

the Marine air base. Against North Korean and Chinese guerillas, he bravely faced the harsh realities of war. After his enlistment and an honorable discharge, he returned home. The same month, however, James felt the call to serve once again, this time in the Air Force. Eventually returning to Korea, he helped in the U.S. effort to transfer responsibilities to the South Koreans.

In 1961, James chose to retire from military and answered another call, this time to serve as a minister. With his wife, Wilma, James raised five children. I would like to take this opportunity to thank James for his military service to our country, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

Earlier this year the Commonwealth Journal published an article detailing Mr. Ritchie's service to our Nation. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Commonwealth Journal,
November 11, 2017]

THE HEROIC LIFE OF A NOMADIC SOLDIER
(By Cline Calhoun)

During a somewhat nomadic life with his divorced mother, James Ritchie, born in Ellington, S.C., made it through high school in Alexandria, Va., as he jokingly says: "In the front door straight through the back door."

After three years in the seventh grade, he found himself turning 17 years old in the ninth grade. One day his basketball coach made him mad, so in 1947 he found himself in Washington D.C., looking for a military recruiter. He had his mind set on the Navy, but when he found the recruitment center, he stuck his head in the door of the Marine recruiter's office to ask direction to the Navy. The Marine recruiter said: "Come in here boy, I want to talk to you." He went in the door asking directions and came out the door a marine.

After eight weeks of basic training at Paris Island, S.C., he was off to Camp Lejeune, N.C. With its 14 miles of sea shore, it is perfect for training in unloading the troops and equipment of shore landing military units during invasions. That was the job of the unit James was assigned to: The Pioneer Battalion.

In 1948 James was reassigned to the 1st 90 mm AAA (Anti-Aircraft Artillery) Battalion USMC on the Pacific Island of Guam. No training here; OJT (on the job training) as a gunner. Near the end of his enlistment he was transferred back to Camp Lejeune. With an honorable discharge he was given inactive reserve status, subject to recall in case of war. Guess what? War. North Korea was help from China, invaded South Korea.

James says he hardly had time to get out of uniform before he found himself back in it. Discharged in February, called back in June. The entire reserve unit was called up and trained for duty in Korea, being attached to the 1st Marine Division Air Wing in Pusan, Korea. But first you have to get there. One Marine didn't, and several were seriously injured.

James' unit was on a troop train going from Camp Legume, N.C. to a port in San

Diego, CA. for transport to Korea. Following are excerpts from Associated Press and United Press:—"Lettsworth, La. (AP)-(UP) Aug. 1951—A New Orleans-bound streamliner and a troop train carrying 288 marines toward the Pacific collided head-on in a Louisiana swamp Friday and the Kansas City Southern railway reported at least eight dead and one missing. The crash happened about 7 a.m. (CST) on a double bend some miles northeast of Baton Rouge. Marines piled out of the wreckage and gave first aid to injured passengers of the New Orleans bound Southern Belle, as well as to their own. Rescue workers had to hack a road through the swamp to the wreck—most of the marines escaped because they were eating breakfast at the back of the train."

At that time, troop movements were classified, so when the news hit the wires, Camp Lejeune was swamped with concerned family members wanting to know the status of their sons, husbands, fathers and brothers. The uninjured marines finally boarded undamaged railcars and went on to port in San Diego to a troop ship taking them on to Korea. Because of the delay, the troop train was given priority clearance to California.

Upon arrival in Pusan, S. Korea, it was the job of the 1st 90 mm AAA Battalion to provide protection for the Marine Air Base located there. Their four artillery batteries with twelve 90 mm guns were stationed on the mountains approximately 40-50 miles from Pusan. Transport vehicles carrying ammunition, generator fuel and supplies were constantly subjected to sniper fire.

James said the primary concern for the troops were the constant attempts by North Korean and Chinese guerillas to invade their air defense locations. He said one of his scariest times was when off duty and the alarm goes off. He grabbed his rifle and ran to his fox hole, only to realize he forgot his ammunition. Fortunately, his comrades prevented a breach of the compound or he would have really found out what hand to hand combat was really like, because he wasn't about to run back to retrieve the ammunition!

After 5 months, the Marines wanted him to reenlist and he would get some quality time, maybe in Hawaii. Upon learning he would probably come right back to Korea, visions of home took front and center and James decided to go home.

He was honorably discharged in June of 1952 but found he still had the desire to serve his country, so in the same month, June 1952, he found himself at the Air Force recruiter in Alexandria, VA. But this time he didn't ask for directions from the Marine recruiter. The Air Force sent him to 6 months of training as a Petroleum Specialist and he was off to Ladd, AF Base, Alaska, fueling jets in 55 degrees below zero weather for two years.

In 1955 he was transferred to Kirkland AF Base in New Mexico, where, one year later guess what? Back to Korea. He served at Osan and Kunson Air Bases because the protection of South Korea was being turned over to the South Korean military and the P51 Mustang were being replaced by the F86 fighter jets.

James said that promotion through the ranks in the Air Force seemed to be more political than proficiency driven. So, in 1961 he decided against a military future, said goodbye to the Air Force, and once again headed home. Besides, he felt he had a greater calling as an independent minister of the gospel.

James met his wife Wilma in Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1955. After a whirlwind ro-

mance, they were married after only 7 days. Love at first sight does work—they were married for 60 years. James lost Wilma to cancer in 2014. They raised 3 boys and 2 girls. James is enjoying his golden years in his home just outside Somerset, KY.

For every infantry combat soldier, there are at least 10 others in the background supporting him with food, ammunition, fuel, air-artillery, communications, intelligence and armor cover. These are the unsung heroes we seldom hear about.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, allows the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and levels in the budget resolution for legislation considered under the resolution's reconciliation instructions.

I find that the conference report to accompany H.R. 1 fulfills the conditions found in section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71. Accordingly, I am revising the allocations to the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and other enforceable budgetary levels to account for the budgetary effects of the amendment.

This adjustment supersedes the adjustment I previously made for S. Amdt. 1855 on December 1, 2017.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

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

BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND
OUTLAYS

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)

	\$s in millions	2018
Current Aggregates:		
Spending:		
Budget Authority		3,089,061
Outlays		3,109,221
Adjustments:*		
Spending:		
Budget Authority		— 8,600
Outlays		— 8,600
Revised Aggregates:		
Spending:		
Budget Authority		3,080,461
Outlays		3,100,621

BUDGET AGGREGATE—REVENUES

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)

	\$s in millions	2018	2018–2022	2018–2027
Current Aggregates:				
Revenue		2,640,939	14,509,252	32,671,567
Adjustments:				
Revenue		— 143,800	— 1,109,800	— 1,675,600
Revised Aggregates:				
Revenue		2,497,139	13,399,452	30,995,967

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE			
(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)			
\$s in millions	2018	2018–2022	2018–2027
Current Allocation:			
Budget Authority	2,281,616	13,510,107	32,116,900
Outlays	2,280,970	13,482,300	32,069,238
Adjustments:*			
Budget Authority	–8,600	–33,000	–193,000
Outlays	–8,600	–33,000	–193,000
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	2,273,016	13,477,107	31,923,900
Outlays	2,272,370	13,449,300	31,876,238

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES			
(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)			
\$s in millions	2018	2018–2022	2018–2027
Current Allocation:			
Budget Authority	4,703	25,212	49,342
Outlays	4,391	24,909	49,112
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	0	–300	–1,100
Outlays	0	–300	–1,100
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	4,703	24,912	48,242
Outlays	4,391	24,609	48,012

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE	
(Pursuant to Section 4106 and Section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)	
\$s in millions	Balances
Starting Balance:	
Fiscal Year 2018	0
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2022	0
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2027	0
Adjustments:	
Fiscal Year 2018	135,200
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2022	1,076,500
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2027	1,481,500
Revised Balance:	
Fiscal Year 2018	135,200
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2022	1,076,500
Fiscal Years 2017 through 2027	1,481,500

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CORKER. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended,

we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 17–68, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Poland for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$200 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

GREG KAUSNER
(For Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant General, USA, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 17–68

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Poland.

(ii) Total Estimated Value: Major Defense Equipment* \$0 million. Other \$200 million. Total \$200 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None. Non-MDE: Follow-on support and sustainment services for Poland's F–16 fleet to include aircraft maintenance; system and software overhauls and upgrades; engine support; spare and repair parts; support and test equipment; publications and technical documentation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistical support; and other related elements of program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (PL–D–QAW).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: PL–D–QAO, PL–D–QAP, and PL–D–QAI.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: December 19, 2017.

* A defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Poland—F–16 Follow-on Support

The Government of Poland has requested to purchase follow-on support and sustainment services for its F–16 fleet to include aircraft maintenance; system and overhauls and upgrades; engine support; spare and repair parts; support and test equipment; publications and technical documentation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistical support; and other related elements of program support. The estimated cost is \$200 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally. Poland continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in Central Europe.

This potential sale will continue the sustainment of Poland's F–16 capability. Poland will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and support into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

Contracts will be awarded when necessary to provide the defense articles ordered if items ordered are not available from U.S. stock or are to be purchased further in the future. The potential prime contractors will be Harris Corporation of Melbourne, Florida; Boeing of Arlington, Virginia; UTC Aerospace Systems, ISR Systems of Charlotte, North Carolina; Lockheed Martin Missile and Fire Control of Orlando, Florida; Cubic

Defense Applications of San Diego, California; L–3 Communications of New York, New York; Lockheed Martin Aero of Fort Worth, Texas; Exelis Electronic of Clifton, New Jersey; Northrop Grumman Corporation of Falls Church, Virginia; Raytheon of Waltham, Massachusetts; Honeywell of Morris Plains, New Jersey; Booz Allen Hamilton of McLean, Virginia; and BAE Systems of Arlington, Virginia. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Poland.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

CONFIRMATION OF JENNIFER NEWSTEAD

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, I want to offer a few brief comments on the confirmation of Ms. Jennifer Newstead and the situation in Yemen. Ms. Newstead was nominated to serve as the legal adviser of the Department of State.

This is an incredibly important position. The legal adviser is the principal adviser to the Department of State on all legal matters, domestic and international. The legal adviser is also the principal adviser to other Federal agencies on legal matters involved in foreign relations. Through the Secretary of State, the legal advisor advises the President and the National Security Council. For an individual to serve well in this position, they must understand the law and be willing to provide objective and reliable legal advice.

I believe Ms. Newstead is well qualified to serve in this position. She has an impressive educational background, and she has served in senior positions at OMB, the Department of Justice, and in the White House. That is why I supported her nomination in committee.

With that said, before she received a floor vote, I wanted to confirm that she had a full and accurate appreciation for U.S. law as it relates to impediments to humanitarian assistance, and the clear application of those statutes to Saudi Arabia and Yemen. That is why, over several weeks, I engaged in three rounds of specific written questions and answers with Ms. Newstead related to the law.

After those detailed exchanges, I am confident that Ms. Newstead understands the proper application of laws like 22 U.S. Code 2378–1 to Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

I appreciate her written statements to me regarding that and other statutes, and I appreciate her commitments to be as transparent and responsive to my office as possible.

Before I conclude, allow me to offer a few words on the situation in Yemen. Yemen is experiencing the world's largest food insecurity crisis. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs published a report earlier this month. The report found that