

may require the State of Hawaii to comply with the standard sales provisions applicable to purchasers of petroleum product at competitive sales.

“(7) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C) and notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, if the Governor of the State of Hawaii certifies to the Secretary that the State has entered into an agreement with an eligible entity to carry out this Act, the eligible entity may act on behalf of the State of Hawaii to carry out this subsection.

“(B) LIMITATION.—The Governor of the State of Hawaii shall not certify more than 1 eligible entity under this paragraph for each notice of sale.

“(C) BARRED COMPANY.—If the Secretary has notified the Governor of the State of Hawaii that a company has been barred from bidding (either prior to, or at the time that a notice of sale is issued), the Governor shall not certify the company under this paragraph.

“(8) SUPPLIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—At the request of the governor of an insular area, or President of a Freely Associated State, the Secretary shall, for a period not to exceed 180 days following a drawdown of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, assist the insular area in its efforts to maintain adequate supplies of petroleum products from traditional and non-traditional suppliers.”

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a).

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.—Regulations issued to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a) shall not be subject to—

(A) section 523 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6393); or

(B) section 501 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7191).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that final regulations are issued under subsection (b).

SEC. 3. ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1992 AMENDMENT.

Section 2603 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3503) is amended in subsection (c) by striking “and 1997” each place it appears and inserting “1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000” in lieu thereof.

SEC. 4. ENERGY CONSERVATION AND PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENT.

Section 422 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6872) is amended to read as follows:

“AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

“SEC. 422. For the purpose of carrying out the weatherization program under this part, there are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1998 through 2002 such sums as may be necessary.

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent the committee substitute amendment be agreed to and the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider laid on the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 417) was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORGANIZATION ACT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 78, H.R. 649.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 649) to amend sections of the Department of Energy Organization Act that are obsolete or inconsistent with other statutes and to repeal a related section of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 649) was read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO REPORT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, July 1, committees have between the hours of 10 and 2 p.m., in order to file reported legislative and executive matters.

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

WISHING THE PEOPLE OF HONG KONG GOOD FORTUNE

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate of Senate Resolution 105, submitted earlier today by Senators LIEBERMAN and MACK.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 105) expressing the sense of the Senate that the people of the United States wish the people of Hong Kong good fortune as they embark on their historic transition of sovereignty from Great Britain to the People's Republic of China.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 105) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 105

Whereas at one minute past midnight on July 1, Hong Kong will cease to be a colonial possession of Great Britain and will return to Chinese sovereignty;

Whereas the people of Hong Kong enjoy civil liberties and political freedoms based on the democratic rule of law and the functions of a free market;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has promised through international agreements and Chinese law to preserve Hong Kong's way of life and to grant the people of Hong Kong substantial autonomy in self-government;

Whereas the United States is committed through the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 to monitoring, advocating and reporting on the continuation of Hong Kong's freedoms under Chinese rule; and

Whereas the United States enjoys a long-standing commercial, cultural and political relationship with Hong Kong and a developing relationship with the People's Republic of China: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the people of the United States wish good fortune to the people of Hong Kong as they embark on their historic transition of sovereignty;

(2) the United States urges the People's Republic of China to honor both the spirit and the letter of its commitments to accord Hong Kong substantial autonomy as a separate administrative region in a China characterized as “one country, two systems;”

(3) the executive branch should exercise due diligence in enforcing the terms and conditions of the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 and subsequent acts and provisions concerning the protection of civil liberties and the rule of law in Hong Kong;

(4) the United States looks forward to continuing its close, productive relationship with the people of Hong Kong; and

(5) the United States hopes to develop a positive, productive relationship with the People's Republic of China based upon shared respect for human dignity and responsible behavior in the international community of nations.

OUR LIVES WERE CHANGED FOREVER

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, the loss of child is probably the greatest heartache that any parent can experience or could conceivably experience.

Last fall, Senator SANTORUM and his wife, Karen, faced that tragedy. Most of us, I am sure, had occasion to speak with them then and were impressed by their faith and their courage.

Senator SANTORUM talks about his family's experience in an article in the May 23 issue of “National Right to Life News.” Its title is “A Brief Life That Changed Our Lives Forever.” It is very powerful, and I urge my colleagues to take the opportunity to read this article, because I think it will affect their lives also.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the National Right to Life News, May 23, 1997]

A BRIEF THAT CHANGED OUR LIVES FOREVER
(By Rick Santorum)

On September 26, 1996, the Senate voted to sustain President Clinton's veto of the partial-Birth Abortion Ban. I led the fight to override the veto on the floor of the Senate.

Central to the debate was the assertion by opponents of the ban that this procedure is necessary later in pregnancy in cases when a severe fetal defect is discovered. I was told that I could not understand what these women, who experienced this procedure, has gone through. "It has never touched your life," one senator said.

This is a story of how just one week after that vote, it did.

We had been through the joyous sonogram routine before—the technician would turn out the lights, spread gel on Karen's growing abdomen, and then right there on the screen in front of our eyes we would get the first glimpse of our baby—a fuzzy, black-and-white picture that told us all was well.

This time, however, was different. Sitting in the darkened room explaining what we were seeing to our three children—ages 5, 3, and 1—everything seemed fine. But the woman with the instrument was strangely quiet, examining and re-examining a dark circle on the screen. The doctor entered and silently repeated the routine. Finally, we were coldly given the verdict: "Your child has a fatal defect and is going to die."

It's not that the world stopped, nor that is moved in slow motion, it was just that the world took on a new meaning. Suddenly, our child whom we loved, prayed for, dreamed about, and longed to meet was diagnosed with a fatal condition. Through our tears erupted the most basis of all parental emotions—we were going to save our child.

I took the kids out into the hallway to the phone and called Dr. N. Scott Adzick, who is the surgeon in chief of pediatrics at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. Six months earlier, I had gone to Children's Hospital and seen a world I had never known existed—a world of Dr. Adzick's creation—a world of surgery and care for children still in their mother's womb. I remembered his amazing skill and how I sensed an aura of peace and a certainty of purpose surrounding his mission.

I frantically described what had transpired and asked if he could help. Before he peppered me with questions, he calmly reassured me that all was not lost. He had seen cases like this before and knew immediately that it had to be post-urethral valve syndrome. Scott's principal concern had to do with the absence of fluid in the amniotic sac, which meant that our baby likely had a complete obstruction of his urinary tract—in short, a very rare condition that carried with it a 100% mortality rate if untreated.

Not typically understood is that the element comprising the amniotic fluid encompassing the baby during development is the baby's urine. The fluid not only provides a barrier of protection from outside trauma, but it is necessary in the development of the baby's lungs. Without the fluid his lungs would not develop enough for him to survive outside the womb. In addition, this condition would cause the kidneys to cease functioning.

Dr. Adzick arranged for tests to be done the next day at The Pennsylvania Hospital. The initial results did not look good. Seated in front of our second sonogram machine in as many days, Dr. Adzick and Dr. Alan Donnenfeld, an ob/gyn and perinatologist, told us that the kidneys looked like their function was severely compromised. Dr. Adzick told us that though he, too, was dis-

couraged, there was an occasion where he had seen damaged kidneys have sufficient levels of function, enabling a baby to survive until a transplant.

We adjourned to a supply room next to the treatment area. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss options. Dr. Donnenfeld took the lead, saying that things were grave, and presenting us with three options. "Your first option is to terminate the pregnancy." As the word pregnancy left his lips the room instantly went dark. The doctor quickly reached up and turned on the light, which was on a timer. Through nervous and awkward laughter I said, "I guess that answers your question."

We knew that abortion was a legal option, it just wasn't a sane one. It was inconceivable to us as parents to kill our baby because he wasn't perfect or because he might not live a long life. While we couldn't look into his eyes or hold him in our arms, he was no less our child than our other three children. And we loved him every bit as much. He was our gift from God from the moment we found out Karen was pregnant. In our mind, from that time on our job as parents of this tiny life was to do everything we could to nurture him through life. Karen and I have this saying, "life is about being there," and we were going to be there for our baby.

The second option was to do nothing. In this case our son would live only as long as he was in the womb. While in the womb our baby's lungs and kidneys were not necessary for him to survive—Karen was performing those functions for him.

The third option would entail several tests and possibly intrauterine surgery. Karen's immediate response was to do whatever it took to save our son.

Our son went through two days of tests to determine kidney function. If there was no kidney function there would be no point in proceeding further—he would not develop enough in the womb to survive outside. The first day the test results were so bad that we discussed whether it was worth going through a second painful day for Karen. Dr. Adzick said we needed a miracle overnight to get those kidneys to work better.

We prayed more than I can remember for our son, who we named that day Gabriel Michael, after the great Archangels. The next day our prayers were answered with a miraculous improvement; the kidneys were not just okay, but functioning normally! We could now do the surgery that would save his life.

Had this occurred in our lives years earlier, I don't know how we would have dealt with it. But in the past several years we had found a closer relationship with God.

Shortly after being elected to the Senate, Sen. Don Nickles of Oklahoma invited me to come to a small Bible study. I went that day and I have attended faithfully ever since. I found the piece that fit what C.S. Lewis has called that "great, God-shaped hole in our soul." I found a new and better relationship with God. And I learned one of life's best lessons: that I can't do anything alone, that I had to give up my illusion of control and put my trust in God.

Karen's story is little different than mine. For the past several years Karen has pursued her faith on an ever ascending level. Through prayer, studying the Bible and Catholic catechism, and now attending daily mass, she too learned to try to give up her control and rely on God's grace.

Thanks to Lloyd Ogilvie, the Chaplain of the Senate, our parish priests and the prayers of our friends, this crisis was not so much a "faith check" for us as it was a time of reassurance. For we knew that no matter what happened, God held all of us in his hands. With that knowledge there is a peace beyond human understanding.

The surgical procedure to drain the urine into the amniotic sac, in an effort to create the proper fluid environment for Gabriel, was scheduled at The Pennsylvania Hospital with Dr. Bud Wiener. Dr. Wiener had done more of these procedures than anyone else on the East Coast and had pioneered the plastic tube that would be inserted in Gabriel's bladder to drain the urine.

The idea that surgery on a child in only his 20th week of life inside the womb boggles the mind. And watching Dr. Wiener at work was something to behold as he guided the tube into place. We would check in three days to see if the tube was working, and of course there is the customary surgical concern about infection.

Two days later while we were at home in Pittsburgh, Karen began feeling both chills and cramping—the chills were a sign of infection and the cramping was the beginning of labor.

Hoping desperately that it was food poisoning or the flu, Karen fought to hold it together. A call to Dr. Donnenfeld was met with an order to rush to Magee Women's Hospital.

There a doctor performed another sonogram. What we saw made this moment even more tragic. The fuzzy picture on the screen showed an active baby jumping and moving freely in a sac of amniotic fluid. The procedure had worked like a charm, but there was infection.

Karen was seized with horrible chills. Huddled under a dozen blankets her temperature soared to over 105. By this point there was little that could be done. Intra-uterine infections are untreatable as long as the source of the infection—the amniotic sac—is in place. We knew that at 20 weeks [4½ months], Gabriel could not survive outside the womb. But, unless the amniotic sac and thereby our son was delivered, Karen would soon die, and Gabriel with her.

Karen was given an antibiotic which reduced the fever, made her comfortable and took her out of immediate danger. She clung to the baby with all her strength, but nature was relentless. Soon the labor intensified—the body had identified the source of the problem and took measures to eliminate the infection. She did everything she could to delay the inevitable, putting her own life in danger in the process. I talked to everyone I knew to see if there was something that could be done. There was no answer to be found.

Here again the doctors told us that abortion was a legal option to protect Karen's health and possibly save her life. But with the support of Dr. Cynthia Simms we arrived at another way—a way that gave our son the love and respect he deserved, and gave Karen and me a gift that we will forever cherish.

Our call to Dr. Adzick, who had become a supportive force for us throughout, put an end to our search for alternatives. He told Karen that Gabriel would have to be delivered. I thanked God for the presence of Karen's parents who provided so much love and support and our friend Monsignor Bill Kerr who was also there providing spiritual guidance.

We knew the end was very near, so we tried to pack a lifetime of love into those few hours. I put my hands on Karen's abdomen. We prayed and we cried. We told him how much we loved him—how much we will miss mothering and fathering him, and how his brothers and sisters will miss his presence in their lives.

Within hours, at 12:45 a.m., our son was born. He was a beautiful, fully formed creation—a small, pink package of joy, sorrow, hope, and questions. We bundled him up and put a little hat on his head to keep him warm. We held him, sang to him and cried

for him. He was too small to make a sound, but he spoke so powerfully to our hearts. His eyes never opened to see his mommy and daddy, but he allowed us to see in him the face of God.

Two hours later, he died in my arms.

We tried to make Gabriel's short time on earth filled with love, only love. We told him that soon he would experience something we are striving for. He will be with God in heaven. Finally, we pledged to him that we would rededicate ourselves to joining him someday.

This is our story. The irony of finding ourselves confronted with a baby with a fatal defect—when only a few days before some considered the absence of such experience to disqualify me from the debate on partial-birth abortion—was truly overwhelming. On two occasions, we too could have chosen the option to abort. We knew that Gabriel's life would probably be measured in minutes and hours, not in years and decades. We chose to let Gabriel live and die in the fullness of time—being held and loved and nurtured by two parents who loved him.

We wouldn't have traded the gift of those two hours with our son for anything in the world. And we know that he wouldn't have either.

In the midst of the debate that fall, worried about the impact of the gruesome description of the procedure, one of the senators opposing the ban said that a partial-birth abortion, like a simple appendectomy was bloody—that was just the nature of the event.

The Washington Post described what happened next.

"Republican Sen. Rick Santorum turned to face the opposition and in a high, pleading voice cried out, 'Where do we draw the line? Some people have likened this procedure to an appendectomy. That's not an appendix,' he shouted, pointing to a drawing of a fetus. 'That is not a blob of tissue. It is a baby. It's a baby.'

"And then, impossibly, in an already hushed gallery, in one of those moments when the floor of the Senate looks like a stage set, with its small wooden desks somehow too small for the matters at hand, the cry of a baby pierced the room, echoing across the chamber from an outside hallway.

"No one mentioned the cry, but for a few seconds no one spoke at all."

A freak occurrence—a visitor's baby was crying in the hallway as a door to the floor was opened and few seconds later closed.

A freak occurrence perhaps—or maybe, a cry from the son whose voice we never heard, but whose life has forever changed ours.

MEASURE RETURNED TO CALENDAR—S. 949

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 92, S. 949, be placed on the calendar.

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 7, 1997

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment under the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 108 until the hour of 12 noon on Monday, July 7. I further ask unanimous consent that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the

Senate immediately resume consideration of the defense authorization bill.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator COVERDELL and Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, each be recognized for up to 1 hour during Monday's session of the Senate.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, again, I remind all Senators, when the Senate returns from the July 4th recess, we will resume consideration of the defense authorization bill. As announced earlier, no rollcall votes will occur on Monday, July 7. However, Senators should be prepared to offer their amendments to the defense bill so that progress can be made on that important legislation. A cloture motion was filed to the defense bill this afternoon, and under that order, a cloture vote will occur at 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, July 8.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 7, 1997

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 108.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:56 p.m., adjourned until Monday, July 7, 1997, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 27, 1997:

THE JUDICIARY

JAMES S. WARE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE J. CLIFFORD WALLACE, RETIRED.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DEMETRICE M. BABE, 0000
JOHN W. BLOODWORTH, JR., 0000
DEBRA A. FLETCHER, 0000
HAROLD J. GUILLORY, 0000
MARIE G. JULIANO, 0000
MARSHALL L. KINDRED, 0000
PETER J. KOUTROUBA, 0000
MICHAEL P. LINEHAM, 0000
ALBERT A. LUCKEY, 0000
DANIEL P. LYBERT, 0000
HECTOR L. MELENDEZ, 0000
LARRY T. MESSNER, 0000
MICHAEL C. MONTCRIEFF, 0000
WILLIAM J. RESAVY, JR., 0000
TIMOTHY R. ROLLINS, 0000
STANLEY D. TEMPLE, 0000
JOHN M. THORNTON, 0000
BERNDT H. TIETJEN, 0000
MICHAEL K. TOELLNER, 0000

To be major

ERNEST D. BANKS, 0000
THOMAS P. BARZDITIS, 0000
BRAD W. BERGMAN, 0000
WILLIAM BERTOTTE, JR., 0000
MICHAEL J. BISSONNETTE, 0000
CARMINE J. BORRELLI, 0000
JACK V. BUTLER, JR., 0000
RICHARD W. BYNO, JR., 0000
FRED M. CALLIES, 0000
ARTHUR P. COCHRAN, 0000
ROBERT N. CONQUEST, 0000

JOSEPH A. COPPOLA, 0000
NELLO E. DACHMAN, 0000
GERARD F. DORRE, 0000
ROURK A. ELLQUIST, 0000
DOUGLAS M. FARLEY, 0000
DAVID W. FISHER, 0000
VERNON R. FREDERICK, JR., 0000
MICHAEL J. GALLAGHER, 0000
LOWELL B. GOUTREMOUT, JR., 0000
RAYMOND L. KESSLER, 0000
MARK A. KNOWLES, 0000
RICHARD D. KOSS, 0000
MICHAEL J. LEWIS, 0000
JAMES R. LOGAN, 0000
KEVIN F. MASON, 0000
THOMAS P. MCCABE, 0000
DANIEL J. MCLEAN, 0000
WILLIAM A. MEZNARICH, JR., 0000
WILLIE J. MOORE, 0000
ROBERT M. REILLY, 0000
THOMAS R. RICE, 0000
GUILLERMO R. RIVERO, 0000
CARL J. SCHEIDT, 0000
SHANE D. SELLERS, 0000
DANIEL L. SPEEDY, 0000
LARRY E. SPICER, 0000
STANLEY E. THOMAS, 0000
DARRELL W. TIBBETS, JR., 0000
JAMES E. TURNER, 0000
GEORGE M. WYGANT, 0000
JOHN E. ZEGGER, JR., 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 12203 AND 1552:

To be colonel

TERRY L. BELVIN, 0000
MYRON J. BERMAN, 0000
ERWIN A. BURTNICK, 0000
GARY W. GARDENHIRE, 0000
GEORGE C. GOLLER II, 0000
KNUTE M. MILLER, 0000
JERRY W. RESHETAR, 0000
JAMES SPECHT, 0000
MARK O. WALSH, 0000
GEORGE W. WELLS, JR., 0000
JAMES A. ZERNICKE, 0000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NANCY-ANN MINN DEPARLE, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION, VICE BRUCE C. VLADECK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DAVID A. LIPTON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE JEFFREY R. SHAFER, RESIGNED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 27, 1997:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

KATHRYN O'LEARY HIGGINS, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

RICHARD J. TARPLIN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

THE ABOVE NOMINATIONS WERE APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEES' COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

THE JUDICIARY

ALAN S. GOLD, OF FLORIDA, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. WALLACE W. WHALEY, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING U.S. ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 14101, 14315 AND 12203(A):

To be brigadier general

COL. HERBERT L. ALSHULER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. HENRY T. GLISSON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 611(A) AND 624: