

just blocks from the World Trade Center Towers, which were bombed by terrorist who operated with support from Sudan. I realize that controlling private and legal funds is tricky business, but the United States' continued ambiguity on this point gives the distinct impression that there is a price on the lives of the people of Sudan, and that the price has been determined. We cannot afford that ambiguity. We must begin an internationally coordinated effort to limit access to the weapons and capital that allows Khartoum to continue their war, just as the world did against the apartheid government of South Africa. Even now, a grassroots effort to push large investors in the United States and Canada to divest of the stocks of the companies operating in Sudan is gaining considerable momentum and having an effect on share prices. Their successes are drawn purely on the power of shame. Surely this tells us that economic pressures can work if coordinated and if supported with good information. Governments will respond to the same shame that investors respond to. It's a powerful tool in a coordinated diplomatic and economic push, and we would be remiss to not use it.

These recommendations are not unreasonable or particularly difficult tasks. These are things we can do right now beginning today.

It will not require a great deal of money. In fact, it may cost less than we spend now. What it will require, though, is effort, some discomfort and a significant amount of diplomatic and political capital.

What it requires most is leadership. We in Congress can press these issues, but we cannot unilaterally form our foreign policy. That is the Constitutional prerogative and responsibility of the President of the U.S.

The President should immediately become personally involved in seeking resolution and pressing these peaceful goals in Sudan. To date, he has not.

Just a little more than a month ago we observed "the month of Africa" at the United Nations. There, the war in the Congo was the focus. That war is compelling and the implications it has for the future of Africa are very real. It too deserves the focus and attention of the United Nations.

Yet the festering—and much more deadly—war in Sudan went without any serious consideration at the United Nations during "the month of Africa." Not only is that shameful in itself, it was a lost opportunity.

We can afford no more lost opportunities when it comes to Sudan. This war has continued long enough and has cost enough lives. It has hovered on the edge of obscurity for too long. It is time to get the world to forcefully and directly address it.

Only the United States can provide that kind of leadership. And only the

President can direct the United States' effort with any hope of ever being truly effective and bring the necessary diplomatic and economic forces to bear.

The President has a bipartisan group of Senators and Representatives in Congress willing and waiting to help in that effort. As Chairman of the Africa Subcommittee, I pledge my commitment to such an effort.

It is unusual that we see such opportunities for immediate, bipartisan action in Congress, especially in an election year. It is an opportunity we cannot afford to pass up. Too many lives have been lost. Too many lives are still at stake. The time to act is now.

#### JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of S. Con. Res. 89 and S. Con. Res. 90 submitted earlier by Senators MCCONNELL and DODD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Con. Res. 89) to establish the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the Inauguration of the President-Elect and Vice President-Elect of U.S. on January 20, 2001. A resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) to authorize the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the Inauguration of the President-Elect and the Vice President-Elect of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolutions en bloc?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolutions be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and the above all occur en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions (S. Con. Res. 89 and S. Con. Res. 90) were agreed to.

The resolutions read as follow:

S. CON. RES. 89

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as the "joint committee") consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The joint committee is authorized to make the

necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 20, 2001.

#### SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The joint committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of those departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

S. CON. RES. 90

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on January 20, 2001, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

#### PERMISSION TO FILE FAA CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate, the conferees be permitted to file the FAA conference report for printing on Friday, March 3, until 1:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMENDING THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 265 submitted earlier by Senators MACK and GRAHAM.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 265) commending the Florida State University football team for winning the 1999 Division 1-A collegiate football national championship.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and my friend and colleague Senator GRAHAM to introduce a resolution contragulating Florida State University's football team on winning the 1999 Division 1-A Collegiate Football National Championship. As a Senator from Florida and the father-in-law of an avid Seminole, I join with all those in my home state and those across this country in honoring Coach Bobby Bowden, his staff, and the football team for