

(3) reaffirms that the United States is strongly committed to encouraging the suffrage of women, democratic ideals, and peaceful development throughout the Middle East.

Agreed to July 1, 1999.

ADJOURNMENT—SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

July 1, 1999  
[S. Con. Res. 43]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, July 1, 1999, Friday, July 2, 1999, or Saturday, July 3, 1999, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, July 12, 1999, or until such time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, July 1, 1999, or Friday, July 2, 1999, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, July 12, 1999, for morning-hour debate, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to July 1, 1999.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA—RELEASE OF HUMANITARIAN WORKERS

July 12, 1999  
[H. Con. Res. 144]

Urging the United States Government and the United Nations to undertake urgent and strenuous efforts to secure the release of Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt, and Peter Wallace, three humanitarian workers employed in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by CARE International, who are being unjustly held as prisoners by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Whereas Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt, and Peter Wallace are three humanitarian workers employed in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by CARE International, the relief and development organization, providing food, medicines, and fuel to more than 50,000 Serbian refugees in Serbia and to displaced ethnic Albanians in Kosovo;

Whereas Steve Pratt and Peter Wallace, two Australian nationals, were detained on March 31, 1999, and later accused of operating and managing a spy ring and being employed by a spy ring,

and Branko Jelen, a citizen of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was arrested 1 week later on the same charges;

Whereas on March 30, 1999, CARE International received a letter of commendation from the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia relating to CARE International's humanitarian work in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

Whereas one of the three men, Steve Pratt, appeared on Serbian television on April 11, 1999, and he was coerced into saying that he had performed covert intelligence activities;

Whereas the three Care International humanitarian workers were held without access to outsiders for 20 days;

Whereas on May 29, 1999, a Serbian military court dismissed every element of the original indictment against the three CARE International humanitarian workers, but then proceeded to convict the three individuals on an entirely new charge of passing on information to a foreign organization, namely CARE International, and sentenced Pratt to 12 years, Jelen to 6 years, and Wallace to 4 years;

Whereas this last charge was introduced at the reading of the verdict, denying lawyers for the three CARE International humanitarian workers any opportunity to mount an appropriate defense;

Whereas it appears the three CARE International humanitarian workers were convicted of providing "situation reports" to their head office and other CARE International offices around the world, based on legitimately gathered information, necessary to enable CARE International management to plan their humanitarian assistance in a rapidly changing context and to inform CARE International management of the security situation in which their staff were working;

Whereas the convictions of the three CARE International humanitarian workers raise serious questions regarding the ability of humanitarian aid organizations to operate in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with implications for their operations in other areas of conflict around the world;

Whereas the three CARE International humanitarian workers are innocent, having committed no crime, and are being held as prisoners unjustly;

Whereas the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia needs humanitarian workers who feel secure enough to do their work and who are not at risk of going to prison on false charges; and

Whereas many leaders around the world have raised the issue and sought to free the captives, including United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, former South African President Nelson Mandela, Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson, and the Reverend Jesse Jackson: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) urges the United States Government and the United Nations to undertake urgent and strenuous efforts to secure the release of Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt, and Peter Wallace, three humanitarian workers employed in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by CARE International; and

(2) calls upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to send a positive signal to the international humanitarian community and to give these humanitarian workers their freedom without further delay.

Agreed to July 12, 1999.

**JACOB JOSEPH CHESTNUT AND JOHN MICHAEL GIBSON—MEMORIAL DOOR**

July 21, 1999  
[H. Con. Res. 158]

Whereas on July 24, 1998, a lone gunman entered the United States Capitol through the door known as the Document Door, located on the first floor of the East Front;

Whereas Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut was the first United States Capitol Police officer to confront the gunman just inside the Document Door and lost his life as a result;

Whereas Detective John Michael Gibson also confronted the gunman and lost his life in the ensuing shootout;

Whereas the last shot fired by Detective John Gibson—his final act as an officer of the law—finally brought down the gunman and ended his deadly rampage;

Whereas while the gunman's intentions are not fully known, nor may ever be known, it is clear that he would have killed more innocent people if United States Capitol Police Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson had not ended the violent rampage;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police represent true dedication and professionalism in their duties to keep the United States Capitol and the Senate and House of Representatives office buildings safe for all who enter them;

Whereas the United States Capitol shines as a beacon of freedom and democracy all around the world;

Whereas keeping the sacred halls of the United States Capitol, known as the People's House, accessible for all the people of the United States and the world is a true testament of Congress and of our Nation's dedication to upholding the virtues of freedom;

Whereas the door near where this tragic incident took place has been known as the Document Door; and

Whereas it is fitting and appropriate that the Document Door henceforth be known as the Memorial Door in honor of Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the door known as the Document Door and located on the first floor of the East Front of the United States Capitol is designated as the "Memorial Door" in honor of Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson of the United States Capitol Police, who gave their lives in the line of duty on July 24, 1998, near that door.

Agreed to July 21, 1999.