

recognized; and that his contributions to African-Americans and to the Nation be remembered.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, today I submit a Senate concurrent resolution honoring the lifetime achievements of Jackie Robinson. I urge its immediate consideration.

After an already distinguished career in the Negro League, Jackie Robinson became the first African-American to play major league professional baseball and one of the best individuals ever to play the game. Just over 50 years ago, Mr. Robinson animated for the entire country the simple premise on which our Nation was founded—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Given that this animation occurred more than a decade and a half before Martin Luther King reminded us that man should be judged not by the color of his skin but by the content of his character, Mr. Robinson's accomplishments were truly great.

As his biographers have noted, Jackie Robinson began playing major league baseball 7 years before the historic Brown versus Board of Education Supreme Court ruling, 18 years before voter registration drives in Selma, Alabama. And 18 years before passage of the Voter Rights Act of 1965.

At a time when African Americans were still being forced to walk to the back of the bus, Jackie Robinson was walking up to the plate and receiving cheers of Americans from all walks of life. But for the cheers given the efforts of Jackie Robinson, I doubt we would have heard the cheers given to Arthur Ashe, Michael Jordan, and Tiger Woods.

While Jackie Robinson is best known for being the first African-American to play major league baseball, his entire life was full of achievements. These are all detailed in this resolution.

Jackie Robinson was the first four sport letterman at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Jackie Robinson was named Rookie of the Year and subsequently led the Brooklyn Dodgers to six National League pennants and a World Series championship.

Jackie Robinson's career earned him recognition as the first African-American to win a batting title, lead the league in stolen bases, play in an All-Star game, win a Most Valuable Player Award, play in the World Series and be elected to baseball's Hall of Fame.

Beyond his accomplishments in baseball, Jackie Robinson was active in the civil rights movement and founded the first bank owned by African-Americans in New York city.

Jackie Robinson's legacy continues to uplift the Nation through the Jackie Robinson Foundation that has provided 425 scholarships to needy students.

It is difficult to list the many heights obtained by Jackie Robinson. He was as successful off the playing field as he

was on. It is fitting for the Congress of the United States to honor and celebrate the achievements and contributions of Jackie Robinson; that his dedication and sacrifice be recognized; and that his contributions to African-Americans and to the Nation be remembered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 78—NATIONAL ERASE THE HATE AND ELIMINATE RACISM DAY

Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. GORTON, Mr. ABRAHAM, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. REID, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. MOYNIHAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 78

Whereas the term "hate crime" means an offense in which one or more individuals, commits an offense (such as an assault or battery (simple or aggravated), theft, criminal trespass, damage to property, mob action, disorderly conduct, or telephone harassment) by reason of the race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals;

Whereas there are almost 8,000 hate crimes reported to the Department of Justice each year, and the number of hate crimes reported increases each year;

Whereas hate crimes have no place in a civilized society that is dedicated to freedom and independence, as is the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States must lead and set the example for the world in protecting the rights of all people;

Whereas the people of the United States should take personal responsibility for and action against hatred and hate crimes;

Whereas the Members of Congress, as representatives of the people of the United States, must take personal responsibility for and action against hatred and hate crimes;

Whereas the laws against hate crimes, which have been passed by Congress and signed by the President, must be supported and implemented by the people of the United States and by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials and other public servants: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 30, 1997, as "National Erase the Hate and Eliminate Racism Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issues a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and throughout the world to recognize the importance of using each day as an opportunity to take a stand against hate crimes and violence in their nations, states, neighborhoods, and communities.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today, along with Senator BAUCUS and 23 of our fellow colleagues, to submit a resolution to designate April 30 as "National Erase the Hate and Eliminate Racism Day." We are submitting this measure because, as you may know, a few years ago a series of anti-semitic and racially biased crimes occurred in

my home town of Billings, MT. However, instead of ignoring these events, I am proud to say that the community united and worked together to ban these acts of hatred. We are hoping that the American people will learn from Montanans that racism and hate crimes can be done away with if we work together.

According to the United States Department of Justice, there are almost 8,000 racially and biased crimes each year—and unfortunately, this number is rising. Due to this disappointing fact, my colleagues and I have determined that a day should be set aside to bring groups together that will work to begin to heal our Nation from the sins of our past and present.

This day would serve as a day for people in the United States, and throughout the world, to recognize the importance of using every day as an opportunity to take a stand against hate crimes and violence in their neighborhoods, communities, states and nations.

Through this legislation, we hope to reinforce in the American people that our diversity is something to be proud of. A new understanding of our differences would help bring forth a new respect for each other, and this resolution should serve as the vehicle to educate Americans and promote unity throughout our communities and States.

Now, I realize that passage of this measure will not immediately obliterate racism from our country. But it is our responsibility, as Members of this distinguished, elected, body to set an example for the American people by speaking up for what is right and encouraging others to do so.

I would like to offer a special thanks to the YWCA and the Anti-Defamation League for their assistance in garnering support for this measure. Their continued service to the American people in supporting diversity serves as a means to open the doors between divergent groups. They should be acknowledged and praised by all.

We welcome each of our colleagues to join with us to work to eradicate the forces that divide us. Finally, I hope that by April 30, the American people are made aware of our thoughts and that we will work for justice for all.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution which will designate this April 30 as a National Day to Erase the Hate and Eliminate Racism.

In the last couple of years, we Montanans have seen our state come under the microscope of considerable media scrutiny. We've had the arrest of the alleged "Unabomber," the standoff between the FBI and the so-called Freemen outside Jordan, and a series of hate crimes in some of our cities.

And it's appropriate for the press to take a look at these things, while recognizing that many of these incidents are repeated on a larger scale throughout the rest of the country.

What has frustrated me, and many other Montanans, however, is the lack of attention to the vast majority of Montanans—the people who are willing to stand up to bigots and hate groups. For example, take what happened in Billings, Montana, a few years ago.

People in Billings enjoy a high quality of life that only Montana can provide. It is the largest city in Montana, but it still has the feel of a small town. Folks say hello to strangers in the street. Families go to the symphony in Pioneer Park in the summer. And neighbors go out of their way to help someone when they need a hand.

That placid life was shattered in November 1993, when a group of "skinheads" threw a bottle through the glass door of the home of a Jewish family. A few days later they put a brick through the window of another Jewish family's home—with a five-year-old boy in the room. Then they smashed the windows of a Catholic high school that had a "Happy Hanukkah" sign on its marquee.

The people of Billings were horrified. But they did not sit at home and try to ignore the problem. They did not let the hatred take root. The community banded together.

Thousands of homes put Menorahs in their windows. They showed the skinheads that the people of Billings were united against hate. And that year, Billings held the largest Martin Luther King Day march ever in Montana.

And all over Montana, we see more of the same. Whether it is a county attorney who stands up to militia groups in Jordan. Or the unsung people who work in their communities, such as Helena, to stamp out racism and hatred through the Montana Human Rights Network. These are all stories that need to be told.

Recently, the USA Network aired a movie called "Not In This Town," which told the story of these events to the country. I commend the network for bringing this story to the world because it sends two powerful messages. First of all, Montana is no home for bullies and hate-mongers. And second, wherever you live, violence and bigotry do not have to be accepted in your community.

That is why today I am submitting, with my colleague from Montana, Senator BURNS, and many others from across America, a bill which will designate April 30, 1997, as a National Day to Erase the Hate and Eliminate Racism.

I know a simple bill like this one will not end the problems we still have. A piece of paper alone cannot teach a child that hate is wrong.

But I do believe a piece of paper can make people think. It can make people talk about hate crimes. And it can light a spark in people's hearts and minds.

And if we continue to look at the good, courageous, decent things our neighbors are doing, that spark just

might catch fire, in Montana and all across the country.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION RATIFICATION RESOLUTION

##### BIDEN AMENDMENTS NOS. 47-51

Mr. BIDEN proposed five amendments to the executive resolution (S. Res. 75) to advise and consent to the ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention, subject to certain conditions; as follows:

##### AMENDMENT No. 47

On page 63, strike lines 8 through 20.

##### AMENDMENT No. 48

Beginning on page 61, strike line 21 and all that follows through line 7 of page 63.

##### AMENDMENT No. 49

Beginning on page 65, strike line 25 and all that follows through line 3 of page 67.

##### AMENDMENT No. 50

Beginning on page 63, strike line 21 and all that follows through line 4 of page 65.

##### AMENDMENT No. 51

On page 65, strike lines 5 through 24.

##### HELMS AMENDMENT No. 52

Mr. HELMS proposed an amendment to the executive resolution, Senate Resolution 75, supra; as follows:

On page 2, line 18, strike "payments" and insert "any payment".

On page 6, line 3, strike "the head of".

On page 8, line 2, insert "or such other organization, as the case may be," after "nization".

On page 8, line 10, insert "or the affiliated organization" after "tion".

On page 9, line 11, insert "or the affiliated organization" after "Organization".

On page 9, line 17, insert "or the affiliated organization" after "Organization".

On page 13, line 21, insert ", and any official or employee thereof" after "it".

On page 14, line 5, insert ", and any official or employee thereof" after "functions".

On page 15, lines 6 and 7, strike "to United States ratification" and insert "affecting the object and purpose".

On page 18, line 2, insert "support for" after "resolution of".

On page 20, line 12, strike "citizens," and insert "citizens and".

On page 23, line 18, strike "obligation" and insert "obligations".

On page 25, line 19, strike the comma.

On page 32, line 13, insert "of Representatives" after "House".

On page 32, lines 19 and 20, strike "Foreign Military Sales, Foreign Military Financing," and insert "Foreign Military Sales and Foreign Military Financing under the Arms Export Control Act".

On page 34, line 1, strike "Committee" and insert "Committees".

On page 34, line 3, insert "the" after "and".

On page 37, line 11, insert a comma immediately after "games".

On page 40, line 9, strike "of" and insert "for".

On page 41, line 16, insert "of the Convention" after "ratification".

On page 47, line 19, insert "the ratification of" after "to".

On page 49, line 5, move the margin of "(i)" 2 ems to the right.

On page 49, line 11, move the margin of "(ii)" 2 ems to the right.

On page 49, line 16, move the margin of "(iii)" 2 ems to the right.

On page 52, line 9, insert a comma after "(D)".

On page 53, line 21, strike the comma.

On page 55, line 4, insert "a schedule of" after "to".

On page 57, line 1, strike "the" the first place it appears and insert "to".

On page 59, line 15, strike the comma.

On page 61, line 11, strike "on an involuntary basis".

On page 61, line 12, insert "where consent has been withheld," after "States,".

On page 8, line 8, insert ", if accepted," after "provision".

On page 25, line 19, insert "on Intelligence" after "tee".

On page 27, line 7, strike "is" and insert "are".

On page 27, line 22, insert "on Intelligence" after "Committee".

On page 57, line 15, strike "Ruanda" and insert "Rwanda".

#### NOTICE OF HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Tuesday, April 29, 1997 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 485, Russell Senate Building to mark-up S. 459, a bill to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974. An Oversight Hearing on P.L. 102-575, the San Carlos Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 will immediately follow the Business Meeting.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the oversight hearing to receive testimony from the General Accounting Office on their evaluation of the development of the Draft Tongass Land Management Plan scheduled for Tuesday, April 29, 1997 before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will now begin at 10:00 a.m. instead 9:30 a.m. as previously scheduled.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to consider the nomination of Elizabeth Anne Moler to be Deputy Secretary of Energy.

The hearing will take place Tuesday, May 6, 1997 at 9:30 a.m. in Room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

For further information, please call Camille Heninger Flint at (202) 224-5070.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that an