

recognize, in all due sincerity, that my friend probably has a number of colleagues who just do not want to agree to even 5 weeks. I recognize that, too.

Mr. SARBANES. If the Senator will yield on that point, there are many people who feel the committee should have done its work within the requirements of Senate Resolution 120, just as Iran-Contra had to do its work within its allotted requirements under the resolution under which it was operating.

Mr. D'AMATO. I really tried as hard as possible to attempt to put forth an offer—

Mr. SARBANES. No, I just want you to understand there are some strongly held views of that sort.

Mr. D'AMATO. Sure, and you must recognize that there are legitimately held views that people themselves feel strongly about without any partisan motives being attached to their feeling; that they say we want to end that. I understand that, and I am saying to you that I have a number of Members who do not want to compromise as it relates even to a time line and they suggest we are going to be back in the same problem again. But there comes a point in time when you have to make the best of the situation.

I am suggesting possibly we explore looking at a time certain, from which we say we will conclude, that being the conclusion of the trial, one way or the other, if it is a hung jury, whatever it might be. We may not be able to get any of those witnesses.

Mr. SARBANES. That is right, and we need to examine that up front.

Mr. D'AMATO. I am first to admit that. I am first to admit that. What I am trying to do is to say there is a good faith offer, an attempt to wind this up in a manner that does not detract from everything and everybody because there are going to be those who say in the drumbeat of the political spin doctors on one side saying the Senator from New York is attempting to keep this going for political reasons.

Mr. SARBANES. That is right.

Mr. D'AMATO. I understand that. On the other side, there will be the chorus, What are you hiding? For every editorial you can produce, I can produce one, two, three, four and you can produce some, and back and forth. What does that achieve? My gosh, what have we advanced?

So I am—and I am not asking you for an answer now—I am asking you to consider attempting to deal with this impasse, so that we do not have to come down here and have our colleagues vote, line up on one side, those vote to cut off debate, cut off the filibuster, and those who take the opposite possible positions and all the various characterizations that are going to flow—from both sides, absolutely totally well-meant. All right. So I hope I have covered the waterfront on that.

It may be that we cannot find a way to resolve this. But I am suggesting that I am certainly willing to spare us further debate here, further time here,

and let us be able to do the best we can, given that we cannot control all the circumstances in this investigation. Some of it is beyond our ability to control.

I yield the floor, and I thank my friend for his courtesies in giving me the opportunity at various times to make some points that I thought were important.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I believe, without imposing upon my colleague, that concludes our discussion with respect to going forward on the Whitewater resolution.

Mr. SARBANES. Yes.

#### VACANCIES AT THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, on that note, let me say this. The Banking Committee has been waiting for months now for the President to fill vacancies at the Federal Reserve Board. It was just a little less than 2 weeks ago last Saturday, March 2—there are two vacancies, two other vacancies aside from Mr. Greenspan—I guess it was about 10 days ago when the President indicated that he was going to recommend not only Chairman Greenspan but two other people, Alice Rivlin as the Vice Chairman, and Lawrence Meyer as a Governor.

Since this announcement from the White House—and I have indicated publicly that we would move expeditiously to take up these nominees—we have not received any word and the Federal Reserve has been forced to adopt various rules to address this gap so that Chairman Greenspan could carry on his work. This continues to be a very critical post, and these positions are critical. I hope the administration will move with some speed and alacrity in sending those nominations over to us so we can move.

I pledge to the body here and to the administration and to the President that we will move as quickly as we possibly can. We will set up a hearing—if it means in the afternoon, if it means whatever time convenient to the nominees—to deal with these important nominations, because they are important and they are critical.

We want to move this. I hope they will send those nominations over. Certainly they should send over Mr. Greenspan at this point in time. We could dispose of that. I do not understand why they would not have Mrs. Rivlin ready, given her long stewardship in Federal Government and the fact that she has had all her clearances, et cetera. So at least two of those positions are something we would be willing to move on very expeditiously.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a

period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

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

#### DEPLORING TERRORIST ATTACKS IN ISRAEL

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, every American deplores the bombings in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in the past days.

The Tel Aviv bombing was a senseless act of violence cynically targeted to hit as many innocent people as possible at a shopping mall on a school holiday commemorating what is to be a joyous holiday of Purim. Once again, a suicide bomber did this awful deed; people are dead and injured; a nation is stricken; and the peace process is further jeopardized.

Ironically, Purim commemorates the time in which Esther, a Jewish heroine, convicted her husband to stop the slaughter of the Jews. There was no modern day Esther Monday in Tel Aviv.

Monday's bombing follows Sunday's in Jerusalem, which took place on a street down which I have walked. I can see with terrible clarity the horror of Sunday's bombing.

Mr. President, along with my colleagues, the President, and all Americans, I offer my condolences to the families of those killed and injured. I fear for the future of the peace process, which offers hope that, maybe, some day, Israelis and Palestinians can walk down these same streets in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv in peace, free of the fear that they may be the terrorists' next victims. I join the President in pledging to do all we can to stop this senseless slaughter; apprehend the terrorists and bring them to justice; and get the peace process back on track.

#### GEN. BARRY McCaffrey, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in today's Washington Post there is a remarkable article. I commend all to read it. It is about the President's appointment of Gen. Barry McCaffrey, a four-star general, to the position of drug czar. It has been my privilege to know this fine American for some many years. I recall on one occasion, together with other colleagues in this body—it may well have been the distinguished whip was on that trip, the Senator from Kentucky, when we visited the gulf region. We visited a number of the U.S. commanders who had taken an active participation in the war in the gulf. General McCaffrey was the general who spearheaded the tank column which crushed Saddam Hussein's armor.

From that experience and many other chapters of complete heroism as a soldier, he now takes on another assignment and immediately goes into