

Rift Valley has not yet been released in spite of several requests by numerous church leaders and human rights organizations to have the Commission's findings released to the public;

Whereas, after Father Kaiser's assassination, documents were found on his body that he had intended to present to the Akiwumi Commission;

Whereas the nongovernmental Kenyan Human Rights Commission has expressed fear that the progress achieved in Kenya during the last few years in the struggle for democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and meeting the basic needs of all Kenyans is jeopardized by the current Kenyan Government; and

Whereas the 1999 Country Report on Human Rights released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State reports that the Kenyan Government's "overall human rights record was generally poor, and serious problems remained in many areas; while there were some signs of improvement in a few areas, the situation worsened in others." Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) condemns the violent deaths of Father John Kaiser and others who have worked to promote human rights and justice in the Republic of Kenya and expresses its outrage at those deaths;

(2) calls for a thorough investigation of those deaths that includes other persons in addition to the Kenyan authorities;

(3) calls on the Secretary of State, acting through the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, to prepare and submit to Congress, by December 15, 2000, a report on the progress made on investigating these killings, including, particularly, a discussion of the actions taken by the Kenyan Government to conduct an investigation as described in paragraph (2);

(4) calls on the President to support investigation of these killings through all diplomatic means; and

(5) calls for the final report of such an investigation to be made public.

Agreed to October 24, 2000.

BIRTH OF JAMES MADISON—250TH ANNIVERSARY

Oct. 25, 2000
[H. Con. Res. 396]

Whereas March 16, 2001, is the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison, Father of the United States Constitution and fourth President of the United States;

Whereas the ideals of James Madison, as expressed in the Constitution he conceived for the American Nation and in the principles of freedom he established in the Bill of Rights, are the foundations of American Government and life;

Whereas James Madison's lifetime of public service, as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, as a delegate to the Continental Congress during the American Revolution, as a delegate to

the Constitutional Convention in 1787, as a leader in the House of Representatives, as Secretary of State, and as the Nation's fourth President, are an inspiration to all men, women, and children in the conduct of their personal and private lives; and Whereas the ideals and inspiring example of James Madison are of utmost importance to the future of the American Nation as it enters a new millennium: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the historical significance of James Madison's birth, as well as his contributions to the Nation during his lifetime;

(2) urges all American patriotic and civil associations, labor organizations, schools, universities, historical societies, and communities of learning and worship, together with citizens throughout the United States, to develop appropriate programs and educational activities to recognize and celebrate the life and achievements of James Madison; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation recognizing the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison and calling upon the people of the United States to observe the life and legacy of James Madison with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Agreed to October 25, 2000.

Oct. 27, 2000

[H. Con. Res. 408]

HMT ROHNA SERVICE MEMBERS—APPRECIATION

Whereas on November 26, 1943, a German bomber off the coast of North Africa sunk the British transport HMT ROHNA with a radio-controlled, rocket-boosted bomb;

Whereas 1,015 United States service members and more than 100 British and Allied officers and crewmen perished as a result of the attack;

Whereas hundreds died immediately when the bomb struck and hundreds more died when darkness and rough seas limited rescue efforts;

Whereas many families still do not know the circumstances of the deaths of loved ones who died as a result of the attack;

Whereas more than 900 United States service members survived the attack under extremely adverse circumstances;

Whereas United States, British, and French rescuers worked valiantly to save the passengers and crew who made it off the HMT ROHNA into the sea;

Whereas one United States ship, the USS PIONEER, picked up many of those who were saved;

Whereas because of inadequate record keeping, some survivors of the attack struggled for years to verify the details of the sinking of the HMT ROHNA;

Whereas the men who died as a result of the attack on the HMT ROHNA have been largely forgotten by the Nation; and