

and a small child from a speeding train.

When Keith saw Maurica Hovey, her 3-year-old son John, and her friend Layonee Phillips stuck in the path of an oncoming train, he did what all of us hope we would have the courage to do in such a situation: he leapt from his truck and raced to aid those in danger. After saving Maurica, John, and Layonee, Keith returned to the abandoned car to make sure no one was left inside. At the moment he approached the car, the onrushing train slammed into it, sending it careening into Keith and fatally wounding him. Thanks to Keith's quick thinking and heroic action, all three of the people he saved from the train escaped without harm.

Mr. President, I have seen many heroic acts in my lifetime, in World War II and in peacetime, but I don't believe I have ever seen a young man who has been more respected by his community than Keith Putnam. In every way, he was a model citizen. Just before his death, Keith had been made an usher at Peace Lutheran Church, which he attended every Sunday. A great patriot, Keith was dedicated to his country as well as his neighbors. In fact, he planned to attend my alma mater, The Citadel, and then serve as a pilot in the Air Force.

Perhaps what was most noteworthy about Keith, especially in this day and age, was his willingness to help his neighbors and even total strangers without ever thinking of himself or asking for anything in return. Keith was committed to public service through large and small acts, whether helping strangers carry groceries to their cars or saving them from a fatal train collision. Since his death, his community has seen an incredible outpouring of emotion, as his neighbors, friends, and family express their grief at the loss of such an admirable and caring young man.

Today, Mr. President, I would like to add my voice to theirs. It was not my privilege to know Keith Putnam personally, but his heroism and generosity are an inspiration and an example to us all. I hope the tremendous admiration everyone felt for Keith, and the knowledge that their son's life was exemplary in every way possible, will be of some comfort to Keith's family in their trying time of grief.●

#### TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT DENNIS W. FINCH

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to pay homage to Sergeant Dennis W. Finch of the Traverse City Police Department. Sergeant Finch was not only a great family man, police officer, and Michigander, he was a great American. The day of May thirteenth 1998 will forever be a day of mourning for the Traverse City community, a tragic day that will leave an indelible change on the fabric of life in Traverse City. Sergeant Finch lost his life in the line of duty, protecting a community that he

loved. His dedication and pride is a testament to the extremely difficult and admirable role that police officers play in this country. Sergeant Finch protected us proudly with the shield of the Traverse City Police Department, and we will be forever thankful.

Sergeant Finch lived the life of hero, before becoming a Traverse City Police Officer, Dennis served proudly in the United States Marine Corps in Vietnam. Dennis distinguished himself as a soldier, and was a decorated combat veteran. In his thirty years of service to the Traverse City Police Department, Sergeant Finch was the Department's most seniored Sergeant. He was a command officer in both the Investigative Services Division and the Patrol Division for twenty-four years.

During this difficult time, my thoughts and prayers go out to Sergeant Finch's family, friends and all police officers who risk their lives every day in this country. Thank you and God bless.●

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 1999 CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG/BUNDESRAT EXCHANGE

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, since 1983, the United States Congress and the German legislature have conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about each other's political institutions and convey Members' views on issues of mutual concern.

A staff delegation from the United States Congress will be selected to visit Germany May 22 to June 5 of this year. During the two week exchange, the delegation will attend meetings with Bundestag Members, Bundestag party staff members, and representatives of numerous political, business, academic, and media agencies. Cultural activities and a weekend visit in a Bundestag Member's district will complete the schedule.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States for three weeks this summer. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of Congressional Members.

The Congress-Bundestag Exchange is highly regarded in Germany, and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries. The ongoing situation in the Persian Gulf, the expansion of NATO, the proposed expansion of the European Union, and the introduction of the Euro will make this year's exchange particularly relevant.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff members who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag sends senior staff professionals to the United States.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite U.S. delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern in Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, immigration, economic development, health care, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staff members when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two Bundestag staffers in their Member's district in July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants are selected by a committee composed of U.S. Information Agency personnel and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter in which they state why they believe they are qualified and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications may be sent to Connie Veillette in Congressman REGULA's office, 2309 Rayburn House Building by noon on Friday, March 12.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO GOFFSTOWN POLICE CHIEF MONIER

• Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Stephen R. Monier, Chief of Police for Goffstown, New Hampshire. Throughout Chief Monier's 28 year career with the Goffstown Police Department, he has continuously demonstrated all that is honorable about law enforcement and public service.

His professional and personal life have been characterized by excellence, leadership and service to others. The resume he has compiled is extraordinary. To no one's surprise, he graduated magna cum laude from St. Anselm College. After joining the police department, Chief Monier rose through its ranks, serving as Patrol Officer, Director of the Juvenile Division, Sergeant and Lieutenant before being appointed Chief on July 1, 1984. In addition, he is past President of the New Hampshire Association of Chiefs of Police and served 9 years on the Council of New Hampshire Police Standards & Training. He is also a member of the New England Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In a well-deserved honor, Chief Monier was selected to the 1996 Centennial Summer Olympics security team in Atlanta.

His service to others goes beyond law enforcement. Even while growing up,

this quality was apparent. At Goffstown High School, for example, he served as President of the Junior Class and President of the National Honor Society. This leadership continues to this day. Chief Monier is a past President and member of the Goffstown Chapter of Rotary International and a founding member of Crispin's House, a non-profit organization designed to assist at-risk youths and families. He has also been assistant coach for the Goffstown Youth Basketball League. In his spare time, Chief Monier coauthored "Crime of the Century," a fascinating account of the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. Although following his example may be difficult to do, it is my hope that everyone will see the Chief as a role model.

Finally, I consider Steve Monier a true friend and someone whose advice and support I deeply value. I expect that I can continue to call on his wisdom. I wish him the very best as he moves onto the next challenge in his life. He will undoubtedly approach this phase with the same level of commitment and dedication that has marked his entire career. With this thought in mind, I wish to say thank you, Chief Monier.●

#### CLOVER TECHNOLOGIES GRAND OPENING

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Clover Technologies as they celebrate the Grand Opening Ceremonies for their new 93,000 square foot headquarters in Wixom, Michigan.

Established in 1952, Clover Technologies' new headquarters makes Clover one of the largest employers in Wixom with over 400 employees.

With the high-tech industry playing an increasingly important role in the Michigan economy, expansions such as this serve as a testament to the competitiveness of Michigan-based industries in the global market. Clover Technologies has proven that the right combination of quality and dedication can lead to a prosperous future.

The vision and leadership of Clover has made them an industry leader, and has enabled them, the employees of Clover, and others in the community to continue in sharing the American dream.

Their worldwide commitment to excellence in the automotive industry and customer service is to be commended.

I want to express my congratulations to Clover Technologies in recognition of the dedication of their new headquarters which was held on October 29, 1998. I send them best wishes in their future endeavors.●

#### REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 106-1

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be re-

moved from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on January 6, 1999, by the President of the United States: The Hague Convention and Hague Protocol, Treaty Document No. 106-1.

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 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:*

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (the Convention) and, for accession, the Hague Protocol, concluded on May 14, 1954, and entered into force on August 7, 1956. Also enclosed for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State on the Convention and the Hague Protocol.

I also wish to take this opportunity to reiterate my support for the prompt approval of Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, concluded at Geneva on June 10, 1977 (Protocol II). Protocol II, which deals with noninternational armed conflicts, or civil wars, was transmitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification in 1987 by President Reagan but has not been acted upon.

**THE HAGUE CONVENTION**

The Convention was signed by the United States on May 14, 1954, the same day it was concluded; however, it has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification until now.

The Hague Convention, to which more than 80 countries are party, elaborates on obligations contained in earlier treaties. It also establishes a regime for special protection of a highly limited category of cultural property. It provides both for preparations in peacetime for safeguarding cultural property against foreseeable effects of armed conflicts, and also for respecting such property in time of war or military occupation. In conformity with the customary practice of nations, the protection of cultural property is not absolute. If cultural property is used for military purposes, or in the event of imperative military necessity, the protection afforded by the Convention is waived, in accordance with the Convention's terms.

Further, the primary responsibility for the protection of cultural property rests with the party controlling that property, to ensure that the property is properly identified and that it is not used for an unlawful purpose.

The Hague Protocol, which was concluded on the same day as the Convention, but is a separate agreement, con-

tains provisions intended to prevent the exportation of cultural property from occupied territory. It obligates an occupying power to prevent the exportation of cultural property from territory it occupies, requires each party to take into its custody cultural property exported contrary to the Protocol, and requires parties to return such cultural property at the close of hostilities. However, as described in the report of the Secretary of State, there are concerns about the acceptability of Section I of the Hague Protocol. I therefore recommend that at the time of accession, the United States exercise its right under Section III of the Hague Protocol to declare that it will not be bound by the provisions of Section I.

The United States signed the Convention on May 14, 1954. Since that time, it has been subject to detailed interagency reviews. Based on these reviews, I have concluded that the United States should now become a party to the Convention and to the Hague Protocol, subject to the understandings and declaration contained in the report of the Department of State.

United States military policy and the conduct of operations are entirely consistent with the Convention's provisions. In large measure, the practices required by the Convention to protect cultural property were based upon the practices of U.S. military forces during World War II. A number of concerns that resulted in the original decision not to submit the Convention for advice and consent have not materialized in the decades of experience with the Convention since its entry into force. The minor concerns that remain relate to ambiguities in language that should be addressed through appropriate understandings, as set forth in the report of the Department of State.

I believe that ratification of the Convention and accession to the Protocol will underscore our long commitment, as well as our practice in combat, to protect the world's cultural resources.

I am also mindful of the international process underway for review of the Convention. By becoming a party, we will be in a stronger position to shape any proposed amendments and help ensure that U.S. interests are preserved.

I recommend, in light of these considerations, that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention and the Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification and accession, subject to the understandings and declaration contained in the report of the Department of State.

**PROTOCOL II ADDITIONAL**

In his transmittal message dated January 29, 1987, President Reagan requested the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of Protocol II. The Senate, however, did not act on Protocol II. I believe the Senate should not renew its consideration of this important law-of-war agreement.

Protocol II expands upon the fundamental humanitarian provisions contained in the 1949 Geneva Conventions