

5% of their base pay, before taxes, into the Thrift Savings Plan. Finally, this bill enhances the Montgomery GI Bill educational benefits. I'm also aware that some of my colleagues will be offering other amendments that will further enhance the incentives for long term service. These collective changes encourage both current and prospective service members to make the military an attractive alternative for an extended career.

One of the first commitments in the Constitution is to provide for the common defense. We're demonstrating our commitment to the Constitution and our nation's defense today by taking this first step in improving the long-neglected quality of life for our service members. As we have already seen, when we don't take care of the people who are out in harm's way, they end up leaving the service. We have almost reached the point of needlessly risking the lives of those members choosing service careers due to the increased commitments required of them.

So, we shouldn't just stop with this bill and call our work complete. Pay and Retirement incentives are not the only concerns voiced by military personnel when they discuss quality of life. They care about being able to participate in their family's activities. They want to be able to help raise their children. They want to provide a home for their families where the roofs don't leak and the water and sewer systems work. They want to be trained to handle the weapons they must use to maximize their ability to survive in a fire-fight. In our push to pass this piece of legislation, let's not forget these other quality of life issues that service men and women weigh when they consider the military as a life-long career. As a next step, we should commit to eliminating the military construction backlog that has grown to a 100-plus-year maintenance cycle at its current funding level. Those who have seen military action in the Gulf or Panama or other regions will ask how Veterans are treated. We should commit to improving veterans' health care and access to the VA system. No service member is naive enough to believe that military life will be easy or without sacrifice. However, we shouldn't intentionally be making the sacrifice for duty greater than it needs to be. Nor should we let the administration's promise of improving true quality of life stop at pay and retirement benefits. We owe it to our service members to continue addressing all areas of quality of life to make sure that our commitment of defense for the citizens of the United States is both real and effective. I'll be using my position on the Appropriations Committee as well as chairing the Military Construction Subcommittee to push for additional improvements in these other important quality of life issues.

But let's not forget why we are here today. As demonstrated globally, the quality of our uniformed service personnel is second to none. By providing focused incentives for increasing the attractiveness of a military career, we ensure that our services will sustain its worldwide competitive edge. We owe it to the parents, spouses, and children of our service members to make sure that their physical devotion to patriotism doesn't come at fiscal expense. This bill is a critical first step in meeting our commitments to both family and country. I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote for its passage.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNNING). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHASE MOSELEY, U.S. MARINE CORPS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to recognize and say farewell to an outstanding Marine Corps officer, Lieutenant Colonel Chase Moseley, upon his retirement from the Marine Corps after more than twenty-one years of commissioned service. Throughout his career, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley has served with distinction, and it is my privilege to recognize his many accomplishments and to commend him for the superb service he has provided the Marine Corps and the Nation.

Lieutenant Colonel Moseley, a native of the State of Mississippi, graduated from the University of Southern Mississippi and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant through the Platoon Leaders Class Program in 1978. Since then, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley has spent his career patrolling the world's skies as a Naval Aviator. Following flight training, he began his service flying the F-4 Phantom in Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 531 in El Toro, California. After his tour in California, he reported to Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 232 in Kaneohe, Hawaii, making two deployments to the Western Pacific and Far East. In 1985, he reported to Marine Fighter Attack

Training Squadron 101 in Yuma, Arizona for instructor duty. Completing F/A-18 training in 1987, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley was again assigned instructor duty, now flying the F/A-18 Hornet. During this tour, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley was selected to attend the Naval Fighter Weapons School (TOPGUN) and in July 1989 was selected to join the Naval Flight Demonstration Squadron "Blue Angels" in Pensacola, Florida. In 1991, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley reported to Marine All Weather Fighter Attack Squadron 242 in El Toro, California to assist in the squadron's transition to the new F/A-18 "Delta" (All Weather Night Attack) aircraft. During this tour, he completed two Western Pacific deployments serving as the Squadron Operations Officer and Executive Officer.

When not in the air, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley has like-wise served with distinction. In 1994, he served on the staff of the 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, California as the Regimental Air Officer. In 1995, he was assigned to the Marine Aviation Department at Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. to serve as the Congressional Liaison Officer for the Marine Aviation Plans, Programs & Budget Branch. During this tour, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley was selected for a Federal Executive Fellowship in a national competition sponsored by the American Political Science Association and Johns Hopkins University for its 1997-1998 Congressional Fellowship program. Upon completion of the Congressional Foreign Affairs program at Johns Hopkins University, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley was selected to serve as the Military Legislative Assistant to Senator TRENT LOTT, U.S. Senate Majority Leader. Among Lieutenant Colonel Moseley's many awards and decorations are the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Unit Commendation, Meritorious Unit Commendation with one star, the National Defense Medal, and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with 4 stars.

During his more than twenty one-year career, Lieutenant Colonel Moseley has served the United States Marine Corps and our nation with excellence and distinction. He has been an integral member of, and contributed greatly to, the best-trained, best-equipped and best-prepared expeditionary combat force in the history of the world. Lieutenant Colonel Moseley's strong leadership, integrity, and energy have had a profound and positive impact on the United States Marine Corps and the Nation.

Lieutenant Colonel Moseley will retire from the United States Marine Corps on April 1, 1999, after twenty-one years and three months of dedicated commissioned service. On behalf of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I wish Lieutenant Colonel Chase Moseley

“fair winds and following seas.” Congratulations on completion of an outstanding and successful career.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
SANDRA K. STUART, ASSISTANT
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding work of the Honorable Sandra K. Stuart as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs. After nearly five years in this position, Ms. Stuart is leaving government service to pursue other opportunities in the private sector. She definitely will be missed by many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

I have enjoyed working with Ms. Stuart on a wide range of matters affecting the Department of Defense. I always found her to be extremely knowledgeable and very effective in representing the Department's views. Despite the sometimes contentious nature of national security matters, Ms. Stuart always maintained a friendly and constructive approach to her work which served our Nation very well.

Ms. Stuart had the difficult tasks of coordinating the Department of Defense's legislative agenda. She has deftly balanced a wide range of Defense-related issues, including Bosnia, missile defense, health care, readiness, acquisition reform, and modernization. Because Ms. Stuart earned the trust and confidence of those with whom she worked, she was able to promote the Department's views very effectively in Congress.

Ms. Stuart's experience with the Congress predated her current position as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs. Before joining the Department of Defense in 1993, Ms. Stuart served as Chief of Staff to Representative Vic Fazio of California who recently retired from Congress. In addition to managing his Congressional staff, Ms. Stuart handled appropriations matters before the House Committee on Appropriations.

Ms. Stuart's legislative experience also includes work as an Associate Staff Member of the House Budget Committee and as the Chief Legislative Assistant to Representative BOB MATSUI of California.

Ms. Stuart is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and attended the Monterey College of Law. She is the mother of two sons, Jay Stuart, Jr. and Timothy Scott Stuart. She is married to D. Michael Murray.

Ms. Stuart earned the respect of every Member of Congress and their staffs through hard work and her straightforward nature. As she now departs to share her experience and expertise in the civilian sector, I call

upon my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to recognize her outstanding and dedicated public service and wish her all the very best in her new challenges.

NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE ACT
OF 1999

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the Senate in sponsoring the National Missile Defense Act of 1999. This bill clearly states that the policy of the United States is to provide for the defense of its territory against a potential missile attack by a rogue nation.

A defense capability against missile attack is a necessity due to the increased threat of terrorism. An arms control commission formed to assess the missile threat to the U.S. concluded that “concerted efforts by a number of overtly or potentially hostile nations to acquire ballistic missiles with biological or nuclear payloads pose a growing threat to the United States, its deployed forces, and its friends and allies.” Experts suspect that these countries are acquiring unaccounted-for Russian nuclear bombs as part of this development effort. Regional stability is being threatened by weapons programs in India, Pakistan, Iran, and others. North Korea is expected to be capable of a missile threat to U.S. citizens by 2010. The threat is very real. The Rumsfeld Commission concluded that the United States may have “little or no warning” before facing a threat from these so-called “rogue states.” We must find a way to defend ourselves against potential attack from any terrorist country.

I have long supported the three tiered development of a National Missile Defense. Under these criteria, a missile defense could be deployed after showing that (1) a specific missile threat has been identified, (2) the technology has proven to be effective, and (3) the system is deemed affordable. As stated earlier, we've clearly confirmed that the threat exists. The technology is proving to be increasingly available. Most importantly, in a period where we are investing in modernizing our defense capabilities, we would be negligent if we failed to fund such a fundamental element of defense for our citizens. Now is the time to commit ourselves to completing the three steps and deploying a missile defense for all Americans.

Senate Bill 257 is an important effort to document the will of the American people. With the increasing missile threat posed by outlaw countries, it is critical that the United States do everything in its power to prevent, reduce, deter, and defend against all weapons of mass destruction and missiles. I strongly encourage my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

(Pursuant to a previous unanimous consent agreement, the following statements pertaining to the impeachment proceedings were ordered printed in the RECORD:)

TRIAL OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON
CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. Chief Justice, the United States Senate has nearly concluded only the second impeachment trial of a President in history. We fulfilled our promise to conclude the process in an expeditious and responsible manner in accordance to the Constitution.

Americans understand there is really only one person to blame for this ordeal: Bill Clinton. He could have prevented the entire impeachment process if he had chosen the truth instead of lies and obstruction and the well-being of the nation instead of his own personal and political needs. He squandered his opportunity to provide trustworthy leadership on the important issues facing America.

The President's actions left the Attorney General with no choice but to ask the Independent Counsel to investigate. They left the Independent Counsel with no choice but to refer charges to the House of Representatives. They left the House with no choice but to impeach him.

The day Senators took that impeachment oath was one of the most serious, solemn times that I have experienced during my 18 years in the Senate. Our oath was to do impartial justice, and that oath was in my mind as I weighed the facts, the law, and the Constitution.

The President took an oath too. He took an oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

I believe that clear and convincing evidence presented to the Senate demonstrates that President Clinton did indeed commit multiple acts of perjury, as alleged in Article I, and multiple acts of obstruction of justice, as alleged in Article II, and deserves to be found guilty on both articles of impeachment.

The President made a serious, serious mistake when he went to his Paula Jones deposition, raised his right hand and swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and then lied repeatedly. Following that, he committed more acts of obstruction and more lies, culminating in his testimony before the grand jury where he lied time and time again. He had obstructed justice and he had perjured himself in the Jones case, and he wanted to be consistent, so he perjured himself again.

One of many specifics, concerning his “conversations” with Betty Currie: “I was trying to get the facts down. I was trying to understand what the facts