

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF 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), COMMITTEE ON CODEL FRIST FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 4 TO JAN. 14, 2005—Continued

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
Kuwait .....	Dollar .....						7,085.35		7,085.35
Iraq .....	Dollar .....						1,425.04		1,425.04
India .....	Rupee .....						7,714.79		7,714.79
Pakistan .....	Rupee .....						3,636.11		3,636.11
Afghanistan .....	Dollar .....						1,601.05		1,601.05
Bahrain .....	Dollar .....						5,468.05		5,468.05
Belgium .....	Euro .....						9,371.07		9,371.07
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>27,588.09</b>		<b>21,135.46</b>		<b>38,142.09</b>		<b>86,865.64</b>

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

BILL FRIST,  
Chairman, Committee on CodeL Frist, Feb. 28, 2005.

#### REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 109-1 AND TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 109-2

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as in executive session I ask unanimous consent the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following conventions transmitted to the Senate on May 16, 2005, by the President of the United States: Convention Concerning Migratory Fish Stock in the Pacific Ocean (Treaty Document 109-1); and Convention Strengthening the Inter-American Tuna Commission (Treaty Document 109-2).

I further ask the conventions 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 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 Convention on the Conservation and Management of the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, with Annexes (the "WCPF Convention"), which was adopted at Honolulu on September 5, 2000, by the Multilateral High Level Conference on the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. The United States signed the Convention on that date. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the WCPF Convention.

The WCPF Convention sets forth legal obligations and establishes cooperative mechanisms that are needed in order to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks (such as tuna, swordfish, and marlin) that range across extensive areas of the high seas as well as through waters under the fisheries jurisdiction of numerous coastal States. These constitute resources of worldwide importance, with the fisheries for tuna in the Western

and Central Pacific being the largest and most valuable in the world. Implementation of the WCPF Convention will offer the opportunity to conserve and manage these resources responsibly before they become subject to the pressures of overfishing and over-capacity that are so evident elsewhere in the world's oceans.

The WCPF Convention builds upon the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1995 United Nations Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The WCPF Convention gives effect to the provisions of these two instruments, which recognize cooperation to conserve highly migratory fish stocks as essential, and require those with direct interests in them coastal States with authority to manage fishing in waters under their jurisdiction and nations whose vessels fish for these stocks to engage in such cooperation through regional fishery management organizations.

The WCPF Convention balances in an equitable fashion the interests of coastal States, notably the island States that comprise the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), in protecting important fishery resources off their shores, and the interests of distant water fishing States, notably Asian fishing nations and entities (Japan, Republic of Korea, China, and Taiwan), whose fishing vessels range far from their own shores.

The United States, which played an instrumental role in achieving this balance, has direct and important interests in the WCPF Convention and its early and effective implementation. The United States is both a major distant water fishing nation (with the fourth-largest catch in the region) and an important coastal State with significant Exclusive Economic Zone waters in the region (including the waters around Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands).

United States fishing concerns, including the U.S. tuna industry, U.S. conservation organizations, and U.S. consumers, as well as those residents of Hawaii and the U.S. Flag Pacific island areas of Guam, American Samoa, and

the Northern Mariana Islands, all have a crucial stake in the health of the oceans and their resources as promoted by the WCPF Convention.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 16, 2005.

#### *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 Convention for the Strengthening of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission established by the 1949 Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, with Annexes, (the "Antigua Convention"), which was adopted on June 27, 2003, in Antigua, Guatemala, by the Parties to the 1949 Convention. The United States signed the Antigua Convention on November 14, 2003. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the Antigua Convention, with an enclosure.

The Antigua Convention sets forth the legal obligations and establishes the cooperative mechanisms necessary for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the highly migratory fish stocks (such as tuna and swordfish) of the Eastern Pacific Ocean that range across extensive areas of the high seas as well as through waters under the fisheries jurisdiction of numerous coastal States. Once in force, the Antigua Convention will replace the original 1949 Convention establishing the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). Revisions to the 1949 Convention will strengthen the mandate of the IATTC to reflect changes in the law governing living marine resources since the adoption of the original Convention more than 50 years ago.

The highly migratory fish stocks governed by the Antigua Convention constitute an important economic resource for the countries of the region and vital components of the marine ecosystem of the Eastern Pacific Ocean requiring careful conservation and management. Early entry into force

and implementation of the Antigua Convention will offer the opportunity to strengthen conservation and management of these resources in important ways, including through enhanced efforts to ensure compliance and enforcement of agreed conservation and management measures.

The Antigua Convention draws upon relevant provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the "LOS Convention") and the 1995 United Nations Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the "U.N. Fish Stocks Agreement"). The Antigua Convention gives effect to the provisions of the LOS Convention and U.N. Fish Stocks Agreement that recognize as essential, and require cooperation to conserve highly migratory fish stocks through regional fishery management organizations, by those with direct interests in them—coastal States with authority to manage fishing in waters under their jurisdiction and those nations and entities whose vessels fish for these stocks.

The United States, which played an instrumental role in negotiation of the revised Convention, has direct and important interests in the Antigua Convention and its early and effective implementation. United States fishing concerns, including the U.S. tuna industry, U.S. conservation organizations, and U.S. consumers, as well as those people who reside in those U.S. States bordering the Convention Area, have crucial stakes in the health of the oceans and their resources as promoted by the Antigua Convention.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 16, 2005.

#### SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL AUTHORIZATION

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 143, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 143) to authorize Senate Legal Counsel to appear in legal proceedings in the name of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in connection with its investigation into the United Nations' "Oil-For-Food" Programme.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a request for representation in a civil action pending in Federal District Court in the District of Columbia. In this case, the United Nations is seeking to prevent an individual from complying with subpoenas for testimony and documents issued by the Permanent Subcommittee on In-

vestigations and other congressional committees in connection with their inquiries into allegations of fraud and corruption in the United Nations Oil for Food Program. The individual at issue, Mr. Robert Parton, is an investigator formerly associated with the Independent Inquiry Committee, an entity formed by the United Nations to conduct its own investigation into the program. The United Nations contends that its privileges and immunities, and its contracts with Mr. Parton, bar him from complying with the subcommittee's subpoenas.

Mr. President, subcommittee staff has been discussing for some time with United Nations and IIC counsel their concerns regarding United Nations privileges and how any such privileges might be accommodated consistent with the investigative needs of the subcommittee. The subcommittee does not desire adversely to affect the IIC's ongoing investigation of the Oil-for-Food Program. However, the subcommittee believes that it is possible for Mr. Parton to provide information needed by the subcommittee in the fulfillment of its responsibilities without doing so.

In the event, however, that the subcommittee's negotiations with the United Nations and the IIC do not resolve this matter, the enclosed resolution authorizes the Senate legal counsel, when directed by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, or by the chairman and ranking minority member, acting jointly, to appear in the name of the subcommittee as *amicus curiae*, *intervenor*, *applicant* or *respondent* in *United Nations v. Robert Parton* or any related action or proceeding.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 143) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 143

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations is conducting an inquiry into the United Nations' "Oil-for-Food" Programme;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has need to obtain access to evidence from an individual formerly associated with the Independent Inquiry Committee, a committee formed by the United Nations to investigate claims relating to the Programme;

Whereas, in the course of the Subcommittee's efforts to obtain access to such evidence, legal issues may arise requiring the Subcommittee to appear in the courts of the United States;

Whereas, pursuant to section 703(c), 706(a), and 713(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. 288b(c), 288e(a), and 288f(a), the Senate may direct its Counsel to appear as *amicus curiae* or to intervene in the name of a subcommittee of the Senate in any legal actions in which the powers and responsibilities of Congress under the Constitution are placed in issue: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized, when directed by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, or by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, acting jointly, to appear in the name of the Subcommittee as *amicus curiae*, *intervenor*, *applicant* or *respondent* in *United Nations v. Robert Parton* or any other related action or proceeding.

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2005

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:45 a.m. on Tuesday, May 17. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business for up to 60 minutes, with the first 30 minutes under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee and the final 30 minutes under the control of the majority leader or his designee; provided that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 3, the highway bill. I further ask consent that there then be 30 minutes equally divided between the chairman and ranking member or designees prior to beginning the series of votes in relation to the pending amendments as under the original order.

I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from 12:30 to 2:15 for the weekly party luncheons.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Tomorrow, following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the highway bill. Under a previous order, following the final 30 minutes for closing remarks, the Senate will proceed to a series of stacked votes on the pending amendments to the bill. Following the disposition of those amendments, the Senate will immediately vote on passage of the bill. Therefore, Senators should expect multiple rollcall votes beginning at approximately 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, culminating in passage of the highway bill.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:45 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. FRIST. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:29 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 17, 2005, at 9:45 a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 16, 2005: