ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. Monday, September 17, for a pro forma session only; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Monday, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. Wednesday, September 19. I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Monday, the Senate will convene at 10 a.m. for a pro forma session and adjourn until Wednesday at 10 a.m. On Wednesday, the Senate may consider any available appropriations bills or the Department of Defense authorization bill. No rollcall votes will occur prior to 10 a.m., Thursday, September 20.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator HARKIN.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Reid). Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JOHN NEGROPONTE TO REPRESENT THE U.S. AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President. I rise this afternoon at this late hour on Friday at the close of a terrible week—a week in which we feared its own for the rest of our lives—to object to the approval of John Negroponte to serve as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

I understand an agreement was reached that this nomination be passed on a voice vote today. It has been made, and certainly I will honor and respect the agreement. However, I believe this nomination deserves a full debate on the Senate floor and a full look into the record of this individual who is about to represent all of us in the United Nations. I understand and I agree that America needs a U.N. ambassador. We do need someone there, especially given the terrorist attacks on our Nation this week, in terms of an international dialog and international response to this terrorist attack. But I believe it is also important that all Senators be given an opportunity to vote on this controversial nomination and to debate it.

Why is Mr. Negroponte's nomination so controversial? Why did the Baltimore Sun, in April of this year, devote a five-part series just on this one nominee? Well, I think there are two considerations that stand out in my mind, and I will explain why I oppose his nomination.

First of all, Mr. Negroponte showed a callous disregard for human rights abuses throughout his tenure as U.S. Ambassador to Honduras between 1981 and 1985, during which time I traveled to Honduras and, in fact, went out to one of the contra camps with the Ambassador at that time. Quite frankly, in my conversations at that time in Honduras, and with the later revelations of what was going on with Battalion 316, we arrived in Honduras and basically trained by our CIA and our military personnel—when a lot of these issues came to light, it became clear to me that during my trip there I was misled and, quite frankly, not given the correct information that I sought.

Secondly, I believe Mr. Negroponte knowingly misinformed the U.S. State Department about gross human rights violations in Honduras and throughout Central America during the height of the so-called contra war in Central America in the 1980s.

That action, in turn, resulted in the Congress being misled as to the scope and nature of gross human rights violations that were being committed by the contras and by the Honduran military and, in particular, Battalion 316 in the Honduran military.

In a letter to The Economist in 1982, then-Ambassador Negroponte wrote: It is simply untrue that death squads have made appearances in Honduras.

Yet from 1981 to 1984 over 150 people disappeared, including one American priest, Father James Carney, whose body has never been recovered.

All indications are it was Battalion 316 that took custody of and had control over Father Carney. There had been reports that they interrogated him, that he was severely tortured and killed—he was an American citizen, an American priest—during the time of Mr. Negroponte's ambassadorship.

I am not saying in any way he was responsible. I do not want anyone to get that wrong. All I am saying is as Ambassador at that time, there is a lot of evidence to show he just turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the human rights abuses at that time in Honduras. The 1997 CIA Inspector General's report and other official records, as well as extensive research published in numerous books and articles, have implicated Mr. Negroponte personally in condoning and covering up egregious human rights violations during his service in Honduras in the 1980s. Read the five-part series that was in the Baltimore Sun in 1995 and later amplified this year. That lays out the case quite clearly.

Is he really the best nominee President Bush could find to represent our Nation at the United Nations? I think not. I guess what bothers me more than anything else is, as we move ahead seeking to get other nations to support us, we are asking people around the world, he does not bring clean hands to this critically important and senior diplomatic post.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following articles be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks: An April 16, 2001, Los Angeles Times editorial headlined "Hard Questions for U.N. Nominee"; a Sunday, April 8, 2001, editorial written by Frank Del Olmo, associate editor of the Los Angeles Times; a Thursday, April 19, 2001, editorial written by Father Joseph Mulligan, a Jesuit priest from Detroit who has been working in Central America since 1986; an April 2, 2001, editorial from In These Times of the Institute for Public Affairs, and a list of 150 people who disappeared in Honduras from October 29, 1981, to May 30, 1985.

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

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I understand agreements were made. I wish we had a fuller debate on this nominee. I want the record to show if, in fact, there was a record vote on this nominee, this Senator from Iowa would have voted no.

I thank the President, and I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 16, 2001]

HARD QUESTIONS FOR U.N. NOMINEE

Under normal circumstances, President Bush's nomination of a veteran U.S. diplomat like John D. Negroponte to be ambassador to the United Nations would be a routine matter. Negroponte is well regarded in the State Department and close to Secretary of State Colin L. Powell. Senate approval would be all but certain.

But while Negroponte's 37-year career in the foreign service has admittedly been an impressive upward arc of increasingly important ambassadorships, it was not routine. It would be a mistake for the Senate, and particularly for the Committee on Foreign Relations, to treat Negroponte with kid gloves.

To be sure, Negroponte's diplomatic career has been marked by noteworthy accomplishments. He handled sensitive embassy posts quite effectively, most notably Mexico City
in the years leading up to the North Am- erican Free Trade Agreement and Manila fol- lowing the Philippines' coup against Ferdinand Marcos' regime. But Negroponte's career also includes some troubling activi- ties that took place in Honduras during his tenure as ambassador there, between 1983 and 1985.

Those were the years when President Ron- ald Reagan ordered the CIA to launch covert activities in support of the Sandinista govern- ment in neighboring Nicaragua. The key ele- ment of Reagan's anti-Nicaragua strategy was a guerrilla war waged by a puppet army based in Honduras and led by the Contras. It was composed largely of former soldiers of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, whom the Sandinistas had ousted. With such unseemly allies, the Contra war was imme- diately controversial, and Congress imposed limits on how the CIA could wage it.

Among other things, Congress insisted that before a small nation like Honduras re- ceived massive increases in military aid (from $4 million a year to $77 million during Negroponte's tenure alone) that the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa provide verifiable proof that the con- viously corrupt Honduran army would use the money properly. The Honduran security forces were not, for instance, to use the money to purchase weapons or other- wise violate the human rights of their fel- low citizens. Congress even required annual human rights reports on Honduras to ensure that its mandate was being carried out.

The human rights reports that Negroponte signed off on during his tenure in Honduras need to be carefully reviewed by the Senate. For while he routinely reported few viola- tions by the Honduran government, it has since become public record, through declas- sified government documents and reputable reports in the U.S. and Honduran press, that the Honduran military was indeed engaged in some very brutal activities in support of the Contras and U.S. policy.

Honduran officials have documented the disappearance of as many as 184 Honduran citizens, not just political dissidents but in- nocent civilians whom the military may have had taken for dissidents, during that period. Most of these kidnapings and murders were carried out by a secret, CIA-trained Honduran army battalion known as Battalion 316, based in Honduras and the dug out of the Contras. First, but some of the guys being hauled out of cold storage have worrisome histories that Congress needs to revisit before punching the big red按钮 on Negroponte.

During his 37-year career with the State Department, Negroponte has held several sensitive embassy jobs in Asia (Vietnam, China, and the Philippines in the 1980s) and Latin America (Mexico, in the years leading up to the North American Free Trade Agreement, and Honduras, during the start of the Contra military campaign in Nicaragua). It is Negroponte's tenure in Hon- duras, from 1981 to 1985, that the Senate needs to consider.

I traveled all over Central America in those days, knew Negroponte and members of his staff and have no illusions about any- one who was involved in those brush-fire wars. So upon learning that the U.S. military had done both sides in the same national security—from assassinations to wholesale massacres. It was quite literally a bloody mess, and Negroponte was the chief.

Just how deep we don't know because Negroponte's involvement in covert U.S. activities in Honduras has never been fully revealed, despite a Senate hearing in 1990 when the Mexican government protested Negroponte's 1989 appointment to run the U.S. Embassy there. Former Mexican President Carlos Sa- linas de Gortari wanted NAFTA so badly that he probably would have accepted any U.S. ambassador. Knowing that, Congress stamped Negroponte's passport after some token questions about Honduras.

Since then, however, much more has be- come public, largely because of an excellent, but insufficiently recognized, series of articles published in 1997 by the Baltimore Sun. Through interviews with former Honduran soldiers and some of the people they kid- napped and tortured, the articles laid out in gruesome detail the activities of a CIA-fund- ed death squad run by the Honduran military during the Contra war.

Those articles also made a credible case that Negroponte knew about the Honduran death squad, officially known as Battalion 316, and other covert operations taking place under his nose, and he ignored them. Worse, he may have lied to Congress about what he knew.

The Sun documents the fact that embassy staffs knew about human rights violations and duly reported them to their superiors in the embassy (including Negroponte) and Washington. Yet their annual human-rights reports to Congress did not reflect what they knew was going on all around them. In just one of the less egregious cases (no one was killed), the 1982 year-end report to Congress asserted there had been "no incident of offi- cial interference with human rights." Yet in June 1982, Negroponte had personally intervened with the Honduras to free a prominent journalist, Oscar Reyes, who had been arrested and tortured by Battalion 316 for a week. The ambassador did so at the be- hest of his embassy's press spokesman, who warned Negroponte: "We cannot let this guy just lie... It would be a disaster for our policy."

The Sun series should be reread by every member of the Senate before Negroponte comes before them for confirmation later this spring. Better yet, the Foreign Affairs Committee should move beyond what one ambassador to Honduras, former U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice knows (or doesn't know) about the Contras and U.S. policy. We're eyeball to eyeball with the Chinese, and Cuba about human rights. We ought to be sure they won't have reason to laugh in his face when he does.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 8, 2001]

WHAT DID NEGROPONTE HIDE AND WHEN DID HE HIDE IT?

(MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.—As the Senate con- siders the nomination of John Negroponte to be the U.S. ambassador to the United Na- tions, it is important to look at charges that, as ambassador to Honduras, Negroponte suppressed information about the Honduran military's human rights viola- tions. This is a serious matter. What is the evidence?

According to a 1997 CIA inspector general's report, U.S. officials in Honduras were aware of serious violations of human rights by the Honduran military during the 1980s but did not adequately report this to Congress. A heavily redacted version of the report notes particularly that the U.S. Embassy sup- pressed "sensitive data during Negroponte's time there.

I am especially concerned about the dis- appearance of two U.S. citizens—Father James "Guadalupe" Carney and David Arturo Baz Cruz—during Negroponte's ten- ure. Carney had come to Honduras in 1983 as a chaplain to a revolutionary group, which include Baz Cruz, a Nicaraguan American who had served in the U.S. special forces. The group was captured by the Honduran army, and Carney, "disappeared" along with nearly all of the 96 members of the group.

U.S. officials eventually gave Carney's chalice and stole, turned up by the Honduran army, to Family in Del Olmo.

We're eyeball to eyeball with the Chinese, talking tough to the Russians and not talk- ing to North Korea at all. It's back to the Cold War.

Call me parochial, but what has me shiv- ering after a brief but chilly visit to Wash-
Honduras wanted reports on subjects such as this to be benign to avoid Congress looking over its shoulder. Reporting murders, executions and corruption, says the source, would "reflect negatively on Honduras and not be beneficial in carrying out our foreign policy." The embassy seemed particularly sensitive to reports about the operation in which two U.S. citizens disappeared, the report said, quoting another source as saying "a discussion . . . occurred in 1983 wherein the latter indicated that unspecified individuals at the embassy did not want information concerning human rights abuses . . . to be disseminated because it was viewed as an internal Honduran matter."

This is corroborated by an Aug. 19, 1985, handwritten memo declassified by the State Department. "Fr. Carney case . . . is dead. Front office does not want the case active. . . . We aren't telling that to the family." The CIA report cites another person whose name has been deleted as explaining "the basis for no further reporting on the prisoner executions—the event had been reported previously and there was concern on the part of Negroponte. He expressed the view that there was an unwarranted human rights problem for Honduras." Among his conclusions, the CIA inspector general states: "The ambassador was particularly sensitive regarding this issue and was concerned that earlier CIA reporting on the same topic might create a human rights problem for Honduras. Based on the ambassador's reported concerns, [blacked out] actively discouraged [blacked out] from following up the information reported [blacked out] source." It was up to members of Congress to determine whether Honduras had a human rights problem. But Negroponte denied the facts needed for their judgment.

(From the Institute for Public Affairs in These Times, Apr. 2, 2001)

IN FROM THE COLD WAR; BUSH'S PICK FOR U.N. AMBASSADOR HAS SOME SPEAKING PROBLEMS ON HIS RESUME

(By Terry J. Allen)

Like spooks from an abandoned B-Movie gravy train, the Reagan administration is emerging from the dirt and showing up inside the George W. Bush administration. The latest resurrection is John Negroponte, whom Bush nominated to succeed diced-as-ambassador to the United Nations.

As U.S. ambassador to Honduras from 1981 to 1985, Negroponte abetted and covered up human rights crimes. He was a zealous anti-Communist crusader in America's covert wars against the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua and the FMLN rebels in El Salvador. The high-level planning, money and arms for those wars flowed from Washington, but much of the on-the-ground logistics for the deployment of intelligence, arms and soldiers was run out of Honduras. U.S. military aid to Honduras jumped from $3.9 million in 1989 to $77.4 million by 1984. So crammed was the tiny country with U.S. bases and weapons that it was dubbed the US$ Honduras, as if it were simply an offshore staging ground.

The captain of this ship, Negroponte was in charge of the U.S. embassy in Honduras from 1981 to 1985, an event when, according to a 1995 four-part series in the Baltimore Sun, hundreds of Hondurans were kidnapped, tortured and killed by Battalion 316, a secret army intelligence unit trained and supported by the Central Intelligence Agency. As Gary Cohn and Ginger Thompson wrote in the series, Battalion 316 used "shock and suffocation devices in interrogations. Prisoners often were kept naked and, when no longer useful, killed and buried in unmarked graves. Members of Battalion 316 were recalled in 1983 to a secret location in the United States and by the CIA at bases in Honduras. Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the chief of the Honduran military, oversaw Battalion 316, also trained in the United States at the School of the Americas.

Negroponte tried to distance himself from the pattern of abuses, even after a flood of declassified documents exposed the extent of U.S. involvement with Battalion 316. In a segment of the 1998 CNN mini-series Cold War, Negroponte said that "some of the ret-  }
ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2001, AT 10 A.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in adjournment.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:33 p.m., adjourned until Monday, September 17, 2001, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 14, 2001:

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

SHILOH BOWNE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING FEBRUARY 27, 2004, VICE J. TIMOTHY O'NEILL, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

EMIL H. FRANKEL, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE EUGENE A. CONTI, JR., RESIGNED.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

JAMES B. LOCKHART, III, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE WILLIAM A. BALTER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CLIFFORD G. BOND, OF NEW JERSEY, 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 ROSSIA AND KHEZKIYOVNA.

MARGARET K. McMILLAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLenIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MARK W. EVerson, OF TEXAS, TO BE CONTROLLER, OFFICE OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, VICE JOSHUA GOTAUS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TAMMY DER MCCUTCHEON, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE T. MICHAEL KERR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BARNEY D. CRANE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, VICE THOMAS J. UMBERG.

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 804:

To be general

GEN. JOHN W. HAN Dy, 0000

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 804:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. TREED M. MOSHLey, 0000

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 804:

To be general

LT. GEN. ROBERT H. FOGLESONG, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 601:

To be general

Maj. Gen. Colby M. BROADWATER II, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 804:

To be general

ADM. James O. Ellis Jr., 0000

CONFIRMATIONS

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE SEPTEMBER 14, 2001

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BRIAN JONES, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE


JOHN D. NERIOPOUST, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHERE HE WILL PRESIDE AS PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

LAURA E. KENNEDY, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLenIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO TURKMENISTAN.

MARCELLE M. WAHBA, 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 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

RONALD E. NEUMANN, OF VIRGINIA, 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 STATE OF BAHRAIN.

PATRICK FRANKS KENNEDY, OF ILLINOIS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN VIENNA, AGENCY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN YRIGHTS, AND WITH THE RANK AND RESPONSIBILITY OF AMBASSADOR.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND TO THE GRADE OF GENERAL FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS:

RICHARD B. MYERS, 0000

THE ABOVE NOMINATION WAS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEE'S COMMITMENT TO RESIGN FROM THE BUSINESS OF LEGISLATION OR JUDICIAL AFFAIRS DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE.

RICHARD R. NIDELKOFF, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE.

PAUL J. MCVICKER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

STEPHEN BEVILLE FENCE, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JOSEPH S. VON BOEKELLEN, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

GREGORY F. VON TAFENBOURG, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

WILLIAM J. HESSFELDER, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

RICHARD F. CONNELLY, OF DELAWARE, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JOSEPH A. BRADY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MICHAEL A. HARMON, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

RICHARD J. REEBE, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

THOMAS H. BECKFELDING, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MARGUERITE E. COOK, OF KANSAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

RICHARD M. BOWERS, OF DAKOTA, JR., TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

RUSSELL M. COLEMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.