

names of the members of the 65th Infantry Division.

There being no objection, the names were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Robert D. Ackerman; Cecil C. Adams; Leo Adams; William R. Agnew; Raymond A. Aja; Harold M. Almasi; William D. Almond; John F. Amm; Edward W. Anderson; W.C. "Hap" Arnold; Howard B. Aronow; Ernie Bacco; James R. Bailey; Robert Baretz; Vincent T. Bartell; Bernard H. Beckstedt; Roland A. Bencivenni; James C. Benson; Ernest K. Berg, Jr.; Robert M. Bergeron; Philip Bianco; Norbert J. Bischoff; Thomas P. Black; Camille G. Blair; Major General John Blatsos; Carl A. Blim, Jr.; Sidney Bloombert; William L. Bock; Sylvester J. Bower; Patrick J. Bradley; Jake Brewer; Joe Briggs, Jr.; John Brooks; Robert L. Brown; Carlton Brownell; Sydney Bruskin; Richard Burdick; Joseph Cadenelli; Michael Calabrese; Ray Callanan; J.D. "Jerry" Camp; Herbert "Dave" Campbell.

Thomas Campbell; Dominick J. Cardenal; Richard A. Carson; John T. Cary; Bernie Cencimino; Frank S. Cerchia; Stanley B. Chisholm; Robert H. Chism; Demo Christopoulos; Milton Ciment; Tom Clark; William O. Clark; Troyce J. Cofer; Bernard L. Cohen; Sidney Cohen; Roy C. Collins; Bill Corwin; Arthur D. Cree; Frank Cudney; Warren F. Cummins; James B. Curry; Francis M. Curtis; Bernard Cutler; Richard Czaja; Harry Daab; Gordon Dailey; Robert W. Day; Joseph Demarco; James H. Dickerson; Fred Diese; Charles F. Dischert; James E. Dorris; David A. Dosser; William J. Douglas; Robert B. Drake; Noel F. Duncan; Harold Dykes; John R. Edwards; E. William Ellis; Lyle G. Eyer; Patrick Fallar; Leslie J. Fant; George R. Farneth; William "Bill" Farrell.

Seymour Feinstein; Sidney Felix; Francis J. Finnegan; Charles W. Flock; Allen D. Flood; Howard Ford; Raymond F. Freer; Walter H. Fremd; Wilbur French; Anthony J. Frioni; James E. Furlan; Anthony J. Gagliardo; Joseph P. Gavaghan; Harold German; William E. Gibson; Tom Giggy; Jimmie Giles; Guido Girolami; Weldon C. Gold; Joe Gonzalez; Bernard Goodman; S.R. (Sanford) Gorin; Melvin E. Gorssman; Major G. W. Grant; Malcolm K. Grant; Harry J. Grimaldi; Charles Grof; Harry H. Gross; Allard L. Gustafson; Kenneth N. Hall; Mark W. Hannon; Maynard B. Hanson; Alvin E. Harris; Albert E. Harrop; Dan O. Harvill; William F. Hase; Robert W. Hellriegel; Robert Henager; Lynn Henneman; William F. Hennings; Richard Hennrick; Ray Henry; Clyde E. Hergert; John S. Hickey; Everette Hilfiker; Tommie Hill.

Theda Hollenbaugh; Luverne V. Hornbeck; Cliff Huffnagle; Douglas O. Hukkanen; Richard D. Hurley; Harold Hyde; Elbert Jackson; Robert Jacobson; Royce Jarrell; Mort Jenkins; Robert Jensen; C.A. Johannes; Finnis E. Jolly; Curtis B. Jones; Tommie Justice; Robert L. Kaiser; Milton Kaplan; Norman Kaplan; Richard Karon; Donald E. Keebler; Keith Kingsley; John K. Kirn; Burton Knowlton; Fred B. Kohl; Joseph Koosman; Hank Kulwicki; Jack R. Kurschner; Lynn M. LaBarre; Tommy A. Larned; Dante A. Laudi; John B. Law; Richard R. Lee; David Leshner; Ed Lewis; "Dick" Laurie O. Lieberg; William Linley; Lou Liss; Ronald E. Locke; Sanford Lockspeiser; Ray Long; Harold Low; Jay W. Lowry; Buford Lunsford; Thomas Mahovich; Daniel O. Mallory; Chuck Manausa; Albert Mancinelli; Lionel C. Marcus.

Joseph F. Marino; Jack C. Martin; William R. Martindale; William D. Mason; John R. Massey; Jack W. Maxedon; Michael J. McCarthy; William E. McCloskey; John McClung; Norvin D. McClure; Jack C. McDermott; Harry McLinden; Charles Meany; William J. Mearls; Henry E.

Medler; William H. Melton; William B. Meyer; Leroy O. Miller; William "Ben" Miller; Richard C. Minick; Edwin F. Mitterser; Thomas B. Montgomery; A.J. Morando; Fernando Moreno; S.L. (Ben) Morfino; Robert Morgenweck; Pellon Morris; Thomas D. Morrissey; Thomas E. Morton; Earl O. Moser; Charles Mote; John A. Moulder.

David Myers; Charles E. Myles; Ernest E. Nagy; Thomas D. Nash; Henry W. Nilges; Jim Nolan; Louis A. Nordone; Raymond B. Northfield; Duane E. Noyes; Chester A. Ogle; Gale K. O'Hair; Ronald V. Ordway; Joseph Oriente; Leonard F. Owczarzak; Wayne L. Palmer; Charles Pappas; John L. Parker, Sr.; Robert Parman; Lyle J. Parnie; Robert F. Patton; Keith Perkins; Ed Petsuch; Frank A. Petterchak; Jay Piccinati; Max W. Pierce; Wallace Pink; Woodrow Plant; Walter E. Plants; Merritt A. Plantz; Harry Polche; George Polizio; Kenneth O. Polzin, Sr.; Arthur T. Priestler; E.F. "Gene" Proffitt, Jr.; Newburn "Buck" Pryor; Clifford Ratcliffe; Doyle Ream.

George W. Reed; George Regelski; Russell Rego; Alvin C. Rehkop; Max G. Rein; Joseph Resende; Donald C. Rhodes; Charles R. Rigby; Fred W. Rindhage; James E. Roberts; Joseph Rodino; Edmund H. Rogers, Jr.; Paul W. Roman; Victor Roper; William G. Roth; Lawrence H. Rouse; Edward W. Ruffin; Dean A. Ruggeberg; Edward A. Runyan; Joseph Russell; Thomas P. Ryan; William B. Sabey; Marvin Sadur; Ted L. Saks; Stan Sandage; W.B. "Sandy" Sanders; Anthony H. Santulli; Frank J. Sarnacki; Sgt. Kenneth F. Sass; Rollin C. Schaffer; Ralph Schenkel; Thomas C. Searle; Leo Serian; Peter J. Sferazza; David Shaeffer; Dean Shepherd; James M. Shook; Thomas J. Shorte; Owen Shutt, Jr.; Edward E. Slettom; Joseph Smioldo; Ira J. Smith, Jr.; Lawrence Smith, Jr.; Richard J. Smith; Thomas J. Smith; William Davis Smith; William L. Smith; Philip J. Somerville.

Paul A. St. Jean; Harry C. Starkey; Robert C. Steger, Jr.; Benjamin B. Stout; John T. Strashinsky; Meyer Strumwasser; Jesse C. Stultz; Thomas E. Stumpff; Charles H. Sullivan; Robert C. Sullivan; Don D. Tague; Joseph M. Taillefer, Jr.; Thomas E. Tappan; Bruce L. Tegeler; Fred Tegeler; James E. Thomas; Henry L. Thompson; Jack L. Thurman; Sal H. Torre; Jack W. Townes; John V. Tuider; Robert H. Tyrie; Robert D. Upp; Donald Van Hooser; Joseph Vance; Bobby J. Vandergriff; Robert J. Venner.

Elton R. Vice; Robert Vohwinkle; Robert Vonachen; Lester Wagner; Ralph G. Walczak; Walter R. Waldron; Leonard E. Warner; Edwin H. Wessell; Richard C. Wheat; Albert F. Wheeler; Lawrence W. White; Alfred H. Wickstrom; Ralph R. Wiederhold; Grady Wigley; Charles H. Williams; Robert Willner; Robert Wilson; Norman Winiker; Robert Winkle; Walter J. Wojnar; Calvin L. Wood; Robert L. Worley; Roy (Bradley) Wright; Calvin "Ray" Yordy; Leo Zelkowski; Jack Zinnaman; and William Zupan.

AGING INTERDICTION FLEETS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to draw continued attention to our important narcotic interdiction efforts throughout the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific, commonly referred to as the "Transit Zone," and the aging condition of the aircraft and vessels in both the U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Coast Guard fleet inventories.

Earlier this year, the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control held a hearing on the Transit Zone. In-

telligence sources estimate that the annual cocaine flow through the six million square-mile Transit Zone is in excess of 500 metric tons. Non-commercial maritime conveyances account for more than 80 percent of this Transit Zone flow, and unfortunately, the estimated success rate for smugglers "go-fast" deliveries is close to 90 percent.

The U.S. Coast Guard operates numerous ships and aircraft that are aging and now require excessive maintenance to keep them in operation. Because these assets lack current technology, they are extremely manpower intensive, and require constant maintenance, which detracts from readiness and increases life cycle costs. All of the Coast Guard's 210-foot and 378-foot ships are at least 30 years old, and the Coast Guard even operates 3 "Mature class" cutters, WWII-era vessels inherited from the U.S. Navy. The Coast Guard's fleet of medium and high endurance cutters is older than 37 of the world's 39 similar naval fleets, and the majority of major Coast Guard ships and aircraft will reach the end of their predicted service lives by the year 2008.

The Customs Service operates a wide range of aircraft at 11 air branches and 10 air units throughout the country, as well as at 3 overseas forward operating locations (FOLs) and 2 sites in Mexico. The Customs Service has 142 aircraft and 196 vessels, and many are in need of modernization or replacement. The average age of their C-12 aircraft is 22 years old and all 16 of their UH-60 Blackhawks are "A" models (first production series) on loan from the U.S. Army. As their P-3 aircraft fleet has aged, numerous corrosion and cracking problems have been discovered. It is the P-3 aircraft that has become the backbone of our detection and monitoring system. But, the U.S. Customs Service Air and Maritime Interdiction (AMID) January 2001 Strategic Assessment reported, the level of aviation operations is insufficient to meet the current agency requirements of Presidential Decision Directive (PDD-14), the National Drug Control Strategy, and Plan Colombia.

While both services begin to feel the debilitating effects of these aging assets, demands for both the Customs Service and Coast Guard's unique services are simultaneously increasing. A doubling world population, the continued decline in marine fisheries, the end of the Cold War, the doubling of commercial passenger enplanements by 2009, the continuing scourge of illegal drugs and human smuggling, and the tripling of international commerce are all expected to increase the nation's reliance on these agencies. The Customs Service will continue to be on the front lines on trade and economic growth, border security, counter terrorism, narcotics interdiction, financial crimes and money laundering, pornography, and Internet cybercrime cases. The Coast Guard will continue as the lead federal agency in the maritime environment with respect to drugs, illegal

immigration, and fisheries law enforcement. We are increasing our demands, but we are not investing in our capability. We cannot continue to live off our principal and expect to achieve results.

The recent record maritime seizure of 13 tons of cocaine on a vessel in the Eastern Pacific only serves to highlight the significant Transit Zone threat and reinforces the urgent need for modernization of the U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Coast Guard fleets. I urge my colleagues to continue to support our Nation's counterdrug efforts, including those in the Transit Zone and at our borders, and in support of these two important U.S. agencies.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, June 8, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,679,727,774,591.76, five trillion, six hundred seventy-nine billion, seven hundred twenty-seven million, seven hundred seventy-four thousand, five hundred ninety-one dollars and seventy-six cents.

One year ago, June 8, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,644,929,000,000, five trillion, six hundred forty-four billion, nine hundred twenty-nine million.

Twenty-five years ago, June 8, 1976, the Federal debt stood at \$608,283,000,000, six hundred eight billion, two hundred eighty-three million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion, \$5,071,444,774,591.76, five trillion, seventy-one billion, four hundred forty-four million, seven hundred seventy-four thousand, five hundred ninety-one dollars and seventy-six cents during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HEBREW ORPHAN SOCIETY CELEBRATES 200TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, the Hebrew Orphan Society of Charleston, SC has a long, rich history that deserves to be celebrated. On June 24, a reception and dinner will be held at Charleston's Middleton Place Gardens in honor of the society's 200 years of good works. Founded in 1801 by a small group of Jewish men at K.K. Beth Elohim synagogue, the society flourished in culturally and religiously tolerant 19th-century Charleston. Its members reached out to widows and their families and to Jewish youth who could not afford a proper education. Membership was initially limited to 18, or "chai," the number representing life in the Jewish faith, but has now doubled and includes women as well as men with a distinguished record of service in the Jewish community and the larger Charleston community. Today, the society assists Social Services clients with transportation and medical bills and meets requests from Hospice and Jenkins Orphanage in North Charleston. A quiet, yet diligent effort by The Hebrew Orphan Society

may often go unnoticed by the public. However, rest assured of the many grateful citizens throughout history who have experienced its munificence. My wife, Peatsy, and I send The Hebrew Orphan Society our heartfelt congratulations on this milestone and best wishes in the years ahead.●

TRIBUTE TO GLEN TAIT

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise today to commend my Legislative Director, Glen Tait, who is leaving my employ for other opportunities outside the Senate. He has been an integral part of my staff since I was elected to the Senate, and his absence will be greatly noted. Glen's involvement in the Senate dates back more than a decade, much of it spent in service to the State of Idaho. Prior to coming to work for me, he worked for my predecessor, Dirk Kempthorne, so he truly has become an adopted Idahoan.

Glen has headed up my legislative efforts since I was first elected, and has provided invaluable guidance and direction for my legislative staff. He is particularly knowledgeable about military and energy issues, both of which hold significant importance to the State of Idaho. Mountain Home Air Force Base and the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory owe a great debt to his expertise and ability. Glen has strong insight into the legislative processes of the Senate and served as a mentor to a number of staffers, who have taken that knowledge and used it to help improve their career options.

Glen's wife tells me that he will miss working directly for the people of Idaho, and we will miss him tremendously as well. But he will have a constant reminder of the State in at least one of his two daughters. Glen and his lovely wife, Jeanette, have two young toddlers at home, Lindsey Marie and Hailey Madison. Hailey was named for the town of the same name in Idaho, and for the county in Idaho in which she was born. I wish him the very best and want him to know how much I appreciate the stability and guidance he provided to a fledgling Senate legislative staff several years ago. My best wishes go out to him as he moves on to other opportunities.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL

• Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate another class from Lincoln High School in Portland, OR, competing in the national finals of the program "We the People . . . The Citizens and the Constitution". This April, students from Lincoln High School placed third among 49 classes in this national competition. I had the great pleasure of meeting these impressive young people while they were visiting the Capitol, and I am very proud of their efforts. I know that they worked diligently to reach the national finals, demonstrating a remarkable understanding

of the principles and values that support our constitutional government.

The "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress, consisting of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges. The student testimony is followed by a period of questioning during which the judges probe students for their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

It is extremely important that our young people come to understand and appreciate the unique concepts and values which have guided our Nation since its inception. These are the young leaders who must guide our country's future, and their wisdom must be equal to our country's need. Again, I congratulate the student team from Lincoln High School and thank each member for their dedication, hard work, and enthusiasm.

The student team from Lincoln High School consists of: Brett Bell; Michael Blank; Ben Brewer; Chris Chamness; Greg Damis-Wulff; Alex Dewar; David Dickey-Griffith; Heather Dunlap; Jenni Hamni; Jennifer Hill; Scott Huan; Nick Johnson; Kathayoon Khalil; Cali Lanza-Weil; Jenelle Milam; Jonathan Pulvers; Julie Rhew; Katie Rose; Andrew Rosenthal; Anay Shah; Chris Shay; Rafael Spielman; Jason Trombley; Jessica Vandermeer; Oliver Vandermeer; Ben Walsh; Colleen Wearn; and with their teacher, Jennifer Vaught.●

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

On Friday, June 8, 2001, the following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 503. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice to protect unborn children from assault and murder, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1885. An act to expand the class of beneficiaries who may apply for adjustment of status under section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act by extending the deadline for classification petition and labor certification filings, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. VOINOVICH):

S. 1009. A bill to require the provision of information to parents and adults concerning bacterial meningitis and the availability of a vaccination with respect to such diseases; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HELMS (for himself and Mr. THURMOND):