Burke that, “The eternal price of liberty is freedom and prosperity the world has everathy towards freedom. to step to center stage at the first hint of ap-
anny has always waited in the wings, ready
the Constitution and few even mention them
copy of the Declaration of Independence or
mental Goals 2000 system already in the works.
classroom. standards are practically banned from the
Under the Profile of Learning, high academic
ment away from high academic standards. flirt-ing with the progressive, trendy move-
that is, until approximately 35 years ago that worked brilliantly for most all Min-
rect group thinking, and getting kids out of
ations for any child in Minnesota. No 4 years
standards. School to work tran-
portation policy in America. It moves public
parents, however in this three way part-
groups, or ambitions.
for the right—when you can easily win without bloodshed, if you will not fight when your victory will be sure—and not too costly, you may come to the moment when you will have to fight—
with all the odds against you—and only a precarious chance of survival. There may be even a worst case. You may have to fight—
when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves.”

THE 102ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. NAVY HOSPITAL CORPS
HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 15, 2000
Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, the tradition of
Navy enlisted medical personnel goes back to the
navy of the 13 Colonies in the Revolu-
tionary War, before they even declared inde-
pendence. These medical sailors were known
by many designations: first the Lobloily Boys,
whose job it was to sound the bell for daily
sick call aboard ship, and to spread the floor
of the sickbay with sand so that the ship’s sur-
geon would not slip on the blood there.
Later they were known as the Surgeons’
Stewards, the Apothecaries, and the Baymen.
Then, on June 17, 1898, in the midst of the
Spanish-American War, Congress authorized
The Hospital Corps of the United States Navy.
They were and still are the only “Corps” in the
U.S. military composed entirely of enlisted
members. Since that founding, Navy Corps-
men have had the responsibility and the honor of caring for the Fleet and the Marines.
The first corpsman to earn a Medal of
Honor was serving with the Marines in China
when the U.S. took part in the intervention
there to end the Boxer Rebellion at the turn of the
last century.
Between the turn of that century and the
onset of World War I, corpsmen sailed around the
globe with President Teddy Roosevelt’s
Great White Fleet, landed in Nicaragua with
the Marines, and a second corpsman earned
the Medal of Honor in San Diego Harbor a few
years later, aiding his shipmates when the
USS Bennington’s boiler exploded.
Corpsmen took care of navy shore
parties during the Moro Uprising in the Philippine Islands and hit the beach with the Marines during the
seizure of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914. In both
of these actions corpsmen were again honored
for their heroism and care of the Marines when they landed in Santo Domingo, and then in Haiti for the first time.
Then in the “Great War,” the “War to End
All Wars,” corpsmen were with the fleet, hunt-
ing U-boats in the first Battle of the Atlantic. They earned two more Medals of Honor in
that war, serving with their Marines in the
barbaric wire and poison gas hell of the trench-
es and forests of France.
Between the World Wars, corpsmen went
ashore with the Marines in Nicaragua a sec-
ond time. Then at Pearl Harbor several corps-
men, still tending to their shipmates’ wounds,
were and still are entombed within the USS
Arizona. And as the globe tore itself apart dur-
ing World War II, they were serving with the
fleet in Pacific actions against the Imperial
Japanese Navy and with the Atlantic Fleet
again combating the German U-boat menace. They were aboard hospital ships, on med-
evac planes, and manning hospitals and clin-
ics around the world. And they were in every
landing on every invasion beach from North
Africa to Normandy, and from Guadalcanal to
Japan. During the battle for the island of Iwo Jima a corpsman helped raise the Stars and Stripes atop Mt. Suribachi and was then immortalized along with his Marines in the statue that is
now the Marine Corps Memorial just across
the Potomac River in Arlington. And after Iwo Jima and the last major battle of the war, on
the island of Okinawa, seven more Medals of
Honor were hung ‘round the necks of corps-
men.
Corpsmen were again in action as the Cold
War turned hot on the Korean Peninsula. They
served alongside their Marines, from the early
bleak days inside the Pusan Perimeter to the
Inchon Landings, up to the frozen Chosin Res-
ervoir, and back down to the stalemated
trench warfare along what became the DMZ. And they earned five of the seven Medals of Honor awarded to the Navy during those three
bitter years.
Corpsmen were aboard the USS Nautilus
when she surfaced at the North Pole, and they
accompanied their Marines ashore in Lebanon
for the first time and then to the Dominican
Republic. They were aboard the last of the ship-
offs the coast of Vietnam. While ashore there,
again in action with the Marines in the swel-
tering jungles and rice paddies, corpsmen
earned their 19th, 20th, and 21st Medals of
Honor.
Corpsmen were with their Marines hitting
the beach in Grenada, and then going ashore
in Lebanon for the second time. Over a dozen
corpsmen were killed there at the Beirut Air-
port by the terrorist truck bombing of the Ma-
rine barracks. They sailed aboard the hospital
ships and served again with their Marines in
the invasion of Panama, and in Desert Shield/
Desert Storm aboard the ships of the Fleet,
manning hospital ships in the Persian Gulf and
ashore staffing Navy forward fleet hospitals,
and on the front lines in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait,
and Iraq.
Just in the last decade they’ve accompanied
their Marines ashore in Haiti yet again, and
for famine relief in Somalia. They’ve cared for
Haitian refugees in Guantamino Bay, Cuba,
and for Kurdish refugees in Guam. They’ve
Carried on their healing traditions with the fleet
in the former Yugoslavia, and gone at a moment’s notice to carry on their healing traditions with the fleet
in the former Yugoslavia, and gone at a moment’s notice to
hospitals in the bitter conflict in the former
Yugoslavia, and gone at a moment’s notice to

To quote Ralph Moore “The REAL credit
in life shows who get into the fight for the ARENA—if they fail, they at least fail while
DARING TO BE GREAT. Their place in life
will never be with those COLD AND TIMID
SOULS who know neither victory nor de-

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For over 230 years we’ve enjoyed the finest
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There are no longer any course require-
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 15, 2000

they helped to safeguard health and heal injury and disease throughout the Fleet, with the Fleet’s Marines, for all their families, for military retirees, and in hundreds of isolated duty stations flung across the globe, even to the South Pole.

Just two years ago, Congress awarded another corpsman the Medal of Honor, this one belatedly, for his actions in Vietnam. It was the 22nd such honor awarded to Corpsmen, who’ve won more Medals of Honor than any other rating in the military. This is even more remarkable for the fact that all of these Congressional honors were earned while helping others, and that in so doing they never fired a weapon except in defense of their patients. And of the 22 men so honored, 10 gave their lives in earning that honor, sacrificing their lives to save others.

Saturday is the Hospital Corps’ 102nd Anniversary. And after more than a century, the sons and daughters of corpsmen, and the grandchildren of corpsmen, are now serving their country as Corpsmen, carrying on the long, proud, honored tradition of their forebears.

And as they celebrate this landmark in time, they do so in camaraderie with their teammates in healing, the Navy’s dental technicians, nurses, doctors, dentists, and administrators, scientists, and clinicians of the Medical Service Corps, with their partners throughout military medicine, and with all those they’ve cared for. They look back in pride at the good they’ve accomplished and remember fondly all those who’ve made them what they are, establishing these traditions of helping and of serving, whenever and wherever help and service are needed, sacrificing much—and too frequently sacrificing all—to do so. And finally, they look eagerly ahead to a future full of challenges unimagined, and more opportunities to do what they do best: to care for those who need them.

And so, Happy 102nd Birthday, United States Navy Hospital Corps!

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 761, ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. PETE SESSIONS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 14, 2000

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to clarify a provision contained within S. 761, the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act. Mr. Speaker, the final conference agreements strikes title III of the House bill (H.R. 1714) with respect to electronic records, signatures or agreements covered under the federal securities laws because the title I provisions of the conference agreement are intended to encompass the title III provisions. The reference in section 101(a) of the conference agreement to “any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce” is intended to include electronic records, signatures or agreements covered under the federal securities laws because the title I provisions of the conference agreement are intended to encompass the title III provisions. The reference in section 101(a) of the conference agreement to “any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce” is intended to include electronic records, signatures or agreements governed by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all electronic records, signatures, and agreements used in financial planning, income tax preparation, and investments. Therefore, the conference agreement does not need to single out or treat differently electronic records, signatures and agreements regulated by federal securities laws in a separate title.

IN HONOR OF 70 X 7 EVANGELISTIC MINISTRY’S UPCOMING TRIP TO LATVIA

HON. KEN LUCAS
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 15, 2000

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the 70 X 7 Evangelistic Ministry’s upcoming trip to the former Soviet Republic of Latvia.

The 70 X 7 Evangelistic Ministry was founded by Rev. Gregg W. Anderson, who lives in Highland Heights, in Kentucky’s Fourth Congressional District. Next month, Reverend Anderson will make his eighth missionary visit to Latvia. Reverend Anderson and his team will spend 2 weeks (July 11–27) ministering to people in Latvia’s prisons and missions and providing humanitarian aid to the prison system.

Today I commend Reverend Anderson and his team for their commitment to helping those in need. I also commend Dr. iur. Viltold Zahars, the Head of the Latvian Prison Administration. Without his cooperation, these humanitarian trips of goodwill would not be possible.

I ask you to join me in commending these fine people, and wishing the 70 X 7 Evangelistic Ministry a safe and productive journey.