

the few surviving officers sit under gasoline lanterns in base camp tents, night after night, writing letters of condolence to the mothers and fathers, wives and children of those men?

Three-hundred-six American soldiers and one U.S. Air Force pilot died in the Pleiku Campaign, in the first major battle of the Vietnam War between U.S. and North Vietnamese Army regulars. Ours was a peacetime Army just getting it war legs under it—an Army without even a proper casualty notification system. The families learned news of their loved one's death from telegrams delivered by taxi drivers, often at 2 or 3 a.m. This was an Army still operating on peacetime awards policies, miserly and damned proud of being miserly when it came time to recognize the soldier in the ranks.

All these things conspired to insure that those men, living and dead, who had fought the first and bloodiest battle of a 10-year war, would in large measure find that their deeds went unrecognized. And, as for the thanks of a grateful nation, well, we all know how that song went.

What I found in interviewing the survivors, my battlefield comrades, is that these are the most modest of men. They, each of them, seek nothing for themselves. But each will tell you how his closest buddy sacrificed his life to save another man. Or how the skinny young medic from Washington, D.C., tried to shelter the wounded with his body as enemy guns homed in on them. Or how Charles R. (Doc) Lose, the medic of the Lost Platoon (B Company, 1/7 Cavalry) at LZ X-Ray, used up all his bandages, all his morphine and then used c-ration toilet paper and strips torn off his own tee-shirt and somehow kept 13 badly wounded men alive for 26 harrowing hours under direct enemy fire. Only Doc Lose moved on that tiny knoll surrounded by the enemy, moving ceaselessly from man to man, tending his patients. During that time Doc Lose was himself wounded two times.

So many of those who would have stepped forward to recommend awards for the heroic actions they had witnessed were wounded and evacuated to hospitals in the United States. Many others had only a few days left on their term of service in the Army when they emerged from the Ia Drang battles. They were processed out and put on planes bound for home and civilian life, beginning one or two days later.

This legislation seeks no wholesales bemedalling of old soldiers for deeds long forgotten. It simply seeks an opportunity, a window, by which official Army awards channels can legally consider Ia Drang awards recommendations, properly drawn and properly endorsed by witnesses and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the units involved. It is a small opportunity to convey the country's and the Army's thanks and recognition to a few dozen men, living and dead, who did far more than simple duty demanded in the service of the United States.

These men are America's neighbors. They come from virtually every state in the Union. They are quiet and productive citizens. I was proud to stand beside them in the Ia Drang Valley in 1965, and it is a great honor and privilege to stand up for them and the families who lost loved ones in these battles and urge favorable consideration of this legislation.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH L. GALLOWAY,  
Senior Writer.

ABC NEWS,  
Washington, DC, April 3, 1995.

Hon. TRENT LOTT,  
Russell Senate Office Building, Washington DC.

DEAR SENATOR LOTT: As a decorated veteran of the Battle of the Ia Drang Valley, 14-

18 November, 1965, in the Republic of Vietnam, I strongly endorse your efforts to re-open the awards process for the men who fought in that major engagement and in the Pleiku Campaign (October-November, 1965) of which it was a part.

It was at the Ia Drang that US soldiers fought their first pitched battle against North Vietnamese regulars. The 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) decisively defeated a North Vietnamese division in one of the fiercest clashes of the war. My company, C company, 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, for instance, suffered 93% casualties. I was wounded twice, and am 20% disabled. (I am now a correspondent for ABC News in Washington, till recently on This Week with David Brinkley, and we have met.)

The heroism of many deserving friends and fellow-Cav troopers was overlooked in the aftermath of the battle. Partly because of the terrible losses suffered by some US units and the Army's consequent effort to sanitize the battle for public relations purposes, and partly because in many cases there were simply too few survivors to document the heroism that occurred in a timely fashion.

Even though the Army is now understandably reluctant to re-open the awards process for fear of being overwhelmed by a flood of frivolous claims, I believe the fears are groundless. No one is talking about the wholesale revision of awards, rather a long-overdue chance to allow consideration of delayed award recommendations for acts of heroism that went unreported at the time.

The fighting was so ferocious, the action so important, and the valor of those who fought so exemplary that introducing a bill to do this, as you are doing, is a public service. It is an opportunity to convey the nation's thanks to a few men who answered their country's call and did more than duty demanded, but who afterwards were overlooked.

Yours sincerely,

JACK SMITH,  
Correspondent.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 324

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 324, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exclude from the definition of employee firefighters and rescue squad workers who perform volunteer services and to prevent employers from requiring employees who are firefighters or rescue squad workers to perform volunteer services, and to allow an employer not to pay overtime compensation to a firefighter or rescue squad worker who performs volunteer services for the employer, and for other purposes.

S. 483

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 483, a bill to amend the provisions of title 17, United States Code, with respect to the duration of copyright, and for other purposes.

S. 582

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 582, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide that certain voluntary disclosures of violations of Federal laws made pursuant to

an environmental audit shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence during a Federal judicial or administrative proceeding, and for other purposes.

S. 585

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 585, a bill to protect the rights of small entities subject to investigative or enforcement action by agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 594

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 594, a bill to provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer.

S. 678

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] were added as cosponsors of S. 678, a bill to provide for the coordination and implementation of a national aquaculture policy for the private sector by the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish an aquaculture development and research program, and for other purposes.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 830

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 830, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to fraud and false statements.

S. 917

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] were added as cosponsors of S. 917, a bill to facilitate small business involvement in the regulatory development processes of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 959

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 959, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage capital formation through reductions in taxes on capital gains, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, a concurrent resolution supporting a resolution to the longstanding dispute regarding Cyprus.

SENATE RESOLUTION 103

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 103, a resolution to proclaim the week of October 15 through October 21, 1995, as National Character Counts Week, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 18—AUTHORIZING THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL TO TRANSFER THE CATAFALQUE

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 18

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to transfer to the custody of the Chief Justice of the United States the catafalque which is presently situated in the crypt beneath the rotunda of the Capitol so that the said catafalque may be used in the Supreme Court Building in connection with services to be conducted there for the late Honorable Warren Burger, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 19—CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 483

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

S. CON. RES. 19

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 483) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit medicare select policies to be offered in all States, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction: Amend the title so as to read as follows: "An Act to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 to permit medicare select policies to be offered in all States."

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

SARBANES AMENDMENT NO. 1472

Mr. SARBANES proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 240, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to establish a filing deadline and to provide

certain safeguards to ensure that the interests of investors are well protected under the implied private action provisions of the act; as follows:

On page 134, strike line 6, and insert the following:

"(A) NET FINANCIAL WORTH.—Each".

On page 134, strike lines 9 through 15, and insert the following: "that the net financial worth of the".

On page 134, line 23, strike "50 percent" and insert "100 percent".

BOXER (AND GRAHAM) AMENDMENT NO. 1473

Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 240, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . STUDY AND REPORT ON PROTECTIONS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND QUALIFIED RETIREMENT PLANS.

(A) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) senior citizens and qualified retirement plans are too often the target of securities fraud of the kind evidenced in the Charles Keating, Lincoln Savings & Loan Association, and American Continental Corporation situations;

(2) this Act, in an effort to curb unfounded lawsuits, changes the standards and procedures for securities fraud actions; and

(3) the Securities and Exchange Commission has indicated concern with some provisions of this Act.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall—

(1) determine whether investors that are senior citizens or qualified retirement plans require greater protection against securities fraud than is provided in this Act and the amendments made by this Act, and

(2) if so, submit to the Congress a report containing recommendations on protections that the Commission determines to be appropriate to thoroughly protect such investors.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term "qualified retirement plan" has the same meaning as in section 4974(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(2) the term "senior citizen" means an individual who is 62 years of age or older as of the date of the securities transaction at issue.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to review the Secretary of Energy's strategic realignment and downsizing proposal and other alternatives to the existing structure of the Department of Energy.

The hearing will take place Tuesday, July 11, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Karen Hunsicker (202)

224-3543 or Betty Nevitt at (202) 224-0765.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services and its subcommittees be authorized to meet June 26 to mark up the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, last Friday I joined with the people of Maine and America in celebrating the life of Senator Margaret Chase Smith, who had a distinguished 32 years of service in Congress on behalf of my home State of Maine.

Senator Smith passed away this Memorial Day at the age of 97. With characteristic modesty, she asked that no funeral be held, and that instead that a memorial service be scheduled at a later date. That service is scheduled to occur this afternoon in Senator Smith's home town of Skowhegan, ME, at the Margaret Chase Smith Library.

During her tenure in Congress, Margaret Chase Smith became known for her independence and her conscience as well as for her legislative accomplishments. In 1953, she identified her creed that guided her both in life and in the Senate.

Her creed is as follows:

My Creed is that public service must be more than doing a job efficiently and honestly. It must be a complete dedication to the people and to the nation with full recognition that every human being is entitled to courtesy and consideration, that constructive criticism is not only to be expected but sought, that smears are not only to be expected but fought, that honor is to be earned but not bought.—MARGARET CHASE SMITH, November 11, 1953.

Senator Smith—always prepared to speak for what is right in society—also identified, in her book "Declaration of Conscience," some of the perils that face our society. I think that, as we mark Senator Smith's passing today, it is appropriate to again consider Margaret Chase Smith's "tribute to the square":

In today's growing, but tragic emphasis on materialism, we find a perversion of the values of things in life as we once knew them. For example, the creed once taught children as they grew up was that the most important thing was not in whether you won or lost the game, but in "how you played the game".

That high level attitude that stresses the moral side no longer predominates in this age of pragmatic materialism that increasingly worships the opposite creed that "the end justifies the means" or in the attitude of