

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Reid, of Nevada.

Committee on Finance: Mr. Baucus, of Montana.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Biden, of Delaware.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Lieberman, of Connecticut.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Kennedy, of Massachusetts.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Leahy, of Vermont.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. Dodd, of Connecticut.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Kerry, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Rockefeller, of West Virginia.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Inouye, of Hawaii.

Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Graham, of Florida.

SEC. 2. Effective on January 20, 2001 at noon the following committees shall have the following chairmen, pursuant to Republican Conference ratification:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Lugar, of Indiana.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Stevens, of Alaska.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Warner, of Virginia.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Gramm, of Texas.

Committee on Budget: Mr. Domenici, of New Mexico.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. McCain, of Arizona.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Murkowski, of Alaska.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Smith, of New Hampshire.

Committee on Finance: Mr. Grassley, of Iowa.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Helms, of North Carolina.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Jeffords, of Vermont.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Hatch, of Utah.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. McConnell, of Kentucky.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Bond, of Missouri.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Specter, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Campbell, of Colorado.

Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Shelby, of Alabama.

SINE DIE APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces the following appointments made on December 18, 2000, during the sine die adjournment:

Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 105 (adopted April 13, 1989), as amended by S. Res. 149 (adopted October 5, 1993), as amended by Public Law 105-275, further amended by S. Res. 75 (adopted March 25, 1999), and S. Res. 383 (adopted October 27, 2000), on behalf of the Majority Leader, the appointment of the following Senators to serve as members of the Senate National Security Working Group for the 107th Congress:

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) (Republican Administrative Co-Chairman);

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) (Co-Chairman);

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) (Co-Chairman);

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND);

The Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS);

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR);

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER);

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON); and

The Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD).

Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a-1928d, as amended, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, the appointment of Senator SMITH, of Oregon, as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly during the 107th Congress.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 107-1

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the following convention transmitted to the Senate on January 3, 2001, by the President of the United States: Convention on Safety of U.N. and Associated Personnel (Treaty Document No. 107-1).

Further, I ask unanimous consent the convention be considered as having been read for 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:

I transmit herewith, with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, subject to an understanding and a reservation, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the United Nations General Assembly by consensus on December 9, 1994, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on December 19, 1994. The report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention is also transmitted for the information of the Senate.

Military peacekeepers, civilian police, and others associated with United Nations operations are often subject to attack by persons who perceive political benefits from directing violence against United Nations operations. The world has witnessed a serious esca-

lation of such attacks, resulting in numerous deaths and casualties. This Convention is designed to provide a measure of deterrence against these attacks, by creating a regime of universal criminal jurisdiction for offenses of this type. Specifically, the Convention creates a legal mechanism that requires submission for prosecution or extradition of persons alleged to have committed attacks and other offenses listed under the Convention against United Nations and associated personnel.

This Convention provides a direct benefit to United States Armed Forces and to U.S. civilians participating in peacekeeping activities by including within its coverage a number of types of operations pursuant to United Nations mandates in which the United States and U.S. military and civilians have participated in the past. If the United States were to participate in operations under similar conditions in the future, its forces and civilians would receive the benefits created by this instrument. The Convention covers not only forces under U.N. command, but associated forces under national command or multinational forces present pursuant to a United Nations mandate. In situations such as we have seen in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti, certain attacks on these associated forces would now be recognized as criminal acts, subjecting the attackers to prosecution in or extradition by any State that is a party to the Convention. As a result, the international community has taken a significant practical step to redress these incidents. In doing so, we recognize the fact that attacks on peacekeepers who represent the international community are violations of law and cannot be condoned.

By creating obligations and procedures that increase the likelihood of prosecution of those who attack peacekeeping personnel, this Convention fulfills an important objective under my Directive for Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations of May 1994, which directs that the United States seek additional legal protections for United States peacekeeping personnel.

The recommended legislation, necessary to implement the Convention, will be submitted to the Congress separately.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Convention subject to the understanding and reservation that are described in the accompanying report of the Department of State, and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 3, 2001.

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate recesses today, it do so until 12