

Whenever people ask me, after more than half a century of historical research, reflection, and writing (my Three R's), what are the lessons of the past, I apologize that I can't come up with very many. But there is one, which those of you who know me will not be surprised to learn I find stated most profoundly by Goethe's Faust; and it speaks of the library:

"Was du ererbt von deinen Vätern hast, Erwirb' es, um es zu besitzen."

[What you have as heritage, now take as task; For only thus will you make it your own.]

REMEMBERING THOSE WHO DIED ON D-DAY

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, as we approach the 56th Anniversary of D-Day, June 6th, 1944, we should pause to reflect on the valor and sacrifice of the men who died on the beaches of Normandy. In the vanguard of the force that landed on that June morning, was the 116th Infantry Regiment, 29th Infantry Division. In 1944 the 116th Infantry Regiment, as it is today, was a National Guard unit mustering at the armory in Bedford, Virginia. They drew their members from a town of only 3,200 people and the rich country in southwestern Virginia nestled in the cool shadows of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

On the morning of June 6th, 1944, Company A led the 116th Infantry Regiment and the 29th Infantry Division ashore, landing on Omaha Beach in the face of withering enemy fire. Within minutes, the company suffered ninety-six percent casualties, to include twenty-one killed in action. Before night-fall, two more sons of Bedford from Companies C and F perished in the desperate fighting to gain a foothold on the blood-soaked beachhead. On D-Day, the town of Bedford, Virginia gave more of her sons to the defense of freedom and the defeat of dictatorship, than any other community (per capita) in the nation. It is fitting that Bedford is home to the national D-Day Memorial. But we must remember that this memorial represents not just a day or a battle—it is a marker that represents individual soldiers like the men of the 116th Infantry Regiment—every one a father, son, or brother. Each sacrifice has a name, held dear in the hearts of a patriotic Virginia town—Bedford.

Mr. President, in memory of the men from Bedford, Virginia who died on June 6th, 1944, I ask unanimous consent that their names be printed in the RECORD at the end of my statement as a tribute to the town of Bedford, and every soldier, sailor, and airman, who has made the supreme sacrifice in the service of our country.

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

COMPANY A

Leslie C. Abbott, Jr., Wallace R. Carter, John D. Clifton, Andrew J. Coleman, Frank P. Draper, Jr., Taylor N. Fellers, Charles W.

Fizer, Nick N. Gillaspie, Bedford T. Hoback, Raymond S. Hoback, Clifton G. Lee, Earl L. Parker, Jack G. Powers, John F. Reynolds, Weldon A. Rosazza, John B. Schenk, Ray O. Stevens, Gordon H. White, Jr., John L. Wilkes, Elmere P. Wright, Grant C. Yopp

COMPANY C

Joseph E. Parker, Jr.

COMPANY F

John W. Dean.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, May 23, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,670,641,391,640.46 (Five trillion, six hundred seventy billion, six hundred forty-one million, three hundred ninety-one thousand, six hundred forty dollars and forty-six cents).

Five years ago, May 23, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,885,335,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred eighty-five billion, three hundred thirty-five million).

Ten years ago, May 23, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,093,087,000,000 (Three trillion, ninety-three billion, eighty-seven million).

Fifteen years ago, May 23, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,750,995,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred fifty billion, nine hundred ninety-five million) which reflects a debt increase of almost \$4 trillion—\$3,919,646,391,640.46 (Three trillion, nine hundred nineteen billion, six hundred forty-six million, three hundred ninety-one thousand, six hundred forty dollars and forty-six cents) during the past 15 years.

ISRAEL'S REDEPLOYMENT FROM SOUTHERN LEBANON

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about S. Con. Res. 116, a concurrent resolution introduced by Senator TRENT LOTT of Mississippi which commends Israel's redeployment from southern Lebanon. I should have been reflected as a cosponsor of that resolution but my name was inadvertently left off the list of cosponsors. I ask that I be shown as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 116.

Mr. President, I fully support the resolution and would like to offer my comments on the historic events that have recently transpired. Just yesterday, I met with a group of young students who were visiting Washington, DC, as part of a legislative conference sponsored by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. I was truly impressed by the level of interest and knowledge of these students.

One of the items we discussed was the need for the United States to provide support for Israel as it withdraws from southern Lebanon. I support the efforts of Prime Minister Barak to withdraw Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and echo the comments that it is time for all foreign military forces

to leave Lebanon. Furthermore, the Governments of Syria and Iran must be held accountable for acts of terrorism committed in Lebanon.

Mr. President, Israel has demonstrated its commitment to the peace process and its commitment to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 425. It is now time for the United Nations and the international community in general to fulfill their obligations to the peace process and to ensure that southern Lebanon does not become a staging ground for attacks against Israel.

THE ORIGINATION CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, on Wednesday, May 17, at page S. 4069 of the RECORD, the distinguished minority leader announced, "I am going to demand that every single appropriations bill that comes to the Senate before it can be completed be passed in the House first because that is regular order." To be clear he repeated, "We are going to require the regular order when it comes to appropriations bills."

The Senator refers to the origination clause of our Constitution Art. 1, Sec. 7, Cl. 1. The origination clause states that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." The meaning of this clause is widely known, and I do not know why the distinguished minority leader would attempt to make an erroneous claim before those who know better. I do know why he did not challenge his 99 colleagues to correct this statement, as he did with another. The reason is that many could have come forward to tell him he was mistaken.

When I open Riddick's Senate Procedure, I read that "[i]n 1935, the Chair ruled that there is no Constitutional limitation upon the Senate to initiate an appropriation bill." The House does claim "the exclusive right to originate all general appropriations bills." Specific appropriations, however, "have frequently originated in the Senate."

If the Senator intends to say that there is no precedent for the initiation of appropriation bills in the Senate, that is false. Perhaps there is some confusion between "raising revenue" and "appropriating." The former the Senate cannot do. The latter it can.

Also, the room the Senate has to work within is broad rather than narrow. The Rules of the House of Representatives note that "[a] bill raising revenue incidentally [has been] held not to infringe upon the Constitutional prerogative of the House to originate revenue legislation."

The courts agree with these constitutional interpretations. In fact, as recently as 1989, the Court of Appeals for the Tenth District in *U.S. v. King*, 891 F.2d 780, 781 ruled that where a bill does not qualify as a revenue bill, it is