

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY MAJORITY LEADER FROM JAN. 5 TO JAN. 11, 1998

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Trent Lott:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Senator Frank Murkowski:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Senator John Breau:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
United States	Dollar				1,027.00				1,027.00
Senator Mike DeWine:									
Panama	Dollar		282.20						282.00
Honduras	Dollar		212.00						212.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	1,914.28	236.04					1,914.28	236.04
Senator Pat Roberts:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Gary Sisco:									
Panama	Dollar		328.00						328.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Steve Benza:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Susan Irby:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Julie Morrison:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Randy Scheunemann:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Sally Walsh:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
Guatemala	Quetzal	920.82	149.00					920.82	149.00
Mexico	New Peso	2,149.15	265.00					2,149.15	265.00
Robert Wilkie:									
Panama	Dollar		366.00						366.00
Honduras	Dollar		225.00						225.00
United States	Dollar				339.30				339.30
Delegation expenses: ¹									
Panama						5,648.14			5,648.14
Nicaragua						2,351.31			2,351.31
Honduras						4,114.22			4,114.22
Guatemala						5,940.30			5,940.30
Mexico						3,708.83			3,708.83
Total			11,482.24		1,366.30	21,762.80			34,611.34

¹ Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and Senate Resolution 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

TRENT LOTT,
Majority Leader, Mar. 5, 1998.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: Nos. 603, 610, 615, 626 through 633, 635 through 641; all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy; and the nomination of Joan Dempsey reported by the Intelligence Committee today.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the nominations appear at this point in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

diately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations were considered and confirmed as follows:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Rita R. Colwell, of Maryland, to be Director of the National Science Foundation for a term of six years.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patrick A. Mulloy, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position

of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert F. Raggio, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Donald L. Peterson, 0000

The following Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Daniel James III, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the

grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Lee P. Rodgers, 0000

The following Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Archie J. Berberian II, 0000

IN THE ARMY

The following National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Roger C. Schultz, 0000

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grades indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Daniel C. Balough, 0000
Brig. Gen. Roger L. Brautigam, 0000
Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Wessels, 0000

To be brigadier general

Col. Bruce A. Adams, 0000
Col. Michael B. Barrett, 0000
Col. Lowell C. Detamore, Jr., 0000
Col. Kenneth D. Herbst, 0000
Col. Kenneth L. Penttila, 0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Frederick McCorkle, 0000

The following named officer for appointment as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and for appointment to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 5044:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Terrence R. Dake, 0000

IN THE NAVY

The following named officers for appointment in the Naval Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Martin E. Janczak, 0000
Rear Adm. (lh) Pierce J. Johnson, 0000
Rear Adm. (lh) Lary L. Poe, 0000
Rear Adm. (lh) Michael R. Scott, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the Naval Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Robert F. Birtcil, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Michael W. Shelton, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be admiral

Vice Adm. Charles S. Abbot, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Jeffrey A. Cook, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade

indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

George P. Nanos, Jr., 0000

IN THE AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY

Air Force nominations beginning Phillip M. Armstrong, and ending *Rex A. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 21, 1998

Army nomination of Gary W. Krahn, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 21, 1998

Army nominations beginning Eugene N Acosta, and ending Curtis L Yeager, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 1998

Marine Corps nominations beginning Richard D. Coulter, and ending Karim Shihata, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 21, 1998

Marine Corps nomination of Gary F. Baumann, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 1998

Marine Corps nominations beginning Michael L. Andrews, and ending Robert C. Wittenberg, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 1998

Marine Corps nominations beginning James N. Adams, and ending Thomas J. Zohlen, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 1998

Marine Corps nominations beginning Louis P. Abraham, and ending Mark G. Zimmerman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 1998

Marine Corps nominations beginning Ruben Bernal, and ending James Werdann, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 1998

Navy nominations beginning Michale D. Cobb, and ending Raymond B. Roll, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 21, 1998

Navy nomination of Daniel D. Thompson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 21, 1998

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Joan Avalyn Dempsey, of Virginia, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for Community Management. (New Position)

STATEMENT ON THE NOMINATION OF PATRICK A. MULLOY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I would like to express my strong support for the nomination of Patrick A. Mulloy to the position of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Market Access and Compliance in the International Trade Administration (ITA). I believe his many years of experience in dealing with international trade policy issues and his unswerving commitment to public service equip him well for this challenge.

For over a dozen years, Mr. Mulloy has had major responsibility for the development of all legislation dealing with international trade and finance in the Senate Banking Committee. His expertise spans export administration, export promotion, exchange rates, foreign investment, international bank-

ing, and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. He played a lead role in developing the Export Enhancement Act of 1993 and has demonstrated an ability to work with lawmakers on both sides of the aisle. For many years, he also has served as the Banking Committee's advisor to U.S. negotiating teams at the GATT and WTO and contributed to the successes achieved during these negotiations.

Patrick Mulloy's diverse career experience, spanning the State Department, Justice Department and the Senate Banking Committee, have given him an unusual depth of perspective on international economic policy issues. I am confident that, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, he will work diligently to help ensure that U.S. businesses are given every opportunity to compete freely and fairly in the global marketplace of the 21st century. I urge my colleagues to support his nomination.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to express my strong support for the nomination of Patrick Mulloy to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Market Access and Compliance.

I have known Pat since he came to work for the Senate Banking Committee in 1983 as a Congressional Fellow from the Justice Department. Pat made such a strong impression during his fellowship that the then ranking Democrat on the Banking Committee, Senator Proxmire, hired him to be Minority General Counsel, a position which he held from 1984 to 1986. After the Senate changed hands in 1987, Pat became General Counsel for the majority and served in that capacity until 1989. When Senator Proxmire retired in 1989, Pat became Senior Counsel and International Affairs Advisor to the new chairman, Senator Riegle. Since 1992 he has served as Chief International Counsel for the Democratic members of the Committee. Since 1995, when I became ranking Democrat on the Banking Committee, Pat has worked directly for me.

The first point I want to make about Pat is that he is a career public servant. He holds a B.A., Magna Cum Laude, from Kings College Pennsylvania, an M.A. in International Politics from Notre Dame where he was a University Fellow, a J.D. degree with Honors from George Washington Law School, and an LL.M. from Harvard Law School. He began his professional career as a Foreign Service Officer in the State Department, where he served from 1965 to 1973. From 1973 to 1977 he served as a Trial Attorney in the Land and Resources Division of the Justice Department, and from 1979 to 1982 he served as Senior Attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department. It was from that position that Pat came to work for the Senate Banking Committee.

During his tenure on the Banking Committee, Pat has played a lead role in every major international finance and trade issue the Committee has

dealt with. These include enactment of the International Lending Supervision Act; amendments to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank, the Export Administration Act, and the trade promotion programs of the Commerce Department; and the exchange rate, third world debt, and foreign investment provisions of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. He helped draft the Export Enhancement Act of 1992 which established the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee. He was intimately involved as a Congressional Advisor in the negotiation of the recently concluded agreement on trade in financial services in the World Trade Organization.

I can think of no one better prepared or suited to serve in the position of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Market Access and Compliance. Pat brings a deep background and expertise in international trade and finance. He has served in the executive branch and the Congress, and in both capacities has worked closely with private sector business and labor groups affected by trade policies. He also brings a passionate personal commitment to opening foreign markets to U.S. exports and expanding job opportunities for American workers.

Pat is a person of the highest intelligence, integrity, and commitment to public service. He has been an enormously effective member of the staff of the Senate Banking Committee, and I have come to rely with great confidence on his judgment and expertise. The fact that Senator D'Amato, the Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, as well as myself introduced Pat at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Finance Committee suggests the deep professional and personal regard in which he is held by members of the Senate Banking Committee on both sides of the aisle. Pat has my unreserved support for confirmation to this important position.

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to speak briefly on behalf of a fellow Virginian, Patrick Mulloy, who is the Administration's nominee for Assistant Secretary for Market Access and Compliance at the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In this position, Mr. Mulloy will play a critical role in shaping our nation's future. International trade continues to become increasingly important to our own economic development and it is vital that we strive to improve access to overseas markets for American businesses. The Assistant Secretary for Market Access and Compliance will also play a primary role in strengthening the overall international trade and investment position of the United States.

Mr. Mulloy has worked for many years in the public sector. He served as a foreign service officer at the Department of State and as an attorney at the Justice Department's Antitrust Division before coming to Capitol Hill in

1983. During his time on Capitol Hill, Mr. Mulloy has worked on most of the international trade and finance issues within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, such as third world debt, international economic coordination and exchanges, trade promotion, export controls and international banking.

I'm confident that Pat Mulloy will serve with distinction as Assistant Secretary for Market Access and Compliance. As a long-time Counsel for the Senate Banking Committee, he has already contributed a great deal to much of the legislation that has guided our trade policies. I know that the Banking Committee staff will miss Pat Mulloy, but I'm pleased the nation will continue to benefit from his excellent service at the Department of Commerce.

I urge my Colleagues to approve his nomination.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, the Senate has just confirmed the nomination of Patrick A. Mulloy for Assistant Secretary of Commerce for market access and compliance. I strongly support his nomination and believe the country will be well served by his appointment.

When I first came to the Senate, I was given a seat on the Senate Banking Committee where Pat was a senior staff member. Pat's knowledge of the rules and procedures of the Senate was invaluable to me. Many a Senator has drawn upon Pat's expertise and institutional memory, and he is widely respected on both sides of the aisle.

Pat is recognized as one of the Senate's leading experts in international trade and finance matters. He has spent countless hours working on international trade agreements that are helping open up foreign markets to the U.S. financial services industry. Few people have fought as hard for our interests as has Pat. The Senate will sorely miss him.

The Commerce Department will benefit from Pat's enthusiasm, intelligence and personal warmth. The country is fortunate to have some with Pat's commitment to public service. I wish him the best of luck in his new endeavor and look forward to continuing to work with him on important issues facing the country.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the nomination of Pat Mulloy for the position of Assistant Secretary for Market Access and Compliance at the Department of Commerce. He will be a real asset to the Department of Commerce.

Pat Mulloy has been a key member of the Banking Committee staff for about thirteen years, and he has played a major role in all of the international economic and trade legislation acted on by the Committee over that period. I and my staff have worked closely with Mr. Mulloy on issues such as the Export Enhancement Act of 1993, which, among other things, reauthorized Eximbank's charter. He has the re-

spect of all of the Members of the Banking Committee, both Democratic and Republican.

Pat Mulloy not only has extensive legislative expertise with international economic and trade issues, he also has considerable economic and international experience in the executive branch of the federal government. Before coming to the Banking Committee, Mr. Mulloy was an attorney with the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, and a foreign service officer at the State Department.

Mr. Mulloy has the background and the kind of good judgement that is so needed. The Commerce Department will benefit from his real commitment to principle, and dedication to public service.

In closing, Mr. President I would like to relate a story Mr. Mulloy told the Finance Committee during his nomination hearing. Mr. Mulloy stated that when he went off to grade school each morning, his mother would put the sign of the cross on his head and say "Goodbye, good luck, and God Bless You, and grow up to be President." While his new position will not take him to the White House, I am sure his mother would join us in saying goodbye, good luck, and God Bless You. We wish you well. I encourage all of my colleagues to support Pat Mulloy's nomination.

STATEMENT ON THE NOMINATION OF JOAN A. DEMPSEY

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to commend to my colleagues the nomination of Joan A. Dempsey, the former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, and most recently the Director of Central Intelligence's Chief of Staff. Ms. Dempsey is the first nominee for the newly created position of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for Community Management.

Although Ms. Dempsey was nominated by the President just before the Senate adjourned last November, the Vice Chairman and I have waited to consider the nomination until outstanding issues regarding other positions created by the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 were resolved.

We have reached an accommodation with the Director of Central Intelligence on these other positions, and we expect the President to put forward a nominee for the position of Assistant Director of Central Intelligence (ADCI) for Administration, soon. We have also agreed to allow the DCI to fill the positions of ADCI for Collection and ADCI for Analysis and Production without exercising the Senate's right for advice and consent, for up to one year, while we assess the new management structure.

Ms. Dempsey appeared before the Committee in an open hearing on May 21, 1998. It is apparent that Ms. Dempsey is a well qualified career intelligence professional. The Committee is confident that she is entirely capable

of doing a fine job as the Deputy DCI for Community Management.

The Intelligence Community is facing a time of revolutionary change that is driven by the explosion of information technology. These rapid changes in technology must be assessed, evaluated and quickly integrated into all phases of the intelligence cycle. The Community must also have the flexibility to quickly focus on new and sometimes non-traditional targets. This requirement for flexibility was most recently underscored by the failure to anticipate the nuclear tests conducted by India. These events caught the Intelligence Community by surprise despite plenty of strategic warning that Indian leaders planned to revise their nation's nuclear policy. I do not agree with those who say that "we weren't surprised" by the tests because, in hindsight, they logically followed from what was being said publicly.

This was a huge intelligence failure. As Zbigniew Brzezinski said in a recent editorial: "India's nuclear weapons tests . . . signal a truly consequential intelligence scandal." He went on to say: ". . . it is the task of the intelligence community to detect, in a timely fashion, major foreign initiatives or programs that bear either on American security or affect American foreign policy interests." More pointed than my own recent criticisms, Mr. Brzezinski concluded that "the failure . . . in the case of India suggests significant and truly disturbing incompetence both on the level of collection and analysis within the intelligence community." Mr. president, we can debate the nature of the failure, but it was a failure nonetheless.

Did the Community fail because of the way collection priorities were assessed and assigned? Was there too much reliance on certain types of intelligence collection and information? Is the "Intelligence Community" acting cohesively as a community, or is it resisting truly effective integration because of concerns over bureaucratic turf? Who brokers potential disputes over such turf and who has the authority to arbitrate agreements that are honored? These are all very important questions and the Intelligence Committee is seeking answers.

In my view, the issues facing the Intelligence Community today are not solely a function of the level of resources that are available, even though this is a significant part of the problem. The Intelligence Community is still in many ways reacting to a changing world and not yet anticipating it. The Intelligence Community often displays the symptoms of an entrenched and calcified bureaucracy. This, Mr. President, must change.

In the final analysis, our Intelligence agencies are accountable to the American people for two basic things: (1) to alert them to external threats; and (2) to spend their tax dollars efficiently and effectively. A great deal of the re-

sponsibility for these matters will rest on this nominee's shoulders. The Committee believes that she possesses the knowledge and leadership qualities that this new position will demand. We look to Ms. Dempsey to assist the DCI in ensuring that the Intelligence Community attains these goals and lives up to the highest standards of accountability as they work toward them.

Mr. President, the Committee has reported the nomination of Joan A. Dempsey to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence and we recommend that the nomination be confirmed. I urge my colleagues to support the recommendation of the Committee and vote in favor of Ms. Dempsey's nomination. I yield the floor.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I stand today to join Chairman SHELBY in presenting the nomination of Ms. Joan Dempsey to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for Community Management.

The President has chosen well. In my view, there is no one in the country more qualified to be Deputy DCI for Community Management than Joan Dempsey. I recall when Congress created these new confirmable positions there was concern voiced in some quarters that they would be filled by political people rather than by professionals. Ms. Dempsey proves the concern groundless. In fact, she is the consummate intelligence professional. She has managed a major national intelligence budget. She has brought together the strands of different intelligence disciplines to produce finished intelligence to support our military. She has overseen all the national intelligence agencies which are also combat support agencies of the Defense Department. She knows this business.

Community management means allocating resources and work among the different agencies in the optimistically-titled "intelligence community," and then combining the product of different agencies and disciplines into a piece of intelligence that helps keep the country safe. The Director of Central Intelligence has the responsibility to perform this function for national intelligence, and he has a staff to help him do it. Congress has believed for several years that he needed the clout of several Presidentially-appointed, Senatorially-confirmed officials to help him execute this management responsibility, and today we consider the nominee for the first and most senior of these positions.

Success in this position will require the full range of management traits, but professional knowledge will probably be the most necessary: knowing the strengths and limitations of each agency in the community, knowing the technologies to improve analysis, production, and dissemination, knowing the needs of the many and varied customers for intelligence, from the President right down to the combat pilots getting briefed for a mission. You don't get this kind of knowledge out of a

book. You get it from years of experience and the constant challenges of the real world of intelligence. Ms. Dempsey has that experience and has met those challenges.

Intelligence is an essential element of our national power. Intelligence has always had the task of warning our policymakers and our military so they can deter war. Intelligence is also a force multiplier for our military, particularly now that intelligence rides and guides America's smart weapons. Really complete intelligence coverage provides a sense of American omniscience in the minds of our adversaries, and this sense alone can have a deterrent effect. We are sometimes well short of omniscience, as in the recent case of India's nuclear tests. But knowledge superiority should be our constant goal, and the position for which Ms. Dempsey has been nominated has a central role in achieving it.

Technology has changed, the threats have changed, but the requirement for the best intelligence is as acute as ever. I am certain Ms. Dempsey will help us achieve that goal.

STATEMENT ON THE NOMINATION OF FRED HOCHBERG

Mr. KERRY. I strongly support the nomination of Fred Hochberg to become Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA). The Deputy Administrator oversees the day to day operations of the important financial business education and procurement assistance programs of the SBA to ensure that they are run efficiently and effectively. With more than 20 years of business experience, Fred Hochberg is perfectly suited to step right in and assist the SBA to refine its management structure to insure the SBA is an effective financial institution in the next century, capable of and dedicated to offering genuine help to entrepreneurs and small businesses that are the engine of our free enterprise economy.

Fred Hochberg has lived the American dream and will bring that experience to the Small Business Administration. His parents immigrated from Europe at the beginning of this century. In 1951, Lillian Vernon, Fred's mother, started the Lillian Vernon Company with \$2,000 she received from her wedding. With Lillian's hard work and persistence the small business grew over the years. Fred Hochberg joined the business after receiving a Masters in Business Administration degree from Columbia University and has served as President and Chief Operating Officer. Under Fred Hochberg's tenure as President and with his mother's help, the Lillian Vernon Company built a sophisticated international mail order company that today serves more than five million customers.

Fred Hochberg has mastered the challenges of developing a small business into an international corporation. He managed the complex transition of a family-run business into a publicly held corporation. Today, the Lillian

Vernon Company has 1,400 employees and has annual sales of \$250 million. No one better knows the problems facing small business today than someone who has been involved in a family-owned business for the past 20 years.

When Fred Hochberg appeared before the Senate Small Business Committee earlier this month for his confirmation hearing, he told the Committee "I understand what American entrepreneurs put into their enterprises: the seven-day weeks, the hard work and sweat equity—because that's where I come from. I intend to bring these values to my work at the SBA." Now he will bring the talent, experience and hard work to lead the SBA and its wide array of programs into the 21st century.

I congratulate the President for this nomination. I thank Chairman BOND and Majority Leader LOTT for agreeing to bring this nomination before the Senate. And I look forward to Fred Hochberg's arrival at the Small Business Administration where I believe he will make a very considerable contribution to the small businesses of our nation.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NOS. 105-47 AND 105-48

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed in the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on May 22, 1998, by the President of the United States:

No. 1, the Treaty with Czech Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Treaty Document No. 105-47;

No. 2, the Inter-American Convention on Sea Turtles, Treaty Document Number 105-48.

I further ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

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

The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Czech Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Washington on February 4, 1998. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activities more effectively. The Treaty should be an effective tool to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of crimes, including terrorism, other violent crimes, drug trafficking, money laundering, and other "white-collar" crime. The Treaty is self-executing.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes: locating or identifying persons or items; serving documents; taking testimony or statements of persons; transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; providing documents, records, and articles of evidence; executing requests for searches and seizures; immobilizing assets; assisting in proceedings related to forfeiture of assets, restitution, and criminal fines; and providing any other assistance consistent with the laws of the Requested State.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 22, 1998.

To The Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles, with Annexes, done at Caracas December 1, 1996, (the "Convention"), which was signed by the United States, subject to ratification, on December 13, 1996. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the Convention.

All species of sea turtles found in the Western Hemisphere are threatened or endangered, some critically so. Because sea turtles migrate extensively, effective protection and conservation of these species requires cooperation among States within the sea turtles' migratory range. Although the international community has banned trade in sea turtles and sea turtle products pursuant to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention I am transmitting is the first multilateral agreement that actually sets standards to protect and conserve sea turtles and their habitats.

In section 609 of Public Law 101-162, the Congress called for the negotiation of multilateral agreements for the protection and conservation of sea turtles. In close cooperation with Mexico, the United States led a 3-year effort to negotiate the Convention with other Latin American and Caribbean nations. Once ratified and implemented, the Convention will enhance the conservation of this hemisphere's sea turtles and harmonize standards for their protection.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention and give its advice and consent to its ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 22, 1998.

AUTHORIZING THE FLYING OF THE POW/MIA FLAG

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 99 submitted earlier today by Senator LOTT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 99) authorizing the flying of the MIA/POW flag.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 99) reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 99

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That, for the purpose of section 1082(b)(1)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, the display of the POW/MIA flag at the Capitol shall begin at 6:30 p.m. on Sunday, May 24, 1998. As used in this section, the term "POW/MIA flag" has the same meaning as in section 1082 of such Act.

SEC. 2. The architect of the Capitol may prescribe regulations with respect to the first section of this resolution.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1998

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Con. Res. 98.

I further ask that when the Senate reconvenes on Monday, June 1st, immediately following the prayer the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I further ask that following morning business the Senate resume consideration of the Durbin amendment No. 2438 pending to the tobacco legislation.

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