

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

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EXECUTIVE SESSION

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NOMINATION OF CARLOS MURGUIA, OF KANSAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

Mr. BROWNBACk. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination on the executive calendar: No. 176, the nomination of Judge Carlos Murguia to be U.S. district judge for the district of Kansas.

I take this opportunity to inform my fellow Members a little bit about Judge Murguia. I went to school with Judge Murguia. I am delighted to see him join the bench in Kansas. I want to speak today for a few minutes and tell my colleagues about Judge Murguia, whose nomination to the Federal Judiciary I understand will be agreed to before the close of business today.

The Federal Judiciary is a truly high honor and responsibility. Those nominated to serve must be men and women of the highest professional and personal qualifications. I am privileged and pleased today to commend to the Senate Judge Carlos Murguia of Kansas City, KS. A native of Kansas City, Carlos Murguia is part of a remarkable family. Every one of his four siblings have earned a law degree from the University of Kansas. One sister works as deputy director of legislative affairs at the White House. Another sister is an assistant U.S. attorney in Arizona.

Judge Murguia has served as a Wyandotte County District judge since September of 1990. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas School of Journalism and a graduate of my alma mater, the University of Kansas School of Law.

Judge Murguia took an unusual career path upon graduating from that institution of legal scholarship that has turned out so many outstanding attorneys. He chose to use his newly minted legal skills to help others in a generally lower-income area of Kansas city. He chose to help others in this area who ordinarily would not have access to legal representation in situations others often take for granted.

Judge Murguia took his first step into the Judiciary while still in private practice, serving first as a part-time small claims judge for the Wyandotte County district court. Later in 1990, Kansas Republican Governor Mike Hayden appointed Mr. Murguia Wyandotte County District Judge, filling the remainder of a term of a judge who died in office. He was elected to his own 4-year terms in both 1992 and 1996. Judge Murguia served Wyandotte County

with distinction in this office for 10 years.

Madam President, I am confident that Judge Murguia will bring to the Federal bench the skills and knowledge of an outstanding jurist of personal integrity and with the dedication of a man who took his law degree to help his fellow citizens.

On a personal note, when you see the demeanor of Judge Murguia and you are around his presence, you recognize and see the beauty of this person, the beauty of his soul, the beauty of the smile that goes on his face when he sees justice being done for others. And that smile mourns when he sees anyone treated unjustly. He lives in his heart for justice. I think he is probably one of the best embodiments of that frequently cited passage in Micah that reads, "what does the Lord require of you but to do justice and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God".

Judge Murguia fulfills that passage in Micah. For all these reasons, I am especially pleased to wholeheartedly commend to the Senate Judge Carlos Murguia nomination to the Federal district court.

Madam President, in that vein, I further ask unanimous consent that this nomination of Judge Murguia be confirmed, the motion to consider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nomination be printed in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

Carlos Murguia, of Kansas, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas.

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LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NOS. 106-6 AND 106-7

Mr. BROWNBACk. Madam President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on September 8, 1999, by the President of the United States: International Convention for the Expression of Terrorist Bombings (Treaty Document No. 106-6); and Treaty with Dominican Republic for Return of Stolen or Embezzled Vehicles, with Annexes, (Treaty Document No. 106-7).

I further ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time, they be referred with accom-

panying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

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

The messages of the President are 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 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 15, 1997, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on January 12, 1998. The report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention is also transmitted for the information of the Senate.

In recent years, we have witnessed an unprecedented and intolerable increase in acts of terrorism involving bombings in public places in various parts of the world. The United States initiated the negotiation of this convention in the aftermath of the June 1996 bombing attack on U.S. military personnel in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in which 17 U.S. Air Force personnel were killed as the result of a truck bombing. That attack followed other terrorist attacks including poison gas attacks in Tokyo's subways; bombing attacks by HAMAS in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem; and a bombing attack by the IRA in Manchester, England. Last year's terrorist attacks upon United States embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam are recent examples of such bombings, and no country or region is exempt from the human tragedy and immense costs that result from such criminal acts. Although the penal codes of most states contain provisions proscribing these kinds of attacks, this Convention provides, for the first time, an international framework for cooperation among states directed toward prevention of such incidents and ensuing punishment of offenders, wherever found.

In essence, the Convention imposes binding legal obligations upon States Parties either to submit for prosecution or to extradite any person within their jurisdiction who commits an offense as defined in Article 2, attempts to commit such an act, participates as an accomplice, organizes or directs others to commit such an offense, or in any other way contributes to the commission of an offense by a group of persons acting with a common purpose. A State Party is subject to these obligations without regard to the place where the alleged act covered by Article 2 took place.

Article 2 of the Convention declares that any person commits an offense within the meaning of the Convention if that person unlawfully and intentionally delivers, places, discharges or detonates an explosive or other lethal device in, into or against a place of public use, a state or government facility, a public transportation system, or