CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

May 27, 1999

Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the 2-percent floor on miscellaneous itemized deductions for qualified professional development expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers.

S. 1129
At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1129, a bill to facilitate the acquisition of buildings in Federal land management units and the disposal of surplus public land, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 19
At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 19, a concurrent resolution concerning anti-Semitic statements made by members of the Duma of the Russian Federation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 22
At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 22, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to promoting coverage of individuals under long-term care insurance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 31
At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 31, a resolution designating both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as “National Youth Fitness Week.”

SENATE RESOLUTION 59
At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 59, a resolution designating both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as “National Literacy Day.”

AMENDMENT NO. 394
At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 394 proposed to S. 1059, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel levels for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 394 proposed to S. 1059, supra.

At the request of Mr. ROBB, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 394 proposed to S. 1059, supra.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—CONDEMNING PALESTINIAN EFFORTS TO REVIVE THE ORIGINAL PALESTINE PARTITION PLAN OF NOVEMBER 29, 1947, AND CONDEMNING THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ITS APRIL 27, 1999, RESOLUTION ENDORSING A VOTE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION ON THE BASIS OF THE ORIGINAL PALESTINE PARTITION PLAN

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MACK, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was refused by the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 36
Whereas United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, which called for the partition of the British-ruled Palestine Mandate into a Jewish state and an Arab state, was declared null and void on November 29, 1947, by the Arab states and the Palestinians, who included the rejection of Resolution 181 as a formal justification for the May, 1948, invasion of the newly declared State of Israel by the armies of five Arab states;


Whereas in 1967 and 1973 the United Nations adopted Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, respectively, which call for the withdrawal of Israel from territory occupied in 1967 and 1973 in exchange for the creation of secure and recognized boundaries for Israel and for political recognition of Israel’s sovereignty;

Whereas Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 have served as the framework for all negotiations between Israel, Palestinian representatives, and agreement between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization and agreement between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization;

Whereas senior Palestinian officials have recently resurrected United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 through official statements and a March 25, 1999, letter from the Palestine Liberation Organization Permanent Observer to the United Nations Secretary-General contending that the State of Israel must withdraw to the borders outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, and accept Jerusalem as a “corpus separatum” to be placed under United Nations control as outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181; and

Whereas in its April 27, 1999, resolution, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights reiterated that Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations be based on United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181; and

(1) condemns Palestinian efforts to circumvent United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and 338, which outline the basis for the Oslo peace process, by attempting to revive United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, thereby placing the entire Israeli-Palestinian peace process at risk;

(2) condemns the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for voting to formally endorse United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 as the basis for the future of Palestinian self-determination;

(3) reiterates that any just and final peace agreement regarding the final status of the territory controlled by the Palestinians can only be determined through direct negotiations and agreement between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization;

(4) reiterates its continued unequivocal support for the security and well-being of the State of Israel, and of the Oslo peace process based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338; and

(5) calls for the President of the United States to declare that—

(A) it is the policy of the United States that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 of 1947 is null and void; and

(B) all negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians must be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338; and

(C) the United States regards any attempt by the Palestinians, the United Nations, or any entity to resurrect United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 as a basis for negotiations, or for any decision, as an attempt to sabotage the prospects for a successful peace agreement in the Middle East.

SENATE RESOLUTION 109—RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ISLAMIC FRONT GOVERNMENT IN SUDAN

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MACK, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 109
Whereas according to the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR), approximately 1,900,000 people have died in Sudan over the past decade due to war-related causes and famine, and millions more people in Sudan have been displaced from their homes and separated from their families, making this the deadliest war in the last decade in terms of mortality rates;

Whereas the war policy of the National Islamic Front government in southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains has brought untold suffering on innocent civilians and threatens the very survival of a whole generation of southern Sudanese;

Whereas the people of the Nuba Mountains are at particular risk from this policy because they have been the specific target of a deliberate prohibition on international food aid, which has helped induce a man-made famine, and have been subject to the routine bombing of their civilian centers, including religious facilities, schools, and hospitals;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is deliberately and systematically committing crimes against humanity in southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains; and

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has systematically and repeatedly obstructed the peace efforts of the Inter-governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) in Sudan over the past several years;

Whereas the Declaration of Principles put forth by Inter-governmental Authority for
Development mediators provides the most fruitful negotiating framework for resolving problems in Sudan and bringing lasting peace to Sudan; whereas humanitarian conditions in southern Sudan, especially in Bahr al-Ghazal, deteriorated in 1998 largely because of the decision of the National Islamic Front government to ban United Nations relief flights in those areas from February through April 1998; whereas the National Islamic Front government continues to deny access by United Nations personnel to certain locations in Sudan, including a blanket prohibition on flights to the Nuba Mountains, resulting in deterioration of humanitarian conditions; whereas approximately 2,600,000 Sudanese were at risk of starvation in Sudan in late 1998, and the World Food Program currently estimates that 4,000,000 people are in need of emergency assistance in that area; whereas the relief effort in Sudan coordinated by the United Nations, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), failed to respond in a timely manner to humanitarian crises in Sudan at the height of that crisis in 1998 and has allowed the National Islamic Front government to manipulate and obstruct relief efforts in that country; whereas relief efforts in Sudan are further complicated by repeated airborne attacks by the National Islamic Front government on feeding centers, hospitals, and other civilian targets in certain areas of Sudan; whereas such relief efforts are further complicated by the looting and killing of innocent civilians by militias sponsored by the National Islamic Front government; whereas these militias have carried out violent raids in Aweil East and West, Twic, and Gogrial as have been conducted in the Bahr el-Ghazal/Lakes Region, killing and displacing thousands of civilians, which reflects a deliberate ethnic cleansing policy in those counties and in the Nuba Mountains; whereas the National Islamic Front government has perpetrated a prolonged campaign of human rights abuses and discrimination against the people of southern Sudan; whereas the militias associated with the National Islamic Front government have engaged in the enslavement of innocent civilians, men, women, and children, in that conflict; whereas slave raids are commonly undertaken by the militias of the Popular Defense Force of the National Islamic Front as part of a self-declared jihad, or holy war, against the predominantly Christian and traditional believers of southern Sudan; whereas the Department of State in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1997 affirmed with respect to Sudan that “reports and information from a variety of sources after February 1994 indicate that the number of cases of slavery, servitude, slave trade, and forced labor have increased alarming”; whereas the Department of State in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1998 states with respect to Sudan that “[c]redible reports persist of practices such as the sale and purchase of children, some in alleged slave markets”; whereas the enslavement of people is considered a crime against humanity under international law; whereas it is estimated that tens of thousands of Sudanese have been enslaved by militias sponsored by the National Islamic Front government; whereas the former United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Gaspar Biro, and the present Special Rapporteur, Leonardo Franco, have reported on a number of occasions the routine practice of slavery in Sudan and the complicity of the National Islamic Front government in that practice; whereas the National Islamic Front government abuses and tortures political opponents and innocent civilians in northern Sudan; whereas the said raids in Sudan have been carried out by that government over the years; whereas the vast majority of Muslims in Sudan do not subscribe to policies of National Islamic Front extremists, including the politicized practice of Islam, and modifications to freedom of religion and the exclusive practice of Islamic law; whereas the National Islamic Front government has allowed the National Islamic Front government to manipulate and obstruct relief efforts in that country; whereas the National Islamic Front government is considered by much of the world community as a rogue state because of its support for international terrorism and its campaign of terrorism against its own people; whereas the Department of State in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1997 indicated that Sudan’s support to terrorist organizations on its territory continued; whereas the Department of State’s Patterns of Global Terrorism Report, 1998, noted that Sudan is the financier of extremist groups and mastermind of the bombings of the United States embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, used Sudan as a base of operations for several years and continues to maintain economic interests there; whereas on August 20, 1998, the United States naval forces struck a suspected chemical weapons facility in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, in retaliation for those bombings; whereas the National Islamic Front government of Sudan and the Sudanese National Liberation Movement, an associated group, have been killed by that government over the years, including the posting of human rights monitors by the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Leonardo Franco, who has called for the posting of human rights monitors throughout Sudan; whereas the National Islamic Front government is a just struggle of the people of Sudan, and opposition forces to the National Islamic Front government in that practice; whereas the politicized practice of Islam, and modifications to freedom of religion and the exclusive practice of Islamic law in that practice; whereas humanitarian conditions in southern Sudan have been deteriorating for several years and continue to deteriorate because of the actions of the United States government. whereas the United States and Sudan continue to deteriorate because of the war—policy of the Islamic Front government, which is similar to and supported by the National Islamic Front government’s support for international terrorism; whereas in 1993, the United States Government placed Sudan on the list of seven states in the world that sponsor terrorism and imposed comprehensive sanctions on the National Islamic Front government in November 1997; and whereas the struggle by the people of Sudan, and opposition forces to the National Islamic Front government, is a just struggle for freedom and democracy against that government; now, therefore be it:

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns the National Islamic Front government in Sudan for its support for terrorism and its continued human rights violations;
(2) strongly deplores the slave raids in southern Sudan and calls on the National Islamic Front government to end immediately the practice of slavery in Sudan;
(3) calls on the United Nations Security Council—
   (A) to condemn such slave raids and bring to justice those responsible for the crimes against humanity which such slave raids entail;
   (B) to implement the existing air embargo, and impose an arms embargo, on the National Islamic Front government;
   (C) to swiftly implement reforms of Operation Lifeline Sudan in order to enhance the independence of that operation from the National Islamic Front government; and
   (D) to determine whether or not the war policy of the National Islamic Front government in southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains constitutes genocide; and
   (E) to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Leonardo Franco, who has called for the posting of human rights monitors throughout Sudan; and
(4) (A) instructs the Agency for International Development (AID) and other appropriate agencies to—
   (i) provide additional support to and coordination of relief activities with and urging other countries to impose sanctions regimes on that government by the United States; and
   (ii) enhance the independence of Operation Lifeline Sudan from the National Islamic Front government, including by removing the government’s power of automatic veto over its operation;
   (B) to intensify and expand United States diplomatic and economic pressure on the National Islamic Front government in conjunction with and urging other countries to impose sanctions regimes on that government that are similar to the sanctions regime imposed on that government by the United States; and
   (C) to continue to enhance the peace process in Sudan supported by the Inter-governmental Authority for Development; and
   (G) to report to Congress not later than three months after the adoption of this resolution regarding the efforts or plans of the President to promote the end of slavery in Sudan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 100—DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 1999, AS NATIONAL RACE FOR THE CURE DAY

MRS. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Lott, Mr. Daschle, Mr. McCain, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ashcroft, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Bingaman, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bunning, Mr. Burns, Mr. Campbell, Ms. Collins, Mr. DeWine, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Kerry, Ms. Landrieu, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Levin, Mrs. Lincoln, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Murkowski, Mrs. Murray,