

Whereas Sergeant Basilone was also awarded the Navy Cross and the Purple Heart, giving him the distinction of being the only enlisted Marine in World War II to receive all 3 medals; and

Whereas commemorative postage stamps have been commissioned to honor other great heroes in American history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service honoring Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution calling on the United States Postal Service to issue a commemorative postage stamp honoring an extraordinary American hero: Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone. Basilone is the only person in American history to be awarded both the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Navy Cross. Only one USPS stamp has ever commemorated an individual Marine, a stamp featuring John Phillip Sousa; it bears noting that although Sousa was a Marine, he was not selected for his service on the battlefield. It is time to remember the tremendous sacrifice of at least one individual Marine, John Basilone, an American Patriot.

John Basilone was raised in Raritan, New Jersey, one of ten children in a large Italian-American family. Soon after he turned 18, Basilone heeded the patriotic call and enlisted in the US Army. Basilone was immediately sent to the Philippines where he earned a nickname that would stick with him for the rest of his career. "Manila John."

Following his tour of duty in 1937, Basilone returned to Raritan. But he wouldn't stay there long. In July 1940—with much of Europe at war on the United States on the brink "Manila John" left New Jersey, enlisting in the military once again, this time joining the United States Marine Corps.

On October 24, 1942, Basilone earned his Congressional Medal of Honor. He was sent to a position on the Tenaru River at Guadalcanal and placed in command of two sections of heavy machine guns. Sergeant Basilone and his men were charged with defending Henderson Airfield, an important American foothold on the island. Although the Marine Contingent was vastly outnumbered and without needed support, Basilone and his men successfully repelled a Japanese assault. Other survivors reported that their success can be attributed to one man: "Manila John." He crossed enemy lines to replenish a dangerously low stockpile of ammunition, repaired artillery pieces, and steadied his troops in the midst of torrential rain. He went several days and nights without food or sleep, and the US military was able to carry the day. His exploits became Marine lore, and served as a patriotic inspiration to

others facing daunting challenges in the midst of war.

For his courage under fire and profound patriotism, Basilone was the first enlisted Marine to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II. When he returned to the United States, he was heralded as a hero and quickly sent on tour around the country to help finance the war through the sale of war bonds. The Marine Corps offered to commission Basilone as an officer and station him far away from the frontlines.

But, Basilone was not interested in riding out the war in Washington, D.C. He was quoted as saying, "I ain't no officer, and I ain't no museum piece. I belong back with my outfit." In December 1944, he got his wish and returned to the frontlines.

General Douglas MacArthur called him "a one-man army," and on February 19, 1945 at Iwo Jima, Basilone once again lived up to that reputation. Basilone destroyed an enemy stronghold, a blockhouse on that small Japanese island and commanded his young troops to move the heavy guns off the beach. Unfortunately, less than two hours into the assault on that fateful day in February, Basilone and four of his fellow marines were killed when any enemy mortar shell exploded nearby.

When Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone died, he was only 27, but he had already earned the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, the Purple Heart, and the appreciation of his Nation. Basilone is a true American patriot whose legacy should be preserved.

Now more than ever, the United States needs to honor and praise the courageous efforts put forth by the men and woman of our military. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution as an important message to our soldiers that we appreciate and admire all of their efforts in the war on terrorism.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 4891. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. BROWNBAC, and Mr. HOLLINGS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2869, to facilitate the ability of certain spectrum auction winners to pursue alternative measures required in the public interest to meet the needs of wireless telecommunications consumers; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SA 4892. Mr. REID (for Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1070, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out projects and conduct research for remediation of sediment contamination in areas of concern in the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

SA 4893. Mr. REID (for Mr. THOMPSON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2530, to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) to establish police powers for

certain Inspector General agents engaged in official duties and provide an oversight mechanism for the exercise of those powers.

SA 4894. Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 969, to establish a Tick-Borne Disorders Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

SA 4895. Mr. REID (for Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. ALLEN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1998, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to the qualifications of foreign schools.

SA 4896. Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. THURMOND)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1868, to amend the National Child Protection Act of 1993, and for other purposes.

SA 4897. Mr. REID (for Mr. SARBANES) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2239, to amend the National Housing Act to simplify the downpayment requirements for FHA mortgage insurance for single family homebuyers.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4891. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. BROWNBAC, and Mr. HOLLINGS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2869, to facilitate the ability of certain spectrum auction winners to pursue alternative measures required in the public interest to meet the needs of wireless telecommunications consumers; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. RELIEF FROM CONTINUING OBLIGATIONS.

A winning bidder to which the Commission has not granted an Auction 35 license may irrevocably elect to relinquish any right, title, or interest in that license and the associated license application by formal written notice to the Commission. Such an election may only be made within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. A winning bidder that makes such an election shall be free of any obligation the winning bidder would otherwise have with respect to that license, the associated license application, and the associated winning bid, including the obligation to pay the amount of its winning bid that would be otherwise due for such license.

SEC. 2. RETURN OF DEPOSITS AND DOWNPAYMENTS.

Within 37 days after receiving an election that meets the requirements of section 3 from an Auction 35 winning bidder that has made the election described in section 1, the Commission shall refund any deposit or down-payment made with respect to a winning bidder for the license that is the subject of the election.

SEC. 3. COMMISSION TO ISSUE PUBLIC NOTICE.

(a) **PUBLIC NOTICE.**—Within 5 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a public notice specifying the form and the process for the return of deposits and downpayments under section 2.

(b) **TIME FOR ELECTION.**—An election under this section is not valid unless it is made within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. WAIVER OF PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT REQUIREMENTS.

Section 3507 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to the Commission's implementation of this Act.

SEC. 5. NO INFERENCE WITH RESPECT TO NEXTWAVE CASE.

It is the sense of the Congress that no inference with respect to any issue of law or