

until the new lab is constructed down at Quantico in the year 2000.

If true, Mr. President, this decision by the FBI would be appalling. I am not prepared at this time to conclude that this is the FBI's intent. But if it is, not only is the FBI in trouble, so are the American people, as Mr. Kennedy so aptly put it. Because if this is true, it is not just a problem with the FBI crime lab; it's a problem with the FBI's overall leadership.

As I mentioned, the IG report will be released to the public no sooner than March 14. Meanwhile, the FBI is out there spinning. In Mr. Kennedy's February 21 letter, he says the IG report, once we all read it, will ultimately reveal no problems. Here's what he says:

[T]he Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General found no instances of perjury, evidence tampering, evidence fabrication, or failure to report exculpatory information.

That's true, but irrelevant. Mr. President, never in my 16 years of sitting on the Judiciary Committee have I found a more misleading statement by an official of the FBI. It has a designed purpose of making the public think everything is under control at the FBI crime lab.

Well, everything is not under control. The fact of the matter is—and the FBI is well aware of this, which is why Mr. Kennedy made this statement—the IG did not investigate to determine if there were any crimes committed by FBI agents—like, perjury, evidence tampering, evidence fabrication, or failure to report exculpatory information. The IG's charter was to determine management problems and administrative problems—not crimes.

The criminal investigation comes next. Because the IG also has the right the refer issues for possible criminal referral. And I predict, Mr. President, that the FBI will have to back off of that statement as well, when all of this is over.

Mr. President, what we're seeing in the FBI lab issue is systemic. It reflects a culture that says the FBI is more interested in a conviction than they are in the truth. They don't reveal all the facts. Only enough to make their case. This is what I intend to show in a future statement before this body. The issue will be the FBI shaving evidence to get a prosecution.

That's not cricket. It's not American. And it can't be tolerated. I grew up the son of a farmer. My father taught me to be proud of the FBI. Its image was that it could do no wrong. A whole generation of people like me grew up believing the FBI could do no wrong. Now, that confidence, that trust, has been shaken.

Finally, Mr. President, let me send a shot across the bow. There are rumors I'm hearing that the FBI intends to fire Dr. Whitehurst right after the IG report is released. My message today to the Bureau is, "you fire Dr. Whitehurst, and you will cause a protracted battle with the Congress over the integrity of the FBI's leadership."

In the end, it will be shown that the standards of the FBI crime lab have been far short of their vaunted reputation. It will be shown that the FBI was well aware of these problems, but chose to do little, if anything, to fix them. It will also be shown that the problems, would not have been addressed by the IG were it not for the courage of Dr. Whitehurst.

This is a wake-up call to the FBI. The public will not tolerate an arrogant response by the FBI in this matter. Too much is at stake; namely, the integrity of the criminal justice system in America. I intend to keep this issue before the American people. I will make sure they understand they have a choice between an FBI with integrity, and an FBI that plays fast and loose with the truth.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Weldon Kennedy's February 21 letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
Washington, DC, February 21, 1997.

Hon. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR GRASSLEY: The Attorney General shared a copy of your February 13th letter with me. While the Department of Justice will respond directly to you, because you suggested that I misled you and the public I am compelled to respond to the inferences which you have raised about my personal integrity.

First, let me state that I share your belief that any public servant who misleads the public or Congress should be held accountable regardless of his rank or position. As not only a career civil servant but a sworn law enforcement officer with more than thirty-five years of service to this Nation, I hold dear not only my personal reputation for integrity but also my duty to uphold and defend the constitution. As one who has been charged with the responsibility to investigate the alleged criminal acts of my fellow citizens, I assure you that I am extremely sensitive to my own responsibility, as well as that of other governmental officials such as you to avoid rash judgments and to devote every effort to insure the accuracy of my conclusions.

I remain convinced everything said during our briefing of you is accurate. I further do not believe what Ms. Gorelick said is inconsistent with our position, a position fully supported by the facts.

If you recall from our briefing, Mr. Maddock explained in great detail about how every allegation with even the slightest potential for *Brady* implications was referred to the appropriate prosecutor to determine if the information should be supplied to the defense counsel. This process has been ongoing for more than a year and was undertaken out of an abundance of caution to ensure there is no doubt we have more than met any legal obligation to disclose even potentially exculpatory information to criminal defendants. The fact that information is provided to defendants ensures their right to a fair trial, but it does not mean that a defendant is not guilty or that a successful prosecution will not or should not be brought. That is the process to which Ms. Gorelick referred and which the FBI fully supported.

What I said during our briefing and to the public was that no prosecutions have been

compromised. That remains as accurate today as when I said it. No past or current prosecutions have been compromised and we know of no information that indicates a future case will be compromised. There is no basis to conclude otherwise in spite of journalistic sensationalism which has misled you and the public to believe the contrary.

Through a series of malicious leaks and gross speculation by the press and other uninformed persons, doubt has been cast on the whole of the FBI Laboratory. As I reported to you, after 16 months of intensive investigation, the Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General found no instances of perjury, evidence tampering, evidence fabrication, or failure to report exculpatory evidence. Neither did the inquiry find any support for spurious allegations charging systemic evidence contamination or improper evidence handling.

I believe when you are afforded the opportunity to review the report including our lengthy response, the basis on which I made the statement will be apparent. I also hope this helps you understand why the comments by Ms. Gorelick are not "at odds" with what I said either to you or to the public.

Sincerely yours,

WELDON L. KENNEDY,
Deputy Director.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, February 24, the Federal debt stood at \$5,340,989,383,890.18.

Five years ago, February 24, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,824,562,000,000.

Ten years ago, February 24, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,241,493,000,000.

Fifteen years ago, February 24, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,046,755,000,000.

Twenty-five years ago, February 24, 1972, the Federal debt stood \$426,341,000,000 which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,914,648,000,000—during the past 25 years.

TRIBUTE TO ROY D. NEDROW

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, one of the most unsung professions in the United States is law enforcement. It is a dangerous and demanding career field that offers few tangible rewards, yet it is an occupation that attracts men and women of tremendous dedication and determination, individuals who are committed to making a difference in their lives and jobs. Today, I rise to pay tribute to one such person, Roy D. Nedrow, the Director of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, who is about to end a distinguished career in local and Federal law enforcement after more than 30 years.

Director Nedrow began his service in law enforcement as a street cop in Berkeley, CA, during the turbulent 1960's. As many know, that city is the home to a beautiful University of California campus, but at that time in Berkeley's history, the plazas, walkways, and streets of, and surrounding, Cal became a kind of urban battleground. No doubt, it was in this contentious and frequently violent environment that Officer Nedrow learned

some very valuable lessons about law enforcement, people, and managing crises, all which would help him throughout his career.

After 6 years in local law enforcement, Sgt. Roy Nedrow traded the seven-pointed star and khaki uniform of the Berkeley Police Department for a business suit, a set of credentials, and a job as a U.S. Secret Service special agent. For more than the next 20 years, he handled numerous cases involving fraud, counterfeiting, forgery, and protection. In the process, he steadily climbed the command ladder of that agency, holding a number of positions of great responsibility, eventually rising to the office of Deputy Assistant Director of the Office of Investigations, where he was responsible for managing 1,200 special agents in more than 100 field locations throughout the world.

His experience with the U.S. Secret Service gave him invaluable training in managing investigations, people, and budgets, and made him an ideal candidate to head-up a law enforcement agency. When the Naval Criminal Investigative Service was looking for a new director in the early 1990's, they very quickly spotted Roy Nedrow as a desirable candidate to take charge of their agency.

Assuming the helm at NCIS in 1992, Director Nedrow moved swiftly and surely to change the public's perception about this agency which had suffered from several public relations misfortunes, and he made turning NCIS into a more effective and streamlined organization his priority. Managing a Federal agency in this era of shrinking budgets, downsizing, and hiring freezes, is very challenging and Director Nedrow had to find a way to continue to meet the many international missions with which his special agents are tasked, particularly force protection and antiterrorism, with fewer available resources. Not deterred by the size of the task before him, the Director established many successful initiatives, a number of which were particularly effective in making NCIS an even better law enforcement agency.

During his tenure as Director, Roy Nedrow oversaw the establishment of a Cold Case Homicide Squad which has reinvestigated murder cases previously thought unsolvable, bringing closure to 18 cases and earning 13 convictions. Realizing the importance of reigning in fraud and ensuring that the money of the American taxpayer was not wasted, the Director fought to keep the fraud investigation mission at NCIS. Over the past 5 years, his special agents assigned to pursuing such cases have recovered more than \$900 million in procurement fraud, fines, and restitution, helping to cut out fiscal waste and abuse, as well as essentially compensating the Government for what it costs to operate NCIS. Another innovative solution discovered by the Director, was to better integrate Navy Reserve personnel into his agency, pro-

viding him with the ability to secure a surge of qualified and trained individuals capable of helping NCIS meet its force protection mission in times of national crisis.

Mr. President, anyone who dedicates their life to protecting the people of this Nation from criminal elements is worthy of our thanks, and for 33 years, Roy Nedrow has done just that. He has established an impressive reputation for professionalism and leadership at every level of law enforcement he has worked, and has left the Berkeley Police Department, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service all better places for his efforts. His stewardship as the Director of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service has greatly benefited that agency, and has helped to strengthen the Federal law enforcement community. We are proud of the work he has done, are grateful for his many sacrifices, and wish he and his lovely wife Claudia, much health, happiness, and continued successes in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN GLENN

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to a friend and colleague; one who has both orbited the Earth and walked the Halls of Congress. Performing either responsibility on its own has been the dream of many. Achieving both has been realized by very few. Senator JOHN GLENN is a truly remarkable man.

So it was with sadness that I received the news of his plans to retire at the end of this Congress. His early announcement will give us some time to try to get used to the idea of a Senate without his calm leadership, his uncommon commitment and dedication, and his tremendous decency and civility.

Senator GLENN has helped make our Space Agency, NASA, what it is today. Senator GLENN's Mercury space mission 34 years ago sparked a national interest in space exploration that continues to this day. JOHN GLENN is a national hero who is the personification of astronaut. Since his daring and heroic mission, children all over the country have dreamt of becoming astronauts.

The environment of Washington is as foreign to many as the Moon. Senator GLENN left the Moon in orbit, while trying to bring Washington more down to Earth—closer and more responsive to the needs of the American people. JOHN GLENN has played a vital role in helping to pass several measures important to reinventing our Government.

Senator GLENN and I share a strong respect for the environment. I was a proud cosponsor of Senator GLENN's Department of the Environment Act, which would have elevated the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet-level status. In introducing this

important bill, Senator GLENN noted that, having had the rare privilege to view the Earth in all of its beauty and grandeur from space, he was struck by how thin and fragile the environment is that sustains life on our planet. I absolutely agree with him and appreciate what he has done for the environment. Our environment has had a strong ally in the Senate, and we will miss his leadership on these issues.

When this Congress is over, and Senator GLENN touches down in his home State of Ohio, we will remember him as a friend and hero whose achievements have displayed a strong respect for the Earth and its inhabitants.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 15

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 233 (e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Supplementary Agreement Amending the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Social Security (the Supplementary Agreement), which consists of two separate instruments: a principal agreement and an administrative arrangement. The Supplementary Agreement, signed at London on June 6, 1996, is intended to modify certain provisions of the original United States-United Kingdom Social Security Agreement signed at London February 13, 1984.

The United States-United Kingdom Social Security Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the U.S. and