

public accommodation under Title II of the Civil Rights act—in other words, the cited case really stands only for the proposition that the Boy Scouts are not a restaurant.

In addition to covering a variety of children's organizations, the Act would also have applied to a large number of religious organizations. While the bill appeared to include an exception for them, it defined the term "religious organization" so narrowly as to exclude a wide array of religious organizations and activities. "Religious Organization" was defined to mean only:

A religious corporation, association or society; or

A religious school if the school is owned, controlled, managed, or supported by a religious corporation, association or society—or the school's curriculum is directed toward the propagation of a particular religion."

Even then—the religious organization's for-profit activities would have been subject to the bill's prohibitions.

Under this definition, the hiring decisions of religious radio stations and bookstores—which are not religious corporations—religious pre-schools—which are not religious schools—and religiously affiliated colleges that are not divinity schools and are not controlled or supported by a religious corporation would have been covered. Even churches' and religious schools' decisions to hire individuals to sell books or church or school memorabilia would have been covered if those activities were conducted for profit. This, of course, on top of the fact that as I explained earlier, the hiring decisions of non-religious entities involving kindergarten teachers, camp counsellors, Little League coaches, Day Care Centers, or Boys Town counsellors would have been covered by the Act.

Given the novelty of any kind of prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, it seems to me that the bill's coverage surely should have been significantly narrower.

Finally, even if these problems could have been solved, there is a serious risk that covered entities would be subject to harassing lawsuits under this bill by any individual dissatisfied with an employment decision. Since sexual orientation isn't subject to easy proof, being a state of mind—unlike gender or race—ENDA would have allowed anyone with a job where 15 or more people are employed—or applying for such a job—to sue for perceived employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Even employers found innocent of either knowing or caring what an employee's sexual orientation is, would potentially be saddled with expensive and time-consuming lawsuits defending themselves. Thus—irrespective of its necessity—the specific legislation at issue was overly-broad in scope and virtually impossible to apply as intended.●

UNITED STATES POLICY TO EGYPT

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I have visited Egypt and other nations in the Middle East several times. Egypt is playing a key role in the peace process. As former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said, "Without Egypt, there is no war, without Syria, there is no peace." A strong and healthy Egypt that has an open and peaceful relationship with Israel and its neighbors is a key to ensuring stability in the Middle East.

Former President Anwar Sadat and the current President, Hosni Mubarak, have helped develop a vibrant and growing Egypt and secure an enduring stable peace with Israel. Under President Sadat, Egypt became the first Arab nation to make peace with Israel. Making that peace allowed Egypt to concentrate on other domestic priorities and Israel's other neighbors to become accustomed to the notion of peace with Israel. And, even after his death, President Sadat's dream of an expanded peace in a more stable Middle East began to take greater shape.

President Mubarak continued Sadat's rapprochement with Israel and helped contribute to plans for establishing a Palestinian homeland. He also worked for greater dialog with Israel and other Arab nations that remained technically, at war with Israel. In light of Egypt's precarious position, though, President Mubarak has been under immense pressure from domestic as well as international forces.

Since 1992, the Government has been under attack from an Islamic guerrilla group that has committed several acts of terrorism. In response, the Egyptian Government has for the past 4 years resorted to military tribunals, whose methods and procedures are often unfair, to try Islamic militants, as well as moderate political opposition members. Egyptians have also been illegally detained and allegedly tortured while in police and military custody. While Egypt's human rights record is not as bad as most nations in the region, I am still concerned.

I am also concerned that too much of U.S. foreign aid to Egypt goes to the military. Egypt's unemployment rate is over 17 percent, almost 50 percent of its people live at or below the poverty line, and pollution remains an intractable problem. The United States can help Egypt more effectively by putting less emphasis on military aid, and more on economic aid so that Egypt can invest in its infrastructure, worker training, and education.

Egypt, as a leader in the Arab world, sets an example for other nations to follow. It cannot remain a stabilizing force if its military grows, while its economy suffers and its own citizens are mistreated and jailed without trial or thorough investigation. Fighting terrorism does not have to lead to abrogation of civil liberties. As I approach my return to academia, I will continue to encourage ways for the

United States Egypt partnership to achieve greater peace and stability in the Middle East.

Mr. President, we must recognize that a stable and secure Egypt is good for peace in the Middle East. It is in the United States best interest to see a democratic Egypt with human rights observed.

SCOTT CORWIN

● Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I rise today to make a difficult statement. Scott Corwin will be leaving the Appropriations Committee staff at the end of this Congress to return to his home State of Oregon.

Since taking over the chairmanship of this subcommittee a year ago, I have come to rely on Scott's advice and counsel. He has worked long hours under difficult circumstances to meet what many would view as impossible deadlines—and he met them all. He handled controversial issues fairly and directly.

I appreciate Scott's hard work, and I admire his dedication to public service. Although we will miss Scott, I am sure that Senator HOLLINGS and Chairman HATFIELD will join me in wishing Scott and his new bride Kristen well in their future together.●

A CALL FOR JUSTICE: SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, as I look back over my years of service here in the Senate, I am struck by how much international relations have changed and how much they have stayed the same. In just the last few years, we have witnessed the dramatic end of the cold war and a wave of democracy spreading around the globe from the Republic of China on Taiwan to the newly established countries in Eastern Europe. Advances in technology have opened new channels of communication between people of different cultures and languages. Economic development, investment and trade have become major factors in bilateral relationships. And in unprecedented fashion, the international community has reached consensus on the need to reduce nuclear weapons, to protect the environment, and to promote international peace and security.

Yes some things have not changed since my arrival in the U.S. Senate. The world is still plagued with civil wars. Children continue to lack access to basic health care and immunizations. And despite the lessons learned from the horrible atrocities that took place under the Nazi regime in World War II, we have failed to stop genocide and ethnic cleansing from occurring once again. In wars that have ravaged both the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, aggressors have flown in the face of international law and committed the gravest crimes against humanity. If we in the international community are determined to learn the lesson this time,