

(4) an individual who, as determined by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, performed outstanding service for veterans;

(B) each member of the Congressional delegation representing the State in which the designated facility is located has indicated in writing such member's support of the proposal to name such facility after such individual; and

(C) the pertinent State department or chapter of each Congressionally chartered veterans' organization having a national membership of at least 500,000 has indicated in writing its support of such proposal.

#### IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be changed, modified, amended, or suspended at any time, provided, however, that no less than a majority of the entire membership so determine at a regular meeting with due notice, or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose. The rules governing quorums for reporting legislative matters shall govern rules changes, modification, amendments, or suspension.●

#### MILITARY PAY AND BENEFITS BILL

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask that the article entitled "A Military Problem Money Can't Solve," which appeared in this morning's New York Times, be printed in the RECORD. It helps to illustrate why the Senate should have taken a closer look at the provisions of S. 4 before voting on it. Had hearings been held on the bill, and had we awaited the completion of studies by the CBO, GAO and Defense Department, perhaps some Senators would have had a chance to become familiar with the reasons that our service men and women leave the military. As this article makes clear, retention may depend more on improving quality of life than increasing pay and pensions.

The article follows:

[The New York Times, Tuesday, Mar. 2, 1999]

A MILITARY PROBLEM MONEY CAN'T SOLVE

(By Lucian K. Truscott 4th)

LOS ANGELES.—While members of the armed services are underpaid and overworked, the bill recently passed by the Senate that gives them a pay raise doesn't address the real problem: keeping skilled officers and noncommissioned officers from leaving in mid-career.

The Army, Navy and Air Force now face serious enlistment shortfalls. For example, last year the Navy fell 7,000 short of its recruitment goal. The bill would raise military pay 4.8 percent and increase reenlistment bonuses and retirement benefits.

But even if the improved benefit package helps attract more recruits, there will continue to be a shortfall unless the military does more to keep mid-career soldiers from resigning.

Over the past few years, I have been in touch with more than 100 men and women who have resigned from the service, chiefly because my last two books have been about the military. Not once have I heard them say that they left the service because the pay was low. For many, quality-of-life factors drove them away.

They complain that junior officers and enlisted men and women with families are as-

signed to military housing that is old and badly maintained. On many bases both here and abroad, there is a shortage of housing, forcing many young families to live off the base. Civilian landlords in neighborhoods near military bases often charge above-market rents because they know military families are a captive market.

Deployments to far-off "peace-keeping" missions are another reason for mid-career attrition. With all of the services short-handed, assignments to these hardship missions are far more frequent than in the past. Moreover, to soldiers who have been trained to fight, many of these peacekeeping missions seem pointless.

But the complaint I've heard as often as any other has been about the system for advancement. One former officer told me that the military's traditional "zero defects" policy now applies to careers, not just to the readiness of a unit or to effectiveness in combat. One bad rating from a senior officer can end a career. "Everyone seems afraid to take the slightest chance at making a mistake," he said, for fear of getting a bad review.

So the mid-level officers may be jumping ship because the solution—which would include dissolving the unfair ratings system—is too radical to ever be considered.

Dissatisfaction with the overall ratings system for officers also helps to explain why the 20 percent increase in retirement benefits called for in the Senate bill is unlikely to improve retention rates. There are fewer slots as you go higher in rank, so promotions get harder.

In the past, for example, a major who wasn't promoted to lieutenant colonel could stay at the same rank and still get full retirement benefits after 20 years of service. Now many of those who don't get promoted are asked to leave the military.

The new officer rating system, established a year ago, has rigorous quotas that insure that only a certain number of soldiers are promoted—and reach retirement age. The ratings system uses four levels, but no more than half of the soldiers a superior officer oversees can be given the top rating. Soldiers who consistently score at the top are the ones who will qualify for retirement benefits, the bulk of which kick in at 20 years of service.

But that means the other half has little or no chance of qualifying for retirement, and it's this group that is more likely to resign from the service at mid-career. Several former military men have told me that after receiving what they considered to be unfair low ratings as junior officers they drew the conclusion that they would never be able to serve 20 years and reach retirement. Each of them decided to resign early rather than stick around and learn late in his career that his services were no longer wanted by the military.

"They tell you that if you're not going to go all the way to 20, you'd better get out by the end of your eighth year, because the corporate world won't take you after that," one former soldier explained.

Many former soldiers I have corresponded with have described their decisions to resign from the military as complex and painful. But the emotion they express most frequently is anger.

"I think the most important reason for leaving is that the Army pays lip service to taking care of its own, but it really doesn't," one former officer wrote.

Still another former military man described the plight of the mid-career profes-

sional soldier this way: "They are sent to far-off places with inadequate support, pointless missions and foolish rules of engagement so the cocktail party set back in D.C. . . . can have their consciences feel good."

Many of the military men and women I've interviewed see no one in senior leadership positions standing up and telling the politicians that while a pay raise is nice, there are a lot of other problems that need to be addressed. As one former officer wrote me, "Money would help, but it will not cure."●

#### NATIONAL TRIO DAY

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise to bring my colleagues attention to the celebration of National TRIO Day which took place on Saturday, February 28. National TRIO Day—which was created by a concurrent resolution during the 99th Congress—is celebrated every year on the last Saturday of February, and serves as a day of recognition for the Federal TRIO Programs.

As my colleagues are aware, the TRIO Programs actually consist of several educational programs: Talent Search; Upward Bound; Upward Bound Math/Science; Veterans Upward Bound; Student Support Services; Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program; and Educational Opportunity Centers. These programs, established over 30 years ago, provide services to low-income students and help them overcome a variety of barriers to obtaining a higher education, including class, social, and cultural barriers.

Currently, 2,000 colleges, universities and community agencies sponsor TRIO Programs, and more than 780,000 low-income middle school, high school, and adult students benefit from the services of these programs. By lifting students out of poverty, these students can pursue their highest aspirations and achieve the American dream, even as our nation is collectively lifted to new heights.

Mr. President, there are 15 TRIO Programs in my home State of Maine that serve 6,000 aspiring students each year. I know that these programs work because I have seen and heard of the tangible impact the programs have had—and continue to have—on individuals in Maine.

The impact of the TRIO Programs speaks for itself when considering that TRIO graduates can be found in every occupation one can think of, including doctors, lawyers, astronauts, television reporters, actors, state senators, and even Members of Congress. In fact, two of our colleagues in the House of Representatives—Congressman HENRY BONILLA and Congressman ALBERT R. WYNN—are graduates of the TRIO Programs.

In closing, as we celebrate National TRIO Day, I would like to encourage my colleagues to learn more about the TRIO Programs in their respective states, and see for themselves the impact the programs have had—and continue to have—on their constituents.

Ensuring that all of our nation's students who desire a higher education are able to attain it is a goal that I think we can all agree on—and TRIO makes it possible.●

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. RES. 51 AND S. RES. 52

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed en bloc to the immediate consideration of Senate resolutions 51 and 52, which are on the calendar.

I further ask consent that the resolutions be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 51) providing for members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee on the Library.

The resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 51

*Resolved*, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

Joint Committee on Printing: Mitch McConnell, Thad Cochran, Don Nickles, Dianne Feinstein, and Daniel K. Inouye.

Joint Committee on the Library: Ted Stevens, Mitch McConnell, Thad Cochran, Christopher J. Dodd, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF A COLLECTION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the second resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 52) to authorize the printing of a collection of the rules of the committees on the Senate.

The resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 52

*Resolved*, That a collection of the rules of the committees of the Senate, together with related materials, be printed as a Senate document, and that there be printed 600 additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 350

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 350 is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 350) to improve Congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALLARD. I now ask for its second reading and would object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 508

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I understand that Senate bill 508, which was introduced earlier by Senators SANTORUM and ALLARD, is at the desk, and I ask that it be read the first time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 508) to prohibit implementation of "Know Your Customer" regulations by the Federal banking agencies.

Mr. ALLARD. I now ask for its second reading and would object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT 106-2

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on March 2, 1999, by the President of the United States:

The Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea (Treaty Document 106-2).

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 Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea, signed at Washington on June 9, 1998 (hereinafter the "Treaty").

In addition, I transmit for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. The Treaty will not require implementing legislation.

The Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the

law enforcement communities of the United States and Korea. It will provide, for the first time, a framework and basic protections for extraditions between Korea and the United States, thereby making a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 2, 1999.

MAKING APPOINTMENTS TO CERTAIN SENATE COMMITTEES

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 55 submitted earlier today by Senators LOTT and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 55) making appointments to certain Senate committees for the 106th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 55) reads as follows:

S. RES. 55

*Resolved*, That notwithstanding the provisions of S. Res. 400 of the 95th Congress, or the provisions of Rule XXV, the following shall constitute the membership on those Senate committees listed below for the 106th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Specter (Chairman), Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Craig, Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Graham of Florida, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Wellstone, and Mrs. Murray.

Special Committee on Aging: Mr. Grassley (Chairman), Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Craig, Mr. Burns, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Santorum, Mr. Hagel, Ms. Collins, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Bunning, Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Reid of Nevada, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Feingold, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Reed of Rhode Island, Mr. Bayh, Mrs. Lincoln, and Mr. Bryan.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Campbell (Chairman), Mr. Murkowski, Mr. McCain, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Inouye (Vice Chairman), Mr. Conrad, Mr. Reid of Nevada, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Wellstone, and Mr. Dorgan.

Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problems: Mr. Bennett (Chairman), Mr. Kyl, Mr. Smith of Oregon, Ms. Collins,