

enter into the RECORD a recent article published in The Navy Times which recently celebrated his remarkable career. This article details his determination in becoming a young officer.

Fifty years later, Lt. Branch returns to Quantico, Va.—The Marine Corps first black lieutenant was greeted at Officer Candidate School by the school's first black commander, 50 years after his commissioning.

Frederick C. Branch, one of the original Montford Point Marines and now a retired science teacher, visited the school where his wife Peggy pinned him with the gold bars of a second lieutenant on Nov. 10, 1945.

Back then, the South was segregated and blacks drank from separate water fountains. "Whenever we left the base, we ran directly into those segregation laws," said Branch, his face framed by peppered hair and moustache and his walk helped slightly by a cane.

During one rail trip, he recalled, he (then a corporal) and 200 other non-commissioned officers were returning to the United States from the South Pacific, where they were stationed in 1944. Stopping at a restaurant, he and two other blacks were not served and were referred to another eatery—literally on the other side of the railroad tracks, he said.

Branch was drafted into the Corps in 1943, and was the first black to graduate from officer training in 1945. Six others preceded him but all were dropped because of injuries or academics, even though all six were college graduates.

It remains a sore spot but nevertheless it did not dissuade him from applying. However, "I did not encounter any flack during training at all," he said.

Branch was a reserve officer but served on active duty and was a battery commander with an anti-aircraft unit at Camp Pendleton. He then took what he learned as a Marine into the schoolhouse in 35 years as an educator.

The Branches' return to Quantico a half-century later saw to a slightly different Corps. The basics of screening and training potential leaders remained the same, although more specialized, he said. And Marine leaders reflect the Nation's ethnic and racial diversity, like Officer Candidate School commanding officer, Col. Al Davis.

"Now officers are integrated," Frederick Branch said. "Here, the commander of OCS is black, and his staff is black and white."

Officer training actually was conducted a short distance away on the Quantico Marine Base, but Branch wanted to visit with school officials and learn a little about today's screening and training of Marine leaders. During a short morning tour, Branch and his wife watched officer candidates training in the ropes and obstacle courses before giving lunch a try at the OCS chow hall.

Branch said he would like to see black representation among officers increase further. But he took note of the

advancements in the last few decades that brought a black three-star general and first black aviator, a black two-star general and three brigadier generals, two of whom are on active duty.

"The black officers now have advanced all the way up to three stars, and there is still room for improvement," he said.

Frederick Branch rose to the rank of Captain and proudly fought with his fellow soldiers in Korea before leaving the service in 1972.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 JOINT RESOLUTION

##### DASCHLE AMENDMENT NO. 3055

Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 122) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

Section 106(C) of Public Law 104-31 is amended by striking "November 13, 1995" and inserting "December 22, 1995".

#### HOLLINGS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3056

Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 122), supra; as follows:

Add at the end of the joint resolution, the following last section:

SEC. . Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, the seven-year balanced budget passed by the Congress to the President shall not include the use of Social Security Trust Funds to reflect a balanced budget.

##### DASCHLE AMENDMENT NO. 3057

Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 122), supra; as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

Section 106(C) of Public Law 104-31 is amended by striking "November 13, 1995" and inserting "December 22, 1995".

Sec. 2. (a) The President and the Congress shall enact legislation in the 104th Congress to achieve a unified balanced budget not later than the fiscal year 2002.

(b) The unified balanced budget in subsection (a) must assure that: (1) Medicare and Medicaid are not cut to pay for tax breaks; and (2) any possible tax cuts shall go only to American families making less than \$100,000.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### UNITED STATES-JAPAN INSURANCE AGREEMENT

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, it is my responsibility to monitor our trade agreements

relating to financial services. It is a responsibility we take seriously.

Earlier this year, the subcommittee held a hearing on the WTO negotiations regarding financial services. We heard testimony from both administration and industry representatives. Based on those hearings and close monitoring of the talks, we took a strong position in opposition to the proposal that was put forward. The administration, correctly, took the same position.

In recent weeks, the subcommittee staff has been monitoring the implementation of other agreements including the United States-Japan insurance agreement which is formally known as "Measures by the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States Regarding Insurance." Based on those initial reviews, we have some significant concern regarding implementation of the accord.

Ambassador Mickey Kantor has often emphasized the importance of ensuring faithful implementation of our trade agreements. Great effort is invested in reaching agreements—once the investment is made, vigilance is needed to ensure that they bear fruit in terms of new opportunities for our businesses, U.S. exports, and jobs.

Senators will remember the considerable efforts expended recently by the USTR to conclude accords under the United States-Japan Framework Agreement. More than a year has passed since the first agreements were reached; I believe it is now an appropriate time to conduct an assessment of those initial agreements and what, if anything, they have accomplished.

One of the first agreements reached was the one covering insurance. Japan has the largest life insurance market in the world, and the second largest nonlife market, after the United States. Despite the enormity of this market, all foreign insurers hold less than a 3-percent market share, a far lower share than every other advanced industrialized country. Japan is currently deregulating its insurance market following the Diet's passage of a new insurance business law in July of this year. If pursued in accordance with the bilateral insurance agreement, we can expect deregulation to provide significant new benefits for Japanese consumers and businesses, as well as new opportunities for competitive foreign insurers.

However, developments occurring in Japan today indicate that new threats may be confronting United States insurance interests. These threats can be prevented if the United States-Japan Insurance Agreement is faithfully implemented.

Specific provisions of the insurance agreement were designed to ensure that the interests of foreign insurers were not undermined by the deregulation process. In a letter from Ambassador Kantor to the U.S. insurance industry of October 11, 1994, detailed definitions of the key terms of the agreement were outlined, together with