

volunteers, as well as government—if our efforts are to be successful.

Though I am encouraged by the statistics that show a continuing decline in the number of children who are maltreated, I believe we must do more to make sure that all children live in safe and loving homes.

I urge my colleagues to act quickly on this resolution so we can move closer to erasing the horror of child abuse from our Nation's history.

SENATE RESOLUTION 133—EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE THAT INFORMATION
PERTAINING TO NAZI WAR
CRIMINALS SHOULD BE
BROUGHT TO LIGHT SO THAT
FUTURE GENERATIONS CAN
LEARN FROM HOLOCAUST, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CORZINE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 133

Whereas in the 1930s and 1940s, the German National Socialist Party, the Nazi Party, methodically orchestrated acts of genocide resulting in the deaths of 6,000,000 Jews and 5,000,000 Gypsies, Poles, Jehovah's Witnesses, political dissidents, physically and mentally disabled people, and homosexuals;

Whereas the term Holocaust is used to describe the systematic extermination of Jews and others by the Nazis during the period beginning on March 23, 1933, and ending on May 8, 1945;

Whereas in 1946, the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg declared the Schutzstaffel or SS, the elite corps of the Nazi Party, to be a criminal organization guilty of persecuting and exterminating Jews; of brutalities and killings in the concentration camps; of excesses in the administration of the slave labor program; and of mistreatment and murder of prisoners of war;

Whereas Nazi war criminals include any person who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, national origin, or political opinion, during the Holocaust, under the direction of, or in association with, the Nazi government of Germany;

Whereas not all of these Nazi war criminals were brought to justice as required by the Nuremberg Tribunal;

Whereas in the 1970s, information began to surface that the United States intelligence community harbored Nazi war criminals, including Klaus Barbie, a Nazi war criminal later found responsible for the torture and death of more than 26,000 people, in order to spy on the former Soviet Union and for other purposes;

Whereas in 1998, the 105th Congress passed and President Bill Clinton signed into law the "Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act", which provided for the declassification of records relating to Nazi war criminals, Nazi persecution, Nazi war crimes, and Nazi looted assets, including those held by the Central Intelligence Agency;

Whereas the Nazi War Criminal Interagency Working Group was convened by Executive Order on January 11, 1999, to (1) locate, identify, inventory, recommend for declassification, and make available all classi-

fied Nazi war criminal records, subject to certain specified restrictions; (2) coordinate with Federal agencies and expedite the release of such classified records to the public; and (3) complete work to the greatest extent possible and report to Congress one year after passage of legislation;

Whereas the Interagency Working Group recently declassified and analyzed documents of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, revealing that the United States used Nazi war criminals for intelligence operations against the former Soviet Union;

Whereas the declassified documents reveal further that the OSS assisted Nazi war criminals in evading capture and prosecution and, in a few cases, facilitated their immigration and assimilation in the United States; and

Whereas it is unknown to what extent the former Soviet Union and other nations used Nazi war criminals for spy operations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Nazi War Criminal Interagency Working Group served the public interest by investigating and publicizing the extent to which the United States used Nazi war criminals for intelligence purposes following the Second World War;

(2) the Administration should work with the international intelligence community to expedite the release of information regarding the use of Nazi war criminals as intelligence operatives in the aftermath of the Second World War, especially by the former Soviet Union; and

(3) information pertaining to Nazi war criminals should be brought to light so that future generations can learn from the Holocaust.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND
PROPOSED

SA 924. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for human embryonic stem cell generation and research; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 925. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 926. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 927. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 928. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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SA 930. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 931. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 932. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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