

who served their Nation during World War II, veterans of the Cadet Nurse Corps.

During World War II, 250,000 nurses were sent to the front lines to care for Allied troops. By 1942, there was such a shortage of civilian nurses in the United States that many immunizations were cancelled and hundreds of clinics were closed. An alarmingly high number of babies were being delivered at home, without the assistance of medical professionals, and some hospitals were forced to shut wards.

To alleviate this shortage, nearly 180,000 young women answered the call of government recruiters to join the Cadet Nurse Corps. These young women staffed domestic hospital wards while the overseas nurses cared for wounded troops on the front lines. The Cadet Nurses comprised nearly 80 percent of the nursing staff for civilian hospitals during World War II, and, without their service, our Nation could not have afforded to make such a tremendous commitment to providing medical attention to our troops overseas.

Recently, a number of former Cadet Nurses who trained at St. Luke's Hospital in Aberdeen, SD, gathered for a reunion. This year, as you may know, marks the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Cadet Nurse Corps. The reunion drew about a dozen former members of the Corps, including several who now live out of State.

Among the participants was Esther Roesch Buechler, and her story provides insight into what it was like to serve as a Cadet Nurse.

Esther, now 78 years old, grew up in Roscoe, a small community in north-central South Dakota. She was born with a number of medical problems that have inspired her to help others in need. With great support from her father, she was determined to devote her life to medical care. Upon her graduation from high school in 1943, Esther joined the Cadet Nurse Corps. Assigned to St. Luke's, she recalls long, arduous hours at a clinic whose nursing staff had been decimated by the war. Later in her training, she was sent to the VA nursing home in Des Moines, Iowa, where she treated World War I veterans, as well as new veterans from the World War II campaign. Following her Cadet Nurse Corps experience, Esther served in various hospitals for nearly 10 years before she retired to raise her children. And she passed her commitment to medical service on to her children—her oldest son currently works as a paramedic.

Cadet Nurses like Esther were an essential part of our military force. They were members of the Public Health Service, one of our Nation's seven uniformed services. They served under the authority of commissioned officers, wearing patches certified by the Secretary of the Army. And they treated the injuries of troops returning home from the war front. Despite their dedicated service to our Nation, it is unfor-

tunate that the Department of Defense has elected to block efforts to recognize these women as military veterans.

During the existence of the Cadet Nurse Corps, more than 124,000 Cadet Nurses graduated from 1,125 schools operating nurse training programs around the country. Without the Cadet Nurses, our battlefield medical services, as well as our health care here at home, could not have carried on with the same proficiency. For their tremendous service to our nation, I salute the Cadet Nurse Corps, and I ask you to join with me in supporting this resolution honoring their patriotism.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1825. Mr. BOND (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. JEFFORDS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1826. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1827. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1642, to extend the duration of the immigrant investor regional center pilot program for 5 additional years, and for other purposes.

CORRECTED TEXT OF AMENDMENTS—October 2, 2003

SA 1819. Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in Title III, insert the following:

SEC. ____.

(a) None of the funds under the heading Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund may be used for: a Facilities Protection Service Professional Standards and Training Program; any amount in excess of \$50,000,000 for completion of irrigation and drainage systems; construction of water supply dams; any amount in excess of \$25,000,000 for the construction of regulators for the Hawizeh Marsh; any amount in excess of \$50,000,000 for a witness protection program; Postal Information Technology Architecture and Systems, including establishment of ZIP codes; civil aviation infrastructure cosmetics, such as parking lots, escalators and glass; museums and memorials; wireless fidelity networks for the Iraqi Telephone Postal Company; any amount in excess of \$50,000,000 for construction of housing units; any amount in excess of \$100,000,000 for an American-Iraqi Enterprise Fund; any amount in excess of \$75,000,000 for expanding a network of employment centers, for on-the-job training, for computer literacy training, English as a Second Language or for Vocational Training Institutes or catch-up business training; any amount in excess of \$782,500,000 for the purchase of petroleum product imports.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, amounts made available under the heading Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund shall be reduced by \$600,000,000.

(c) In addition to the amounts otherwise made available in this Act, \$600,000,000 shall

be made available for Operation and Maintenance, Army: *Provided*, That these funds are available only for the purpose of securing and destroying conventional munitions in Iraq, such as bombs, bomb materials, small arms, rocket propelled grenades, and shoulder-launched missiles.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1825. Mr. BOND (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. JEFFORDS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for medical care and related activities under this heading for fiscal year 2004, \$1,300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2005.

SA 1826. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 25, strike line 5, and all that follows through page 28, line 15, and insert the following:

FINANCING OF RECONSTRUCTION

The President shall direct the head of the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq, in coordination with the Governing Council of Iraq or a successor governing authority in Iraq, to establish an Iraq Reconstruction Finance Authority. The purpose of the Authority shall be to obtain financing for the reconstruction of the infrastructure in Iraq by collateralizing the revenue from future sales of oil extracted in Iraq. The Authority shall obtain financing for the reconstruction of the infrastructure in Iraq through—

(1)(A) issuing securities or other financial instruments; or

(B) obtaining loans on the open market from private banks or international financial institutions; and

(2) to the maximum extent possible, securitizing or collateralizing such securities, instruments, or loans with the revenue from the future sales of oil extracted in Iraq.

SA 1827. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1642, to extend the duration of the immigrant investor regional center pilot program for 5 additional years, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. GAO STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the General Accounting Office shall report to Congress on the immigrant investor program created under section 203(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(5)).

(b) CONTENTS.—The report described in subsection (a) shall include information regarding—

(1) the number of immigrant investors that have received visas under the immigrant investor program in each year since the inception of the program;

(2) the country of origin of the immigrant investors;

(3) the localities where the immigrant investors are settling and whether those investors generally remain in the localities where they initially settle;

(4) the number of immigrant investors that have sought to become citizens of the United States;

(5) the types of commercial enterprises that the immigrant investors have established; and

(6) the types and number of jobs created by the immigrant investors.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, October 3, 2003, at 9:30 a.m., in closed session, to receive a briefing on the interim report on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction programs.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on today's Executive Calendar: Calendar Nos. 147, 308, 343, 354, 363, 379, 387, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 403, 404, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk. I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Dennis L. Schornack, of Michigan, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States on the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Jack Landman Goldsmith III, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Penrose C. Albright, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security. (New Position)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Daniel J. Bryant, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Rick A. Dearborn, of Oklahoma, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mauricio J. Tamargo, of Florida, to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for a term expiring September 30, 2006. (Reappointment)

John Francis Bardelli, of Connecticut, to be United States Marshal for the District of

Connecticut for the term of four years, vice John R. O'Connor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Richard Eugene Hoagland, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Tajikistan.

Pamela P. Willeford, of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Principality of Liechtenstein.

James Casey Kenny, of Illinois, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ireland.

Randall L. Tobias, of Indiana, to be Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally, with the rank of Ambassador.

W. Robert Pearson, of Tennessee, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Director General of the Foreign Service.

William Cabaniss, of Alabama, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Czech Republic.

David L. Lyon, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Kiribati.

Roderick R. Paige, of Texas, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Thirty-second Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

H. Douglas Barclay, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of El Salvador.

Robert B. Charles, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Karin J. Immergut, of Oregon, to be United States Attorney for the District of Oregon for the term of four years.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

C. Suzanne Mencer, of Colorado, to be the Director of the Office for Domestic Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security. (New Position)

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

FOREIGN SERVICE

PN356-3 Foreign Service nomination of Pamela A. White, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 25, 2003.

NOMINATION OF JACK LANDMAN GOLDSMITH III

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we voted today on the nomination of Prof. Jack Goldsmith to head the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice. I have serious reservations about Professor Goldsmith's nomination. In particular, I am concerned about his positions as they relate to the international protection of human rights, the engagement of the United States in holding accountable those who commit crimes against humanity, the administration's use of military tribunals and, more broadly, our Nation's place in the global community.

Professor Goldsmith is a leading opponent of the use of the Alien Tort

Claims Act, ATCA. For the past 23 years, judges have interpreted the ATCA to allow victims of torture and abuse to file claims in United States courts against foreign governments, torturers, and multinational corporations. Victims have used the act to bring claims against notorious violators of human rights, such as war criminal Radovan Karadzic, the former prime minister of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, and the banks and companies that profited from Nazi war crimes. Professor Goldsmith's opposition to the use of ATCA reflects a disturbing shift away from international efforts to hold human rights abusers responsible for their inhumane treatment of innocent victims throughout the world.

Professor Goldsmith is also a vocal opponent of the International Criminal Court, ICC. Over the past few months, the ICC has taken steps toward becoming an effective tool to hold accountable those accused of war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity. Yet Professor Goldsmith has dismissed the Court as "futile" and "unrealistic." Many believe that the ICC is the best forum to bring the world's worst criminals to justice, but Professor Goldsmith has predicted that it is headed for the grave: I am hopeful that the United States can one day play a key role in ensuring that the ICC effectively carries out its historic mandate, and I worry that Professor Goldsmith has not demonstrated a commitment to leading the administration in this important direction.

Professor Goldsmith also vigorously defended the President's authority to try suspected terrorists by military tribunal, despite the concerns raised by many Americans and our allies about the legality of these practices. Legitimate questions have been raised about the administration's inconsistency in bringing some cases in federal court while referring other similar cases to military tribunals, where the defendants' rights are fewer and the procedures less clear. I urge Professor Goldsmith to take a hard look at the administration's recent treatment of prisoners of war: I fear it may have negative implications for the treatment of our own citizens abroad.

Professor Goldsmith's positions on ATCA, the ICC, and military tribunals reflect a broader, disturbing trend in his thinking, scholarship and writings. At a time when the United States should be increasing our engagement in the international community, I am concerned that Professor Goldsmith will advocate for less engagement. At a time when the United States should be increasing our global cooperation in areas such as the war on terrorism, the environment, and international peace and security, I am concerned that Professor Goldsmith will advocate for less cooperation. At a time when the United States should be reaffirming