

committee, Republicans, including myself, do not support cutting Medicare. We recognize the need for Medicare's growth, and our historic budget resolution allows for an annual growth rate of 6.4 percent. Under this agreement, Medicare spending will top \$1.6 trillion over the next 7 years. In addition, the trust fund's solvency will be ensured through the year 2005.

Mr. President, Republicans are also interested in creating more choices for Medicare beneficiaries. Fee-for-service health care may be great for some, and they should be able to keep that if they choose. But, there are other options out there now that may offer more benefits but are unavailable to Medicare beneficiaries. I would like to see these choices extended to all Americans.

Mr. President, the committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate are currently working reconciliation legislation, that will include proposals to preserve, improve, and protect Medicare. As required by the budget resolution passed by Congress, this plan must be reported out of committee by September 22.

Some on the other side of the aisle, however, have requested the details of this legislation be made available before the August recess.

While we like to accommodate our colleagues as much as we can around here, the fact of the matter is that this is an extraordinarily important piece of legislation that cannot be slapped together a month ahead of schedule. The chairmen of the committees of jurisdiction have assured me that their staffs will work throughout August to give this bill the careful attention it deserves.

Mr. President, we have solicited ideas from the White House since April, when we first received the Trustee's report. Unfortunately, we have had no response, which was made our job that much more challenging.

But, as I said before, that does not alter our determination—I think it also includes many of my colleagues on the other side, I would hope—to preserve, improve, and protect the Medicare Program so that it will continue to be there for those who rely on it today and for those who will do so for many years in the future.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MARINE CORPS IN THE KOREAN WAR: ED PETSCHÉ AT THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I wanted to rise today to make some short remarks here on the floor about a special person in Toledo, OH. It is Edwin F. Petsche, who was in my office just a couple of days ago. I remarked about him on the floor of the Senate yesterday. It had been my great honor to award him a Purple Heart that was long overdue. Ed Petsche took part in the withdrawal from the Chosin Reservoir in Korea, back about 45 years ago, and had never received that Pur-

ple Heart. I mentioned it in passing yesterday in connection with our remarks about the dedication of the Korean War Memorial. I will say more about Ed Petsche in just a moment. But let me just briefly set the stage.

In the annals of Marine Corps history there are some things that stand out: Belleau Wood, Iwo Jima, raising of the flag on Mt. Suribachi, and a number of events, and notable times of combat in various wars. You cannot compare one with another, for they all required great sacrifice. But I wanted to pay attention to this particular moment and set the stage for what happened out there. The dedication this week of the Korean War Memorial is a time for all Americans to reflect upon the sacrifices of our many veterans of that conflict—Ed Petsche and many others.

Many younger Americans are hearing this week for the first time the names of Korean cities and campaigns that were household words in America almost a half-century ago. The name of one geographical area in Korea will remain forever enshrined in the pantheon of Marine Corps history and that is the Chosin Reservoir.

In late October 1950, the Joint Chiefs of Staff authorized operations north of the 38th parallel in Korea.

Maj. Gen. O.P. Smith's spirited 1st Marine Division began to drive north toward the Yalu River in an effort to destroy completely the North Korean People's Army.

On November 2, 1950, the 7th, 5th, and 1st Marines moved out, in that order, from Hamhung, following a treacherous mountain route toward the Chosin Reservoir, the site of a large hydroelectric facility in northern Korea. By midnight the marines were in heavy contact with the Chinese 124th Division, as the People's Liberation Army had just entered the war to assist the struggling North Koreans.

The 7th and 5th Marines continued their advance through both light and heavy enemy opposition, and were concentrated at Yudam-Ni by 27 November, while the legendary "Chesty" Puller's 1st Marines took positions along the route. The full weight of the veteran 100,000 to 120,000 man Chinese 9th Army Group then fell upon the marines. The Chinese attacked during the night in temperatures approaching 20 degrees below zero, cutting the main supply routes, and isolating the marines into four close perimeters. Although the vastly outnumbered marines held their ground, the situation was very, very grave.

On December 1, General Smith ordered a breakout from the reservoir, which he termed an "attack in a different direction."

They went into retreat. They were surrounded. In any direction they went they contacted the enemy. So it truly was an attack in a different direction.

They were supported by the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing that flew and flew and flew nearly 4,000 sorties during the entire operation—4,000 sorties. The 1st

Marine Division blasted its way through seven Chinese divisions and finally reached safety at Hungnam by December 12.

At the Chosin Reservoir, there was somewhere around 15,000 Americans involved. And out of that I think there were 13,000 casualties listed—in 10 days there were 13,000 casualties either dead or wounded during that advance back to Hungnam.

The Chosin Reservoir campaign cost the marines over 4,400 battle casualties, including killed and wounded, and uncounted cases of frostbite and pneumonia. The Communist Chinese forces had suffered a catastrophe, however. The best count ever made was that there were some 25,000 Chinese communist dead—25,000 dead as they came out.

Well, I read that to set the stage for Ed Petsche, and to show that this was tough close combat. He was bayoneted. That is hand-to-hand combat. This is not shooting at people remotely with rockets and with missiles, or things like that. He was bayoneted, and left for dead; tossed on a pile of soldiers and left there for dead. And it may have been lucky that the temperature was so cold because it was said that the temperature froze the wounds on parts of his body and maybe protected them a little bit from having become infected any more than they were. But he was still alive and was groaning. Someone heard his groans, rescued him and got him out. And they finally got him some attention and got him out of there.

That is the preface to saying that when he was in the hospital in Japan, Ed, for some reason, never had the record set straight that would have gotten him his Purple Heart.

I wanted to give that little background because some 45 years later, Ed Petsche and his children and grandchildren were in my office a couple of days ago.

And I was honored on behalf of the Commandant to present to him his belated Purple Heart. And it was indeed an honor.

We lost a lot of people in Korea. And I know that we have made a huge effort with regard to Vietnam to make sure that the POW/MIA count, the bodies and the missing people there—that their records are brought to light and that their remains are brought back, even now 20-some years after the end of the Vietnam war.

In Korea there are some 8,000 that are still missing that we do not have records on, and do not have their remains. I know the President indicated a couple of days ago that he thought that we should be pushing to get a better accounting of what happened to those people in Korea.

I would also note in passing that we still have some 78,000 missing MIA's out of World War II.

Ed Petsche came so close to being one of those who died in Korea. But he survived, luckily, and has received his

recognition, although too many years too late.

I guess to those whose loved ones still remain in Korea, whose remains were never brought back, I am reminded of the lines by Rupert Brooke in a book of poems called "The Soldier." He was an Englishman, and wrote about those who represented England in foreign fields and wars, and places all over the world. And sometimes their bodies were not brought back. He stated his belief this way, and I think it should apply to some of the ways we can look to some of our people too. He said:

If I should die, think only this of me, that there is some corner of a foreign field that is forever England.

And I guess I would look the same way for our own people, the 8,000 who never came back, who never even had records on them brought back from Korea. With all the 54,000 dead that we had in Korea, many did not come back.

I guess I would say the same thing to our people, that they died, but think only this of them, that there is that corner of a foreign field in Korea that is forever America.

Wherever they fell becomes a part of this country, whether it is legal on the international boundary chart or not.

Ed Petsche represents the people who were out there. He was lucky. Although he came so close to death that he was tossed on a pile of soldiers and left for dead, he still survived and came back.

Out of that campaign, where he and the others came out of the Chosin Reservoir and came down to Hungnam, there were 17 Congressional Medals of Honor and 70 Navy Crosses awarded in just that one 10-day advance.

It is hard to believe the terrible things that they went through, not only the enemy and so many casualties all over the place. Almost the whole force became casualties; 13,000 casualties out of the 15,000 forces involved with 4,400 dead, as I indicated a little while ago.

So it is these things that we remember during this week of commemoration regarding what happened in Korea so many years ago.

I wanted to pay special tribute to Ed Petsche because he represents the best of the people we sent out there. He was 19 years old at the time, and almost died out there, but came back, and was never recognized for his action. And I can say very truly it was indeed a great, great honor to be able to present the Purple Heart to him, although it was some 45 years later.

It was a pleasure to meet his family. We wish him the very best and we are glad that finally the "Forgotten War," as it has been called all through the years is forgotten no more. It has a memorial that will commemorate forever, or will memorialize here in Washington forever, the sacrifices that were made by people like Ed Petsche.

I am honored to be able to pay him tribute on the floor of the U.S. Senate today.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KYL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAMS). The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I would like to compliment the Senator from Ohio on that very moving and fine presentation, particularly this week when we are honoring the Americans who fought in Korea in a far-away place but, as the Senator pointed out, a place that will always be in the memory of Americans for the sacrifice of so many of our troops from all of the services.

I might note to the Senator from Ohio that I received some time ago a gift, a small gift but a very meaningful gift, from a survivor of Chosin. It is a belt buckle to be worn on a western belt, and that is what I always remember when I wear that belt. It reminds me always of the sacrifices that were made by those at Chosin, and it is something we should never forget. Certainly the Korean War Memorial will now help us to remember that very fine hour in American history despite the casualties, the suffering and sorrow that attend it. So I compliment the Senator from Ohio on his very fine remarks.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I would like to address a defense subject, given the fact that the Senate is likely to take up the defense authorization bill next week. I am going to include in my remarks a reference to North Korea. So, in a sense, the comments of the Senator from Ohio and all of those who have remarked on the sacrifices of Americans in Korea now 40 years ago, 45 years ago in some cases, have a bearing on what we are doing with our national defenses today and some of the issues we will be debating in connection with the defense authorization bill.

Specifically, what I wish to address for a few minutes today is the implication of a recent CIA report which warned us that about 20 nations by the end of this century will have the capability to deliver a weapon of mass destruction far beyond their borders through the missile delivery system, a ballistic missile delivery system that is either being indigenously produced in these countries or is being acquired by purchase from another nation and that that threat is a very real one not only for U.S. forces deployed abroad but also for our allies and eventually, not too long after the turn of the century, for the continental United States itself.

In the Persian Gulf war, fully 20 percent of the United States casualties were as a direct result of the Scud missile attacks by the Iraqis. As a matter of fact, the single largest number of American casualties was 28 in one Scud missile attack on a barracks in Saudi Arabia. So this is not a threat that is hypothetical or in the future. It has al-

ready occurred to American troops in this decade. And yet too many have been blind to the reality that this is an emerging threat, that the ballistic missile with a warhead of mass destruction, either nuclear, chemical, or biological or even high explosives, is the weapon of choice of the dictators and would-be aggressors around the world today. Fully half of those 20 nations that the CIA report refers to are either in the Middle East or in Southeast Asia, and clearly our interests and our allies' interests are implicated in those regions of the world.

North Korea is a good case in point, particularly since our focus has been on Korea this week. One of the reasons that our policy with respect to North Korea has been so touchy, so tentative is because North Korea today possesses a very real threat to literally millions of South Koreans and several thousand Americans in Korea.

Today, in just a matter of hours, North Korea could kill thousands of people in Seoul, Korea, because that is how close Seoul is to the reach of the North Korean guns, their long artillery. Ballistic missiles are simply a much more robust system than long artillery, and the impact can, of course, be much more devastating, but the analogy is very true.

One of the reasons that we are not tougher on North Korea today, that we cannot dictate the terms to North Korea, that we cannot tell them to stop producing weapons grade plutonium for the development of nuclear weapons is because we do not have leverage over North Korea. We cannot threaten them militarily, and as a matter of fact we are susceptible to a North Korean attack. We have no means of stopping the artillery from North Korea, the kind of attack that would occur on Seoul and that would also cause casualties to American troops in South Korea.

What it tells us is that in the conduct of foreign policy we cannot be held hostage to foreign powers. We cannot allow ourselves to be defenseless against the weapons they would deploy against us or else we are neutralized in the conduct of our foreign policy, and that is what has largely happened with respect to North Korea. It will be orders of magnitude worse if and when North Korea obtains the kind of long-range missiles and weapons of mass destruction it is working on today.

North Korea is one of those nations that is indigenously producing longer range ballistic missiles, and public reports assert that shortly after the turn of the century one of those missiles will even be able to reach the continental United States, specifically the State of Alaska.

It does not take any reach of the imagination to predict what would happen if North Korea threatened Anchorage, AK, let us say, or one of our military bases in Alaska with a nuclear weapon if we did not do a certain thing or forbear from doing something that