

There is a second problem, Mr. President, that our new, hopefully new Director of Central Intelligence is going to have to be dealing with. The distinguished Senator from New York in his comments referenced that, and that is not just a cynicism toward Government but a precise suspicion that the CIA is involved in all sorts of things that are bad. That the CIA is possibly responsible for the assassination of John Kennedy is something that is actually honestly believed by some Americans who see a conspiracy in which the Central Intelligence Agency perhaps played some central role.

We are going to have to face an awful lot of that, Mr. President, and we are going to have to face it very squarely and very honestly. As I said earlier, I am very excited watching the accounts of the celebration of the victory in Europe 50 years ago, watching old men recall the stories of bravery and heroism and sacrifice. I say, with no interest in disparaging that success—I thrilled in that success and am unable to measure truly the sacrifice and heroic behavior that was necessary, but it stands in stark contrast to an event that occurred, oh, I guess about a month or so ago when former Secretary of Defense McNamara published a mea culpa book saying that in 1966 the Secretary of Defense of the United States of America, with all the intelligence effort at its disposal, had actually concluded that the war in Vietnam was unwinnable.

Well, I was there in 1969. I do not remember McNamara saying anything about it then. And that kind of a statement is the example of the sort of thing, unfortunately, that feeds this cynicism and this conspiracy theory and causes people to say that the Government really is against rather than trying to be on their side in making their lives not only safe but their lives secure as well. It means that we are going to have to press the envelope a bit on secrecy. By that I mean we are going to have to take great care that a secret is, indeed, necessary to protect the American people rather than protecting those who are operating, either the Director of Operations or other sorts of entities. It cannot be that we keep a secret from the American people because we are afraid of what they will do to us if we tell them the truth. It must be that a secret is being maintained because we are concerned about our inability to carry out an important security mission if full disclosure were to occur.

As I indicated, there is a tremendous capacity in the intelligence community to help citizens in a very difficult time acquire the information needed to become informed. When you are born in the United States of America, you are given enormous freedoms at birth and should have been told at some point during your public education or upbringing by your parents or upbringing by others, you should have been told that freedom is not free; that a contribution has to be made back of some

kind. And our citizens are increasingly aware of the contribution of time and effort that they have to make to become informed about what is going on in Chechnya, what is going on in the former Yugoslavia, what is going on in Mexico, what is going on in places where they have a difficult time pronouncing the name let alone making decisions about what our foreign policy ought to be. I believe the technologies that we have at our disposal, if we press the envelope judiciously and not in a reckless fashion, can, indeed, help our citizens make decisions and make it more likely that government of, by, and for the people works both in foreign as well as domestic policy.

Mr. President, no one has traipsed over to the floor to provide additional testimony, and I am prepared to yield back what time is remaining and yield the floor.

Mrs. HUTCHISON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. We will also yield back our time, and I will go forward and close.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the extradition treaty with Hungary (Treaty Document No. 104-5), transmitted to the Senate by the President today; and the treaty considered as having been read the first time; referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and ordered that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

The message of the President is 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 Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on Extradition, signed at Budapest on December 1, 1994. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The Treaty is designed to update and standardize the conditions and procedures for extradition between the United States and Hungary. Most significantly, it substitutes a dual-criminality clause for the current list of extraditable offenses, thereby expanding the number of crimes for which extradition can be granted. The Treaty also provides a legal basis for temporarily surrendering prisoners to stand trial for crimes against the laws of the Requesting State.

The Treaty further represents an important step in combating terrorism by

excluding from the scope of the political offense exception serious offenses typically committed by terrorists, e.g., crimes against a Head of State or first family member of either Party, aircraft hijacking, aircraft sabotage, crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomats, hostage-taking, narcotics-trafficking, and other offenses for which the United States and Hungary have an obligation to extradite or submit to prosecution by reason of a multilateral treaty, convention, or other international agreement. The United States and Hungary also agree to exclude from the political offense exception major common crimes, such as murder, kidnapping, and placing or using explosive devices.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content or extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States. Upon entry into force, it will supersede the Convention for the Mutual Delivery of Criminals, Fugitives from Justice, in Certain Cases Between the Government of the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, signed at Washington, July 3, 1856, with certain exceptions.

This Treaty will make a significant contribution to international cooperation in law enforcement. 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 8, 1995.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mrs. HUTCHISON. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of the following nominations on the Executive Calendar en bloc: calendar Nos. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, and 112; further, that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc; that any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

Maxine M. Chesney, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Eldon E. Fallon, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Curtis L. Collier, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Joseph Robert Goodwin, of West Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Joe Bradley Pigott, of Mississippi, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi for the term of four years.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Harriet M. Zimmerman, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mrs. HUTCHISON. What is the pending business, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

COMMONSENSE PRODUCT LIABILITY AND LEGAL REFORM ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is H.R. 956.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Coverdell substitute amendment to H.R. 956, the product liability bill.

Bob Dole, Slade Gorton, Pete Domenici, Frank Murkowski, Spencer Abraham, Trent Lott, Kay Hutchison, Chuck Grassley, Rick Santorum, Jay Rockefeller, Larry Pressler, Larry Craig, Don Nickles, Conrad Burns, Christopher Bond, Bill Frist.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

The Senator from Nebraska.

RECOGNITION AND COMMENDATION OF THE LAKOTA AND DAKOTA CODE TALKERS

Mr. KERREY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 116, a resolution to recognize and commend the Lakota and Dakota code talkers submitted earlier today by Senator DASCHLE and Senator PRESSLER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 116) recognizing and commending the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; that any statements appear in the RECORD as if read.

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

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today, as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of V-E Day, I am proud to submit a resolution honoring a special group of World War II veterans, the code talkers of the Lakota and Dakota tribes.

In the early days of World War II, American radio codes were continually being broken by Japanese cryptographers, placing American lives at great risk.

That changed with the code talkers, who used their native American Indian languages to communicate and relay critical communications. It was a code the Japanese could not decipher.

The heroic efforts of the Lakota and Dakota code talkers saved many lives. And it was just one of the many ways in which native Americans served their Nation with great honor and distinction and valor during World War II.

On December 1941, there were approximately 5,000 American Indians in the armed service. By the end of the war, more than 44,500 American Indians served in uniform. Indeed, more than 10 percent of all native Americans, alive at the time served in World War II.

In 1982, Congress and a Presidential proclamation recognized the heroic contributions of the Navajo code talkers and their communication efforts during World War II. Today, let us also recognize the patriotic efforts of the Lakota code talkers who served in the same line of duty.

And let us say to them "pilamayapelo," thank you.

I yield the floor.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 116), with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 116

Whereas the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers, Native Americans who were members of the Sioux Nation, worked in radio communications during World War II and used their Lakota and Dakota languages to relay communications;

Whereas Japanese cryptologists never deciphered the Native American languages that were used as codes during World War II, including the Lakota and Dakota languages; and

Whereas the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers deserve to be recognized for their contribution to the successful resolution of the war effort in the Pacific: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and commends the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers for their invaluable contribution to the successful resolution of World War II.

A SALUTE TO GLEN LEE FOR HIS 33-YEAR CAREER

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, B. Glen Lee retired the other day, and just about everybody who ever had dealings with the gentleman will testify that for 33 years he was a worthy public servant—which is just about the best monument to any public servant.

Glen Lee is indeed admired by his fellow citizens. It was Hawthorne who asserted years ago that nobody who needs a monument ever ought to have one.

Glen Lee does not need a monument, but he deserves the one he has.

Mr. President, B. Glen Lee's career was devoted to his diligent work with and for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was Deputy Administrator of the USDA's Plant Protection and Quarantine Program—a part of the Department's Health Inspection Service. In that capacity, Mr. Lee served so well that last year he was 1 of 6 winners of the 1994 Executive Excellence Award presented by the Professional Development League.

And, Mr. President, in that connection he was singled out for praise for having persuaded the Peoples' Republic of China to allow the entry of United States apples and other produce.

Glen Lee was graduated from N.C. State University in 1962 and began his career as an inspector in the Plant Pest Control Division of the Ag Research Division in North Carolina. His retirement rolled around while he was serving as the top plant protection official in the United States.

He served the American people well.

THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to praise President Clinton for his determination to push forward our national agenda with the Russians at this week's summit in Moscow.

It is no secret that recently several items of dispute have arisen to cloud the relationship between Russia and the United States. In response, there have been scattered voices calling on the President to cancel his trip.

Mr. President, such a course would have been a profound mistake, and I am gratified that our President had the wisdom and maturity to stay the course. Russia, both in spite of and because of her current difficulties, remains fundamentally important to this country. We must remain engaged with the world's other major nuclear power and continue to strive to bring her into a European security system of democratic countries.

Moreover, British Prime Minister Major, German Chancellor Kohl, and French President Mitterrand all will be attending the ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and honoring the heroic sacrifices that the Russian people made in the victorious struggle against nazism. In that context it is unthinkable that