

this Nevada Partners Program targets youths ages 16 to 21. This program, which is known as the YES Program, is a summer jobs program offering a series of workshops designed to help applicants to gain an understanding of the tools and skills necessary to obtain employment. Working with local employers who have committed to providing summer opportunities, Nevada Partners offers these young people critical exposure to professional environments, as well as the opportunity to become acquainted with community role models.

Mr. President, I had the good fortune many years ago, when I practiced law, to be one of the attorneys in my law firm representing the interests of Kirk Kerkorian and his family. He has done a lot of things of which he is very proud. He created thousands and thousands of jobs in America. But there is nothing that he is any more proud of than what has happened here with Nevada Partners. As a result of his investment, we now have over 2,200 people working. And from the time these remarks were outlined for me, we have a lot more. The number is unknown.

One of Nevada Partners' most compelling programs—perhaps a model for welfare reform—is the Women in Transition Program. Women in Transition provides 6 weeks of in-depth transition training in addition to task-oriented counseling provided by the University of Nevada-Las Vegas masters of social work interns. Focusing on empowerment issues such as domestic violence, evaluating and selecting child care, and women in the work force, this pilot project is providing an alternative to public assistance by successfully placing women in the work force.

The key ingredient to the success of Nevada Partners is the commitment and participation of the private sector. Private sector involvement allows Nevada Partners and its participants to respond more quickly to changes in the business climate than many Government programs allow. Moreover, the private sector can easily and readily assist in identifying real job opportunities and has a vested interest in ensuring new employees become trained team members as quickly as possible. Here is one of the good things that comes from programs like this. More than 80 businesses, including hotels, casinos, banks, and utilities are consistently providing employment opportunities for Nevada Partners' applicants.

Programs such as Nevada Partners provide an invaluable service to southern Nevada and all of its communities. Providing individuals with work greatly enhances their self-esteem, their sense of responsibility and citizenship. Employment is a key factor, as we know, in reducing drug use, crime, teen pregnancy, and other social ills that affect all of America. This program saves untold amounts of money in our criminal justice system, our welfare system, and our educational system.

Mr. President, I believe that people want to lead productive lives, not collect handouts. I think it is programs like this that we, the Government, can use as a model to develop successful welfare-to-work programs. I look forward to the debate that is coming soon dealing with welfare and to talking with my colleagues about the program that has worked in Nevada, a program that we can use to help formulate what we need to do to reform welfare on the Federal level.

Mr. President, I look forward to working with my colleagues in the ensuing months to formulate welfare-to-work proposals that include and incorporate programs that are working—programs like Nevada Partners.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following treaty: convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons (Treaty Cal. 1).

I further ask unanimous consent that the treaty be considered as having passed through its various parliamentary stages up to and including the presentation of the resolution of ratification: that the seven conditions recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations be considered as having been offered and agreed to, en bloc, and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that no other amendments, conditions, declarations, provisos, reservations or understandings be in order; that any statements be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as if read; that when the resolution of ratification is agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that the President be notified of the Senate's action and that the following disposition of the treaty, the Senate return to legislation session.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask for consideration of the resolution of ratification by a division vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is requested. Senators in favor of the resolution of ratification will please stand and be counted. [After a pause.]

Those opposed to ratification please rise and stand to be counted.

On a division, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That (a) the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the

following Convention and two accompanying Protocols, concluded at Geneva on October 10, 1980 (contained in Treaty Document 103-25), subject to the conditions of subsections (b) and (c):

(1) The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects (in this resolution referred to as the "Convention").

(2) The Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (in this resolution referred to as "Protocol I").

(3) The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, together with its technical annex (in this resolution referred to as "Protocol II").

(b) The advice and consent of the Senate under subsection (a) is given subject to the following conditions, which shall be included in the instrument of ratification of the Convention:

(1) RESERVATION.—Article 7(4)(b) of the Convention shall not apply with respect to the United States.

(2) DECLARATION.—The United States declares, with reference to the scope of application defined in Article 1 of the Convention, that the United States will apply the provisions of the Convention, Protocol I, and Protocol II to all armed conflicts referred to in Articles 2 and 3 common to the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims of August 12, 1949.

(3) UNDERSTANDING.—The United States understands that Article 6(1) of Protocol II does not prohibit the adaptation for use as booby-traps of portable objects created for a purpose other than as a booby-trap if the adaptation does not violate paragraph (1)(b) of the Article.

(4) UNDERSTANDING.—The United States considers that the fourth paragraph of the preamble to the Convention, which refers to the substance of provisions of Article 35(3) and Article 55(1) of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims of August 12, 1949, applies only to States which have accepted those provisions.

(c) The advice and consent of the Senate under subsection (a) is given subject to the following conditions, which are not required to be included in the instrument of ratification of the Convention:

(1) DECLARATION.—Any amendment to the Convention, Protocol I, or Protocol II (including any amendment establishing a commission to implement or verify compliance with the Convention, Protocol I, or Protocol II), any adherence by the United States to Protocol III to the Convention, or the adoption of any additional protocol to the Convention, will enter into force with respect to the United States only pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as set forth in Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

(2) DECLARATION.—The Senate notes the statements by the President and the Secretary of State in the letters accompanying transmittal of the Convention to the Senate that there are concerns about the acceptability of Protocol III to the Convention from a military point of view that require further examination and that Protocol III should be given further study by the United States Government on an interagency basis. Accordingly, the Senate urges the President to complete the process of review with respect to Protocol III and to report the results to the Senate on the date of submission to the Senate of any amendments which may be concluded at the 1995 international conference for review of the Convention.

(3) STATEMENT.—The Senate recognizes the expressed intention of the President to negotiate amendments or protocols to the Convention to carry out the following objectives:

(A) An expansion of the scope of Protocol II to include internal armed conflicts.

(B) A requirement that all remotely delivered mines shall be equipped with self-destruct devices.

(C) A requirement that manually emplaced antipersonnel mines without self-destruct devices or backup self-deactivation features shall be used only within controlled, marked, and monitored minefields.

(D) A requirement that all mines shall be detectable using commonly available technology.

(E) A requirement that the party laying mines assumes responsibility for them.

(F) The establishment of an effective mechanism to verify compliance with Protocol II.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent a letter directed to the chairman be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, March 22, 1995.

Hon. JESSE HELMS,
Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee on Armed Services has conducted a brief review of the military implications of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (Treaty Document 103-25). We understand that the Administration has requested the Senate to provide its advice and consent to ratification at the earliest possible time, so that the United States may participate in the Review Conference scheduled to begin September 25, 1995.

The Committee's understanding is that for humanitarian purposes the Convention is intended to restrict the use of specific types of conventional weapons in armed conflicts, specifically, landmines and booby-traps.

Like the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services has concerns about the Treaty, which include:

(1) The effectiveness of the Convention having been ratified by only 42 States Parties;

(2) Future amendments to the Convention, that are meant to improve its effectiveness; and,

(3) The impact of Protocol III on NATO operations.

EFFECTIVENESS OF CONVENTION

We understand that the Convention is part of a broader program of humanitarian conventions to restrict the production, use, and export of landmines, which the Administration would like to have other countries join, to reduce civilian casualties.

The United States military services have identified landmines as a significant threat to future force projections and military operations other than war, including peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. The use of landmines in internal conflicts in undeveloped countries is particularly acute in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Training and education assistance for humanitarian landmine clearing activities, as well as development of technology for mine detection, classification, mapping and neutralization, is being provided to these regions by the Department of Defense and the military services.

The Committee strongly urges the Administration to encourage the countries in the

regions in which the United States is providing assistance in humanitarian landmine activities, to ratify, and adhere to the Convention. Additionally, the Committee urges the Administration to seek assistance from the other parties to the Convention, during the Review Conference, and in bilateral discussions with non-parties, to encourage the undeveloped nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America to ratify the Convention.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION

The Committee understands that the Administration intends to offer amendments to the Convention during the September 1995 Review Conference with regard to establishing a verification and compliance commission, to tighten restrictions on the use of landmines, and to ensure exclusion of command-detonated Claymore mines from such restrictions.

The Committee enjoins the Administration to consult closely with the relevant congressional committees prior to the tabling and negotiation of amendments to the Convention.

NATO OPERATIONS AND PROTOCOL III

The United States is concerned about restrictions on the use of air-delivered incendiaries in Protocol III, from both a military and humanitarian perspective, and as such, the Administration did not submit it to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

During a briefing on the Convention with the Administration interagency team, it was brought to the Committee's attention that with the exception of France, all other countries ratifying the Convention accepted Protocol III.

The Committee is concerned about the impact on NATO operations resulting from ratification of Protocol III by a number of our alliance partners.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has reviewed the Convention on Conventional Weapons Convention Resolution of Ratification approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations on March 22, 1995. With the following concerns noted, the Committee agrees with the Foreign Relations Committee's actions on this Treaty.

The Committee is concerned about the Administration's plans for amendments to the Convention, particularly the establishment of a Commission. The Committee believes it is important to ensure that a large, expensive bureaucracy is not established and that the precedent-setting nature of an enforcement commission must be carefully considered.

Second, the Committee believes that command-detonated Claymore-type mines must be excluded from the coverage of any future amendments intended to tighten restrictions on the use of landmines.

We have consulted with all Members of the Committee on the views, recommendations, and understandings contained in this report.

We are pleased to advise you of the Committee's advice and consent to ratification of this Convention.

Sincerely,

SAM NUNN,
Ranking Member.
STROM THURMOND,
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of the following nominations on the Executive Calendar en bloc; Calendar Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and

48, and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk; 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

Karen Nelson Moore, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, vice Robert B. Krupansky, retired.

Janet Bond Arterton, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut.

Willis B. Hunt, Jr., of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

Charles B. Kornmann, of South Dakota, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Dakota.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

J. Don Foster, of Alabama, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama for the term of four years vice J.B. Sessions III, resigned.

Martin James Burke, of New York, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York for the term of four years.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ray L. Caldwell, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Burdensharing.

Philip C. Wilcox, Jr., of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Coordinator for Counter Terrorism.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

John Chrystal, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1997. (Reappointment)

George J. Kourpapas, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1997. (Reappointment)

Gloria Rose Ott, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1996.

Harvey Sigelbaum, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1996.

Nominations placed on the Secretary's desk:

IN THE COAST GUARD, FOREIGN SERVICE

Coast Guard nominations beginning Daniel V. Riley, Jr., and ending Heather L. Morrison, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 1995

Coast Guard nominations beginning Ralph R. Hogan, and ending John W. Kolstad, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 1995

Coast Guard nominations beginning Genelle T. Vachon, and ending Gregory A. Howard, which nominations were received by