

(Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. L. CHAFFEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2669, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to extend to persons over age 64 eligibility for medical care under CHAMPUS and TRICARE; to extend the TRICARE Senior Prime demonstration program in conjunction with the extension of eligibility under CHAMPUS and TRICARE to such persons, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 105

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 105, a concurrent resolution designating April 13, 2000, as a day of remembrance of the victims of the Katyn Forest massacre.

S. CON. RES. 113

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 113, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the 10th anniversary of the free and fair elections in Burma and the urgent need to improve the democratic and human rights of the people of Burma.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 317—A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE TO CONGRATULATE AND THANK THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE JUNE 6, 1944, D-DAY INVASION OF EUROPE FOR FOREVER CHANGING THE COURSE OF HISTORY BY HELPING BRING AN END TO WORLD WAR II**

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 317

Whereas General George C. Marshall, President Roosevelt's chief of staff, appointed General Dwight D. Eisenhower, to the war plans division of the United States Army in December 1941 and commissioned General Eisenhower to design an operational scheme for Allied victory in World War II;

Whereas in January 1943, the plan was adopted and given the code name Operation "Overlord";

Whereas the June 6, 1944, invasion of Europe, commonly known as "the D-Day invasion", was the largest single assault in the most massive military conflict in history;

Whereas participants in that invasion included 156,000 British, Canadian, and United States servicemembers and approximately 30,000 vehicles and 600,000 tons of supplies, and those servicemembers, backed by paratroopers and bombers, stormed a 50-mile stretch of beach in Normandy, France;

Whereas on June 6, 1944, D-Day, and in the seven months that followed, approximately

3,500,000 British, Canadian, and United States servicemembers embarked for Europe from Southampton, England;

Whereas approximately 31,000 United States servicemembers and more than 3,000 vehicles embarked for the D-Day invasion on 208 vessels at Weymouth and Portland, England;

Whereas between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of bombs were dropped in support of the D-Day invasion in the 24 hours between the night of June 5 and the night of June 6, 1944;

Whereas landing forces in the D-Day invasion were compelled to cross more than 200 yards of treacherous beach blanketed by mines, heavy machine-gun fire, and rifle fire;

Whereas the D-Day invasion was supported by more than 13,000 fighter, bomber, and transport aircraft, against which the German Air Force, the Luftwaffe, was able to deploy fewer than 400 aircraft of all types;

Whereas by June 11, 1944, the invasion force had established a bridgehead 50 miles wide and 12 miles deep, into which were landed 326,547 men, 54,186 vehicles, and 104,428 tons of supplies;

Whereas of the 156,000 British, Canadian, and United States servicemembers who took part in the initial D-Day invasion landings, 10,000 were casualties on the first day of the invasion;

Whereas total United States casualties on D-Day numbered 6,303, including 2,499 casualties among members of two airborne divisions participating in the invasion;

Whereas those casualties included 1,465 killed in action, 3,184 wounded in action, 1,928 missing in action, and 26 prisoners of war;

Whereas the success of the D-Day invasion was responsible for starting the liberation of occupied Europe from Nazi Germany and marked the beginning of the end of World War II; and

Whereas of the approximately living 25,000,000 United States veterans, approximately 1,500 die each day of whom two-thirds are veterans of World War II: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate to congratulate and thank the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, D-Day invasion of Europe for forever changing the course of history by helping bring an end to World War II.

• Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the thousands of America, British, Canadian, and French veterans of the greatest amphibious invasion in military history. On June 6, 1944, the D-Day Allied Expeditionary Force included 150,000 troops, 1,500 tanks, 5,300 ships and landing craft, 12,000 airplanes, and 20,000 airborne troops. Ultimately, their task was to establish a western foothold on the European continent, and commence an overwhelming thrust against France's Nazi occupiers. General Dwight D. Eisenhower was convinced that launching Operation Overlord would hasten the end to World War II, as he stated on D-Day morning to his American troops, "In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over oppressed peoples in Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world."

The invasion of Normandy far surpassed its goals, accomplishing four monumental tasks: it initiated the lib-

eration of France and dismantlement of the Nazi Third Reich, established a critical milestone in military strategic history, inaugurated an era of American preeminence, and, ultimately, made the world safe for democracy. But victory could not be achieved without any cost. By the end of D-Day, U.S. forces, including two deployed airborne divisions, suffered 6,603 casualties, with 1,465 killed, 3,184 wounded, and 1,928 missing in action. To these men who paid the ultimate price for our freedom, the world owes an incalculable measure of gratitude. Today, the people of the United States salute their memory, and continue honoring the courageous service of other D-Day veterans, like the senior senator from South Carolina, who risked similar fates in southern France.

Now, 56 years after the first Higgins Landing Craft beached on the Normandy shores, our country's first National D-Day Museum will open in my hometown of New Orleans. Built in the heart of Downtown, this institution will not only commemorate an awesome military success, but exhibit the unified vision of a nation's political, strategic, and industrial leaders. From the formulation of Operation Overlord to innovations in amphibious technology, every aspect of war-planning and implementation will be on display; contributors to our victory from various sectors of society will be studied—the decision-makers, the war tacticians, the equipment manufacturers, and the Americans in uniform. Esteemed political scientist, Stephen Ambrose has dedicated this museum to the American Spirit, the teamwork, optimism, courage and sacrifice of the men and women who won World War II. As they embarked on their "Great Crusade," Eisenhower reminded America's soldiers that "the eyes of the world are upon you." Well, today I say to the veterans of Normandy that the hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere continue to march with you. Forever embodied in the National D-Day Museum, we have distinguished one of America's finest generations with an indelible place in our country's history, sustaining a promising legacy for our country's future generations. •

**SENATE RESOLUTION 318—HONORING THE 129 SAILORS AND CIVILIANS LOST ABOARD THE U.S.S. "THRESHER" (SSN 593) ON APRIL 10, 1963; EXTENDING THE GRATITUDE OF THE NATION FOR THEIR LAST, FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION; AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE NAVAL SUBMARINE SERVICE AND THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD TO THE DEFENSE OF THE NATION**

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. GREGG, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 318

Whereas this is the 100th year of service to the people of the United States by the United States Navy submarine force, the "Silent Service";

Whereas this is the 200th year of service to the Nation of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard;

Whereas Portsmouth Naval Shipyard launched the first Navy built submarine, the L-8, on April 23, 1917;

Whereas 52 years and 133 submarines later, on November 11, 1969, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard launched the last submarine built by the Navy, the U.S.S. *Sand Lance*;

Whereas the U.S.S. *Thresher* was launched at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on July 9, 1960;

Whereas the U.S.S. *Thresher* departed Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on April 9, 1963, with a crew of 129 composed of 16 officers, 96 sailors, and 17 civilians;

Whereas the mix of that crew reflects the unity of the naval submarine service, military and civilian, in the protection of the Nation;

Whereas at approximately 7:45 a.m. on April 10, 1963, at a location near 41.46 degrees North latitude and 65.03 degrees West longitude, the U.S.S. *Thresher* began her final mission;

Whereas the U.S.S. *Thresher* was declared lost with all hands on April 10, 1963;

Whereas from the loss of that submarine, there arose the SUBSAFE program which has kept America's submariners safe at sea ever since as the strongest, safest submarine force in history;

Whereas from the loss of the U.S.S. *Thresher*, there arose in our Nation's universities the ocean engineering curricula that enables America's preeminence in submarine warfare; and

Whereas the "last full measure of devotion" shown by the crew of the U.S.S. *Thresher* characterizes the sacrifice of all submariners, past and present, military and civilian, in the service of this Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) remembers with profound sorrow the loss of the U.S.S. *Thresher* and her gallant crew of sailors and civilians on April 10, 1963;

(2) expresses its deepest gratitude to all submariners on "eternal patrol", forever bound together by their dedicated and honorable service to the United States of America;

(3) recognizes with appreciation and respect the commitment and sacrifices made by the Naval Submarine Service for the past 100 years in providing for the common defense of the United States; and

(4) offers its admiration and gratitude for the workers of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard whose 200 years of dedicated service to the United States Navy has contributed directly to the greatness and freedom of the United States.

## SEC. 2. TRANSMISSION OF RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit this resolution to the Chief of Naval Operations and to the Commanding Officer of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard who shall accept this resolution on behalf of the families and shipmates of the crew of the U.S.S. *Thresher*.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution that recognizes the contributions and sacrifices to our nation's defense provided by the men and women of the United States Naval Submarine Service and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at Kittery, Maine, and to specifically recognize that "last full measure of devotion" shown by the crew of the USS *Thresher* on April 10, 1963.

As you are aware, this year the U.S. Navy is celebrating the 100th year of service to our country by the Naval Submarine Service. From the acquisition of its first submarine, the USS *Holland*, in April 1900 to the present day, the U.S. Naval Submarine Service has served America bravely, gallantly, and steadfastly. We are all aware of the debt we owe the Submarine Service for their role in World War II when, in the immediate dark days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the "Silent Service" took the war to the enemy. Although they lost 52 submarines and more than 3,500 submariners, they accounted for 55 percent of all enemy ships lost and significantly contributed to the final victory in the Pacific. Since that time the Submarine Service has continued to protect the nation through its deterrence patrols and many other missions. In just the past few years the ability of our submarines to provide a stealthy, land-attack capability in support of operations in the Persian Gulf and in Kosovo has proven once again that their adaptability and capability are vital to the security interests of this nation.

A significant supporter of the Submarine Service for the past 100 years and this nation for the past 200 years has been the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine. Beginning in 1800, the shipyard provided the U.S. Navy with "ships of the line" and during the War of 1812 it became a Navy command. But it is the shipyard's contributions to the Submarine Service that I want to talk about here today.

In April 1917, the first submarine built in a government shipyard, the L-8, was launched at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and in the ensuing 52 years, the shipyard launched another 133 submarines, including a record 31 in 1944 alone. In November 1971, the last submarine built in a government yard, the USS *Sand Lance*, was launched at Portsmouth before they took on their new role to overhaul, repair, and refuel nuclear submarines. But during their 52 years of building submarines Portsmouth delivered many firsts to the Submarine Service: First U.S. submarine built with an all-welded steel hull—the *Snapper*; first U.S. submarine built of high tensile steel—the *Balao*; first snorkel installed in a U.S. submarine—the *Irex*; first truly submersible hull developed using dirigible form, a breakthrough in hydrodynamic design—the *Albacore*; and the first nuclear powered submarine built in a government shipyard—the *Swordfish*.

But the shipyard and the Submarine Service could not have accomplished these important contributions to our nation's security without the unfailing valor and unselfish service of the submarine crews and shipyard workers that put them to sea. Perhaps there is no greater example of our American virtue of standing together for the common defense than the story of the USS *Thresher*, a nuclear submarine launched at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on July 9, 1960.

When she was launched the *Thresher* represented a new class of submarine for the Navy. The *Thresher*-class was designed to be the world's first modern, quiet, deep-diving fast-attack submarine. Some of her innovative features included machinery rafts for sound silencing, a large bow-mounted sonar, torpedo tubes amidships and a hydrodynamically streamlined hull. After two and a half years of trials, evaluations, and the development of new fast-attack tactics, the *Thresher* returned to her home yard. On April 9, 1963, she got underway for a series of deep-diving trials to be held about 220 nautical miles east of Cape Cod. On board was a crew of 129 made up of sailors, officers, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard workers and contractors. Shortly after beginning her dive, something went horribly wrong and the *Thresher* and all 129 souls on board were lost at sea.

But another example of our American character is the drive to create success from adversity and from the loss of the *Thresher* came two initiatives that have permitted the Submarine Service to gain unchallenged preeminence in undersea warfare.

First was the implementation of the SubSafe program. This standard dictates that every submarine, every hull integrity-related system and every pressure-related part within those systems must be 100 percent certified safe for use aboard the submarine. And since that time, no submarine has been lost because of a similar casualty.

Second, a recommendation by the Deep Submergence Systems Review Group, which looked into the cause of the tragedy, was that a curriculum be established to train engineers to design and develop systems specifically for use in the ocean environment—the discipline of ocean engineering. Since that time ocean engineering programs have been established in Florida, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Texas, Virginia, Hawaii and the Naval Academy. From these programs have come the engineers who have designed and developed the *Los Angeles*, the *Ohio*, the *Seawolf* and the *Virginia*-classes of submarines. Engineers like retired Admiral Millard Firebaugh, a former ship superintendent at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, who earned a doctorate of science degree in Ocean Engineering from MIT and went on to become the program manager for the design and construction of the *Seawolf*.

We in this nation owe a great debt to the 129 crewmen of the USS *Thresher*, to all who have served aboard submarines over the past 100 years and to the civilians who have accepted the risk and sacrificed alongside their submarine shipmates. When I learned that there had never been a resolution passed in this body acknowledging the loss of this gallant crew and expressing our gratitude for their sacrifice, I believed that in this 100th year of the Submarine Service and the 200th year of their home yard, the Portsmouth

Naval Shipyard, it was entirely appropriate and timely of us to do so.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that an enrolled copy be transmitted to and accepted by the commanding officer of Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on behalf of the families and shipmates of the crew of the *USS Thresher*, the crews of the Naval Submarine Service and the workers of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

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

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 120—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE NEED TO PASS LEGISLATION TO INCREASE PENALTIES ON PERPETRATORS OF HATE CRIMES

Mr. ROBB (for himself, Mr. REID, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 120

Whereas diversity and tolerance are essential principles of an open and free society;

Whereas all people deserve to be safe within their communities, free to live, work, and worship without fear of violence and bigotry;

Whereas crimes motivated by hatred against persons because of their race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability undermine the fundamental values of our Nation;

Whereas hate crimes tear at the fabric of American society, leave scars on victims and their families, and weaken our sense of community and purpose; and

Whereas individuals who commit crimes based on hate and bigotry must be held responsible for their actions and must be stopped from spreading violence: : Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That it is the sense of Congress that Congress—

(1) needs to pass legislation that amends the Federal criminal code to set penalties for persons who commit acts of violence against other persons because of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability of any person;

(2) condemns the culture of hate and the hate groups that foster such violent acts;

(3) commends the communities throughout our Nation that are united in condemning such acts of hate in their neighborhoods;

(4) commends the efforts of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials; and

(5) reaffirms its commitment to a society that fully respects and protects all people, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability.

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a concurrent resolution urging Congress to enact meaningful hate crimes legislation. Today marks the sad second anniversary of the killing of James Byrd, Jr., the victim of a vicious hate crime in Texas. Mr. Byrd, a 49-year-old African-American man, was dragged for approximately two miles while chained to the back of a pickup truck by his white assailants. As a result of this brutal attack, Mr. Byrd's head and right arm were severed from his body.

Reflecting on this terrible act of deep hatred against the dignity of a human being should strengthen our resolve to combat acts of bias in our society. We will not get to where we need to go in this country until we have eradicated the discriminatory hatred that lies in some people's hearts. While we cannot legislate away the prejudice in a person's heart or soul, we can certainly punish those who act upon their feelings of hatred and commit acts of utter brutality. Hate crimes tear at the very fabric of American society and often scar, not just the victims, but the families and communities involved as well. Those who harbor hatred must know that America will punish them for their actions and that we will not tolerate their acts of inhumanity.

Our Nation is composed of a great diversity that contributes to our economic and educational preeminence in the world. We will never achieve all that our Nation is capable of accomplishing unless we are united in addressing the scourge of prejudice and hate crimes in our society. The Congress can lead on this issue by enacting comprehensive legislation, such as the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, that expands existing hate crimes law. Not only should those who are victimized by hate crimes because of their gender, sexual orientation, or disability be afforded access to appropriate justice, but we as a Nation should also pursue swift and serious punishment against violent hate-mongers to send a message that we will not tolerate their hate.

Today, I join with colleagues from both the Senate and the House to introduce this concurrent resolution and spur action to combat the crimes motivated by bias which continue to shock the conscience of our civil society. Federal hate crimes legislation provides another avenue for prosecuting the perpetrators of violent hate, and I look forward to enacting a comprehensive Federal hate crimes statute. I am confident that our abhorrence of hate crimes will move the Congress to action.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

JOHNSON (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 3191

Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REID, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. ROBB, AND Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2549) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 241, strike line 17 and all that follows through page 243, line 19, and insert the following:

SEC. 703. HEALTH CARE FOR MILITARY RETIREES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) No statutory health care program existed for members of the uniformed services who entered service prior to June 7, 1956, and retired after serving a minimum of 20 years or by reason of a service-connected disability.

(2) Recruiters for the uniformed services are agents of the United States government and employed recruiting tactics that allowed members who entered the uniformed services prior to June 7, 1956, to believe they would be entitled to fully-paid lifetime health care upon retirement.

(3) Statutes enacted in 1956 entitled those who entered service on or after June 7, 1956, and retired after serving a minimum of 20 years or by reason of a service-connected disability, to medical and dental care in any facility of the uniformed services, subject to the availability of space and facilities and the capabilities of the medical and dental staff.

(4) After 4 rounds of base closures between 1988 and 1995 and further drawdowns of remaining military medical treatment facilities, access to "space available" health care in a military medical treatment facility is virtually nonexistent for many military retirees.

(5) The military health care benefit of "space available" services and Medicare is no longer a fair and equitable benefit as compared to benefits for other retired Federal employees.

(6) The failure to provide adequate health care upon retirement is preventing the retired members of the uniformed services from recommending, without reservation, that young men and women make a career of any military service.

(7) The United States should establish health care that is fully paid by the sponsoring agency under the Federal Employees Health Benefits program for members who entered active duty on or prior to June 7, 1956, and who subsequently earned retirement.

(8) The United States should reestablish adequate health care for all retired members of the uniformed services that is at least equivalent to that provided to other retired Federal employees by extending to such retired members of the uniformed services the option of coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits program, the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the uniformed services, or the TRICARE Program.

(b) COVERAGE OF MILITARY RETIREES UNDER FEHBP.—

(1) EARNED COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN RETIREES AND DEPENDENTS.—Chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in section 8905, by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) For purposes of this section, the term 'employee' includes a retired member of the uniformed services (as defined in section 101(a)(5) of title 10) who began service before June 7, 1956. A surviving widow or widower of such a retired member may also enroll in an approved health benefits plan described by section 8903 or 8903a of this title as an individual."; and

(B) in section 8906(b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking "paragraphs (2) and (3)" and inserting "paragraphs (2) through (5)"; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) In the case of an employee described in section 8905(h) or the surviving widow or