

amputation procedures, and reconstructive surgery.

(2) Facilitation of peer support networks for individuals with disabilities, including victims of landmines and other victims of civil strife and warfare, in foreign countries, including—

(A) establishment of organizations at the local level, administered by such individuals, to assess and address the physical, psychological, economic and social rehabilitation and other needs of such individuals, together with their families as appropriate, for the purpose of economic and social reintegration into local communities; and

(B) training related to the implementation of such peer support networks, including training of outreach workers to assist in the establishment of organizations such as those described in subparagraph (A) and assistance to facilitate the use of the networks by such individuals.

(3) Sharing of expertise from limb-loss and disability research centers in the United States with similar centers and facilities in war-affected countries, including promoting increased health for individuals with limb loss and limb deficiency and epidemiological research on secondary medical conditions related to limb loss and limb deficiency.

(4) Developing a database of best practices to address the needs of the war-related disabled through comprehensive examination of support activities related to such disability and access to medical care and supplies.

(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2004.

SEC. 5. EXPERTISE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs is authorized—

(1) to provide advice and expertise on prosthetics, orthotics, physical and psychological rehabilitation and treatment, and disability assistance to other Federal departments and agencies, including providing for temporary assignment on a non-reimbursable basis of appropriate Department of Veterans Affairs personnel, with respect to the implementation of programs to provide assistance to victims of landmines and other victims of civil strife and warfare in foreign countries and landmine research and health-related programs, including programs established pursuant to section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 3 of this Act) and programs established pursuant to section 4 of this Act; and

(2) to provide technical assistance to private voluntary organizations on a reimbursable basis with respect to the planning, development, operation, and evaluation of such landmine assistance, research, and prevention programs.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 31—EXPRESSING THE OUTRAGE OF CONGRESS AT THE TREATMENT OF CERTAIN AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ

Mr. FRIST (for Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. INOUE, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. WARNER)) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 31

Whereas the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243; 166 Stat. 1498), enacted into law on October 16, 2002, authorizes the President to use the Armed Forces of the United States to defend the national security of the United States against the threat posed by Iraq and to enforce all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq;

Whereas a coalition of nations, under the authority of United Nations Security Council resolution 678 adopted on November 29, 1990 and authorizing member states to use “all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990),” initiated military action against Iraq in 1991 to enforce compliance with the resolutions of the Security Council;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, pursuant to Security Council resolution 687 adopted on April 3, 1991, established a cease-fire subject to compliance with specific conditions and obligations on the part of Iraq;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved Security Council resolution 1441 on November 8, 2002, declaring that Iraq “has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including resolution 687 (1991), in particular through Iraq’s failure to cooperate with United Nations inspectors and the [International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)], and to complete the actions required under paragraphs 8 to 13 of resolution 687 (1991);”

Whereas Iraq failed to avail itself of the “final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions of the Council” that was offered by United Nations Security Council resolution 1441 by failing to “cooperate immediately, unconditionally, and actively with [the United Nations Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)] and the IAEA” and by failing to “not take or threaten hostile Acts directed against any representative or personnel of the United Nations or the IAEA or of any Member State taking action to uphold any Council resolution”;

Whereas the President, acting pursuant to his constitutional authority and the authorization of Congress, declared on March 19, 2003 that the United States had initiated military operations in Iraq;

Whereas, in the ensuing conflict, Iraq has captured uniformed members of the United States Armed Forces and the armed forces of other coalition nations, including the United Kingdom;

Whereas several American prisoners of war appear to have been publicly and summarily executed following their capture in the vicinity of An Nasiryah, demonstrating, as the President said on March 26, 2003, that in the ranks of that regime are men whose idea of courage is to brutalize unarmed prisoners”;

Whereas Iraqi state television has subjected American prisoners of war to humiliation, interrogating them publicly and presenting them as objects of public curiosity and propaganda in clear contravention of international law and custom;

Whereas the customary international law of war has, from its inception, prohibited and condemned as war crimes the killing of prisoners of war and military personnel attempting to surrender;

Whereas Iraq is a signatory to the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949, and entered into force October 21, 1950 (“the Geneva Convention”);

Whereas the Geneva Convention requires that “[p]risoners of war must at all times be

humanely treated” and specifically “must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity”;

Whereas the Geneva Convention stipulates that “[p]risoners of war are entitled in all circumstances to respect for their persons and their honour” and that “[w]omen shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex”;

Whereas the Geneva Convention declares that the detaining power is responsible for the treatment afforded prisoners of war, regardless of the identity of the individuals or military units who have captured them; and

Whereas the United States and the other coalition nations have complied, and will continue to comply, with international law and custom and the Geneva Convention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) expresses its outrage at the flagrant violations by the Government of Iraq of the customary international law of war and the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949, and entered into force October 21, 1950;

(2) supports in the strongest terms the President’s warning to Iraq that the United States will hold the Government of Iraq, its officials, and military personnel involved accountable for any and all such violations;

(3) expects Iraq to comply with the requirements of the international law of war and the explicit provisions of the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, which afford prisoners of war the proper and humane treatment to which they are entitled; and

(4) expects that Iraq will afford prisoners of war access to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, as required by the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 433. Mr. BAUCUS (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. MILLER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1307, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special rule for members of the uniformed services in determining the exclusion of gain from the sale of a principal residence and to restore the tax exempt status of death gratuity payments to members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 433. Mr. BAUCUS (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. MILLER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1307, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special rule for members of the uniformed services in determining the exclusion of gain from the sale of a principal residence and to restore the tax exempt status of death gratuity payments to members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enactment clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; ETC.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Armed Forces Tax Fairness Act of 2003”.

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in