

grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Roger A. Brady

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment as the Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 3034:

To be general

Lt. Gen. John M. Keane

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Raymond P. Ayres, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Earl B. Hailston

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Frank Libutti

IN THE AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY

Air Force nomination of Donna R. Shay, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nominations beginning Joseph B. Hines, and ending *Peter J. Molik, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nomination of Timothy P. Edinger, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nomination of Chris A. Phillips, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nominations beginning Robert B. Heathcock, and ending James B. Mills, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nominations beginning Paul B. Little, Jr., and ending John M. Shepherd, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nominations beginning Bryan D. Baugh, and ending Jack A. Woodford, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Marine Corps nominations beginning Dale A. Crabtree, Jr., and ending Kevin P. Toomey, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Marine Corps nominations beginning James C. Addington, ending David J. Wilson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Marine Corps nominations beginning James C. Andrus, and ending Philip A. Wilson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Navy nomination of Don A. Frasier, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 18, 1999.

Navy nomination of Norberto G. Jimenez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Navy nominations beginning Neil R. Bourassa, and ending Steven D. Tate, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Navy nominations beginning Basilio D. Bena, and ending Harold T. Workman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

NOMINATION OF KENT WIEDEMANN TO BE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CAMBODIA

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I would like to make three comments on the nomination of Mr. Kent Wiedemann, a career foreign service officer slated to be the next U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia. Let me say at the outset: I strongly oppose this nomination.

First, it is apparent that Mr. Wiedemann has done little to further the cause of democracy in Burma where he has been Charge in Rangoon for the past several years. When we met in my office a few months ago, I asked him to cite specific instance where he supported Burmese democracy activists. Mr. Wiedemann produced a single letter from democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi. However, he could not cite a single action or activity that he undertook on the ground to help strengthen justice and freedom in Burma. Not one.

In addition, I asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to request copies of all statements or speeches Mr. Wiedemann gave while serving in Burma which support the U.S. policy to restore the legitimate government of Aung San Suu Kyi to office. During his entire tenure, he could not provide a single example of remarks made at a Burmese forum supporting U.S. policy or democracy.

Pro-democracy Burmese activists wrote to me to share their views of Mr. Wiedemann's tenure in Rangoon:

The arrival of Mr. Wiedemann . . . has not changed much in respect to our democracy movement.

[Wiedemann] remained inactive and ignorant to our vital problems, human rights, democracy and refugee, and made no efforts at seeking cooperation with our NGOs who had extensive experience in these regards * * *. We were left in the cold.

[There was] no coordination or effort on the part of the embassy, to help the democracy movement of the exiles * * *. Apart from regular meetings with Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, we knew of no efforts by Mr. Wiedemann.

These are not my words; they are those of courageous Burmese men and women who dare to stand for principles and justice. Yet, less than one month after the passing of Aung San Suu Kyi's husband, I understand that Mr. Wiedemann again requested a letter from her in support of his nomination.

He seems more interested in personal and career promotion than advancing the cause of freedom in Burma.

Second, Mr. Wiedemann is simply the wrong American representative to send to Cambodia at this difficult time. My colleagues may be interested to know that in March, I visited that war ravaged country and was not encouraged by what I saw and heard. From Khmer Rouge trials to narcotics trafficking by the Cambodian military to rampant corruption and pervasive lawlessness, the next U.S. Ambassador must be a vocal advocate of human rights and the rule of law. When Mr. Wiedemann's nomination was being considered last year, Prince Norodom Ranariddh—then the First Prime Minister who had been ousted in a bloody coup d'etat in July 1997—and Sam Rainsy—an opposition leader who has survived two assassination attempts since March 1997—expressed their grave concerns:

We urge you not to replace Ambassador Kenneth Quinn after his term expires in Phnom Penh, and certainly not with Kent Wiedemann who we believe may be less than supportive of the cause of democracy in Cambodia.

Other Cambodian democracy activists have since joined the chorus of concern with his nomination. Again, in their own words:

[We are] deeply concerned that Mr. Wiedemann will court CPP [the Cambodian People's Party] strongman Hun Sen—at the expense of the democratic opposition—in an attempt to win him over.

This particular nomination sends the wrong message at the wrong time to a government characterized by lawlessness and corruption. Mr. Wiedemann may lack the credentials to effectively promote American interests in Cambodia * * *. He is not known as a vocal supporter of democracy in Southeast Asia.

Despite my strong beliefs and the legitimate fears of those who would be most affected by Mr. Wiedemann's appointment, it is clear that he will be confirmed by the Senate. Therefore, let me make clear my expectations of Mr. Wiedemann once he receives his credentials in Phnom Penh.

I expect him to meet regularly and publicly with opposition political party leaders as well as democracy and human rights activists. I expect him to openly embrace and actively encourage the rule of law in Cambodia, even if this causes tensions with Prime Minister Hun Sen and the ruling CPP party. I expect him to support international and local nongovernmental organizations in Phnom Penh committed to legal and political reforms. And, I expect that he will not shirk the awesome responsibilities as the American people's representative to Cambodia, a task that President Ronald Reagan described in February 1983:

The task that has fallen to us as Americans is to move the conscience of the world, to keep alive the hope and dream of freedom. For if we fail or falter, there'll be no place for the world's oppressed to flee to. This is not the role we sought. We preach no manifest destiny. But like the Americans who brought a new nation into the world 200

years ago, history has asked much of us in our time. (February 18, 1983)

Mr. President, it is my hope that Mr. Wiedemann will do a more noteworthy job in Cambodia supporting democracy, human rights, and the rule of law than his lackluster performance in Burma. I will be following his tenure in Cambodia to ensure that he does.

I have had this nomination on hold for more than a year. During that time, Mr. Wiedemann has waged a campaign to support his nomination, energy which might have been better directed by securing the declared U.S. goal of restoring the National League for Democracy to office. Nonetheless, I do not think one Senator should thwart the nomination process. So, I leave it to my colleagues to allow his nomination to move forward. I, for one, vote no.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to say that we in the Senate tend to look at these nominations as mere numbers. Because we deal with so many nominations in this body, we tend to forget that these numbers stand for real people whose lives and dreams we are deciding upon.

I would like to talk in particular about one of these numbers, number 77. He is someone who, in a way, represents all of these numbers.

Number 77—otherwise known as Dr. Ikram Khan—is a resident of the State of Nevada, and one of the most important citizens we have in Nevada. He has served on the Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners. He has been involved in many, many charitable activities over the course of the past two decades. He is a skilled physician, an outstanding surgeon. He comes from a very substantial family, a family that is highly regarded in the State of Nevada.

I say these things because Dr. Khan is an outstanding man. And he is all the more remarkable because he is a new citizen of the United States—he immigrated from Pakistan. He exemplifies what is good about our country. He is someone who has come here from another country on another continent, arrived in the United States, and hit the ground running. He worked hard and made a name for himself and his family and built a successful career in a very short time.

And he was able to do all of that while taking the time to help others. I'm not even including those whose health and lives he has saved in his medical practice. I can't think of an event held in Nevada involving the public good that he has not been involved with in some way. We recently inaugurated a new Governor of the State of Nevada. Dr. Khan served very capably on his transition team.

In short, number 77 is an outstanding person, just as are all of these people who are numbered here, 18, 72, 73, 74, 77 through 91. It's regrettable that we here tend to rush through these nominations, for each one of these people will dedicate significant time and effort in service to this country.

Many of these nominations are of men and women who are being promoted to general officers in the armed forces, or are being promoted within the rank of general. Dr. Khan, however, will serve as a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, a nomination that I think sets him apart even in this group of good and able men and women. He will serve the University and this country at his own expense. He will devote many hours and days and weeks of his time doing this, and he does it willingly.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1999

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 27. I further ask that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day. I further ask consent that the Senate then resume the Department of Defense authorization bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will resume consideration of the Department of Defense authorization bill at 9:30 a.m. By a previous order, the Senate will immediately begin debate on the Allard amendment regarding the Civil Air Patrol. Further, a vote will occur in relation to the Allard amendment at 10 a.m. It is the intention of the bill managers to complete action on this bill early in the day tomorrow, and therefore cooperation of all Senators is appreciated.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following some remarks I am going to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUTCHINSON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Older Americans Month is drawing to a close. Before it ends, I would like to describe another Iowan whose accomplishments reflect an ageless spirit.

MARGARET SWANSON

Margaret Swanson of Des Moines has been called the city's "best known and most beloved volunteer." Approaching age 80, she has completed 50 years of volunteer service.

Despite her pledge to slow down, she still maintains a heavy schedule. She estimates that she volunteers 20 hours to 25 hours a week. Sometimes, she has four or five board meetings in a single day.

New causes present themselves, and Mrs. Swanson is not of a mind to say no. Her varied interests have included the Iowa Lutheran Hospital, the American Red Cross, the Girl Scouts, the East Des Moines Chamber of Commerce and the Iowa Caregivers Foundation. She identifies a need, immerses herself in the task and produces the desired result.

When her church needed an elevator, she raised money to buy one. When a used car center tried to open in her neighborhood, she fought for a day care center instead. When a home for children had an out-of-tune piano, she found an inexpensive tuner. No challenge appears too large or too small for her attention.

Mrs. Swanson's volunteer work has earned her such esteem that other community activists clear their ideas with her before proceeding. Her fellow volunteers prize her knowledge and judgment.

Age doesn't seem to play a role in Mrs. Swanson's approach to volunteerism. She is an outstanding volunteer, rather than an outstanding senior volunteer. Growing older means only that she brings more experience and more wisdom to her work. In volunteerism, as in so many other aspects of life, maturity is an asset, certainly not a liability.

During Older Americans Month, I want to thank Mrs. Swanson for her limitless gifts of time and energy to the citizens of Des Moines. By setting high standards of altruism, and by inspiring new generations of volunteers, Mrs. Swanson perfectly illustrates the theme of Older Americans Month, "Honor the Past, Imagine the Future: Toward a Society for All Ages."

ED JOHNSTON

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, there is a saying that success is the repetition of meaningful acts day after day. The most successful individuals identify a single purpose and work toward that cause in any capacity they can find.

An Iowan named Ed Johnston perfectly fits this definition of success. Mr. Johnston, of Humboldt, Iowa, tirelessly devotes his days to helping people with disabilities. He serves on the Governor's Developmental Disabilities Council, a position he earned after immersing himself in learning about the agencies that serve those with disabilities.

Several days a week, he volunteers at the Humboldt County Courthouse to help people with special needs in five