

Associations (PCFFA). On the PCFFA's board, and eventually as its president, he worked tirelessly on issues of habitat and species protection, preservation and restoration.

After stepping down from the PCFFA's board, Nat eventually sold his boat and went to work full-time on salmon restoration and fish habitat issues.

It is no exaggeration to say that Nat Bingham was involved with almost every major fisheries issue in California over the last 20 years. Over the course of his career, Nat achieved a near universal reputation for fairness, independence and results. Is he is not a legend already, it is certain he will become one.

I had great personal respect for Nat Bingham. Just before his death, I offered my strong support for his re-appointment to the federal government's Pacific Fishery Management Council. Nat was ideally suited for this important position. For his sake and the country's sake, I regret very much that he was denied the opportunity to continue his valuable service.

The people who knew him best describe Nat as a gentle, good and moral man. He was passionate about what he believed in, but regardless of the issues at stake he never failed to treat others with a genuine dignity and respect. In my opinion this is one of the true tests of a leader, and it is one of the principal reasons why he will be so dearly missed. Though his life's work should continue on in the efforts of his fellows, Nat Bingham's spirit and dedication can never be replaced.●

SEMITOOL RECEIVES SBA AWARD

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I am proud to announce that Semitool, Inc., of Kalispell, Montana, has been awarded the Small Business Administration's (SBA) 1998 Entrepreneurial Success Award.

The state of Montana has rapidly entered the high-tech field in recent years, and Semitool illustrates the best of what can be done in our state. I nominated Semitool, which designs and manufactures equipment used in the production of semiconductors and other electronic devices, for the award last December because of their great success in the high-tech industry.

As you may know, Mr. President, the SBA grants the Entrepreneurial Success Award to companies launched as "small" businesses that received SBA assistance and have since grown. The criteria include growth in the number of employees, increase in sales, comparisons between current and past financial reports, innovativeness of product or service offered, and evidence of contributions to the local community.

With good ideas, hard work, and an initial boost by the SBA, Semitool has become a major source for employment in Kalispell, employing roughly 1,100 people. It's this kind of entrepreneurial spirit that will keep Montana, and our nation, strong.

Again, I congratulate Semitool on their success, and I yield the floor.●

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO SENATE RESOLUTION 208

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 231, submitted earlier today by Senator BENNETT; and, further, 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. 231) was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 231) reads as follows:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 208, agreed to April 2, 1998 (105th Congress), is amended—

(1) in section 3(a)(8), by inserting "reimbursable or" before "non-reimbursable"; and
(2) striking section 5 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 5. FUNDING.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be made available from the contingent fund of the Senate out of the Account for Expenses for Inquiries and Investigations, for use by the special committee to carry out this resolution—

"(1) not to exceed \$575,000 for the period beginning on April 2, 1998, through February 28, 1999, and \$575,000 for the period beginning on March 1, 1999, through February 29, 2000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for each period for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof, as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; and

"(2) such additional sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the special committee.

"(b) EXPENSES.—Payment of expenses of the special committee shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the chairman, except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries paid at an annual rate."

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT 105-45

Mr. FRIST. 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 May 18, 1998, by the President of the United States:

ILO Convention (No. 111) Concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) (Treaty Document No. 105-45.)

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 messages 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 a certified copy of the Convention (No. 111) Concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 42nd Session in Geneva on June 25, 1958. Also transmitted is the report of the Department of State, with a letter dated January 6, 1997, from then Secretary of Labor Robert Reich, concerning the Convention.

This Convention obligates ratifying countries to declare and pursue a national policy aimed at eliminating discrimination with respect to employment and occupation. As explained more fully in the letter from Secretary Reich, U.S. law and practice fully comport with its provisions.

In the interest of clarifying the domestic application of the Convention, my Administration proposes that two understandings accompany U.S. ratification.

The proposed understandings are as follows:

The United States understands the meaning and scope of Convention No. 111 in light of the relevant conclusions and practice of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations which have been adopted prior to the date of U.S. ratification. The Committee's conclusions and practice are, in any event, not legally binding on the United States and have no force and effect on courts in the United States.

The United States understands that the federal nondiscrimination policy of equal pay for substantially equal work meets the requirements of Convention 111. The United States further understands that Convention 111 does not require or establish the doctrine of comparable worth with respect to compensation as that term is understood under United States law and practice.

These understandings would have no effect on our international obligations under Convention No. 111.

Ratification of this Convention would be consistent with our policy of seeking to adhere to additional international labor instruments as a means both of ensuring that our domestic labor standards meet international requirements, and of enhancing our ability to call other governments to account for failing to fulfill their obligations under International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions. I recommend that the Senate give its advice and consent to the ratification of ILO Convention No. 111.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 18, 1998.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1998

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 19. I further ask that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate then begin a period of morning

business until 10 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

Mr. FRIST. I further ask that following morning business on Tuesday, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1415, the tobacco legislation.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow the weekly party caucuses to meet.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, when the Senate reconvenes on Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. there will be a period of morning business until 10 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1415, the tobacco legislation. It is hoped that Members will come to the floor to debate this important legislation and offer amendments under short time agreements.

Roll Call votes may occur prior to the 12:30 policy luncheons. Members should expect votes throughout Tuesday's session in order to make good progress on the tobacco bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:35 p.m., adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 19, 1998, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 18, 1998:

THE JUDICIARY

JOSE DE JESUS RIVERA, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS VICE JANET NAPOLITANO, RESIGNED.