

LEWIS R. MORGAN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GRASSLEY. On behalf of Senator CHAFEE, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1121 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1121) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 18 Greenville Street in Newnan, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1121) was considered read the third time and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider en bloc the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: Nos. 18, 72, 73, 74, 76, and 77 through 91, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy. I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kent M. Wiedemann, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

THE JUDICIARY

Hiram E. Puig-Lugo, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Stephen H. Glickman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years.

Eric T. Washington, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Dis-

trict of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Lorraine Pratte Lewis, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Ikram U. Khan, of Nevada, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring May 1, 1999.

Ikram U. Khan, of Nevada, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring May 1, 2005.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

- Brig. Gen. Robert R. Blackman, Jr., 0141
- Brig. Gen. William G. Bowdon III, 2940
- Brig. Gen. James T. Conway, 2270
- Brig. Gen. Arnold Fields, 0640
- Brig. Gen. Jan C. Huly, 6184
- Brig. Gen. Jerry D. Humble, 2378
- Brig. Gen. Paul M. Lee, Jr., 3948
- Brig. Gen. Harold Mashburn, Jr., 6435
- Brig. Gen. Gregory S. Newbold, 6783
- Brig. Gen. Clifford L. Stanley, 4000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 5046:

To be brigadier general

- Col. Joseph Composto, 3413

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

- Capt. Craig R. Quigley, 1769

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

- Brig. Gen. Robert A. Harding, 6107

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

- Maj. Gen. Paul V. Hester, 2071

IN THE NAVY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Naval Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

- Rear Adm. (1h) John B. Cotton, 2052
- Rear Adm. (1h) Vernon P. Harrison, 2188
- Rear Adm. (1h) Robert C. Marlay, 9681
- Rear Adm. (1h) Steven R. Morgan, 1542
- Rear Adm. (1h) Clifford J. Sturek, 3187

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Naval Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

- Rear Adm. (1h) John F. Brunelli, 8026
- Rear Adm. (1h) John N. Costas, 6461
- Rear Adm. (1h) Joseph C. Hare, 2723
- Rear Adm. (1h) Daniel L. Klooppel, 8985

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

- Col. Thomas J. Nicholson, 4342
- Col. Douglas V. Odell, Jr., 0212
- Col. Cornell A. Wilson, Jr., 9123

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

- Brig. Gen. Roger A. Brady, 6581

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment as the Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 3034:

To be general

- Lt. Gen. John M. Keane, 9856

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

- Maj. Gen. Raymond P. Ayres, Jr., 5986

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

- Maj. Gen. Earl B. Hailston, 8306

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

- Lt. Gen. Frank Libutti, 7426

IN THE AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY

Air Force nomination of Donna R. Shay, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nominations beginning Joseph B. Hines, and ending \*Peter J. Molik, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nomination of Timothy P. Edinger, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nomination of Chris A. Phillips, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nominations beginning Robert B. Heathcock, and ending James B. Mills, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nominations beginning Paul B. Little, Jr., and ending John M. Shepherd, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Army nominations beginning Bryan D. Baugh, and ending Jack A. Woodford, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Marine Corps nominations beginning Dale A. Crabtree, Jr., and ending Kevin P. Toomey, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Marine Corps nominations beginning James C. Addington, ending David J. Wilson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Marine Corps nominations beginning James C. Andrus, and ending Philip A. Wilson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Navy nomination of Don A. Frasier, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 18, 1999.

Navy nomination of Norberto G. Jimenez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Navy nominations beginning Neil R. Bourassa, and ending Steven D. Tate, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

Navy nominations beginning Basilio D. Bena, and ending Harold T. Workman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1999.

#### NOMINATION OF KENT WIEDEMANN TO BE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CAMBODIA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I would like to make three comments on the nomination of Mr. Kent Wiedemann, a career foreign service officer slated to be the next U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia. Let me say at the outset: I strongly oppose this nomination.

First, it is apparent that Mr. Wiedemann has done little to further the cause of democracy in Burma where he has been Charge in Rangoon for the past several years. When we met in my office a few months ago, I asked him to cite specific instance where he supported Burmese democracy activists. Mr. Wiedemann produced a single letter from democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi. However, he could not cite a single action or activity that he undertook on the ground to help strengthen justice and freedom in Burma. Not one.

In addition, I asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to request copies of all statements or speeches Mr. Wiedemann gave while serving in Burma which support the U.S. policy to restore the legitimate government of Aung San Suu Kyi to office. During his entire tenure, he could not provide a single example of remarks made at a Burmese forum supporting U.S. policy or democracy.

Pro-democracy Burmese activists wrote to me to share their views of Mr. Wiedemann's tenure in Rangoon:

The arrival of Mr. Wiedemann . . . has not changed much in respect to our democracy movement.

[Wiedemann] remained inactive and ignorant to our vital problems, human rights, democracy and refugee, and made no efforts at

seeking cooperation with our NGOs who had extensive experience in these regards \* \* \*. We were left in the cold.

[There was] no coordination or effort on the part of the embassy, to help the democracy movement of the exiles \* \* \*. Apart from regular meetings with Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, we knew of no efforts by Mr. Wiedemann.

These are not my words; they are those of courageous Burmese men and women who dare to stand for principles and justice. Yet, less than one month after the passing of Aung San Suu Kyi's husband, I understand that Mr. Wiedemann again requested a letter from her in support of his nomination. He seems more interested in personal and career promotion than advancing the cause of freedom in Burma.

Second, Mr. Wiedemann is simply the wrong American representative to send to Cambodia at this difficult time. My colleagues may be interested to know that in March, I visited that war-ravaged country and was not encouraged by what I saw and heard. From Khmer Rouge trials to narcotics trafficking by the Cambodian military to rampant corruption and pervasive lawlessness, the next U.S. Ambassador must be a vocal advocate of human rights and the rule of law. When Mr. Wiedemann's nomination was being considered last year, Prince Norodom Ranariddh—then the First Prime Minister who had been ousted in a bloody coup d'etat in July 1997—and Sam Rainsy—an opposition leader who has survived two assassination attempts since March 1997—expressed their grave concerns:

We urge you not to replace Ambassador Kenneth Quinn after his term expires in Phnom Penh, and certainly not with Kent Wiedemann who we believe may be less than supportive of the cause of democracy in Cambodia.

Other Cambodian democracy activists have since joined the chorus of concern with his nomination. Again, in their own words:

[We are] deeply concerned that Mr. Wiedemann will court CPP [the Cambodian People's Party] strongman Hun Sen—at the expense of the democratic opposition—in an attempt to win him over.

This particular nomination sends the wrong message at the wrong time to a government characterized by lawlessness and corruption. Mr. Wiedemann may lack the credentials to effectively promote American interests in Cambodia \* \* \*. He is not known as a vocal supporter of democracy in Southeast Asia.

Despite my strong beliefs and the legitimate fears of those who would be most affected by Mr. Wiedemann's appointment, it is clear that he will be confirmed by the Senate. Therefore, let me make clear my expectations of Mr. Wiedemann once he receives his credentials in Phnom Penh.

I expect him to meet regularly and publicly with opposition political party leaders as well as democracy and human rights activists. I expect him to openly embrace and actively encourage

the rule of law in Cambodia, even if this causes tensions with Prime Minister Hun Sen and the ruling CPP party. I expect him to support international and local nongovernmental organizations in Phnom Penh committed to legal and political reforms. And, I expect that he will not shirk the awesome responsibilities as the American people's representative to Cambodia, a task that President Ronald Reagan described in February 1983:

The task that has fallen to us as Americans is to move the conscience of the world, to keep alive the hope and dream of freedom. For if we fail or falter, there'll be no place for the world's oppressed to flee to. This is not the role we sought. We preach no manifest destiny. But like the Americans who brought a new nation into the world 200 years ago, history has asked much of us in our time. (February 18, 1983)

Mr. President, it is my hope that Mr. Wiedemann will do a more noteworthy job in Cambodia supporting democracy, human rights, and the rule of law than his lackluster performance in Burma. I will be following his tenure in Cambodia to ensure that he does.

I have had this nomination on hold for more than a year. During that time, Mr. Wiedemann has waged a campaign to support his nomination, energy which might have been better directed by securing the declared U.S. goal of restoring the National League for Democracy to office. Nonetheless, I do not think one Senator should thwart the nomination process. So, I leave it to my colleagues to allow his nomination to move forward. I, for one, vote no.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to say that we in the Senate tend to look at these nominations as mere numbers. Because we deal with so many nominations in this body, we tend to forget that these numbers stand for real people whose lives and dreams we are deciding upon.

I would like to talk in particular about one of these numbers, number 77. He is someone who, in a way, represents all of these numbers.

Number 77—otherwise known as Dr. Ikram Khan—is a resident of the State of Nevada, and one of the most important citizens we have in Nevada. He has served on the Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners. He has been involved in many, many charitable activities over the course of the past two decades. He is a skilled physician, an outstanding surgeon. He comes from a very substantial family, a family that is highly regarded in the State of Nevada.

I say these things because Dr. Khan is an outstanding man. And he is all the more remarkable because he is a new citizen of the United States—he immigrated from Pakistan. He exemplifies what is good about our country. He is someone who has come here from another country on another continent, arrived in the United States, and hit