

Governor of Ohio. Ambassador Celeste, who presented his credentials in November 1997, has served during an eventful time in U.S.-India relations. In the past two months, as India recovers from the devastating earthquake that struck the state of Gujarat on January 26, Ambassador Celeste has done an excellent job of helping to coordinate the American aid effort. As he prepares to leave New Delhi, I want to congratulate Ambassador Celeste for a job well done.

In the past year, with President Clinton visiting India in March and Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee visiting the United States in September, the level of friendship and partnership between India and the United States is perhaps the highest it has ever been. During last year's summits between President Clinton and Prime Minister Vajpayee, the United States and India signed a series of agreements to accelerate bilateral cooperation in a wide range of areas. The U.S.-India Vision Statement of March 2000, signed in New Delhi, pledged cooperation on counterterrorism. The two countries also pledged to cooperate on issues of nuclear non-proliferation. That agreement also established the U.S.-India Financial and Economic Forum, the U.S.-India Commercial Dialogue, and the U.S.-India Working Group on Trade. Minister Singh and then Secretary of State Madeleine Albright signed a joint statement on cooperation in energy and environment in a ceremony at the Taj Mahal in March 2000.

This week, President Clinton has returned to India to visit the State of Gujarat, scene of January's devastating earthquake that left an estimated 18,000 people dead, and thousands of people homeless.

While the trend in relations between the United States and India has been positive, there is still a great deal of work to be done. The visit to Washington by External Affairs and Defense Minister Singh, just a few months into the new Administration, offers an opportunity to build in the work of the past few years, while charting a new course for even closer ties between our two countries.

#### ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH DAKOTA AND AROUND THE COUNTRY

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, domestic violence is often the crime that victims don't want to admit and communities don't want to discuss. However, almost 15,000 domestic violence victims in South Dakota last year secured help from the Department of Social Services. This represents a low estimate of the number of South Dakotans who are victims of domestic violence, as many victims fail to seek help.

Since enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, the num-

ber of forcible rapes of women have declined, and the number of sexual assaults nationwide have gone down as well. Despite the success of the Violence Against Women Act, domestic abuse and violence against women continue to plague our communities. Consider the fact that a woman is raped every 5 minutes in this country, and that nearly one in every three adult women experiences at least one physical assault by a partner during adulthood. In fact, more women are injured by domestic violence each year than by automobile accidents and cancer deaths combined. These facts illustrate that there is a need in Congress to help States and communities address this problem that impacts all of our communities.

Last year, I was pleased to join the successful effort to reauthorize the 1994 Violence Against Women Act. In addition to reauthorizing the provisions of the original Violence Against Women Act, the legislation improves our overall efforts to reduce violence against women by strengthening law enforcement's role in reducing violence against women. The legislation also expands legal services and assistance to victims of violence, while also addressing the effects of domestic violence on children. Finally, programs are funded to strengthen education and training to combat violence against women.

This year, I am cosponsoring legislation, S. 540, that would establish a permanent Violence Against Women Office in the Department of Justice. This bill would guarantee that the office will continue its work into future administrations and ensure that the Congress' goals regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking will be carried out.

As a State lawmaker in 1983, I wrote one of the first domestic violence laws in South Dakota which dedicated a portion of marriage license fees to help build shelters for battered women. I was also a cosponsor of the original Violence Against Women Act in 1990 in the House of Representatives. Even at that time, many people denied that domestic violence existed in our state. Finally, in 1995, the President signed legislation to strengthen federal criminal law relating to violence against women and fund programs to help women who have been assaulted.

Since the Violence Against Women Act became law, South Dakota organizations have received over \$6.7 million in federal funding for domestic abuse programs. In addition, the Violence Against Women Act doubled prison time for repeat sex offenders; established mandatory restitution to victims of violence against women; codified much of our existing laws on rape; and strengthened interstate enforcement of violent crimes against women.

The law also created a national toll-free hotline to provide women with cri-

sis intervention help, information about violence against women, and free referrals to local services. Last year, the hotline took its 300,000th call. The number for women to call for help is: 1-800-799-SAFE.

I am hopeful that, with my support, the Senate will approve S. 540 this year so that we can continue fighting domestic abuse and violence against women in our state and communities.

#### HONORING THE DOOLITTLE RAIDERS

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the Doolittle Raiders on the 60th anniversary of their memorable flights.

The surprise Japanese raid of Pearl Harbor was just the beginning of a series of bad news for Americans at the beginning of World War II. In a period of months, the Japanese had invaded and conquered land stretching from Burma to Polynesia. The United States badly needed a boost in morale. The answer was the Doolittle Raid.

The concept was simple: A Navy task force would take 15 B-25s to a point about 450 miles off of Japan where they would be launched from a carrier to attack military targets at low altitude in five major Japanese cities, including the capital city of Tokyo. The planes would then fly to a base in China where they would join the China-Burma-India theater. It was the implementation of the plan that made the men involved in the raid heroes.

On April 18, 1941, sixteen flights of B-25s, one captained by South Dakota native son Capt. Donald Smith, left the deck of the U.S.S. *Hornet*, bound for Tokyo. But the Japanese had seen the Americans coming, and the planes were forced to take off from the *Hornet* at least 650 miles from the Japanese coast. The planes would not have enough fuel to make it to China.

All of the planes made their bombing runs on their respective cities, and then turned westward toward China. One crew, with not enough fuel to make it to China, landed in Russia and were prisoners of war for over a year. Eleven of the other planes that reached China faced terrible weather and empty tanks. They proceeded inland on instruments and bailed out once their fuel tanks reached zero. The remaining four pilots crash-landed their aircraft. Chinese aided the Americans in reaching their base, and more than a quarter-million of the Chinese were subsequently killed by the Japanese for their suspected help. Sixty-four of the "Raiders" eventually made it to the base in China. Others were captured and tortured, or died while ejecting their planes.

The Doolittle mission was the first good news from the Pacific front, and was a huge boost to American morale. It also devastated the Japanese people,

who had been told by their leaders that their homeland could never be attacked.

In Belle Fourche, SD, on April 18, South Dakotans will be remembering the 60th anniversary of this daring raid. I commend the Doolittle Raiders, and all American veterans, for they are truly America's heroes. Our country must honor its commitments to veterans, not only because it is the right thing to do, but because it is the smart thing to do.

I will continue to lead efforts to ensure that our nation's military retirees and veterans receive the benefits they were promised years ago. While I am pleased with some improvements in military health care funding passed into law last year, I am concerned that more needs to be done. Assuredly, I will continue to fight for military retirees and veterans programs throughout this session of Congress.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, April 5, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,772,523,327,634.26, Five trillion, seven hundred seventy-two billion, five hundred twenty-three million, three hundred twenty-seven thousand, six hundred thirty-four dollars and twenty-six cents.

One year ago, April 5, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,758,941,000,000, Five trillion, seven hundred fifty-eight billion, nine hundred forty-one million.

Five years ago, April 5, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,138,150,000,000, Five trillion, one hundred thirty-eight billion, one hundred fifty million.

Ten years ago, April 5, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,468,754,000,000, Three trillion, four hundred sixty-eight billion, seven hundred fifty-four million.

Twenty-five years ago, April 5, 1976, the Federal debt stood at \$595,781,000,000, Five hundred ninety-five billion, seven hundred eighty-one million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion, \$5,176,742,327,634.26, Five trillion, one hundred seventy-six billion, seven hundred forty-two million, three hundred twenty-seven thousand, six hundred thirty-four dollars and twenty-six cents during the past 25 years.

#### ANIMAL DISEASE RISK ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION, AND CONTROL ACT

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President I rise today as one of the proud co-sponsors of the Animal Disease Risk Assessment, Prevention, and Control Act of 2001.

This bill will go a long way toward offering the American public and producers the vital information necessary to begin to understand the economic

impacts associated with Hoof and Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). The risks associated with these diseases to the public health will also be reviewed.

In the United States, we take great pride and have worked diligently to maintain healthy herds. We have spent years creating our breeding programs and ensuring the animals we produce are the finest in the world. This bill will help ensure that effort will not be jeopardized.

We need to create a solid unified front to ensure that all the information available on these diseases is readily accessible. This bill will not only make that knowledge available, it will provide Congress with the information necessary to move forward quickly with any other type of action that is required. This bill will provide an important tool that will allow us to continue producing the safest meat supply in the world.

I look forward to working with Senators HATCH and HARKIN on this very important piece of legislation.

#### RETIRED PAY RESTORATION ACT

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 170, the Retired Pay Restoration Act of 2001.

S. 170 permits retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive both military retired pay by reasons of their years of military service and disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability.

Currently, a retired military member will have his or her retirement pay offset dollar for dollar when they receive disability compensation from the Veterans Administration. This law is 110 years old and it is long overdue for change.

The military retirement pay is earned over one's career for longevity, while the VA disability compensation is for a different reason altogether—sustaining an injury while in the service. These are two completely separate issues and military members have suffered over the years by having their retirement pay reduced. The Retired Pay Restoration Act of 2001 will correct this deficiency.

We owe our freedom to those who wore our country's military uniforms. We must honor our commitment to those who served in the military. This year is the time to overturn the provision in the 110 year-old law that prohibits military retirees from receiving concurrent receipt of full military retirement pay along with VA disability compensation. Entitling these people to receive both retirement pay and disability compensation without any deduction is the right thing to do. It is not a hand out; it is something they deserve and earned for serving our country honorably.

I encourage my colleagues to support S. 170.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### DEATH OF JOHN C. HOYT OF MONTANA

• Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to make note of the recent death of a great man and fellow Montanan.

Montana lost one of its proudest native sons on Monday, March 26, 2001. John Hoyt died at the Benefis Hospital in Great Falls, during a heart attack catheterization procedure. He was 78.

In Shelby, June 28, 1922, a fascinating and adventurous and truly incredible life began. John's parents had come to Shelby from Iowa. The family's background was in farming and ranching. John's father, a lawyer, raised his family in Shelby during the Great Depression. John spent summers back in Iowa, during the hard times, without modern equipment, without air-conditioning and using a real pitchfork to gather hay in the field and pitch it into the hay mow for the winter. All who knew John, knew those thick hands and fingers of his proved he was no stranger to hard physical work.

John began his college career, on scholarship, at Drake University in Iowa. But, by his own admission, "too much fun" brought that educational experience to an end. Perhaps that was meant to be, because leaving Drake brought John home to Montana, and the University in Missoula, a place where his heart and his loyalty and his support never again left. A true Grizzly is now at rest. But his presence will be forever felt on that campus and in the stadium in Box 102B down on the north end. John will still be cheering on his beloved Grizzlies. He might even give Coach Glenn "a great play" from wherever John is watching!

World War II broke out while John was in undergraduate school at the U of M. The day after Pearl Harbor he joined the Air Force. His eyesight was not good enough to allow him to be the fighter pilot he aspired to be. He proudly became a navigator on a B-24 as a Second Lieutenant. In August of 1944, on a mission between Italy and Vienna, in a fierce air battle involving hundreds of airplanes, John's was shot down by German fighters. The bomber, named the Jolly Roger, spiraled to the ground and only John and one other were able to escape. The spiral carried the other crew to their deaths, and John was captured and was in a P.O.W. camp for most of a year before the army of General George Patton liberated him and many of his comrades.

John finished his education after the war. He graduated from the University of Montana Law School in 1948. For the past fifty-three years John Hoyt