

We want to get action. We want to get results. We want to help this Nation. To do it, we ought to pass this Defense authorization bill as soon as possible.

Mr. President, I also want to commend our able majority leader for all he is doing to help us get this bill passed. He was a member of this committee at one time, a very stalwart, able member. I am sure he will continue his commitment on this bill. We thank him very much.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman for those comments. I enjoyed my 8 years on the committee. I will always feel like I am a part of it. As usual, I will continue to take orders and directions from the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Georgia, as I have just been doing to try to find ways to move this bill and get some votes and also get some of the issues that really should not be on this bill to be handled in some other way. I am going to work with the distinguished Democratic leader to make sure we do that.

I, too, want to say Members should have their amendments ready. I am glad we are going to move on Tuesday to get that list. We have already notified our Members on our hot line system today as if a unanimous-consent agreement was reached, even though it was not, to get their amendments in. We really need to press that point. I know the Democratic leader is going to be working on that, too. We will work with you.

We are determined we are going to get this bill done before there is any Fourth of July recess. We made a commitment to go out next Friday, but we have work to do, and we are going to get it done next week, even if we do have to stay late at night.

Mr. THURMOND. I think it is well for them to understand, we are going to take no recess until we get this bill accomplished.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I do have some requests now we would like to work through with the Democratic leader.

MORNING BUSINESS

NOMINATION OF KEITH R. HALL

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to endorse the nomination of Mr. Keith R. Hall to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space. I have known Mr. Hall since 1983, when I was first appointed to serve on the Senate Intelligence Committee. I came to know Mr. Hall particularly well during the period from 1987 to 1990, when I served as the vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee. During that period, the chairman and I relied heavily on Mr. Hall for assessments of the arcane

programmatics surrounding the President's budget submissions for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the National Reconnaissance Office. Throughout this period, Mr. Hall demonstrated exceptional knowledge and expertise, unflagging energy and integrity, and a truly nonpartisan spirit of cooperation with myself and other members of the minority party on the committee.

In 1991, Mr. Hall left the Intelligence Committee to become the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. By all accounts, he served very ably in that position, instituting new procedures to try and eliminate potentially wasteful duplication between national and tactical intelligence programs. From May 1995, until February of this year, Mr. Hall served as the Executive Director for Intelligence Community Affairs. In that position, Mr. Hall was directly responsible to the Director of Central Intelligence for developing the President's National Foreign Intelligence Program. I think it came as no surprise to anyone that Secretary Deutch brought Mr. Hall with him from the Defense Department when he became Director of Central Intelligence.

As my colleagues are aware, the National Reconnaissance Office has been the target of substantial controversy in recent years as a result of the costs associated with its new headquarters as well as the accumulation of a vast excess of carry-forward funds that accumulated in various accounts in recent years. Inevitably, these controversies have damaged the morale of the organization, notwithstanding the numerous spectacular achievements of the NRO. There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Hall will be forthright in all of his dealings with Congress; that he will ensure there is no repetition of such controversies; and that he will be able to maintain and effectively manage the careful cooperation between the Intelligence Community and Defense Department that is necessary for the effective operation of the National Reconnaissance Office.

Mr. Hall has earned the confidence of officials at all levels of the administration and he certainly earned my confidence during his able service on the staff of the Senate Intelligence Committee. He is an outstanding individual and I urge my colleagues to support his nomination.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of Mr. Hall's complete résumé be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the résumé was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follow:

KEITH R. HALL, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE

Keith R. Hall was appointed Deputy Director, National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) and Acting Director, NRO on 27 February 1996. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Hall had served as Executive Director for Intelligence

Community Affairs, assuming that position in May 1995. In this capacity he led a community staff which reported directly to the Director of Central Intelligence providing advice and assistance to the Director in planning and executing his Community management responsibilities. Mr. Hall was then principal architect and co-chairman of the Intelligence Program Review Group process. He was also co-chairman of the Security Policy Forum and with the Vice Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, directed the study group which proposed the creation of the Imagery and Mapping Agency.

Mr. Hall has been involved in United States intelligence in various capacities since 1970. He served nine years in Army intelligence where he was assigned to various signals and human intelligence positions, including two tours in which he commanded overseas operational intelligence units. In 1979, having been nominated and competitively selected as a Presidential Management Intern, he resigned from the Army and was appointed to the Office of Management and Budget where he was the budget examiner for the Central Intelligence Agency until 1983.

From 1983 to 1991, Mr. Hall served in a variety of professional staff positions with the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, eventually serving as Deputy Staff Director. In that capacity, he had primary responsibility for supporting Committee members in the annual budget authorization process involving all United States intelligence activities. As a member of the Committee's senior staff, he also played a key role in other Committee activities including oversight of intelligence programs, interaction with other Congressional and Executive Branch elements, and review of intelligence-related legislation.

From 1991 until his appointment as Executive Director for Intelligence Community Affairs, Mr. Hall served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. His responsibilities included policy development, resource management, and oversight for all Defense intelligence, counterintelligence, and security activities. In this capacity he served as Chairman of the National Counterintelligence Policy Board and Co-Chairman of the Intelligence Systems Board.

He received his BA in History and Political Science from Alfred University and a Masters in Public Administration from Clark University. Mr. Hall has received several military awards and decorations; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget Award for Professional Achievement, the Central Intelligence Agency Gold Seal Medallion, and the Secretary of Defense Award for Distinguished Civilian Service.

FOREIGN OIL CONSUMED BY THE UNITED STATES? HERE'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending June 14, the United States imported 8,400,000 barrels of oil each day, 400,000 barrels less than the 8,800,000 barrels imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 57 percent of their needs last week. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained about 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil? U.S. producers provide jobs for American workers. Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 8,400,000 barrels a day.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I think so often of that November evening long ago, in 1972, when the television networks reported that I had won the Senate race in North Carolina. It was 9:17 in the evening and I recall how stunned I was.

I had never really anticipated that I would be the first Republican in history to be elected to the U.S. Senate by the people of North Carolina. When I got over that, I made a commitment to myself that I would never fail to see a young person, or a group of young people, who wanted to see me.

I have kept that commitment and it has proved enormously meaningful to me because I have been inspired by the estimated 60,000 young people with whom I have visited during the 23 years I have been in the Senate.

A large percentage of them are greatly concerned about the total Federal debt which back in February exceeded \$5 trillion for the first time in history. Congress created this monstrous debt which coming generations will have to pay.

Mr. President, the young people who visit with me almost always are inclined to discuss the fact that under the U.S. Constitution, no President can spend a dime of Federal money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by both the House and Senate of the United States.

That is why I began making these daily reports to the Senate on February 25, 1992. I decided that it was important that a daily record be made of the precise size of the Federal debt which, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, June 19, 1996, stood at \$5,120,985,354,306.65. On a per capita basis, the existing Federal debt amounts to \$19,316.20 for every man, woman, and child in America on a per capita basis.

The increase in the national debt in the 24 hours since my report yesterday—which identified the total Federal debt as of close of business on Tuesday, June 18, 1996—shows an increase of more than \$2 billion—\$2,784,604,782.12, to be exact. That 1-day increase alone is enough to match the total amount needed to pay the college tuition for each of the 412,901 students for 4 years.

NOMINATION OF ALICE M. RIVLIN

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, earlier this afternoon, I joined 40 Republicans to oppose the nomination of Alice Rivlin to the Board of Governors

of the Federal Reserve. I wanted to take a moment now to explain my vote.

Let me emphasize that my vote should not reflect personally on Dr. Rivlin. Instead, it was exclusively based upon the manner in which the Clinton administration has not been forthcoming regarding its budget submission for fiscal year 1997.

As has been made clear in previous debates, in order to reach balance by the year 2002, the Clinton budget would require dramatic discretionary spending cuts in 2001 and 2002. These cuts would affect programs across the Government, including veterans' health care, medical research, and WIC.

Subsequent to the submission of this budget, several Cabinet Secretaries testified before Congress that the spending cuts required under the President's budget were subject to renegotiation on a yearly basis and should not be taken literally. In other words, the President's own appointees, who helped put his budget together, were claiming that the policies necessitated by that budget were not going to be pursued.

As Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Dr. Rivlin has been requested to account for the conflict between the President's budget and the testimony of his Cabinet Secretaries. As of this afternoon, however, Dr. Rivlin has been unable to provide what would be termed, in my opinion, as a suitable explanation. That is why I opposed her nomination.

Before I yield the floor, Mr. President, let me make myself clear. I have no misgivings about Dr. Rivlin's fitness or ability to fill the position to which the President has nominated her. Instead, my vote reflects my dismay at Congress' inability to get a straight answer from the administration about whether it stands behind its budget submission or not.

FORMER ALABAMA SENATOR JEREMIAH DENTON AND THE DENTON AMENDMENT PROGRAM

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, former Alabama Senator Jeremiah Denton was recently honored at a luncheon and conference here on Capitol Hill for a significant amendment he sponsored and secured passage of in 1984. The event honoring Senator Denton was hosted jointly by our colleague Senator DEWINE of Ohio and Matthew:25 Ministries in Cincinnati, which operates a relief program for schools, orphanages, and clinics in Nicaragua.

This amendment passed as a part of the Defense authorization bill on October 19, 1984. It allowed, for the first time, the shipment of humanitarian goods from non-profit groups free of charge on military planes on a space-available basis. These goods include school, medical, and agricultural supplies and range from hospital beds to pencils.

Congress approved the legislation in order to resolve various legal questions

involved in such shipments and in order to take advantage of unused space on military vessels in Central America in times of crisis. It has since been expanded to encompass most of the world, and to date, more than 10 million pounds of goods have been shipped to needy countries. In fiscal year 1995, the program was used to transport approximately 2 million pounds of humanitarian goods to 21 different countries. It is now known widely as the Denton Amendment Program. Senator Denton was a member of the Armed Services Committee while in the Senate.

Groups such as Gay Construction of Decatur, AL, have used the program to ship 40,000 pounds of medical and school supplies to orphans in Albania. The Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi used it in March 1995 to send 4,000 pounds of medical supplies and clothing to a small village in the Honduras.

Under the Denton program, the Department of Defense pays for the extra fuel used by its planes due to the heavier loads. The U.S. Agency for International Development pays for inspection costs, which are usually very small, and the Department of State monitors compliance of shipments to be certain they are consistent with American foreign policy initiatives.

Senator Denton was once a Navy pilot who was shot down over Vietnam on July 18, 1965. He spent 7½ years as a prisoner-of-war in a camp in Vietnam. He first received national attention during a 1966 interview his captors arranged with a Japanese television station. During this interview, he defied his captors' order to condemn American policy, saying he would support the U.S. Government's position as long as he lived. He also blinked the word "torture" in Morse code into the camera. The message, which was picked up by Naval intelligence officers, was the first confirmation that American POW's were being beaten and generally mistreated by the North Vietnamese. Senator Denton's ordeal was documented in his book, "When Hell Was in Session," which was also made into a movie.

As a military pilot and naval aviator, he had seen the poverty that existed in many countries, especially in Central America. He also knew that there was often empty space on cargo flights and that pilots often made "dry runs" in order to maintain their edge. When he put these facts together, the idea for his amendment came rather easily.

I commend and congratulate former Senator Denton for his strong leadership roles in both the Armed Forces and in the U.S. Senate. I also salute him for the tremendous sacrifices he made for his country during the Vietnam war. The Denton Amendment Program is an outstanding example of how the concern and efforts of one individual can make a real difference in the world.