

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 187—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE CENTENARY OF THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MANDELA RHODES FOUNDATION

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 187

Whereas the Rhodes Scholarships, the oldest international fellowships, were initiated after the death of Cecil Rhodes in 1902, and now bring outstanding students from the United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Bermuda, Canada, the Commonwealth Caribbean, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to the University of Oxford;

Whereas the first American Rhodes Scholars were elected in 1904, and since that time distinguished American Rhodes alumni have included over 20 members of Congress, a President of the United States, 3 Supreme Court justices, cabinet members, military leaders, 80 heads of colleges or universities, and prominent artists, scientists, and business people;

Whereas the Mandela Rhodes Foundation, a partnership between the Rhodes Trust and the Nelson Mandela Foundation, was established in February, 2002;

Whereas after a lifetime of struggle against apartheid and the momentous challenge of governing the new South Africa as its first democratically elected President, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela continues to be devoted to building a society characterized by justice and opportunity in the Republic of South Africa;

Whereas President Mandela's efforts have manifested themselves in the work of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, established in the wake of President Mandela's pledge to devote 1/3 of his Presidential salary to projects aimed at improving the quality of life of South Africa's disadvantaged children; and

Whereas in Cape Town in February, 2002, President Mandela noted that the partnership between the Rhodes Trust and the new Mandela Foundation signals "the closing of the circle and the coming together of 2 strands in our history": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the centenary of the Rhodes Scholarships in the United States;

(2) welcomes the establishment of the Mandela Rhodes Foundation, which embodies the spirit of reconciliation and shared commitment that is one of South Africa's greatest assets;

(3) shares the Foundation's commitment to support initiatives aimed at increasing educational opportunities, fostering leadership, and promoting human resource development throughout Africa; and

(4) affirms the support of the United States for these worthy goals throughout the sub-Saharan region, and asserts that the pursuit of these goals is in the shared interest of the American and African people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 188—HONORING MAYNARD HOLBROOK JACKSON, JR. FORMER MAYOR OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, AND EXTENDING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE ON HIS DEATH

Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. MILLER) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 188

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. was born on March 23, 1938, in Dallas, Texas, and at the age of 14 entered Morehouse College as a Ford Foundation Early Admission Scholar;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. graduated *cum laude* from North Carolina Central University School of Law;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. became the first African-American Vice Mayor of the City of Atlanta;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. proved to be a gifted and brilliant political leader, and he later became the first African-American Mayor of the City of Atlanta;

Whereas, during his years in office, the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. was the catalyst for the design of a \$400 million terminal at Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. helped to secure Atlanta's selection as the site of the 1996 Summer Olympics;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. served as president of the National Conference of Democratic Mayors and the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. became Chair of the National Voting Rights Institute of the Democratic National Committee;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. established the American Voters League, a nonpartisan organization committed to increasing voter turnout;

Whereas upon being elected Mayor of Atlanta, the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. began encouraging and fostering interracial understanding in Atlanta;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. was a strong supporter of affirmative action, civil rights, and the expansion of social and economic gains for minorities;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. was a great champion for diversity, inclusion, and fairness—not just in government and business, but also in all areas of life;

Whereas the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. was a wonderful human being who never wavered from the principles that guided his life and career;

Whereas the efforts of the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. on behalf of the City of Atlanta and all Americans earned him the esteem and high regard of his colleagues; and

Whereas the untimely death of the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. has deprived his community, the City of Atlanta, the state of Georgia, and the entire Nation of an outstanding leader: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*: That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and accomplishments of the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson Jr.;

(2) recognizes the legendary compassion exhibited by the Honorable Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr. as a civil rights leader; and

(3) extends its condolences to the Jackson family and the City of Atlanta on the death of a remarkable man.

SENATE RESOLUTION 189—ELECTING DOCTOR BARRY C. BLACK, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AS CHAPLAIN OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 189

*Resolved*, That Doctor Barry C. Black, of Baltimore, Maryland, be, and he is hereby, elected Chaplain of the Senate, effective Monday, July 7, 2003.

SENATE RESOLUTION 190—COMMENDING GENERAL ERIC SHINSEKI OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE AND COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DODD, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. REED, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HAGEL, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. STEVENS) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 190

Whereas General Eric Shinseki, the Army's 34th Chief of Staff, retired in June 2003, from active military duty after 37 distinguished years of service;

Whereas General Shinseki, a native of Hawaii, graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1965 and served in a variety of assignments, including 2 combat tours in Vietnam, and was wounded twice in combat while serving his country;

Whereas General Shinseki has been awarded the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit (with oak leaf clusters), Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device (with 2 oak leaf clusters), Purple Heart (with oak leaf cluster), Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 oak leaf clusters), Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal (with oak leaf cluster), Army Achievement Medal, Parachutist Badge, Ranger Tab, Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge, Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge, and the Army Staff Identification Badge;

Whereas General Shinseki has spent the last 4 years of his career in the highest position attainable in the Army and has proven himself a tremendous leader who has demonstrated unselfish devotion to this Nation and the soldiers he leads;

Whereas General Shinseki focused the Army on improved readiness in preparation for war and transformed the Army into the lean, agile, lethal fighting force that achieved victories during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas General Shinseki provided the vision to set the Army on a path of transformation that will provide the Nation with an Army that is more lethal, agile, deployable, and flexible; capable of fighting and winning this Nation's wars in all future threat environments.

Whereas General Shinseki exemplifies the trademark characteristics exhibited by all

great leaders and is a remarkable man of integrity, courage, and honor;

Whereas General Shinseki is an American hero who has been selfless in his service to his country through war, peace, and personal trial, and epitomizes the spirit of aloha; and

Whereas John F. Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States once said, "When at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment of each one of us—recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities, we will be measured by the answers to 4 questions—were we truly men of courage . . . were we truly men of judgment . . . were we truly men of integrity . . . were we truly men of dedication?" and whereas when history looks back at the Army's 34th Chief of Staff, it will be clear that this was truly a man of courage, judgment, integrity, and dedication: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. COMMENDATION.

The Senate—

(1) thanks General Eric Shinseki of the United States Army on behalf of a grateful Nation; and

(2) commends General Eric Shinseki for his extraordinary dedication to service to this great country and for his lifetime of commitment to excellence.

#### SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF RESOLUTION.

The Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to General Eric Shinseki.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great American hero, General Eric Shinseki, the Army's 34th Chief of Staff. General Shinseki, a native of Hawaii, attained the Army's highest position as the Army's Chief of Staff in June 1999 and retired in June 2003.

Ric Shinseki graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1965. He served two combat tours in Vietnam and was wounded twice in combat. Throughout his 37 years of service to this country, he has given his personal best, serving with great pride and dignity. His legacy to this Nation will live on for years to come.

Over the span of his career, I've watched his progress as a soldier and was privileged to participate in his promotion ceremony to Colonel. At that time, I thought he had a stellar career as a "soldier's soldier." I was very proud to witness his four years of service as the Army's Chief of Staff. He was the perfect soldier to lead our Army into the 21st century.

This remarkable man and distinguished decorated soldier set a new standard for the Army. With extraordinary vision, he transformed the Army into an agile, lean, flexible, and lethal fighting force. This man of honor, integrity, and courage set a higher standard for all to follow, all while embodying the spirit of aloha. With his deep sense of pride and dedication to service, he made our Army stronger, one able to achieve swift victories during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom.

As I quoted in the Senate Resolution, President John F. Kennedy once said, "When at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment of

each one of us—recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities, we will be measured by the answers to four questions—were we truly men of courage . . . were we truly men of judgment . . . were we truly men of integrity . . . were we truly men of dedication?" When history looks back at the Army's 34th Chief of Staff, it will be clear that this was truly a man of courage, judgment, integrity, and dedication.

General Shinseki is to be commended for his patriotism, unwavering commitment to this Nation, and his meritorious service to this country.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 56—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED HONORING GUNNERY SERGEANT JOHN BASILONE, A GREAT AMERICAN HERO

Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 56

Whereas Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone was born in 1916 in Buffalo, New York, son of Salvatore and Dora Basilone, one of 10 children;

Whereas John Basilone was raised and educated in Raritan, New Jersey;

Whereas, at the age of 18, John Basilone enlisted in the United States Army, principally seeing garrison service in the Philippines;

Whereas, after his honorable discharge in 1937, Sergeant Basilone, known by his comrades as "Manila John", returned to Raritan;

Whereas, seeing the storm clouds of war hovering over the Nation, and believing that his place was with this country's fighting forces, Sergeant Basilone enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in July 1940;

Whereas, on October 24 and 25, 1942, on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Sergeant Basilone was a member of "C" Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment, 1st Marine Division, and was in charge of 2 sections of heavy machine guns defending a narrow pass that led to Henderson Airfield;

Whereas, although Sergeant Basilone and his machine gunners were vastly outnumbered and without available reinforcements, Sergeant Basilone and his fellow Marines fought valiantly to check the savage and determined assault by the Japanese Imperial Army;

Whereas, for this action, Sergeant Basilone was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and sent home a hero;

Whereas, in December 1944, Sergeant Basilone's restlessness to rejoin his fellow Marines, who were fighting the bloody island-to-island battles en route to the Philippines and Japan, prompted him to volunteer again for combat;

Whereas, on Iwo Jima, on February 19, 1945, Sergeant Basilone again distinguished himself by single-handedly destroying an enemy blockhouse while braving heavy-caliber fire;

Whereas, minutes later, an artillery shell killed Sergeant Basilone and 4 of his platoon members;

Whereas Sergeant Basilone was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross and Pur-

ple Heart, and a life-sized bronze statue stands in Raritan, New Jersey, where "Manila John" is clad in battle dress and cradles a machine gun in his arms;

Whereas, in 1949, the United States Government commissioned a destroyer the U.S.S. Basilone, and in November 1951, Governor Alfred E. Driscoll posthumously awarded Sergeant Basilone the State of New Jersey's highest decoration;

Whereas, following World War II, Sergeant Basilone's remains were reinterred in the Arlington National Cemetery;

Whereas Sergeant Basilone was the first recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded in World War II;

Whereas Sergeant Basilone was also awarded the Navy Cross and the Purple Heart, giving him the distinction of being the only enlisted Marine in World War II to receive all 3 medals; and

Whereas commemorative postage stamps have been commissioned to honor other great heroes in American history: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service honoring Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a concurrent resolution calling on the United States Postal Service to issue a commemorative postage stamp honoring an extraordinary American hero: Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone. Basilone is the only person in American history to be awarded both the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Navy Cross. Only one USPS stamp has ever commemorated an individual Marine, a stamp featuring John Phillip Sousa; it bears noting that although Sousa was a Marine, he was not selected for his service on the battlefield. It is time to remember the tremendous sacrifice of at least one individual Marine, John Basilone, an American Patriot.

John Basilone was raised in Raritan, NJ, one of ten children in a large Italian-American family. Soon after he turned 18, Basilone heeded the patriotic call and enlisted in the U.S. Army. Basilone was immediately sent to the Philippines where he earned a nickname that would stick with him for the rest of his career: "Manila John."

Following his tour of duty in 1937, Basilone returned to Raritan. But he wouldn't stay there long. In July 1940—with much of Europe at war and the United States on the brink—"Manila John" left New Jersey, enlisting in the military once again, this time joining the United States Marine Corps.

On October 24, 1942, Basilone earned his Congressional Medal of Honor. He was sent to a position on the Tenaru River at Guadalcanal and placed in command of two sections of heavy machine guns. Sergeant Basilone and his men were charged with defending Henderson Airfield, an important American foothold on the island. Although the Marine contingent was vastly outnumbered and without needed support,

Basilone and his men successfully repelled a Japanese assault. Other survivors reported that their success can be attributed to one man: "Manila John." He crossed enemy lines to replenish a dangerously low stockpile of ammunition, repaired artillery pieces, and steadied his troops in the midst of torrential rain. He went several days and nights without food or sleep, and the U.S. military was able to carry the day. His exploits became Marine lore, and served as a patriotic inspiration to others facing daunting challenges in the midst of war.

For his courage under fire and profound patriotism, Basilone was the first enlisted Marine to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. When he returned to the United States, he was heralded as a hero and quickly sent on tour around the country to help finance the war through the sale of war bonds. The Marine Corps offered to commission Basilone as an officer and station him far away from the frontlines.

But Basilone was not interested in riding out the war in Washington, DC. He was quoted as saying, "I ain't no officer, and I ain't no museum piece. I belong back with my outfit." In December 1944, he got his wish and returned to the frontlines.

General Douglas MacArthur called him "a one-man army," and on February 19, 1945 at Iwo Jima, Basilone once again lived up to that reputation. Basilone destroyed an enemy stronghold, a blockhouse on that small Japanese island and commanded his young troops to move the heavy guns off the beach. Unfortunately, less than two hours into the assault on that fateful day in February, Basilone and four of his fellow Marines were killed when an enemy mortar shell exploded nearby.

When Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone died he was only 27, but he had already earned the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, the Purple Heart, and the appreciation of his Nation. Basilone is a true American patriot whose legacy should be preserved.

Now more than ever, the United States needs to honor and praise the courageous efforts put forth by the men and women of our military. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution as an important message to our soldiers that we appreciate and admire all of their efforts in the war on terrorism.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 57—HONORING DR. NORMAN CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS, PRESIDENT OF XAVIER UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, FOR HIS LONG-STANDING DEDICATION AND SERVICE SPECIFIC TO XAVIER UNIVERSITY AND TO EDUCATION AS A WHOLE**

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 57

Whereas Dr. Norman C. Francis, an educator and institution builder, earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Xavier University of Louisiana, received a Juris Doctorate degree from Loyola University of the South Law School, and served in the Third Armored Division of the United States Army;

Whereas Dr. Norman C. Francis has served as president of Xavier University of Louisiana for 34 years, which ranks him among the most tenured of college presidents now serving in the United States;

Whereas Dr. Norman C. Francis embodies a spirit of greatness and leadership in his roles as an outstanding president and advocate for academic excellence at Xavier University;

Whereas Dr. Norman C. Francis has created an environment at Xavier University that gives students the opportunity to gain valuable knowledge and skills that are necessary for success in today's challenging world; and

Whereas Dr. Norman C. Francis has diligently served the African-American and other minority communities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

**SECTION 1. COMMENDATION.**

That Congress—

(1) is grateful to Dr. Norman Christopher Francis;

(2) honors Dr. Francis for his steadfast commitment and dedication to education;

(3) commends Dr. Francis for recognizing the need for diversity in education; and

(4) hopes that Dr. Norman C. Francis, an educator and institution builder, continues to be a leader of the best and brightest students and educators.

**SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF RESOLUTION.**

The Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Dr. Norman Christopher Francis.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise to make a few remarks concerning an individual who has longstanding dedication and service specific to Xavier University and to education as a whole. Dr. Francis is being honored by the Urban League of Greater New Orleans on June 28, 2003, for his leadership at Xavier University as an outstanding President and advocate for academic excellence.

Mr. President, I wish to recognize Dr. Norman C. Francis who has exhibited a spirit of greatness and for his leadership at Xavier University of Louisiana as an outstanding President and advocate for academic excellence.

It is certainly important to reflect upon his accomplishments as Dr. Francis is still motivated to new levels, to enhance educational opportunities throughout our colleges and universities and throughout the community at large.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED**

SA 1094. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a voluntary prescription drug benefit under the Medicare program and to strengthen and improve the Medicare program, and for other

purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1095. Mr. REID (for Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1096. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1097. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1098. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1099. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1100. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1101. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1102. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1103. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. PRYOR) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1092 proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1104. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1105. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1106. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1107. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1108. Mr. DURBIN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1109. Mr. BURNS (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1110. Mr. BAUCUS (for Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1111. Mr. BAUCUS (for Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, and Mrs. CLINTON)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1112. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1113. Mr. GRASSLEY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 312, to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

SA 1114. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a voluntary prescription drug benefit under the Medicare program and to strengthen and improve the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

SA 1115. Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra.

SA 1116. Mr. DAYTON (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1117. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra.