

Resolution 99, a resolution designating November 20, 1999, as "National Survivors for Prevention of Suicide Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 105—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC AS A WAR CRIMINAL

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 105

Whereas the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (in this resolution referred to as the "International Criminal Tribunal") has not sought indictment of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes committed by Yugoslav and Serbian military and paramilitary forces in Bosnia;

Whereas Serbian military and paramilitary forces have undertaken a massive ethnic cleansing campaign that has displaced more than one million Kosovar Albanians;

Whereas Serbian military and paramilitary forces have conducted a systematic effort to strip Kosovar Albanians of their identity by confiscating passports, birth certificates, employment records, driver's licenses, and other documents of identification;

Whereas the International Criminal Tribunal has collected evidence of summary executions, mass detentions, torture, rape, beatings, and other war crimes;

Whereas in 1992, the then-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger identified Slobodan Milosevic as a war criminal;

Whereas the statute governing the International Criminal Tribunal requires that the office of the prosecutor need only determine that a prima facie case exists in order to seek indictment;

Whereas the House of Representatives and the Senate have previously passed resolutions condemning Serbian police actions in Kosovo and calling for Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milosevic to be indicted for war crimes;

Whereas the Administration has made no public attempt to urge the International Criminal Tribunal to seek an indictment against Slobodan Milosevic, despite the necessity of NATO air strikes to respond to his campaign of genocide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the President should—

(1) publicly declare, as a matter of United States policy, that the United States considers Slobodan Milosevic to be a war criminal; and

(2) urge the chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal to seek immediately an indictment of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes and to prosecute him to the fullest extent of international law.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I am today submitting a resolution that will express the sense of the Senate that Slobodan Milosevic should be tried as a war criminal. My colleague, Senator SPECTER, and others, have also talked about this at some length on the floor of the Senate in recent months.

It is important, given where we are with the airstrikes in Kosovo, to think through this question about Slobodan Milosevic and why we are involved in an air campaign in that part of the world.

These are gruesome pictures, and I will only put one of these photos on the easel. But all of these people have names and have lives and have the human suffering that is visited upon them by Slobodan Milosevic. One million to 1.5 million people have been evicted from their homes and communities. Homes have been burned, and innocent civilians have been raped and beaten. Thousands have been massacred, and thousands more have been packed into train cars, reminiscent of the Jews who were hauled to the ovens by the Nazis in the 1940s.

This country and our allies decided we do not want history to record us as saying it doesn't matter. There is a moral imperative for us, where we can, when we can to take steps to stop ethnic cleansing, to stop the genocide, to stop someone like Slobodan Milosevic. So we commenced the airstrikes.

The very purpose of those airstrikes is underlined by the understanding that Mr. Milosevic is committing horrible war crimes against these ethnic Albanians. They have been driven from their homeland and subjected to rape, torture, and genocide at the hands of the troops commanded by Mr. Milosevic.

The question for these children and these innocent victims is: Shall we, as a country, push to have Mr. Milosevic tried in the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia?

The Tribunal exists for a very specific purpose. Should this country not be pressing very aggressively to have this leader, Mr. Milosevic, indicted and convicted of war crimes?

We made a mistake, in my judgment, with respect to Iraq. Saddam Hussein was never tried for war crimes. He committed many. He is one of the few leaders in the world who has murdered people in his own homeland with weapons of mass destruction, but we did not press for his conviction in an international tribunal. So now, instead of being a convicted war criminal, Saddam Hussein is still in power.

I understand that perhaps we would not have been able to arrest him, but at least in absentia evidence could be presented to say that this is a war criminal.

This monster, Slobodan Milosevic, and the despicable acts committed in his name by his troops, ought to persuade our country to support his indictment and conviction in the International Tribunal, which exists for that purpose.

Why would we not do that? I am told that, at some point there has to be a settlement to end this war, and those who are involved in the settlement do

not want to be negotiating with a convicted war criminal. That doesn't make any sense to me. The very reason for launching the airstrikes was that this person and the troops under his leadership was committing unspeakable horrors against the ethnic Albanians, which, in my judgment, brands him a war criminal.

In fact, former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, who has a long and distinguished career, said in 1992 that Mr. Milosevic was a war criminal. And it is now 1999. Thousands have lost their lives; a million to a million and a half people have been driven from their homes; and the human misery visited on innocent men, women, and children by this leader, Slobodan Milosevic, ought to persuade this country immediately to press for his indictment and conviction—immediately—not tomorrow, not next week, now.

This country has an obligation to do that with our NATO allies.

I am submitting another resolution today, and the resolution is very simple.

It says:

It is the sense of the Senate that the President should publicly declare as a matter of United States policy that the United States considers Slobodan Milosevic to be a war criminal. And we urge the chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal to seek immediately an indictment of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes and to prosecute him to the fullest extent of international law.

We have a responsibility to do this. The failure to do this, and a resulting negotiated settlement at some point down the line that would leave Slobodan Milosevic in power, would be, in my judgment, a tragic mistake. In or out of power, this leader ought to be branded a war criminal. Whether we apprehend him or not, he ought to be indicted and tried, in absentia, if necessary, with all of the evidence, including the graphic pictorial evidence and all of the statements that have been made by the folks who are pouring into these refugee camps.

I am not going to describe those statements, but last Wednesday the State Department released a tape verifying many of those statements. It brings tears to your eyes instantly to understand the unspeakable horrors that have been visited upon these people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 106—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ENGLISH PLUS OTHER LANGUAGES

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 106

Whereas English is the most widely used language in the areas of finance, trade, technology, diplomacy, and entertainment, and is the living library of the last 100 years of scientific and technological advance;

Whereas there are more speakers of English as a second language in the world than there are native English speakers, and the large number of English language schools around the world demonstrates that English is as close as any language has been to becoming the world's common language;

Whereas Spanish exploration in the New World began in 1512 when Ponce de Leon explored the Florida peninsula, and included the expeditions of Francisco Coronado throughout California to Kansas and across Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma from 1540 to 1542;

Whereas in 1998 the Nation commemorated the 400th anniversary of the first Spanish Settlement of the Southwest (Ohkay Yunge at San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico) with official visits from Spain, parades, fiestas, masses, and other celebrations to emphasize the importance of the first encounters with American Indian cultures and the subsequent importance of encounters with other European cultures;

Whereas El Paso, Texas, the first gateway for Spanish explorers in the Southwest, also celebrated its Quadricentennial commemorating the 400th anniversary of the colonization expedition of Don Juan Oñate in New Mexico and Texas along the Camino Real;

Whereas Hispanic culture, customs, and the Spanish language are a vital source of familial and individual strength;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census estimates that 1 in 5 Americans will be of Hispanic descent by the year 2030, and the future cultural, political, and economic strengths of this country are clearly dependent upon our Nation's ability to harness the talents and skills of this large and growing segment of the American population;

Whereas one of the common bonds of Hispanic people is the Spanish language, and promoting the use of Spanish at home and in cultural affairs will benefit not only the growing Hispanic population of the United States but also the economic interests of the entire Nation;

Whereas English is the common language of the United States, is important to American life and individual success, and 94 percent of United States residents speak English according to the 1990 decennial census;

Whereas immigrants to the United States have powerful incentives to learn English in order to fully participate in American society and the Nation's economy, and 90 percent of all immigrant families become fluent in English within the second generation;

Whereas a common language promotes unity among citizens, and fosters greater communication;

Whereas there is a renaissance in cultural assertiveness around the world, noting that the more interdependent nations become economically, the more interested the nations are in preserving and sharing cultural identity;

Whereas the reality of a global economy is an ever-present international development that is fostered by international trade and the creation of regional trading blocs, such as the European Union, Mercosur, the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

Whereas knowledge of English, Spanish, French, Italian, Russian, German, Japanese,

Chinese, Arabic, Korean, Vietnamese, African languages, Farsi, sign language, and the many other languages of the world, enhances competitiveness and tremendous growth in world trade;

Whereas the United States is well postured for the global economy and international development with the United States' diverse population and rich heritage of languages from all around the world;

Whereas many American Indian languages are indigenous to the United States, and should be preserved, encouraged, and utilized, as the languages were used during World War II when the Navajo Code Talkers created a code that could not be broken by the Japanese or the Germans;

Whereas it is clearly in the interest of the United States to encourage educational opportunity for and the human potential of all citizens, and to take steps to realize the opportunity and potential;

Whereas a skilled labor force is crucial to the competitiveness of the Nation in today's global economy, foreign language skills are a tremendous resource to the United States, and such foreign language skill enhances American competitiveness in global markets by permitting improved communication and understanding; and

Whereas knowledge of other languages and other cultures is known to enhance the United States diplomatic efforts by fostering greater communication and understanding between nations, and can promote greater understanding between different ethnic and racial groups within the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Government should pursue policies that—

(1) support and encourage Americans to master the English language plus other languages of the world, with special emphasis on the growing importance of the Spanish language for our Nation's economic and cultural relationships with Mexico, Central America, and South America;

(2) recognize the value of the Spanish language to millions of Americans of Hispanic descent, who will be the Nation's largest minority by the year 2005, and will constitute one of every four Americans by the year 2030;

(3) recognize the importance of English as the unifying language of the United States, and the importance of English fluency for individuals who want to succeed in American society;

(4) recognize that command of the English language is a critical component of the success and productivity of our Nation's children, and should be encouraged at every age;

(5) recognize that a skilled labor force is crucial to United States competitiveness in a global economy, and the ability to speak 1 or more languages in addition to English is a significant skill;

(6) support literacy programs, including programs designed to teach English, as well as those dedicated to helping Americans learn and maintain other languages in addition to English; and

(7) develop our Nation's linguistic resources by encouraging citizens of the United States to learn and maintain Spanish, French, German, Japanese, Chinese, Russian, Arabic, Italian, Korean, Vietnamese, Farsi, African languages, sign language, and the many other languages of the world, in addition to English.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today I am pleased to be joined by Senators KENNEDY, MCCAIN, HATCH, HUTCHISON, DEWINE, CHAFEE, LUGAR, ABRAHAM, SANTORUM, and WARNER in submitting

our Senate Resolution on "English-Plus." With this resolution, we are affirming the importance of mastering the English language plus other languages of the world, such as Spanish, Italian, German, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese, and many, many more.

English is the most widely used language in the world in the areas of finance, trade, technology, diplomacy, and entertainment. English is also the world's living library of the last 100 years of scientific and technological advances. There is no doubt that English is as close as any language in history to becoming the world's dominant language.

As Americans, we have always valued our "melting pot" ideal. The business of this country is conducted in English, and there is much pride in the ability to speak English as well as to read and write in one's native language. Those who know English and have mastered another language or two have a distinct advantage in a more competitive world.

As the son of an Italian immigrant, I can personally testify to the importance of the concept of English Plus. My father did not read or write in English, yet he insisted that I learn English first and do my best at speaking and writing Italian. My parents both spoke Spanish—a skill which they found very useful in establishing a wholesale grocery business in Albuquerque.

Tens of thousands of New Mexico families still speak Spanish at home. Spanish remains a strong tie to their culture, music, history, and folklore. After decades of being taught to learn English first, many thousands of New Mexico's Hispanic families also speak Spanish fluently.

In New Mexico, 1998 marked the 400th anniversary of the first permanent Spanish settlement near San Juan Pueblo in the Espanola Valley. Many celebrations and educational events marked this important anniversary. Hispanic culture, customs, and language received much attention throughout New Mexico. More than a third of New Mexico's population is Hispanic, and the Spanish language and culture have a special place in our state's distinctive blend of Spanish, Anglo, and Indian cultures.

New Mexico is the only state in the United States that has a constitutional requirement to use both English and Spanish in election materials and ballots.

In New Mexico, 37 percent of the people are Spanish-Americans or Mexican-Americans. The term "Hispanic Americans" is used in our country to describe Americans whose roots are in Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central America, and South America. As U.S. News reported in the May 11, 1998, issue, "the label Hispanic obscures the enormous diversity among people who

come (or whose forebears came) from two dozen countries and whose ancestry ranges from pure Spanish to mixtures of Spanish blood with Native American, African, German, and Italian, to name a few hybrids."

U.S. News also reported that "The number of Hispanics is increasing almost four times as fast as the rest of the population, and they are expected to surpass African-Americans as the largest minority group by 2005." In the October 21, 1996, issue, U.S. News reported that "Nearly 28 million people—1 American in 10—consider themselves of Hispanic origin." By 2050, projections are that 1 in every 4 Americans will be Hispanic.

An article in *The Economist* of April 21, 1998, stresses the value of the Spanish language to America's fastest growing minority group. "America's Latinos are rapidly becoming one of its most useful resources."

In the western hemisphere, Spanish is clearly a prominent language. With established and emerging markets in Mexico, Central America, and South America, the Spanish language is a key to foreign competition in our own hemisphere.

As the world economy moves into the next century, it has become clear the "domestic-only market planning" has been replaced by the era of international trade agreements and the creation of regional trading blocs. In 1996, the total volume of trade with Mexico was estimated at \$130 billion. Our trade with the rest of Latin America that same year was \$101 billion.

Spanish is clearly a growing cultural and economic force in our hemisphere. It is also the common language of hundreds of millions of people. Recent economic trends of this decade show Latin America as the most promising future market for American goods and services.

With Latin America as the next great market partner of the United States, those Americans who know both English and Spanish will have many new grand opportunities. Mexico's recently hired and celebrated its one-millionth maquiladora worker in international manufacturing plants along our border. This milestone event unquestionably shows the value of knowing two languages as manufacturing expands among the hundreds of Fortune 500 companies now manufacturing in Mexico.

Mr. President, I have long believed that New Mexico and other border states are uniquely poised to create the focal point of North American trade with South America. I agree with *The Economist* observation that "America's Latinos are rapidly becoming one of its most useful resources." I predict that English Plus Spanish will be one of the major marketable skills for the next century.

In conclusion, I would like my colleagues to see the value of "English

Plus" Spanish in our own hemisphere. "English Plus" and other European languages has long been a shared value, and "English Plus" African and Asian languages have become very important also. In every corner of the world, foreign languages matter to us for cultural, economic, and security reasons.

Worldwide, we see a renaissance in cultural assertiveness where countries take greater interest in preserving and sharing their own cultural identities. As nations grow more interdependent economically, there is a parallel interest in maintaining their own cultural integrity, with language as a key linchpin of cultural identity.

Mr. President, our nation's potential markets in Mexico, Central America, and South America alone spell a vital future for "English Plus" Spanish. If we want to continue to expand our nation's cultural and economic American influence in the world, then we urge the adoption of "English Plus" as our national policy. We believe this approach will lead to a more prosperous and secure world.

We believe we should not isolate America to English only and to do that would be a big mistake. The Senate resolution I am speaking of supports and encourages Americans to master English first and English plus other languages. We believe we should add to that, but not English only. We see English plus other languages as a more sensible statement of our national policy. Our Nation is rich in resources. We want to encourage American citizens to learn other prominent languages that the world uses and that we must use in the world and that many in our country use as part of their cultural background.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that our resolution regarding English plus other languages be printed in the RECORD.

SENATE RESOLUTION 107—TO ESTABLISH A SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHINESE ESPIONAGE

Mr. SMITH (of New Hampshire) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 107

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a temporary Select Committee on Chinese Espionage (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the "select committee") which shall consist of 12 members, 6 to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate upon recommendations of the Majority Leader from among members of the majority party, and 6 to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate upon recommendations of the Minority Leader from among members of the minority party.

(b) CHAIRMAN.—The Majority Leader shall select the chairman of the select committee.

(c) VICE CHAIRMAN.—The Minority Leader shall select the vice chairman of the select committee.

(d) SERVICE OF A SENATOR.—The service of a Senator as a member or chairman on the select committee shall not count for purposes of paragraph 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(e) RULES AND PROCEDURES.—A majority of the members of the select committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business, except that the select committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony. The select committee shall adopt rules of procedure not inconsistent with this resolution and the rules of the Senate governing standing committees of the Senate.

(f) VACANCIES.—Vacancies in the membership of the select committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the select committee.

SEC. 2. JURISDICTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be referred to the select committee, concurrently with referral to any other committee of the Senate with jurisdiction, all messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to United States-China national security relations.

(b) EFFECT ON OTHER COMMITTEES JURISDICTION.—Nothing in this resolution shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise restricting the authority of any other committee of the Senate or as amending, limiting, or otherwise changing the authority of any standing committee of the Senate.

SEC. 3. REPORTS.

The select committee may, for the purposes of accountability to the Senate, make such reports to the Senate with respect to matters within its jurisdiction as it shall deem advisable which shall be referred to the appropriate committee. In making such reports, the select committee shall proceed in a manner consistent with the requirements of national security.

SEC. 4. POWERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this resolution, the select committee is authorized at its discretion—

(1) to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction;

(2) to hold hearings;

(3) to sit and act at any time or place during the sessions (subject to paragraph 5 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate), recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate;

(4) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents;

(5) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate to carry out its functions and to employ personnel, subject to procedures of paragraph 9 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate; and

(6) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) OATHS.—The chairman of the select committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

(c) SUBPOENAS.—Subpoenas authorized by a majority of the select committee shall be issued over the signature of the chairman and may be served by any person designated by the chairman.

SEC. 5. TREATMENT OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) EMPLOYEES.—