

“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