

S. RES. 54

Whereas John Hume is one of the greatest advocates of peace and non-violence of our time;

Whereas throughout the long and difficult years of civil strife and turmoil, John Hume has dedicated his life to achieving a peaceful, just, and lasting settlement of the conflict in Northern Ireland;

Whereas throughout the turbulent years in Northern Ireland, John Hume never lost faith in the belief that violence and terrorism are wrong, that a negotiated settlement is the only realistic hope for peace, and that ancient antagonisms cannot be settled by bombs and bullets;

Whereas John Hume deserves enormous credit for the peace process in Northern Ireland, which led to the 1998 Good Friday Agreement;

Whereas John Hume's enduring vision of reconciliation, based on equal respect and recognition for both the Protestant and Catholic traditions in Northern Ireland, has served as an inspiration to those seeking peaceful resolution of conflicts in many other parts of the world;

Whereas John Hume has worked consistently for the rights of the members of his community, beginning with the launching of a credit union to provide assistance to the minority community to purchase housing;

Whereas John Hume's commitment was to effective programs and peaceful works, at a time when others in his community increasingly urged or acquiesced to bombs and bullets;

Whereas John Hume's ideas and eloquence lit a candle in the darkness of the violence in Northern Ireland, kindled an increasing sense of hope in the minority community, and created new possibilities for understanding between the opposing sides of the conflict;

Whereas John Hume's community activity and involvement led directly to his long and distinguished political career;

Whereas John Hume brought together a broad coalition of leaders who advocated non-violence and together they founded the Social Democratic and Labour Party in 1970, which has been at the forefront of years of significant efforts to achieve peace in Northern Ireland;

Whereas John Hume was the first to emphasize the necessity of establishing an ongoing Anglo-Irish framework as the cornerstone for institutionalizing the process of reconciliation to heal the divisions within Northern Ireland, between North and South in Ireland, and between Great Britain and Ireland;

Whereas in 1983, largely as a result of the efforts of John Hume, the principal political parties in Ireland and the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland established the far-reaching New Ireland Forum;

Whereas the New Ireland Forum developed alternatives for progress and prepared the report that laid the groundwork for an unprecedented new dialogue on Northern Ireland between Britain and Ireland, culminating in November 1985 with the signing of the historic Anglo-Irish Agreement by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom and Taoiseach Garret FitzGerald of Ireland;

Whereas John Hume conducted talks with Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, before the Irish Republican Army agreed to a cease-fire, showing great courage by taking significant personal and political risks to achieve a lasting peace;

Whereas those talks, together with the December 1993 Joint Declaration by the British and Irish Governments, led to the August 1994 cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army and the October 1994 cease-fire by the Loyalist paramilitaries and ultimately to the Good Friday Agreement in 1998;

Whereas John Hume served as the Deputy Leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland until 1979, and its leader from 1979 to 2001;

Whereas John Hume's political career has also included serving as a member of the Northern Ireland Assembly, the European Parliament, and the British House of Commons;

Whereas in his many visits to the United States, John Hume has been a consistent ambassador for peace, urging the cause of reconciliation and educating Congress and the country about the issues in Northern Ireland;

Whereas John Hume is well respected in the United States and has had an important influence on United States policy and on the American dimension of the Northern Ireland question;

Whereas John Hume is a courageous leader of exceptional achievement and was honored for his leadership in the cause of peace in Northern Ireland with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998, along with the leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, David Trimble;

Whereas respect for John Hume was the single most important influence in the development of the Friends of Ireland in the United States Congress and in convincing leaders of the Irish-American community throughout the United States to oppose political, financial, or other support for the violence in Northern Ireland; and

Whereas John Hume is retiring this year after a long and brilliant career dedicated to the people of Northern Ireland and to the cause of peace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) pays tribute to John Hume for his lifetime commitment to promoting reconciliation and achieving a lasting peace in Northern Ireland; and

(2) calls on all the parties in Northern Ireland to redouble their effort to restore the trust that is necessary to fully implement the Good Friday Agreement and to achieve stable democratic institutions, peace, and justice in Northern Ireland.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2005

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on February 17. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 12 noon, with the first 30 minutes under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee and the second 30 minutes under the control of the majority leader or his designee, and the remaining time be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

I further ask that at 3 p.m. the Senate resume reconsideration of S. 306, Genetic Nondiscrimination Act, and

immediately proceed to the vote on passage, with no intervening action or debate.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, if the distinguished majority leader would allow me to direct a question to him through the Chair. I have received a number of calls dealing with an antilynching bill, primarily from Senator LANDRIEU. I wonder if the leader has any indication of whether we can take this matter up sometime in the near future.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, the antilynching bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has not yet considered that bill. I believe there is another bill by Senator ALEXANDER also yet to be considered at the committee level. Over the course of tomorrow, we can discuss how we might handle both of those. Typically, it would be through the regular order, since it has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. Over the course of the morning, I will be happy to have discussions with Senators LANDRIEU and ALEXANDER, as I did yesterday, on the matter. They are both important issues. Both are issues that are a little separate but address the same large issue. I look forward to being able to address those. Not going through regular order would require a unanimous consent on behalf of this body. We can discuss that with the leadership over the course of the morning.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, tomorrow, the Senate will be in morning business throughout the morning. At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the Senate will vote on the Genetic Nondiscrimination Act. We had a number of Senators speak on that today. We had issues that had to be worked out between the committees. There are two committees in the Senate and they were successfully addressed. Thus, we will vote on this important bill tomorrow.

This bill protects Americans from having their genetic information used against them by potential employers, or by their employer, or to be used in a discriminatory fashion by insurance companies, for example. A number of people have been very involved before the Senate over the last 7 years on this bill. I just mentioned Senators SNOWE, ENZI, KENNEDY, and a number of others. Tomorrow, there will be others who wish to discuss the bill, and we encourage them to do so while we are in morning business or later tomorrow afternoon. We will vote on the bill at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

It is my hope that the Senate will also act on the State high-risk health insurance pools bill and the committee funding resolution. We will continue to work with Members on both sides of