

That is from students of his of differing political views.

Federal judges also play an important role in mentoring the next generation of lawyers. They typically hire four new law clerks each year to help them research and decide cases. A law clerk is like a judge's right arm. A judge's law clerks know the judge better than anyone else. Day in and day out, law clerks work closely with a judge in chambers every day on complex legal issues.

Judge Kavanaugh has clearly taken seriously his mentorship role with his clerks. His former law clerks submitted a letter to this committee strongly supporting his confirmation. They wrote:

It was a tremendous stroke of luck to work for and be mentored by a person of his strength of character, generosity of spirit, intellectual capacity, and unwavering care for his family, friends, colleagues, and us, his law clerks. . . . He is unfailingly warm and gracious with his colleagues no matter how strongly they disagree about a case, and he is well-liked and respected by judges and lawyers across the ideological spectrum as a result. . . . He always makes time for us, his law clerks. He makes it to every wedding, answers every career question, and gives unflinchingly honest advice. That advice often boils down to the same habits we saw him practice in the chambers every day: Shoot straight, be careful and brave, work as hard as you possibly can, and then work a little harder.

That is from his law clerks.

One of the areas where Judge Kavanaugh has had a particular impact is his commitment to diversity. More than half of his law clerks have been female. Indeed, during one year, all four of his law clerks were female, which was a first for the DC Circuit.

Judge Kavanaugh's female law clerks sent the committee a letter. These law clerks wrote:

We know all too well that women in the workplace still face challenges, inequality, and even harassment. Among other things, women do not enjoy a representative share of prestigious clerkships or high-profile legal positions, but this committee and the American public more broadly should be aware of the important work Judge Kavanaugh has done to remedy those disparities. In our view, the Judge has been one of the strongest advocates in the Federal judiciary for women lawyers.

Additionally, Judge Kavanaugh has a track record of recruiting and hiring diverse law clerks from the best law schools. It is clear that he cares about expanding opportunities to unrepresented groups in the law. The legal profession should be open to anyone, regardless of where they grew up or where their parents emigrated from. Judge Kavanaugh's clerks reflect this important principle.

In sum, Democratic leaders committed 1 month ago to oppose Judge Kavanaugh's confirmation. They have thrown a lot against the wall to try to delay his confirmation, but none of it sticks. Judge Kavanaugh will have his hearing next week, and I am looking forward to it.

Based upon my review of Judge Kavanaugh's extensive record, it ap-

pears that he is extremely qualified to sit on the Supreme Court. He understands the proper role of a judge in our constitutional system, and he has devoted time to serving his community and improving the legal profession.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The Senator from Alaska.

REMEMBERING JOHN MCCAIN

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I am standing at a different desk this evening to give my remarks because I want to be actually behind this desk in front of me, which is Senator McCain's desk draped in black, with beautiful flowers, signifying the loss that we are all feeling here in the U.S. Senate.

As we have heard from so many in this Chamber all week—this evening in particular—Senator John McCain's passing represents an incalculable loss not only to his family, his dear wife Cindy, his friends, and a legion of admirers across the world, but also to his colleagues here in the U.S. Senate—Democrats and Republicans—and to the institution of the Senate itself, where he served as a model of honor and integrity and character for 31 years.

There are so many people who served with him much longer and knew him much better than I did. I have been watching the speeches, the wonderful, passionate, and emotional words from my colleagues like Senator GRAHAM—LINDSEY GRAHAM—his best friend here in the Senate this afternoon; Senator WHITEHOUSE, a good friend of Senator McCain's, a good friend of mine whom I met through many trips with Senator McCain; Leader MCCONNELL; Senator SASSE—so many have been coming to the floor.

The tributes on the Senate floor and in the newspapers across the country have been inspiring, and they have been true, talking about a man of courage, a steadfast patriot, an American hero, a warrior of indomitable spirit, who not only believed in American exceptionalism but inspired millions of Americans and millions of people across the globe to believe in it as well.

As I have watched and listened, sometimes I have started to wonder what more there is to add—there has been a lot said—especially from a freshman Senator who hadn't served with John nearly as long as most in this august Chamber. But if Senator John McCain taught us anything, it was to speak when you feel compelled to speak, and when it comes to him, I certainly feel compelled to speak, particularly as a newer Member of this body who thought the world of this man and learned so much from him.

John McCain was a leader. There is no arguing about that. One of the qualities of leadership that is so important and sometimes gets overlooked and that was a huge quality of this great Senator was his ability to focus on and give his time and willingness to mentor newer Members of the Senate.

If you look at the arc of his three decades of service in the U.S. Senate, one thing he always took the time to do was to take newer Members under his wing, show them the ropes, travel with them, teach them, coach them. Of course, this takes time, effort, energy, and initiative. We are all busy here in the U.S. Senate, but this was and is a truly important hallmark of the McCain legacy—critical—and it is a bipartisan legacy.

Just look at the Senators who have come to the floor to speak about Senator McCain. Look at some of the newer Senators who have come to the floor: Senators WHITEHOUSE, KLOBUCHAR, ERNST, SASSE, and GRAHAM, of course—so many who had that privilege, the great privilege, of having John McCain actually take an interest in them and spend his precious time and energy on their well-being and careers in the Senate.

One of the true honors of my life was having John McCain as a friend and a mentor in the Senate. At the time this was happening, I didn't always think about it too much, but now, as we look at his desk, I am so grateful that I had these experiences.

Like most things with John McCain, it wasn't a subtle experience. In fact, a lot of the time I didn't feel I had a choice in the matter. My first month in the Senate, in January 2015, like a lot of the new Senators, I was pretty clueless here, quite clueless—rules, faces, names, votes. This lion of the Senate, John McCain, pulled me aside on the floor of the Senate on two different times in the first month I was a Senator.

On one occasion, he was talking about an institution that really mattered to him—the U.S. Naval Academy. He said to me: Dan, do you know what? Under Federal law, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee—which he was—sits on the boards of all the service academies, or his designee. He asked me if I was interested in sitting on the Board of Visitors for the Naval Academy. This was from John McCain, who went to the Naval Academy. His dad went to the Naval Academy, and his grandfather went to the Naval Academy. The name McCain and the Naval Academy are almost synonymous. He is going to be buried there, in fact.

I looked at the Senator, and I said "Yes, sir."

Another time, in the Armed Services Committee, he mentioned to me that he had always taken a very strong interest in the Asia-Pacific and our force posture out there, what was happening in places like Okinawa, and he wanted the newer Members of the Senate to be part of it. Reaching out to new Senators—I want you to do this. I am going to travel the region, and I want you to come with me. I mean, it was unbelievable. And I said "Yes, sir" to that.

Like so many here who have talked about it, we went to these places. Just

a couple of months later, I had the incredible honor of traveling to Vietnam with Senator McCain, with Senator REED from Rhode Island, Senator ERNST from Iowa, and that is a trip I will never forget.

We actually went to the Hanoi Hilton, which has been talked about a lot this past week, where John McCain suffered and was tortured. There is a tribute in that place of torture. It is not really a tribute, but it has pictures of him. We walked in, and we looked at this, and there were a couple of Americans in front, reading about this. They turned around, and they saw John McCain, and two of them just started crying.

By the way, when you were in Vietnam with John McCain, he was treated like a hero—the hero that he was—by the Vietnamese people, which was amazing. These codels—and Senator McCain has led them all over the world with Senators—have gotten a lot of attention. Of course, they are very important. Senator GRAHAM was talking about them recently in the Senate. We focus a lot on foreign policy and national security. You can't learn that from watching cable TV, but you can learn when you go out into the world and travel and meet with leaders and meet with people and see the suffering, see the opportunities, and see the challenges.

John McCain took so many of us, through his leadership and mentorship, on these congressional delegations all over the world.

There has been some joking now about how, with his energy and his focus, some Members called these forced marches. By the way, nobody could keep up with him—even the newer Members. They certainly were tense.

Back to the idea of mentorship, on a codel with John McCain, he once again showed that leadership. He would be leading it. He would be in a room with a world leader, and then he would take the time to name and introduce every Member of the Senate on the codel and have them ask questions, have them engage. He could have dominated every one of these conversations. He never did. He was always asking the Members: What do you think? Do you have a question?

These codels were also a great opportunity to bring Senators together—Democrats and Republicans. When you are traveling overseas, partisan differences fade if you are in a war zone or in a poverty-stricken country or dictatorship. You see that what unites us is a lot more important than what divides us.

The bottom line is that he clearly saw that part of his mission was to work with and mentor the next generation of Senators on responsibilities that he clearly cared so much about, particularly on foreign policy and national security.

I would like to talk a little bit about my class, the class that was elected in

2014. We had 13 new Senators in that class. The Presiding Officer is a Member of that class. It is a great class. There is a lot of energy and a lot of youth. Of the 13 Members of the class of 2014 who joined the Armed Services Committee, if you look at it right now, there are 8 who are on it. That is John McCain in action as the former chairman of that committee, taking newer Senators and getting them on that committee to focus and learn about the world.

There have been numerous articles and commentary—particularly in the realm of foreign policy and national security—saying that the passing of this great Senator has left a huge void in the Senate, and I couldn't agree more. The combination of service, sacrifice, moral authority, military and combat experience, and a deep, abiding conviction about America's role in the world makes him a unique Senator, unmatched by anyone in this body.

One of the things I believe Senator McCain knew about leadership and one of the reasons he focused so much on the issue of mentoring other Senators over the years was to prepare this body and the next generation of Senators, whether on the Armed Services Committee or as part of another institution he led for many years, the International Republican Institute—making sure and being ready so that when this day happened, other Senators who were taught and mentored and encouraged by John McCain would be focused on issues that he cared so much about, like the indispensable role of America and the Senate in making the world a better place.

A mentor is, almost by definition, a teacher. Many of us have learned so much from him. Much has been said about this, and I am sure that over the years, we will learn more about what Senator McCain taught us. I would like to highlight two areas where I personally learned so much from John McCain.

The first was how to fight for what you believe in. When you look at the arc of John McCain's whole life, whether in the Hanoi Hilton or on the Senate floor, it was about fighting for what he believed in. Pretty much everybody in this body has had a scrap with John McCain, and when you did, you had to be ready to fight with all you had because he was so passionate and intense.

On the Armed Services Committee, I had a bit of a tradition with him. Prior to the markup of the National Defense Authorization Act, I would go and have a one-on-one meeting with him on some provisions that he might not like that I was trying to get in the bill. These were mostly behind-closed-door battles, some of which got a little heated, fingers pointed, voices raised. I won a few, lost a lot more than I won, but it was never personal for John McCain. He was a warrior, and as he often said, "A fight not joined is a fight not enjoyed."

When he took a stand, he could be unwavering, but he was always willing

to listen to reason and to compromise when the reasoning was convincing and the principle sound, regardless of who was making the case—a Democrat or a Republican.

"We are Americans first, Americans last, Americans always," he once said. "Let us argue our differences. But remember we are not enemies, but comrades together in a war against a real enemy."

He always fought with honor, and he always kept his word. In his final memoir, "The Restless Wave"—which I recommend everybody read; it is a great book—he has a chapter called "Fighting the Good Fight." It recounts a lot of his battles on the floor of this body, but when the fight was over, he emphasized the importance of keeping your word—what he called the Senate's principal virtue. He always did that, and he taught others to do that.

Another thing I learned early on from Senator McCain was how to have fun and not take life too seriously here in the Senate. Senator McCain's good friend John Lehman, who was President Reagan's Secretary of the Navy, recently wrote an op-ed about Senator McCain's life entitled "A Life of Service, Lived With Good-Natured Irreverence." I think for those of us who knew and loved John McCain, that was a great description of him. His wit was legendary. After a while, I learned that if you were a target of it, it was ultimately a term of endearment, although it could take some getting used to. Senator SASSE was just on the floor talking about some of the barbs, some of his first engagements with the Senator.

I first met John McCain 4 years ago. I remember the meeting like it was yesterday. I was a huge fan. I had read books about him. I read books by him. I was here as a candidate for the Senate and had recently won my primary, and I was meeting Senators at one of our lunches. Senator MURKOWSKI, my colleague from Alaska, was taking me around and introducing me to a number of Republican Senators, and she said: Dan, have you ever met John McCain?

I said: No. I would be honored to meet him.

I walked up to Senator McCain. Of course I was a bit nervous. My colleague from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, was introducing me and telling him about my background—that I was in the Marine Reserves commanding a battalion—and Senator McCain looked at me very seriously and said: Well, that is interesting, Dan. I almost joined the Marines.

I said: Really, Senator?

He said: Yeah. I almost joined the Marines, but the Marines told me I wasn't qualified.

I said: Really? Why weren't you qualified?

As I was asking this question of him, I noticed other Senators gathering around, all smiling.

He said: Why wasn't I qualified? Because I knew who my parents were.

Of course everybody laughed. Senator McCain laughed. I realized I and my beloved Marine Corps had just been assaulted by John McCain in the first of what would be many jokes. Only later did I know—and Senator GRAHAM was talking about it—that this Marine joke was one of the many in the McCain repertoire. I have heard it many times now. It always gets a laugh. These jokes are a great part of his wonderful personality—irreverent wisecracks to keep people humble, keep them laughing even about serious topics.

I remember when I was in Vietnam with Senator McCain. We were at the lake in Hanoi where he had been shot down and had parachuted into this lake. There is a statue of John McCain coming out of the lake. The language is in Vietnamese. He said: You know, I really don't like this statue. I can't stand it. Do you know why, Dan?

No. I have no idea, John.

Look at what it says: John McCain, Major, U.S. Air Force.

Then he let a few choice words out that I can't say here on the Senate floor.

He said: I wasn't a major in the U.S. Air Force; I was a commander in the U.S. Navy.

Even in the twilight of his life, the wit and wisecracks were as strong as ever. I had the honor of visiting Senator McCain about 6 weeks ago in Arizona with his wonderful wife Cindy. We were talking about the National Defense Authorization Act that we were getting ready to vote on that was named after him. I was getting ready to leave, and I said: John, I just want you to know all your Senate colleagues really miss you.

He hadn't said much during the conversation. He looked at me and said: Dan, that is a lie.

Again, after all he had been through, he still had a lightness of being and wit and laughter. He still knew how to love the world, how to appreciate it in all its humor, splendor, and creativity.

The story of John McCain is a story for the ages—carefree, somewhat reckless young man; a rebel searching for a cause who found that cause in love of country as a POW in Vietnam; a person who underwent unimaginable pain and suffering and yet came back better for it and loved America more for it and wanted most of all to pass down that love, that sense of service to the next generation. He succeeded.

Let me close by quoting the same Robert Louis Stevenson poem Senator McCain recited during his father's funeral service:

Here he lies where he longed to be
Home is the sailor, home from the sea
And the hunter home from the hill.

To Cindy McCain and the whole McCain family, please be assured of our continued prayers and deepest condolences for your loss. We miss John McCain so much, as we know you do.

To my friend John McCain, Godspeed. Semper Fidelis. Fair winds and following seas. It was an honor to serve with you. You will always be with us.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise, as my colleague from Alaska just did so eloquently, to pay tribute to our colleague and our friend, Senator John McCain.

I guess I have to start with a question: Where do I begin? Where does anyone begin after all we have heard these last number of days and will continue to hear in the days ahead when we pay tribute, in a more formal way in the next few days, here in Washington, in Arizona, and around the world?

John McCain lived to serve his country. His life could be best described in many words, but three come to mind: courage, commitment, and character.

There is a line attributed to Abraham Lincoln in which he said: In the end, it is not the years in one's life that count; it is the life in those years. It is a loose translation, not exact. Yet, when you consider the life in those years in the context of John McCain, what a life it was. He was a remarkable human being who was able to rise above the horror of being a captive and of being tortured in order to achieve so much in his life after that in the Navy, as an elected official, as a Presidential candidate, and, of course, most especially, as a leader.

John McCain demonstrated a kind of courage that most people cannot even begin to imagine—5½ years spent in an enemy prison camp in North Vietnam. I was thinking, as it was recounted this week, that 5½ years is just a little less than a Senate term that he spent as a captive. Given the opportunity to cut the line and be released ahead of his fellow prisoners, likely because of his father's rank as an admiral, John McCain said, no, he would wait his turn and endure the beatings and suffering that he had to endure.

A few years ago, a number of us retreated to the rare privilege of listening to John McCain talk about that experience. We had a lunch—both sides of the aisle—in the caucus room in the Russell Building, and John McCain talked about some of his experiences as a prisoner of war. I will never forget those stories, and I will never forget how he walked through those experiences with such humility. There is no recitation of facts that would lead you to the conclusion that he was heroic—though, he was. There was no self-aggrandizement, no effort to tell you how tough he was or how strong he was. He just told stories about what it was like—the daily suffering and the pain his captors would inflict on him day after day after day.

This experience, obviously and certainly, impacted his approach to foreign policy and his approach to military policy for the rest of his life. It especially impacted his work as a public official in the House of Representatives and in the U.S. Senate.

In his 2008 acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention, John McCain said:

I fell in love with my country when I was a prisoner in someone else's. I loved it not just for the many comforts of life here. I loved it for its decency, for its faith in the wisdom, justice, and goodness of its people.

It is a rare soul of great courage who comes away from such a painful, searing experience with that outlook and with a deep desire to continue to serve.

John McCain's life, obviously, was a life of action and a life of commitment. He was committed to this country that he served for 60 years in the Navy, in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate—the Senate, of course, for more than 30 after having been elected in 1986. He was, of course, committed to bringing hope to the oppressed, to the persecuted around the world, and to the people here at home.

When I think of John, I am reminded of some of the words from "America the Beautiful." The one line that is inspirational is that line that we have often heard: "O beautiful for patriot dream that sees beyond the years."

John McCain's life was a testament to that dream, not a "dream" in a theoretical sense but in the belief that, every day, your work has to be geared toward the future. The dream of a patriot is not something abstract. The dream of a patriot has to be the commitment of working on behalf of those who will come after you. That is why the line talks about seeing beyond the years, always working, as John McCain did, for the future—for more freedom, for more opportunity, for less oppression, for less suffering for people here at home and around the world. He had that dream that animated his life's work.

John McCain, of course, would also have been the first person to have reminded us that he had been far from perfect. I am not sure I have ever heard of a public official recounting or reciting instances in which he was not perfect or when he didn't do the right thing. Very few public officials are willing to admit that. Of course, John was not the usual public official. Even when he cataloged mistakes or things that he believed he did wrong, everyone who knew him—everyone who knew anything about his life or his work or his service—would also conclude at the same time that, without question, John McCain had integrity, that John McCain had character, and that character must continue to matter in the life of a public official. If it doesn't matter, then we are not going to have much of a country. John McCain understood that. It is not good enough to be smart and committed to your positions on public policy. It is not good enough just to be there for votes and for debates. That is, obviously, critical, but character still matters, and John McCain was living proof of that.

I remember one occasion on which he and I had an acrimonious exchange in a Senate elevator, for just a couple seconds when the elevator went from the

basement to the second floor. John was very heated, and I was taken by surprise as to how heated he was. Yet, as we have heard so many times over the past several days, John McCain never let a public policy disagreement impact personal relationships with his colleagues.

A couple of hours later, we were back on the Senate floor. I wanted to continue the argument, and I started to approach him on the floor to continue the argument. I guess I wanted to get the last word, which might have been a mistake with John McCain. Yet, as I got close to him, John McCain lifted up his arms, reached out to me, and embraced me. He said, "I'm sorry." He apologized. It is not common for elected officials in any government or at any level of government to apologize on a regular basis, but John McCain was uncommon when it came to being a unique public official.

John worked with so many of us on many issues. I didn't have the chance to work with him on a long list of issues, but I do remember one that had a particular impact on me. That was his work as a vocal advocate for the people of Syria, who were still suffering under the oppressive, violent regime of Bashar al-Assad. I worked with John, as many did here, to pursue a policy as to how the United States could best support the aspirations of the Syrian people for new political leadership, for stability, security, and, of course, for a prosperous future.

John McCain and I didn't agree on all national security issues, but I will always remember his courage of conviction when it came to standing with the oppressed and vulnerable people across the world against tyrannical dictators or despots. On this issue, we were on the same page and tried to get the policy right.

Whether it was with international affairs or domestic policies, John worked to find common ground with his colleagues, though, to do that, we were trying to create, of course, a stronger country and a better world, and I am grateful to have been included among those who can say they worked with John McCain to try to enact good policy.

Let me conclude with these words. In one of his final interviews, when asked how he would like to be remembered, John McCain's simple response was: "He served his country honorably." The final word was added with some reservation as if he still wondered if it were deserved.

Let's be clear. John McCain did serve his country honorably, and this country is much better for his service. We will miss him in this Chamber, but we should all strive to live up to his example of service and bipartisan work in the Senate and bipartisan work for our Nation.

The words ring true for John McCain more than almost anyone else I can think of: "O beautiful for patriot dream That sees beyond the years."

John McCain was always trying to be that patriot who thought about the future, who tried to see beyond the years to make life better for those who would come after him. We were privileged to have served in the U.S. Senate with John McCain.

On behalf of my family and, I am sure, not just of the family of Pennsylvania but of those well beyond our State, we offer condolences to John's wife Cindy and to their family, and his many friends. May he rest in peace.

God bless John McCain.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 1061.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Elad L. Roisman, of Maine, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2023.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Elad L. Roisman, of Maine, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2023.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Michael B. Enzi, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Mike Rounds, Johnny Isakson, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Crapo, Richard C. Shelby, Steve Daines, John Kennedy, John Boozman, David Perdue, John Thune, Shelley Moore Capito, Pat Roberts.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion be waived.

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

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 115-3

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on August 28, 2018, by the President of the United States: amendments to the Treaty on Fisheries between the Governments of Certain Pacific Island

States and the Government of the United States of America, Treaty Document No. 115-3. 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 Amendments to the Treaty on Fisheries between the Governments of Certain Pacific Island States and the Government of the United States of America, done at Port Moresby April 2, 1987, as amended (the "Treaty"), done at Nadi, Fiji, December 3, 2016. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the amendments to the Annexes to the Treaty and report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty and a Memorandum of Understanding reflecting the parties' intent to provisionally apply certain amendments.

The objective of the Treaty is to provide United States purse seine vessels with fishing access to waters under the jurisdiction of 16 Pacific Island parties, and to provide a platform for broader cooperation between the parties. The Amendments update the Treaty's terms and conditions to promote more effective cooperation between parties and United States private-sector stakeholders. The Senate gave its advice and consent to prior amendments to the Treaty in 2003, but those amendments never entered into force. The Amendments my Administration is now submitting include some of those prior amendments.

The Treaty and its Amendments serve United States diplomatic and economic interests by promoting positive relations with the Pacific Island parties and allowing for the continued operation of the United States-flagged fishing fleet in the region. The Amendments are supported by both Pacific Island parties and United States industry stakeholders.

The recommended changes to the Treaty's implementing legislation, the South Pacific Tuna Act of 1988, to reflect the Amendments to the Treaty and its Annexes, will be submitted separately to the Congress.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Amendments to this Treaty, and give its advice and consent to ratification.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 28, 2018.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination: Executive Calendar No. 1060.