Medal of Honor; is that correct?

Mr. LEVIN. That is correct. It will be presented in a ceremony this month at the White House. That was something Senator INOUYE was not even aware of until he read about it.

Mr. WARNER. No. There is not a more modest Member of the Senate.

Mr. LEVIN. So true.

Mr. WARNER. What a great strength he has been to national defense in the 22 years we have worked on this.

FRITZ HOLLINGS was in the European campaign. Senator STEVENS was an Air Corps pilot, before there was an Air Force; he flew in the Pacific. Senator BILL ROTH was in the Army. Senator HELMS was in the Navy. Senator MOYNIHAN was in the Navy, and he was proud to call me Secretary of the Navy. I was just a petty officer third class. Senator LAUTENBERG served. Senator GORTON served in the Army right at the end. Senator AKAKA served. I was a young sailor, and we were trained during the invasion of Japan, and the war ended very precipitously.

Mr. LEVIN. Senator Bob KERREY also wanted to be added as a cosponsor.

Mr. WARNER. Senator Robert KERREY is a Medal of Honor winner. We will add him as a cosponsor. I ask unanimous consent that they all be made cosponsors, along with myself and Senator LEVIN.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3189) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. I thank my distinguished colleague for joining me and for his kind remarks about our colleagues.

Mr. President, we have made some accomplishments today. The hour is 8 o'clock, and we started promptly at about 2:45. I thank all who participated in moving this. We have an order for tomorrow which lays out the work.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each.

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

#### TRIBUTE TO THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSOCIATION'S CONGRESSIONAL CHARTER

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, it is with a great deal of professional pleasure and personal pride that I rise today to honor an organization in which I am a life member and served as the 21st national president nearly 50 years ago. The organization of which I speak is our neighbor across First Street, the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, though it is perhaps best known simply by its initials—ROA. The association was organized in 1922, at the instigation of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, who was then serving as the Army's Chief of Staff. Like many others who served in uniform in World War I, General Pershing was convinced that the war could have been significantly shortened or avoided altogether if an adequate pool of trained officers had existed at the time. Taking his sentiments to heart, 140 Reserve officers met at Washington's Willard Hotel and organized the Reserve Officers Association. It was largely through the dedicated efforts of this voluntary organization and its members that the United States established its Officer Reserve Corps, which was to supply the great majority of America's trained officers in the days leading up to World War II. It is appropriate for the Senate to note that these first ROA members were citizen-soldiers who clearly saw the approaching storm clouds. They pushed the nation toward an unprecedented level of pre-war preparedness that arguably saved lives and formed the very foundations of the great victories of democracy that were to follow.

With the end of the war, the ROA resumed its normal operations, raising and maintaining the nation's awareness of the role and contributions of its military forces in the uneasy post-war

world. It was in these tense days, in June 1950, that the Congress granted the ROA the formal charter that established the association's object and purpose. That formulation was clear and direct, unambiguous and unequivocal: ROA was "to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to promote the development and execution thereof."

For 50 years, the ROA has followed that guidance, and taken the lead in vigorously advocating a strong and viable national defense posture for our nation. The ROA has worked to support concepts that have strengthened our ability to preserve our freedom and to advance our national interests across the world. It worked to revitalize and fund the Selective Service System, support our Cold War allies, and focus the weight of public opinion in favor of our national commitment during the Gulf War and expanding NATO. It has played a major role in persuading the Congress to provide more than \$15 billion in critically needed equipment for our nation's Reserve components. In addition, the ROA has also clearly understood that not all ideas are good ideas. It successfully opposed efforts to combine the Army Reserve and National Guard, and to disestablish the Coast Guard, and Air Force Reserves, as well as the Selective Service System and the commissioned officer corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Mr. President, the ROA has, for the past 78 years, proven itself to be a strong and articulate voice in the halls of Congress and the corridors of government for all our service members. It has lived up to its charter and supported the cause of national defense in seasons when it has not been popular to do so. It has established an enviable reputation for nonpartisan expertise and even-handed advocacy, a reputation that has grown and flourished as defense issues have become ever more complex in these days of the Total Force Policy. The ROA enjoys the confidence of the Congress and of the Department of Defense. Its successful legislative efforts have made it a valued partner in the formulation and development of the annual defense bills and in building broad, bipartisan support for our men and women in uniform. Over the years I have learned that serious debate on any issue dealing with our Reserve forces is not complete until we have heard from the ROA. As the number of members of Congress with personal military experience has declined, the importance of ROA's contribution to developing our military policy has increased exponentially. The ROA has played and will continue to play a crucial role in shaping the debate over the appropriate roles and missions of our Armed Forces. The nation is most fortunate to have such an asset to call upon. We should all be grateful.

Mr. President, I urge all Senators to join me in congratulating the Reserve

Officers Association of the United States on the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of its congressional charter.

#### TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL PHILLIP J. FORD, USAF

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a life of service devoted to defending the values and ideals of our nation. On July 1, 2000 the country will lose to retirement its Deputy Commander in Chief of the United States Strategic Command, Lieutenant General Phillip J. Ford, USAF. Through his leadership, General Ford has taken the United States and U.S. Strategic Command into a new world environment. During his career, his guidance and foresight helped see the U.S. Military into the new millennium.

Throughout a career that spans four decades, General Ford has commanded the 8th Air Force, the 384th Bomb Wing, and the 524th Bomb Squadron. As commander of the 384th at McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, he transformed an entire installation to bring in and support a new B-1 bomber wing. General Ford has also served as commandant of the Air Command and Staff College and held key staff positions at the Headquarters of the U.S. Air Force, Military Airlift Command, Air Mobility Command and Strategic Air Command.

As the nation's top bomber commander supporting the United States Central Command, General Ford directed an unprecedented global power strike against Iraq during Operation DESERT FOX. Despite tactical and weapon system limitations, his bombers succeeded in retargeting their air launched cruise missiles while airborne and en route to their targets. His forces delivered their weapons on time and on target, guaranteeing mission success.

As Deputy Commander in Chief of the United States Strategic Command, and as a strong proponent of an enduring, stable, strategic relationship with Russia, General Ford championed the Defense Department's cooperative threat reduction activities, to include military-to-military contacts. General Ford's historic military-to-military exchanges with senior Russian nuclear commanders built a legacy of respect, mutual understanding and cooperation. The general's insight in planning and evaluating the command's communication capabilities assured the nation that the communication between the President, Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs and men and women at the helm of ballistic missile submarines, intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear bombers remained intact despite Y2K concerns. His efforts will have an enduring, positive impact on strategic stability for many years to come.

Lieutenant General Ford and his wife, Kris leave the military after a distinguished 34 year career serving their nation. The people of the United

States salute General Ford and Mrs. Ford and wish them well as they begin a new chapter of their lives after military service.

#### RECOGNITION OF CHANCELLOR ROBERT KHAYAT'S INDUCTION INTO THE MISSISSIPPI SPORTS HALL OF FAME

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate my close friend, Robert Khayat. On March 9, 2000, Chancellor Khayat was inducted into the Mississippi Sports Hall of Fame. I want to recognize Chancellor Khayat not just because of his recent induction into this prestigious group, but also for his dedication to the State of Mississippi.

Robert Khayat played college baseball and football at our mutual alma mater, the University of Mississippi. Playing catcher for Ole Miss, he led the team to two consecutive SEC Baseball Championships. A two-time All SEC player, Bob Khayat earned three letters in his sophomore, junior, and senior years.

During Bob Khayat's college football career he demonstrated a definitive leadership role. At the position of place-kicker, "Golden Toe," as he was called, led the Rebels' extraordinary football team to many a victory. His name is forever in the University of Mississippi's history books as one of the greatest place kickers to set foot on the Ole Miss campus. Coach John Vaught's team secured many victories because of Bob Khayat's athletic ability. He was selected as the place-kicker on the Ole Miss Team of the Century.

After graduating from Ole Miss, Bob Khayat played professional football for the Washington Redskins. In his time with the Redskins he scored 204 points, tied the all-time Redskins record for most field goals made in a single game, and was voted into the Pro Bowl. In recognition of his great achievements, the NFL presented Bob Khayat with the 1998 Career Achievement Award for his accomplishments on and off the field.

While performing in the NFL, Robert Khayat pursued his law degree at the University of Mississippi Law School. After graduating third in his class and earning his Juris Doctorate degree in 1966, Bob Khayat entered private practice in Pascagoula, Mississippi. In 1969 he became a law professor at Ole Miss.

From 1980 to 1981, Bob Khayat took a leave of absence to pursue a Masters of Law degree, which he received from Yale Law School. Returning to teach at Ole Miss Law School, he was promoted to Associate Dean before serving as Vice Chancellor for University Affairs in 1984. In 1994 he served as interim athletic director before becoming the University of Mississippi's 15th Chancellor.

Chancellor Robert Khayat plays an instrumental role for the State of Mississippi. He is known for his tireless leadership which he has exemplified as a student, an athlete, a professor and