

but I remember that as if it were yesterday.

Mr. LEVIN. I saw letters of President Roosevelt the other day thanking people for their donations—I think it was of telescopes; I am not sure. It was something which people just put into the war effort, either scrapped or used in some way.

This is a special tribute to those of our colleagues, including yourself, who were in World War II. I know you are going to list them. But as this honor roll of heroes is read by the Senator from Virginia, I think we are all going to stand very proud that we have so many Members still in this body who served in World War II and, of course, many who did serve in this body who served in World War II who are also being honored. Senator Dole, of course, is very much in the lead in this effort, but so many others came before us who are currently in this body who served.

How many are there who served in this body?

Mr. WARNER. I have spoken to every one of them today. I will read their names in the order of seniority of the Senate: Senator THURMOND, who crossed the beaches on D-Day. He did it in a glider, and it crashed, he was injured, but he went on and took up his duties despite that. Senator INOUE is one of the most highly decorated Members of the Senate. The President upgraded his decoration from the Distinguished Service Cross to the Medal of Honor; is that correct?

Mr. LEVIN. That is correct. It will be presented in a ceremony this month at the White House. That was something Senator INOUE was not even aware of until he read about it.

Mr. WARNER. No. There is not a more modest Member of the Senate.

Mr. LEVIN. So true.

Mr. WARNER. What a great strength he has been to national defense in the 22 years we have worked on this.

FRITZ HOLLINGS was in the European campaign. Senator STEVENS was an Air Corps pilot, before there was an Air Force; he flew in the Pacific. Senator BILL ROTH was in the Army. Senator HELMS was in the Navy. Senator MOYNIHAN was in the Navy, and he was proud to call me Secretary of the Navy. I was just a petty officer third class. Senator LAUTENBERG served. Senator GORTON served in the Army right at the end. Senator AKAKA served. I was a young sailor, and we were trained during the invasion of Japan, and the war ended very precipitously.

Mr. LEVIN. Senator Bob KERREY also wanted to be added as a cosponsor.

Mr. WARNER. Senator Robert KERREY is a Medal of Honor winner. We will add him as a cosponsor. I ask unanimous consent that they all be made cosponsors, along with myself and Senator LEVIN.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3189) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. I thank my distinguished colleague for joining me and for his kind remarks about our colleagues.

Mr. President, we have made some accomplishments today. The hour is 8 o'clock, and we started promptly at about 2:45. I thank all who participated in moving this. We have an order for tomorrow which lays out the work.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSOCIATION'S CONGRESSIONAL CHARTER

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, it is with a great deal of professional pleasure and personal pride that I rise today to honor an organization in which I am a life member and served as the 21st national president nearly 50 years ago. The organization of which I speak is our neighbor across First Street, the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, though it is perhaps best known simply by its initials—ROA. The association was organized in 1922, at the instigation of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, who was then serving as the Army's Chief of Staff. Like many others who served in uniform in World War I, General Pershing was convinced that the war could have been significantly shortened or avoided altogether if an adequate pool of trained officers had existed at the time. Taking his sentiments to heart, 140 Reserve officers met at Washington's Willard Hotel and organized the Reserve Officers Association. It was largely through the dedicated efforts of this voluntary organization and its members that the United States established its Officer Reserve Corps, which was to supply the great majority of America's trained officers in the days leading up to World War II. It is appropriate for the Senate to note that these first ROA members were citizen-sol-

diers who clearly saw the approaching storm clouds. They pushed the nation toward an unprecedented level of pre-war preparedness that arguably saved lives and formed the very foundations of the great victories of democracy that were to follow.

With the end of the war, the ROA resumed its normal operations, raising and maintaining the nation's awareness of the role and contributions of its military forces in the uneasy post-war world. It was in these tense days, in June 1950, that the Congress granted the ROA the formal charter that established the association's object and purpose. That formulation was clear and direct, unambiguous and unequivocal: ROA was "to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to promote the development and execution thereof."

For 50 years, the ROA has followed that guidance, and taken the lead in rigorously advocating a strong and viable national defense posture for our nation. The ROA has worked to support concepts that have strengthened our ability to preserve our freedom and to advance our national interests across the world. It worked to revitalize and fund the Selective Service System, support our Cold War allies, and focus the weight of public opinion in favor of our national commitment during the Gulf War and expanding NATO. It has played a major role in persuading the Congress to provide more than \$15 billion in critically needed equipment for our nation's Reserve components. In addition, the ROA has also clearly understood that not all ideas are good ideas. It successfully opposed efforts to combine the Army Reserve and National Guard, and to disestablish the Coast Guard, and Air Force Reserves, as well as the Selective Service System and the commissioned officer corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Mr. President, the ROA has, for the past 78 years, proven itself to be a strong and articulate voice in the halls of Congress and the corridors of government for all our service members. It has lived up to its charter and supported the cause of national defense in seasons when it has not been popular to do so. It has established an enviable reputation for nonpartisan expertise and even-handed advocacy, a reputation that has grown and flourished as defense issues have become ever more complex in these days of the Total Force Policy. The ROA enjoys the confidence of the Congress and of the Department of Defense. Its successful legislative efforts have made it a valued partner in the formulation and development of the annual defense bills and in building broad, bipartisan support for our men and women in uniform. Over the years I have learned that serious debate on any issue dealing with