

convictions because you can't believe that someone of these views belongs on the court, now is that time.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

(The remarks of Mr. NELSON of Florida pertaining to the introduction of S-1168 are printed in today's RECORD under "Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE CHARLES R. SIMPSON III

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an ambassador of the law. Charles R. Simpson III, judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, is a renowned fixture of the legal community in his home state as well as a world traveler, in his capacity as a member of the Committee on International Judicial Relations of the Judicial Conference of the United States. In that role, he serves as both a student and a teacher in courtrooms all over the world.

Judge Simpson is also an old friend of mine. He graduated from my alma mater, the University of Louisville, where he received both his bachelor's degree in 1967 and his law degree in 1970. Soon afterwards, we both helped found the law firm of Levin, Yussman, McConnell & Simpson. Obviously it was not the last stop for either of us.

After serving the public in county government, where I also served, Judge Simpson was appointed to the District Court by President Ronald Reagan in 1986. He has retained that post for nearly 20 years, rising to become one of the most respected voices in Louisville and throughout the State. But he also wanted to take his legal knowledge and his love of Kentucky and spread it beyond America's borders.

Dating to a period in his youth when he studied painting and architecture in Europe, Chuck has enjoyed an adventurer's spirit. So he spearheaded the establishment of a sister-court relationship between his court and one in Croatia. Through this friendship, Cro-

atians got a firsthand look at American jurisprudence, and Judge Simpson learned how the law deals with the difficulties of life in Eastern Europe.

Because of his groundbreaking efforts, Chief Justice of the United States William H. Rehnquist appointed Judge Simpson to the Committee on International Judicial Relations of the Judicial Conference of the United States in 2004. His wide travels have included countries such as Russia, Croatia, Slovenia and Cyprus.

Once on a visit to Ivanovo, Russia, Judge Simpson caused a minor international incident when he accidentally locked himself in the courtroom cage usually reserved for the defendant. Apparently, it was quite difficult to find the key. Everyone handled the situation with great humor, and Chuck struck a blow for diplomacy when his story made the front page of the local Ivanovo newspaper.

In 1999 Judge Simpson was named outstanding alumnus of the University of Louisville's Louis D. Brandeis School of Law, and in 2000 the Louisville Bar Association named him judge of the year. He and his wife Clare have three children, one of whom, their daughter Pam, has served with distinction for 2 years in my Washington office.

For his decades of service, the Kentucky Bar Association has named Chuck the 2005 outstanding judge of the year. They recognize that he is a superb representative of the American justice system to our friends across the world, and the knowledge he brings home from his travels enriches us all. Mr. President, today I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Judge Simpson for receiving this high honor, and for his service to the law and his country.

NOMINATION OF JOHN BOLTON TO BE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I will be voting against the nomination of John Bolton to be Ambassador to the United Nations.

When the President first nominated Mr. Bolton for this position, I expressed deep disappointment and concern. First, because of his repeated expression of disdain for the organization. But, more importantly, because Mr. Bolton is as responsible as any member of the administration for the needless confrontations with the rest of the world and for the international isolation that plagued President Bush's first term and for the shaky credibility we carry today. At a time when we need to be strengthening our alliances and making full use of international institutions to achieve our foreign policy goals, sending Mr. Bolton to the United Nations sends the exact wrong message. I do not accept his view that the U.N. is a vehicle to be used by the U.S. "when it suits our interests and we can get others to go along." Diplo-

macy in most people's minds requires attention to more than just coalitions of the willing.

Over the past month, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has uncovered a pattern of behavior on the part of Mr. Bolton that has only confirmed my concerns. Most disturbing to me is the evidence of Mr. Bolton's troubled and confrontational relationship with our intelligence community.

In speeches and testimony, he has appeared to stretch the available intelligence to fit his preconceived views. On three separate occasions, he tried to inflate language characterizing our intelligence assessments regarding Syria's nuclear activities. He sought to exaggerate the intelligence community's views about Cuba's possible biological weapons activities. His track record, on these and other matters, was so bad that the Deputy Secretary of State made an extraordinary order—that Mr. Bolton could not give any testimony or speech that was not personally cleared by the Deputy Secretary or the Secretary's chief of staff.

He also dampened critical debates among professionals on important policy issues by retaliating against analysts who presented a different point of view than his own. For example, on three occasions over a 6 month period, he sought to remove a midlevel analyst who disputed the language he tried to use about Cuba. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a serious matter. I would not criticize Mr. Bolton for asking intelligence analysts hard questions about proliferation issues, nor should policy makers refrain from challenging the assumptions of those analysts. But Mr. Bolton was doing something far different. He made it clear that he expected intelligence analyses that conformed with his preconceived policy views. Rather than welcome contrary intelligence analyses as essential to an informed debate, he retaliated against those who offered contrary views.

Mr. Bolton's approach to those around him has been harshly criticized by those who have worked with him. Larry Wilkerson, the chief of staff for Secretary Powell, called him a "lousy leader." Carl Ford, former head of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, referred to Mr. Bolton as a "quintessential kiss-up, kick-down sort of guy."

This is not the person we need at the United Nations. Good diplomacy, like good business, relies on a great team and a good leader. Good leaders listen. They listen to their troops, they make reasoned decisions, they take responsibility, and they build the respect and loyalty of their staff. Management by fear is a recipe, in both public service and the private sector, for getting only the information that you want to hear. Shoot the messenger and other messengers will not volunteer to deliver the bad news. And I submit that Mr. Bolton has developed a reputation for shooting the messenger.