

States is among a small minority of countries, including Afghanistan, North Korea, Iran and Sudan, which have not;

Whereas CEDAW establishes a worldwide commitment to combat discrimination against women and girls;

Whereas 165 countries of the world have ratified or acceded to CEDAW and the United States is among a small minority of countries, including Afghanistan, North Korea, Iran and Sudan, which have not;

Whereas CEDAW is helping combat violence and discrimination against women and girls around the world;

Whereas CEDAW has had a significant and positive impact on legal developments in countries as diverse as Uganda, Colombia, Brazil and South Africa, including, on citizenship rights in Botswana and Japan, inheritance rights in Botswana and Japan, inheritance rights in Tanzania, property rights and political participation in Costa Rica;

Whereas the Administration has proposed a small number of reservations, understandings and declarations to ensure that U.S. ratification fully complies with all constitutional requirements, including states, and individuals' rights;

Whereas the legislatures of California, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota and Vermont have endorsed U.S. ratification of CEDAW;

Whereas more than one hundred U.S.-based, civic, legal, religious, education, and environmental organizations, support U.S. ratification of CEDAW;

Whereas ratification of CEDAW would allow the United States to nominate a representative to the CEDAW oversight committee; and

Whereas 1999 is the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of CEDAW by the UN General Assembly: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should hold hearings on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); and

(2) the Senate should act on CEDAW by March 8, 2000, International Women's Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 238—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION OF MEMBER OF THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 238

Whereas, in the case of *Brett Kimberlin v. Orrin Hatch, et al.*, C.A. No. 99-1590, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the plaintiff has named as a defendant Senator Orrin G. Hatch;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Members of the Senate in civil actions relating to the official responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is directed to represent Senator Hatch in the case of *Brett Kimberlin v. Orrin Hatch, et al.*

SENATE RESOLUTION 239—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT NADIA DEBBAGH, WHO WAS ABDUCTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, SHOULD BE RETURNED HOME TO HER MOTHER, MS. MAUREEN DABBAGH

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

S. RES. 239

Whereas Mr. Mohamad Hisham Dabbagh and Mrs. Maureen Dabbagh had a daughter, Nadia Dabbagh, in 1990;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh and Mohamad Hisham Dabbagh were divorced in February 1992;

Whereas in 1993, Nadia was abducted by her father;

Whereas Mohamad Hisham fled the United States with Nadia;

Whereas the Governments of Syria and the United States have granted child custody to Maureen Dabbagh and both have issued arrest warrants for Mohamad Dabbagh;

Whereas Mohamad Dabbagh originally escaped to Saudi Arabia;

Whereas the Department of State believed that Nadia was residing in Syria until late 1998;

Whereas the Senate passed S. Res. 293 for Nadia Dabbagh on October 21, 1998, asking Syria to aid in the return of Nadia to her mother in the United States;

Whereas in 1999, Syria invited Maureen Dabbagh to Syria to meet with her daughter;

Whereas the Department of State believes that in 1999 Nadia was moved to Saudi Arabia and is residing with Mohamad Dabbagh;

Whereas although Nadia is in Saudi Arabia, neither she nor Mohamad Dabbagh are Saudi Arabian citizens;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh, with the assistance of missing children organizations, has been unable to reunite with her daughter;

Whereas the Department of State, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Interpol have been unsuccessful in their attempts to bring Nadia back to the United States;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh has not seen her daughter in more than six years; and

Whereas it will take the continued effort and pressure on the part of the Saudi Arabian officials to bring this case to a successful conclusion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Governments of the United States and Saudi Arabia immediately locate Nadia and deliver her safely to her mother.

• Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I'm submitting a resolution today expressing a sense of the Senate regarding a heinous crime affecting a family in Virginia and a growing problem in this country. With this resolution, I seek to bring to your attention the plight of child abductions by noncustodial parents, and to encourage the United States and Saudi Arabia to immediately locate Nadia Dabbagh and return her safely to her mother.

Ms. Maureen Dabbagh of Virginia Beach has not seen or heard from her daughter, Nadia, in 6 years. When Nadia was just 3 years old, she was illegally abducted by her father, Mr. Mohamad Hisham Dabbagh, and the State Department believes they are currently in Saudi Arabia on temporary visas. Throughout this ordeal, Maureen Dabbagh has been aided by many caring people, groups, and gov-

ernment agencies, but despite FBI, State Department, and Interpol efforts, Nadia is still separated from her mother.

According to the Department of Justice, 983 children are abducted by non-custodial parents every day. I greatly sympathize with Maureen Dabbagh and with all parents facing similar situations. I believe that we, as Members of Congress and as parents, ought to use all available resources to locate missing and abducted children. I ask that we redouble our efforts to bring Nadia home. •

SENATE RESOLUTION 240—COMMENDING STEPHEN G. BAILEY, KEEPER OF THE STATIONERY

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 240

Whereas the Senate has been advised that its Keeper of the Stationery, Stephen G. Bale, will retire on December 31, 1999;

Whereas Steve Bale became an employee of the Senate of the United States on November 13, 1969, and since that date has ably and faithfully upheld the high standards and traditions of the Senate for a period that included sixteen Congresses;

Whereas Steve Bale has served with distinction as Keeper of the Stationery, and at all times has discharged the important duties and responsibilities of his office with dedication and excellence, and

Whereas his exceptional service and his unfailing dedication have earned him our esteem and affection: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate commends Stephen G. Bale for his exemplary service to the Senate and the Nation; wishes to express its deep appreciation for his long, faithful and outstanding service; and extends its very best wishes upon his retirement.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Stephen G. Bale.

SENATE RESOLUTION 241—TO DIRECT THE SENATE COMMISSION ON ART TO RECOMMEND TO THE SENATE TWO OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS WHOSE PAINTINGS SHALL BE PLACED IN TWO OF THE REMAINING UNFILLED SPACES IN THE SENATE RECEPTION ROOM

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 241

Whereas the reception room in the Capitol outside the Senate Chamber was originally designed to contain medallion likenesses of outstanding Americans;

Whereas there are at present 6 unfilled spaces in the Senate reception room for such medallions; and

Whereas it is in the public interest to accomplish the original objective of the design of the Senate reception room by selecting individuals who were outstanding Senate legislators with a deep appreciation for the Senate, who will serve as role models for future Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the Senate Commission on Art established under section 901 of the

Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988 (40 U.S.C. 188b) (referred to as the “Commission”) shall select 2 outstanding individuals whose paintings shall be placed in 2 of the remaining unfilled spaces in the Senate reception room, upon approval by the Senate.

(b)(1) The Commission shall select individuals from among Senators, without consideration to party affiliation, who have not served as a Senator in the last 21 years. The Commission shall not select a living individual.

(2) The Commission shall consider first those Senators who are not already commemorated in the Capitol or Senate Office Buildings, although such commemoration shall serve as an absolute bar to consideration or selection only for those who have served as President of the Senate, as the latter are visibly and appropriately commemorated through the Vice Presidential bust collection.

(3) The Commission also shall give primary consideration to the service of the Senator while in the Senate, as opposed to other service to the United States.

(c) The Commission is authorized to seek advice and recommendations from historians and other sources in carrying out this resolution.

SEC. 2. The Commission shall make its selections and recommendations pursuant to the first section no later than the close of the second session of the 106th Congress.

SEC. 3. For purposes of making the recommendations required by this resolution, a member of the Commission may designate another Senator to act in place of that member.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1999

KYL (AND BRYAN) AMENDMENT NO. 2782

Ms. COLLINS (for Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. BRYAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 692) to prohibit Internet gambling, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Internet Gambling Prohibition Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON INTERNET GAMBLING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 50 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

§ 1085. Internet gambling

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) BETS OR WAGERS.—The term ‘bets or wagers’—

“(A) means the staking or risking by any person of something of value upon the outcome of a contest of others, a sporting event, or a game of chance, upon an agreement or understanding that the person or another person will receive something of value based on that outcome;

“(B) includes the purchase of a chance or opportunity to win a lottery or other prize (which opportunity to win is predominantly subject to chance);

“(C) includes any scheme of a type described in section 3702 of title 28; and

“(D) does not include—

“(i) a bona fide business transaction governed by the securities laws (as defined in

section 3(a)(47) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(47))) for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities (as defined in section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(10)));

“(ii) a transaction on or subject to the rules of a contract market designated pursuant to section 5 of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 7);

“(iii) a contract of indemnity or guarantee; or

“(iv) a contract for life, health, or accident insurance.

“(2) CLOSED-LOOP SUBSCRIBER-BASED SERVICE.—The term ‘closed-loop subscriber-based service’ means any information service or system that uses—

“(A) a device or combination of devices—

“(i) expressly authorized and operated in accordance with the laws of a State, exclusively for placing, receiving, or otherwise making a bet or wager described in subsection (f)(1)(B); and

“(ii) by which a person located within any State must subscribe and be registered with the provider of the wagering service by name, address, and appropriate billing information to be authorized to place, receive, or otherwise make a bet or wager, and must be physically located within that State in order to be authorized to do so;

“(B) an effective customer verification and age verification system, expressly authorized and operated in accordance with the laws of the State in which it is located, to ensure that all applicable Federal and State legal and regulatory requirements for lawful gambling are met; and

“(C) appropriate data security standards to prevent unauthorized access by any person who has not subscribed or who is a minor.

“(3) FOREIGN JURISDICTION.—The term ‘foreign jurisdiction’ means a jurisdiction of a foreign country or political subdivision thereof.

“(4) GAMBLING BUSINESS.—The term ‘gambling business’ means—

“(A) a business that is conducted at a gambling establishment, or that—

“(i) involves—

“(I) the placing, receiving, or otherwise making of bets or wagers; or

“(II) the offering to engage in the placing, receiving, or otherwise making of bets or wagers;

“(ii) involves 1 or more persons who conduct, finance, manage, supervise, direct, or own all or part of such business; and

“(iii) has been or remains in substantially continuous operation for a period in excess of 10 days or has a gross revenue of \$2,000 or more from such business during any 24-hour period; and

“(B) any soliciting agent of a business described in subparagraph (A).

“(5) INFORMATION ASSISTING IN THE PLACING OF A BET OR WAGER.—The term ‘information assisting in the placing of a bet or wager’—

“(A) means information that is intended by the sender or recipient to be used by a person engaged in the business of betting or wagering to place, receive, or otherwise make a bet or wager; and

“(B) does not include—

“(i) information concerning parimutuel pools that is exchanged exclusively between or among 1 or more racetracks or other parimutuel wagering facilities licensed by the State or approved by the foreign jurisdiction in which the facility is located, and 1 or more parimutuel wagering facilities licensed by the State or approved by the foreign jurisdiction in which the facility is located, if that information is used only to conduct common pool parimutuel pooling under applicable law;

“(ii) information exchanged exclusively between or among 1 or more racetracks or other parimutuel wagering facilities licensed by the State or approved by the foreign jurisdiction in which the facility is located, and a support service located in another State or foreign jurisdiction, if the information is used only for processing bets or wagers made with that facility under applicable law;

“(iii) information exchanged exclusively between or among 1 or more wagering facilities that are located within a single State and are licensed and regulated by that State, and any support service, wherever located, if the information is used only for the pooling or processing of bets or wagers made by or with the facility or facilities under applicable State law;

“(iv) any news reporting or analysis of wagering activity, including odds, racing or event results, race and event schedules, or categories of wagering; or

“(v) any posting or reporting of any educational information on how to make a bet or wager or the nature of betting or wagering.

“(6) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—The term ‘interactive computer service’ means any information service, system, or access software provider that operates in, or uses a channel or instrumentality of, interstate or foreign commerce to provide or enable access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the Internet.

“(7) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ‘interactive computer service provider’ means any person that provides an interactive computer service, to the extent that such person offers or provides such service.

“(8) INTERNET.—The term ‘Internet’ means the international computer network of both Federal and non-Federal interoperable packet switched data networks.

“(9) PERSON.—The term ‘person’ means any individual, association, partnership, joint venture, corporation (or any affiliate of a corporation), State or political subdivision thereof, department, agency, or instrumentality of a State or political subdivision thereof, or any other government, organization, or entity (including any governmental entity (as defined in section 3701(2) of title 28)).

“(10) PRIVATE NETWORK.—The term ‘private network’ means a communications channel or channels, including voice or computer data transmission facilities, that use either—

“(A) private dedicated lines; or

“(B) the public communications infrastructure, if the infrastructure is secured by means of the appropriate private communications technology to prevent unauthorized access.

“(11) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

“(12) SUBSCRIBER.—The term ‘subscriber’—

“(A) means any person with a business relationship with the interactive computer service provider through which such person receives access to the system, service, or network of that provider, even if no formal subscription agreement exists; and

“(B) includes registrants, students who are granted access to a university system or network, and employees or contractors who are granted access to the system or network of their employer.

“(b) INTERNET GAMBLING.—

“(1) PROHIBITION.—Subject to subsection (f), it shall be unlawful for a person engaged in a gambling business knowingly to use the