

a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week should be established to increase awareness of methamphetamine and to educate the public on ways to help prevent the use of that damaging narcotic.

S. RES. 472

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, his name and the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 472, a resolution commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. COBURN):

S. 2800. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the "Ernest Childers Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today for myself and on the behalf of my colleague, Dr. COBURN, to introduce a bill to honor the memory an American hero and proud son from our great state of Oklahoma. Ernest Childers was the first Native American to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. This is our Nation's highest military award and it was awarded to him by Congress "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action."

Ernest Childers was born in Broken Arrow, OK, on February 1, 1918, as the third of five children. His father died when he was young and he grew up mostly on a farm. His hunting skills in his youth provided much of the food for his family and formed the basis of a great military career.

Ernest Childers enlisted in the Oklahoma National Guard in 1937 while attending the Chilocco Indian School in north-central Oklahoma. He then went to Fort Sill in Lawton, OK, for basic training before being deployed to Africa in World War II. On September 22, 1943, despite a broken instep that forced him to crawl, 2nd Lieutenant Childers advanced against enemy machine gun nests in Oliveto, Italy, killing two snipers and capturing an enemy mortar observer in the process. His actions were instrumental in helping the Americans win the Battle of Oliveto and won him the Congressional Medal of Honor. He continued his career in the Army earning several other military awards including the Combat Infantry Badge, Europe and Africa Campaign Medals, The Purple Heart, The Bronze Star, and the Oklahoma Distinguished Service Cross. He retired from the Army in August of 1965 as a Lieutenant Colonel in Oklahoma's 45th Infantry Division.

Ernest Childers passed away on March 17, 2005 and was Oklahoma's last

Congressional Medal of Honor winner still living in the state. He was an honored guest of many Presidential Inaugurations and as a Creek Indian, was named Oklahoma's Most Outstanding Indian by the Tulsa Chapter of the Council of American Indians in 1966. He once said "The American Indian has only one country to defend, and when you're picked on, the American Indian never turns his back." Mr. President, I am proud and believe it is only appropriate to introduce a bill to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs' Outpatient Clinic in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the Ernest Childers Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic to honor the enduring legacy of a true hero and fine soldier.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 477—COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DATE THAT RICK MONDAY HEROICALLY RESCUED THE AMERICAN FLAG FROM BEING DESECRATED AND RECOGNIZING RICK MONDAY FOR HIS COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 477

Whereas, on April 25, 1976, Rick Monday played centerfield for the Chicago Cubs in a game against the Los Angeles Dodgers at Dodger Stadium;

Whereas, during the 4th inning of that game, 2 individuals ran onto the outfield of Dodger Stadium, doused an American Flag with lighter fluid, and attempted to set the Flag on fire;

Whereas, once Rick Monday recognized that those individuals were about to publicly desecrate the American Flag, he quickly ran towards those individuals and grabbed the American Flag from them just as they were attempting to place a lit match on to the Flag;

Whereas the patriotic act of Rick Monday to rescue the American Flag inspired—

(1) the crowd at Dodger Stadium to stand in ovation and spontaneously begin singing "God Bless America";

(2) millions of citizens throughout the United States, especially those citizens who were serving or had served in the Armed Forces; and

(3) citizens of the United States who today continue look to the Flag as a symbol of liberty and justice;

Whereas Rick Monday, after reflecting on his act of rescuing the American Flag, said: "That flag represents all the rights and freedoms that we have in this country. If you desecrate the flag, you desecrate the efforts of all the people who fought and died to protect those rights and freedoms.";

Whereas the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame recognizes the actions taken by Rick Monday when he saved the American Flag as 1 of the 100 Classic Moments in the history of baseball;

Whereas Rick Monday served the United States honorably and courageously in the Marine Corps Reserve for over 6 years;

Whereas Rick Monday was a 2-time Major League Baseball All-Star during his distinguished, 19-year career; and

Whereas April 25, 2006, marked the 30th anniversary of the date that Rick Monday

saved the American Flag from being desecrated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 30th anniversary of the date that Rick Monday heroically rescued the American Flag from being desecrated;

(2) recognizes Rick Monday for—

(A) his courage and patriotism;

(B) upholding the noble ideals and freedoms represented by the American Flag; and

(C) honoring the men and women whose sacrifices have protected those ideals and freedoms;

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Rick Monday;

(B) the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, New York;

(C) the Commissioner of Major League Baseball, Bud Selig;

(D) the owner of the Los Angeles Dodgers owner, Frank McCourt; and

(E) the owner of the Chicago Cubs, the Tribune Company.

SENATE RESOLUTION 478—COMMEMORATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHARGE-COUPLED DEVICE

Mr. LAUTENBURG submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 478

Whereas charge-coupled device (commonly referred to as "CCD") technology revolutionized imaging equipment and has significantly affected society by improving quality of life and the technological capabilities of everyday tools and equipment;

Whereas the CCD is widely used in technology, including digital cameras, video recorders, space-based telescopes, satellites, and medical imaging devices;

Whereas Willard S. Boyle of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and George E. Smith of New Barnegat, New Jersey, have advanced society through their development of the CCD while working at the Murray Hill, New Jersey, Bell Labs site in 1969; and

Whereas Mr. Boyle and Mr. Smith have been awarded the 2006 Charles Stark Draper Prize by the National Academy of Engineering and inducted into the Nation Inventors Hall of Fame for their invention; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commemorates the development of the charge-coupled device.

SENATE RESOLUTION 479—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEAS OF A CHILD CARE WORTHY WAGE DAY

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 479

Whereas approximately 13,000,000 children are in nonparental care during part or all of the day while their parents work;

Whereas the early care and education industry employs more than 2,000,000 workers;

Whereas these workers indirectly add \$580,000,000,000 to the economy by enabling millions of parents to perform their own jobs;

Whereas the average salary of early care and education workers is \$18,060 per year, and only ⅓ have health insurance and even fewer have a pension plan;

Whereas the quality of early care and education programs is directly linked to the quality of early childhood educators;

Whereas the turnover rate of early childhood program staff is roughly 30 percent per year, and low wages and lack of benefits, among other factors, make it difficult to retain high quality educators who have the consistent, caring relationships with young children that are important to children's development;

Whereas the compensation of early childhood program staff should be commensurate with the importance of the job of helping the young children of the Nation develop their social, emotional, physical, and intellectual skills, and be ready for school;

Whereas providing adequate compensation to early childhood program staff should be a priority, and resources may be allocated to improve the compensation of early childhood educators to ensure that quality care and education are accessible to all families;

Whereas additional training and education for the child care workforce is critical to ensuring high-quality early learning environments, and whereas child care workers should receive compensation commensurate with such training and experience; and

Whereas the Center for the Child Care Workforce, A Project of the American Federation of Teachers Educational Foundation and other early childhood organizations recognized May 1 as National Child Care Worthy Wage Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 1, 2006, as National Child Care Worthy Wage Day, and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Child Care Worthy Wage Day by honoring early childhood care and education staff and programs in their communities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3960. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3961. Mr. CORNYN (for Mr. ISAKSON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2611, supra.

SA 3962. Mr. CORNYN (for Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. CORNYN)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. CORNYN to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3963. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. SANTORUM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3964. Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3965. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3966. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3967. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3968. Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3969. Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3970. Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3971. Mr. OBAMA (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3972. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3973. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3974. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3975. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3976. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3977. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3978. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3979. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3980. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3981. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3982. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3983. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3984. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3985. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3986. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3987. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3988. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3989. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3990. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3991. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3992. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3993. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3960. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE VIII—WARTIME TREATMENT STUDY ACT

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Wartime Treatment Study Act”.

SEC. 802. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) During World War II, the United States successfully fought the spread of Nazism and fascism by Germany, Italy, and Japan.

(2) Nazi Germany persecuted and engaged in genocide against Jews and certain other groups. By the end of the war, 6,000,000 Jews had perished at the hands of Nazi Germany. United States Government policies, however, restricted entry to the United States to Jewish and other refugees who sought safety from Nazi persecution.

(3) While we were at war, the United States treated the Japanese American, German American, and Italian American communities as suspect.

(4) The United States Government should conduct an independent review to assess fully and acknowledge these actions. Congress has previously reviewed the United States Government's wartime treatment of Japanese Americans through the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. An independent review of the treatment of German Americans and Italian Americans and of Jewish refugees fleeing persecution and genocide has not yet been undertaken.

(5) During World War II, the United States Government branded as “enemy aliens” more than 600,000 Italian-born and 300,000 German-born United States resident aliens and their families and required them to carry Certificates of Identification, limited their travel, and seized their personal property. At that time, these groups were the two largest foreign-born groups in the United States.

(6) During World War II, the United States Government arrested, interned or otherwise detained thousands of European Americans, some remaining in custody for years after cessation of World War II hostilities, and repatriated, exchanged, or deported European Americans, including American-born children, to hostile, war-torn European Axis nations, many to be exchanged for Americans held in those nations.