

plan, the price per ship will drop significantly and the Navy will realize cost savings of \$1 billion over the 4-year period.

The bill also adds \$45.3 million to continue the Navy's current strength of 13 active and 9 reserve squadrons of P-3 patrol aircraft. Four active and three reserve P-3 squadrons are based at Maine's Brunswick Naval Air Station, the only active military airfield in New England. These squadrons play an important role in antisubmarine warfare in the North Atlantic sealanes and in the Navy's littoral warfare mission in Europe and the Mediterranean region. One of the active P-3 squadrons based at Brunswick Naval Air Station in Maine is targeted for decommissioning for budgetary reasons, not because there has been any change in the Navy's mission. The funds authorized in this bill will ensure that Brunswick NAS will maintain its current level of four active P-3 squadrons.

Mr. President, S. 1745 embodies a well-balanced approach to our national defense in fiscal year 1997. It preserves our readiness to meet military emergencies, it emphasizes modernization and new weapons procurement, it continues research and development of promising new technologies, and it treats our military personnel fairly. Again, I congratulate the Armed Services Committee on their work, and I urge that the bill be adopted.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MILITARY NOMINATIONS

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I know the Senator from South Carolina has been working diligently, and he called a hearing. We have a number of very important military nominations out of our committee. They are now pending on the calendar. I know he has also followed that and has been working diligently to try to get all of these nominations approved by the end of business this evening, or certainly by tomorrow.

I both thank him for that, and I emphasize to all of our colleagues how important it is. Many of these positions need to be filled now. We have had these nominations before us for the appropriate time. We have looked into them on the committee. They are very top officials that will be going to various and important positions all over the world.

We have General Kadish, U.S. Air Force, who is one of these.

We have General Kross. General Kross will be going to TRANSCOM.

We have a number of Army nominations.

We have General Tilelli, to be the top military official in a very, very impor-

tant and volatile part of the world, Korea. He wears two hats, both in U.S. Army and the U.N. Command.

We have General Wesley Clark in the SOUTHCOM position—enormously important.

We have a number of U.S. Army Reserve officers: General Bergson, General Caton, General Kropp, General O'Connell, Colonel Deloatch, to be major generals; Colonel Diamond, to be brigadier general; Colonel Gilley, Colonel Gilliam, Colonel Roan, Colonel Rossi, and Colonel Simmons, to be brigadier generals.

We have Lt. Gen. David Bramlett going to FORCEM, another very important position, commanding all of our Army forces in the United States.

We have General Schoomaker.

We have a number of Marine Corps generals:

Brigadier General Braaten; Brigadier General DeLong; Brigadier General Hanlon; Brigadier General Higginbotham; Brigadier General Karamarkovich; Brig. Gen. Jack Klimp;

Maj. Gen. Carol Mutter, she will become the head of manpower in the Marines Corps. She will also become the highest ranking female to serve not only in the Marine Corps but also in the history of our military. I have met her, have talked to her, and have followed her career—an enormously important general.

I will not name all of these, but I guess the first thing I would like to say to my chairman, Senator THURMOND, is that I appreciate his diligence in trying to get these nominations through, and I hope that we will be able to get all of them through this evening.

I certainly urge my colleagues who may have questions about any of the nominees or have any concerns about the nominees, to basically come to the floor and let us know and state their concerns, and let us see if we cannot follow them and get all of these nominations through.

I think it is important for them to go through. I believe, if any of them do not go through, that it is very important for the leadership of the Senate to schedule a debate and let us debate them. If there are any concerns about any of them, I think we ought to debate it, get the concern out on the floor and have the Senate vote on it.

That would be my hope. I believe the Senator from South Carolina will share that hope.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, these nominations have been before us for quite a time. They all meet the requirements. They should be approved. They are needed in their respective services. I hope that we could get those up as quickly as possible and get them approved.

There is one that is being objected to by a Senator. Maybe we can act on the rest of them. I would like to see all of them acted on, including that one. But maybe we can act on the rest of them so they can go about performing their duties.

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

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

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, there was a unanimous-consent request that was submitted today asking that all amendments be filed today or not be in order. That unanimous-consent request was not agreed to. It is my strong hope, though, that we will be able to have that kind of unanimous-consent request agreed to early next week.

I serve notice on our side of the aisle that we would like all amendments filed by 4 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. I have talked to the chairman about this. I have talked to the majority leader, Senator LOTT, about this. It is certainly my intention to do everything possible to get that kind of unanimous-consent agreement early next week.

So I serve notice today to all our colleagues, particularly those on the Democratic side of the aisle, from my perspective, that I will do everything in my power to help Senator THURMOND, and the leaders on both sides of the aisle, in their efforts to move this bill next week. The way to do that is to have all amendments that are going to be considered on this bill in by Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

It is my understanding that the majority leader would like to pass this bill next week, as well as the Defense appropriations bill. We have gotten bogged down on nongermane amendments now. It is my hope we can get back on Defense amendments, stick to those and get this bill done next week.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, there is no more important legislation before this Congress than to get this Defense authorization bill passed. We have been pleading with the Members to come in with their amendments. They have been delayed, delayed. Now the time has come to act.

We ask everyone who has an amendment to come forward and present their amendment by Tuesday at 4 o'clock. We are going to begin acting. We would like to have the amendments all in at that time. I urge all of the Members to do that, especially those on the Republican side. Senator NUNN has spoken about the Democratic side. He and I are working together. We are working together for the good of the country with this bill. It is nonpartisan.

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 follows:

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.