

(2) to award to each person who qualified as a Navajo Code Talker (MOS 642), or a surviving family member, on behalf of the Congress, a silver medal of appropriate design, honoring the Navajo Code Talkers.

(c) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the awards authorized by subsection (b), the Secretary of the Treasury (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike gold and silver medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the medals struck pursuant to this section, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and at a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the medals.

(e) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this section are national medals for purposes of chapter 51, of title 31, United States Code.

(f) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, not more than \$30,000, to pay for the costs of the medals authorized by this section.

(g) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate medals under this section shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

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

Without further debate, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3231) was agreed to.

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

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, let me expand on this and say how much I respect Senator BINGAMAN for bringing this to the attention of the Senate and incorporating this most well-deserved recognition on behalf of these individuals.

Again, with brief service in the concluding months of the war, particularly while I was in the Navy, the Marine Corps utilized these individuals a great deal. What they would do is get on the walkie-talkies in the heat of battle and in their native tongue communicate the orders of the officers and non-commissioned officers to forward and other positions, subjecting themselves to the most intense elements of combat at the time. They were very brave individuals. They performed a remarkable service. Here we are, some 56 years after the intensity of the fighting in the Pacific, which began in 1941, honoring them. They were magnificent human beings, and the men in the forward units of combat appreciated what they did. I salute our distinguished colleague. I am delighted to be a cosponsor.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I join my good friend, Senator WARNER, in thanking and commending the men for their gallant service during World War

II and to thank Senator BINGAMAN for remembering them and having us as a body remember them. That is a real service, too. We are both grateful to Senator BINGAMAN.

Mr. WARNER. In other words, the enemy simply did not, if they picked up this language with their listening systems, have the vaguest idea. There are stories of the confusion of the enemy: They didn't know who it was on the beach, what was coming at them. It was remarkable.

Mr. LEVIN. It is a great bit of history, and it is great to be reminded of it.

Mr. WARNER. Indeed.

Mr. LEVIN. I hope it has been written up because it is not familiar to me. I am now going to become familiar with it.

Mr. WARNER. There were quite a few stories written about them. They were self-effacing, humble people, proud to be identified with their tribes. They went back into the sinews of America, as so many of the men and women did, to take up their responsibilities at home.

AMENDMENT NO. 3232

(Purpose: To revise the fee structure for residents of the Armed Forces Retirement Home)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator LOTT, I offer an amendment that would revise the fee structure for residents of the Armed Services Retirement Home.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. LOTT, proposes an amendment numbered 3232.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 236, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 646. FEES PAID BY RESIDENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME.

(a) NAVAL HOME.—Section 1514 of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 414) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

"(d) NAVAL HOME.—The monthly fee required to be paid by a resident of the Naval Home under subsection (a) shall be as follows:

"(1) For a resident in an independent living status, \$500.

"(2) For a resident in an assisted living status, \$750.

"(3) For a resident of a skilled nursing facility, \$1,250."

(b) UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking "(c) FIXING FEES.—" and inserting "(c) UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME.—";

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "the fee required by subsection (a) of this section" and inserting "the fee required to be paid by residents of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home under subsection (a)"; and

(B) by striking "needs of the Retirement Home" and inserting "needs of that establishment"; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking the second sentence.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) RESIDENTS BEFORE FISCAL YEAR 2001.—A resident of the Retirement Home on September 30, 2000, may not be charged a monthly fee under this section in an amount that exceeds the amount of the monthly fee charged that resident for the month of September 2000."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without further debate, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3232) 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3233

(Purpose: To request the President to advance the late Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel on the retired list of the Navy to the highest grade held as Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, during World War II, and to advance the late Major General Walter C. Short on the retired list of the Army to the highest grade held as Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, during World War II, as was done under the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 for all other senior officers who served in positions of command during World War II; and to express the sense of Congress regarding the professional performance of Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant General Short)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator KENNEDY, I offer an amendment that would authorize the President to advance Rear Adm. Husband Kimmel on the retired list to the highest grade held as commander in chief, U.S. Fleet, during World War II and to advance Army Maj. Gen. Walter Short on the retirement list of the Army to the highest grade held as commanding general, Hawaiian Department, during World War II.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], for Mr. KENNEDY, for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. BIDEN, proposes an amendment numbered 3233.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 200, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 566. SENIOR OFFICERS IN COMMAND IN HAWAII ON DECEMBER 7, 1941.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, formerly the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and the Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, had an excellent and unassailable record throughout his career in the United States Navy prior to the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor.

(2) Major General Walter C. Short, formerly the Commander of the United States Army Hawaiian Department, had an excellent and unassailable record throughout his career in the United States Army prior to the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor.

(3) Numerous investigations following the attack on Pearl Harbor have documented that Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant General Short were not provided necessary and critical intelligence that was available, that