

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 508

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I understand that Senate bill 508, which was introduced earlier by Senators SANTORUM and ALLARD, is at the desk, and I ask that it be read the first time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 508) to prohibit implementation of "Know Your Customer" regulations by the Federal banking agencies.

Mr. ALLARD. I now ask for its second reading and would object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT 106-2

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on March 2, 1999, by the President of the United States:

The Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea (Treaty Document 106-2).

I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and 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 Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea, signed at Washington on June 9, 1998 (hereinafter the "Treaty").

In addition, I transmit for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. The Treaty will not require implementing legislation.

The Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of the United States and Korea. It will provide, for the first time, a framework and basic protections for extraditions between Korea and the United States, thereby making a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

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, March 2, 1999.

MAKING APPOINTMENTS TO CERTAIN SENATE COMMITTEES

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 55 submitted earlier today by Senators LOTT and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 55) making appointments to certain Senate committees for the 106th Congress.

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. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 55) reads as follows:

S. RES. 55

*Resolved*, That notwithstanding the provisions of S. Res. 400 of the 95th Congress, or the provisions of Rule XXV, the following shall constitute the membership on those Senate committees listed below for the 106th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Specter (Chairman), Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Craig, Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Graham of Florida, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Wellstone, and Mrs. Murray.

Special Committee on Aging: Mr. Grassley (Chairman), Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Craig, Mr. Burns, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Santorum, Mr. Hagel, Ms. Collins, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Bunning, Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Reid of Nevada, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Feingold, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Reed of Rhode Island, Mr. Bayh, Mrs. Lincoln, and Mr. Bryan.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Campbell (Chairman), Mr. Murkowski, Mr. McCain, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Inouye (Vice Chairman), Mr. Conrad, Mr. Reid of Nevada, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Wellstone, and Mr. Dorgan.

Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problems: Mr. Bennett (Chairman), Mr. Kyl, Mr. Smith of Oregon, Ms. Collins, Mr. Stevens (ex-officio), Mr. Dodd (Vice Chairman), Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Byrd (ex-officio).

APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE DODSON SCHOOL FOR CERTAIN IMPACT AID PAYMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 447 be discharged from the Labor Committee and, further, that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 447) to deem timely filed, and process for payment, the applications submitted by the Dodson School Districts for certain Impact Aid payments for fiscal year 1999.

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. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and, finally, that any statements related to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was deemed read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 447

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. IMPACT AID.

The Secretary of Education shall deem as timely filed, and shall process for payment, an application for a fiscal year 1999 payment under section 8003 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703) from a local educational agency serving each of the following school districts if the Secretary receives that application not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act:

(1) The Dodson Elementary School District #2, Montana.

(2) The Dodson High School District, Montana.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination on the Executive Calendar: No. 9.

I finally ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nomination appear at this point in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the nomination of James M. Simon, Jr., to be the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration. As part of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (S. 1718), the Senate Created the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence (ODCI), clarified the DCI's responsibilities for managing the Intelligence Community, and created three new leadership positions in the ODCI: the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence

(ADCI) for Collection, the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Analysis and Production, and the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration. According to the Act, the ADCIs were to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

At Conference, the House agreed to create the three new positions provided that the position of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for Community Management (DDCI/CM) also be created as a position requiring the advice and consent of the Senate. Therefore the Conference Report included the three ADCI positions and added the DDCI/CM position within the Office of the DCI. The ADCIs report directly to the DDCI/CM. This new leadership structure was enacted into law by P.L. 104-293.

The intent was to create a "Goldwater-Nichols" equivalent legislation for the intelligence Community by breaking down the barriers to effective community management erected by the very powerful directors of various intelligence agencies. In many cases, these directors act unilaterally on the day-to-day decisions concerning collection, production, and administration within the Community. On May 22, 1998, the Committee favorably reported the nomination of Joan Dempsey to be the first DDCI/CM. The Senate confirmed her on May 22, 1998.

A great deal of the responsibility for management improvement within the Intelligence Community will lie with the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration. Therefore, the position requires a strong and determined individual that is prepared to confront and overcome the inevitable resistance of an entrenched and calcified bureaucracy.

Mr. James M. Simon, Jr., a career intelligence officer, was nominated by the President to be the first Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence held open hearings on his nomination on February 4, 1999. On February 24, 1999, the Committee voted to favorably report the nomination of Mr. Simon to the full Senate.

Mr. Simon was born in Montgomery, Alabama on 1 July 1947. He is married to Susan Woods of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Mr. Simon was commissioned in the US Army in 1969, retiring in 1997 from the active reserve. Trained as a signal officer and in intelligence, he has commanded a SIGINT/EW company and has been operations officer of a psychological warfare battalion. He is a graduate of the Military Intelligence Officers Advanced Course, the Command and General Staff College, and has completed the Security Management Course from the national War College.

After discharge, Mr. Simon became a research intern at Radio Free Europe and served as teaching assistant to the Dean of the University of Southern California's Graduate Program in

International Relations in Germany prior to returning to the United States to study for a Ph.D.

Mr. Simon has a B.A. in political science from the University of Alabama and a M.A. in international relations from the University of Southern California. He held both Herman and Earhart fellowships while pursuing a Ph.D. at USC with emphasis in national security, bureaucracy, Soviet studies, and Marxism-Leninism. He has given lectures at Harvard, Cornell, Utah State, the Joint Military Intelligence College, the Command and General Staff College, the Navy War College, the Air War College, and the national War College. For two years, he taught Soviet war fighting at the Air University's course for general officers.

Mr. Simon left USC before completing his dissertation and joined the CIA in 1975 through its Career Training Program. He served briefly in the clandestine service before joining the Directorate of Intelligence's Office of Strategic Research as a military analyst specializing in tactics and doctrine. He served as chief of a current intelligence branch as well as of two branches concerned with Soviet military strategy, doctrine, and plans. From 1986 to 1990 he was in charge of the intelligence community organization responsible for asking the imagery constellation. In 1990, he was assigned as the senior intelligence representative to the US delegation for the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty in Vienna where he was principal negotiator for the Treaty's information exchange protocol. After ratification, in 1991, Mr. Simon was reassigned as Chief of ACIS Rhein Main in Frankfurt; the Community's facility responsible for the preparation, debriefing, and reporting of information gained by arms control inspection teams throughout Europe. In 1993, Mr. Simon became chief of a division in the Office of European Analysis and in 1996 was named Chief of the Collection Requirements and Evaluation Staff.

The Intelligence Committee believes that Mr. Simon is well qualified for this new position. Accordingly, I again urge my colleagues to support this nomination and vote in favor of the Nominee.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I rise to join Chairman SHELBY in recommending to the Senate that Mr. James M. Simon be confirmed as the new Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration. Mr. Simon has demonstrated the essential qualities required for this position, and I believe the Director of Central Intelligence has acted wisely in proposing to the President Mr. Simon's nomination.

I am glad the Director of Central Intelligence is fulfilling one of the obligations imposed by the Fiscal Year 1997 Intelligence Authorization Act. In that Act, Congress—after extended discussions among the relevant committees—created a new management structure for the Office of the DCI. That struc-

ture included the new positions of Assistant Directors of Central Intelligence—one for intelligence collection, one for intelligence analysis, and one for community administration. The nomination to be considered by the Senate, the Assistant Director for Administration, will help to play an important role in ensuring the Intelligence Community is effectively managed.

To date, the DCI has taken the interim steps of appointing acting Assistant Directors for collection and for analysis. I expect Presidential nominations for these positions will be forthcoming soon. I must say, the Senate's wisdom in the Fiscal Year 1997 Intelligence Authorization Act has been confirmed by the DCI's interim appointments. Prior to the appointments of Mr. Charles Allen and Mr. John Gannon, Congress and the American people looked to the DCI to manage both the collection of intelligence information and the analysis of that information. Without any assistance in these areas, it was literally his personal responsibility. When the intelligence community fails to collect adequate information to prevent policy-makers from being surprised, Congress and the American people blame the DCI. Further, when the intelligence community fails to marshal its resources to analyze tough intelligence targets, Congress and the American people again blame the DCI. The blame was clear, for example, in last year's Indian nuclear test incident. Affixing the responsibility on the DCI was warranted, but he did not have the management structure in place to help him fulfill his responsibilities. The Fiscal Year 1997 Intelligence Authorization Act created a structure to help the DCI discharge his responsibilities and, following the Indian nuclear tests, the DCI began filling the new structure. So far, the results of Mr. Allen's and Mr. Gannon's work demonstrate that community-wide coordination is appropriate and sorely needed.

Mr. Simon is eminently qualified. He is a career intelligence officer. He has demonstrated throughout his career the ability to make tough calls and to be held accountable for those calls. In his most recent assignment as the head of the CIA's Requirements Evaluation Staff, he has taken on a task to fix something that has long been broken. He is working on a way to place a value on the different kinds of intelligence we collect. To the uninitiated this may sound fairly unimportant and, perhaps, even easy. But is not. It is hard because it directly challenges the directors of the heads of the agencies within the Intelligence Community. For example, it forces the head of signals intelligence to justify the quality of his efforts relative to the efforts of another agency that controls human intelligence. It has a similar effect on judging the value of satellite collection relative to the other ways we obtain

our intelligence information. No agency director likes this evaluation because it forces questions to be answered on such fundamental issues as to whether or not community-wide budget and personnel resources are being directed in the right areas. Directors naturally resist a comparison of the value of their agency's work versus the value of the work of other agencies. Nonetheless, Mr. Simon chose to take on the agency heads in the Intelligence Community because it was the right thing to do.

The DCI has made an excellent choice in recommending Mr. Simon to the President. Mr. Simon should be confirmed by the Senate. I believe his services as the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration will have a significant and lasting impact on the Intelligence Community. I urge my colleagues to support this nomination.

The nomination considered and confirmed follows:

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

James M. Simon, Jr., of Alabama, to be Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration. (New Position)

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now return to legislative session.

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

#### NATIONAL GIRL SCOUT WEEK

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of Senate Resolution 48 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 48) designating the week beginning March 7, 1999, as "National Girl Scout Week."

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

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

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am very proud to introduce this Resolution with my colleague Senator HUTCHISON, who, like me, is a former Girl Scout. This Resolution designates next week as National Girl Scout Week. I am so happy that we are able to recognize the important achievements of the Girls Scouts with such broad bipartisan support. Scouting instills the values that really matter—duty, honor, patriotism and service. I am so proud to honor the Girl Scouts for all they do to prepare our young women to be leaders for the future.

As a Girl Scout, you participate in a broad range of activities—from taking nature hikes to taking part in the arts.

You serve in local food banks and learn about politics. The skills, values and attitudes you learn as a Girl Scout can help guide you through your life. As your skills grow, so will your self confidence. Eventually you will earn your badges which will serve as symbols that you are succeeding and doing something constructive for your community. You learn the importance of treating other people fairly and with the dignity they deserve. You have the confidence to know that you can reach your goals. You can learn to be a leader.

In today's hectic world, Scouts are more important than ever. Young boys and girls desperately need before and after school activities to keep their active minds' focused. They need adult role models like their Girl Scout leaders, who are dedicated to inspiring young people.

As the Senator from Maryland, one of my highest priorities is to promote structured, community-based after school activities to give children more help and more ways to learn. After school activities also keeps children stay out of trouble and keeps them productive. That's just what the Girl Scouts do. They promote character & responsibility. They teach the arts and cultural activities. They give kids the tools for success.

I applaud the Girl Scouts. I also thank them for what they did for me and what they do for millions of young women across the country. I hope the Resolution that Senator HUTCHISON and I have introduced here today calls more attention to the good work of the Girl Scouts. I hope it shows that there are solid after school activities that children can actively participate in while learning real life skills. Mr. President, I congratulate the Girl Scouts as they celebrate their 87th anniversary. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important Resolution.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that 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 in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 48) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.  
The resolution (S. Res. 48), with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 48

Whereas March 12, 1999, is the 87th anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America;

Whereas on March 16, 1950, the Girl Scouts became the first national organization for girls to be granted a Federal charter by Congress;

Whereas through annual reports required to be submitted to Congress by its charter, the Girl Scouts regularly informs Congress of its progress and program initiatives;

Whereas the Girl Scouts is dedicated to inspiring girls and young women with the

highest ideals of character, conduct, and service to others so that they may become model citizens in their communities;

Whereas the Girl Scouts offers girls aged 5 through 17 a variety of opportunities to develop strong values and life skills and provides a wide range of activities to meet girls' interests and needs;

Whereas the Girl Scouts has a membership of nearly 3,000,000 girls and over 850,000 adult volunteers, and is one of the preeminent organizations in the United States committed to girls growing strong in mind, body, and spirit; and

Whereas by fostering in girls and young women the qualities on which the strength of the United States depends, the Girl Scouts, for 87 years, has significantly contributed to the advancement of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning March 7, 1999, as "National Girl Scout Week"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning March 7, 1999, as "National Girl Scout Week" and calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### NATIONAL READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 56 introduced earlier today by Senators COVERDELL and TORRICELLI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 56) recognizing March 2nd, 1999, as the "National Read Across America Day," and encouraging every child, parent and teacher to read throughout the year.

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. ALLARD. I ask unanimous consent that 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. 56) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 56), with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 56

Whereas reading is a fundamental part of life and every American should be given the chance to experience the many joys it can bring;

Whereas National Read Across America Day calls for every child in every American community to celebrate and extoll the virtue of reading on the birthday of America's favorite Doctor—Dr. Seuss;

Whereas National Read Across America Day is designed to show every American child that reading can be fun, and encourages parents, relatives and entire communities to read to our nation's children;

Whereas National Read Across America Day calls on every American to take time