

Whereas Afghanistan had maintained its own decisionmaking through a traditional process called a "Loya Jirgah", or Grand Assembly, by selecting, respecting, and following the decisions of their leaders;

Whereas recently warlords, factional leaders, and foreign regimes have laid siege to Afghanistan, leaving the landscape littered with landmines, making the most fundamental activities dangerous;

Whereas in recent years, and especially since the Taliban came to power in 1996, Afghanistan has become a haven for terrorist activity, has produced most of the world's opium supply, and has become infamous for its human rights abuses, particularly abuses against women and children;

Whereas the former King of Afghanistan, Mohammed Zahir Shah, ruled the country peacefully for 40 years, and after years in exile retains his popularity and support; and

Whereas former King Mohammed Zahir Shah plans to convene an emergency "Loya Jirgah" to reestablish a stable government, with no desire to regain power or reestablish a monarchy, and the Department of State supports such ongoing efforts: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports the democratic efforts that respect the human and political rights of all ethnic and religious groups in Afghanistan, including the effort to establish a "Loya Jirgah" process that would lead to the people of Afghanistan determining their own destiny through a democratic process and free and fair elections; and

(2) supports the continuing efforts of former King Mohammed Zahir Shah and other responsible parties searching for peace to convene a Loya Jirgah—

(A) to reestablish a representative government in Afghanistan that respects the rights of all ethnic groups, including the right to govern their own affairs through inclusive institution building and a democratic process;

(B) to bring freedom, peace, and stability to Afghanistan; and

(C) to end terrorist activities, illicit drug production, and human rights abuses in Afghanistan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 371—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED TO HONOR SCULPTOR KORCZAK ZIOLKOWSKI

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LEVINE, and Mr. CONRAD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 371

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski was born in Boston, Massachusetts on September 6, 1908, the 31st anniversary of the death of Lakota Sioux warrior Crazy Horse;

Whereas, although never trained in art or sculpture, Korczak Ziolkowski began a successful studio career in New England as a commissioned sculptor at age 24;

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski's marble sculpture of composer and Polish leader Ignace Jan Paderewski won first prize at the 1939 New York World's Fair and prompted Lakota Indian Chiefs to invite Ziolkowski to carve a memorial for Native Americans;

Whereas later that year, Korczak Ziolkowski assisted Gutzon Borglum in carving Mount Rushmore;

Whereas while in South Dakota, Korczak Ziolkowski met with Chief Henry Standing Bear who taught Korczak more about the life of the brave warrior Crazy Horse;

Whereas at the age of 34, Korczak Ziolkowski temporarily put his sculptures aside when he volunteered for service in World War II, later landing on Omaha Beach;

Whereas after the war, Korczak Ziolkowski turned down other sculpting opportunities in order to accept the invitation of Chief Henry Standing Bear and dedicate the rest of his life to carving the Crazy Horse Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota;

Whereas on June 3, 1948, when work was begun on the Crazy Horse Memorial, Korczak Ziolkowski vowed that the memorial would be a nonprofit educational and cultural project, financed solely through private, nongovernmental sources, for the Native Americans of North America;

Whereas the Crazy Horse Memorial is a mountain carving-in-progress, and once completed it will be the tallest sculpture in the world;

Whereas since his death on October 20, 1982, Korczak's wife Ruth and the Ziolkowski family have continued to work on the Memorial and to expand upon the dream of Korczak Ziolkowski; and

Whereas on June 3, 1998, the Memorial entered its second half century of progress and heralded a new era of work on the mountain with the completion and dedication of the face of Crazy Horse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate recognizes—

(A) the admirable efforts of the late Korczak Ziolkowski in designing and creating the Crazy Horse Memorial;

(B) that the Crazy Horse Memorial represents all North American Indian tribes, and the noble goal of reconciliation between peoples; and

(C) that the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial, from its inception, has been accomplished through private donations and without any Federal funding; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that a commemorative postage stamp be issued in honor of sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski for his upcoming 100th birthday.

SENATE RESOLUTION 372—A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1322

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. GRAMS (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 372

Whereas in an Emergency Special Session, the United Nations Security Council voted on October 7, 2000, to approve Resolution 1322, which unfairly blames Israel for the outbreak of violence and politicizes the Geneva Convention;

Whereas Resolution 1322 singles out Israel for the use of excessive force against Palestinians while ignoring identical acts perpetrated by Palestinians against Israelis;

Whereas Resolution 1322 incorrectly labels the September 28, 2000, visit of Israeli opposition leader Ariel Sharon to Temple Mount, a holy place open to all members of all faiths, as the "provocation" for violence;

Whereas there is clear evidence this violence was a premeditated and coordinated action by the Palestinian Authority and Palestinian militias;

Whereas Israeli army officials noted a sharp increase in attacks against security forces and Israeli civilians in the weeks before September 28, 2000, including the killing of one soldier and the wounding of another in a Gaza Strip ambush on September 27;

Whereas the Palestinian Authority has used official Palestinian television and the Voice of Palestine radio to incite violence;

Whereas there is evidence that Fatah leader Marwan Barghouti, Chairman Arafat's top political lieutenant in the West Bank, has been orchestrating the rioting of armed uniformed police and civilians;

Whereas the United States refused to veto Resolution 1322, although United States Ambassador to the United Nations Richard Holbrooke reportedly declared it "unbalanced, biased, and really a lousy piece of work"; and

Whereas the United States has vetoed three anti-Israel Security Council Resolutions since the 1993 Oslo Accords and has still played a constructive role in the peace process as an "honest broker": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) denounces the United States failure to vote against United Nations Security Council Resolution 1322;

(2) condemns the United Nations Security Council for its discrimination against the State of Israel and its efforts to manipulate the Fourth Geneva Conference for the sole purpose of attacking Israel; and

(3) urges the leaders of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples to seek a secure future through the end of violence and the resumption of the peace process.

SENATE RESOLUTION 373—RECOGNIZING THE 225TH BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 373

Whereas on Friday, October 13, 1775, the Continental Congress, representing the citizens of 13 American colonies, passed a resolution which stated "That a swift sailing vessel, to carry ten carriage guns, and a proportionable number of swivels, with eighty men, be fitted, with all possible dispatch, for a cruise of three months, and that the commander be instructed to cruise eastward, for intercepting such transports as may be laden with warlike stores and other supplies for our enemies, and for such other purposes as the Congress shall direct.":

Whereas the founders recognized the essential nature of a Navy to the strength and longevity of the Nation by providing authority to Congress "To provide and maintain a Navy" in article I of the Constitution;

Whereas a Naval Committee was established to build a fitting Navy for our fledgling country, acquire and fit out vessels for sea, and draw up regulations;

Whereas the Continental Navy began a proud tradition, carried out for 225 years by our United States Navy, to protect our island Nation and pursue the causes of freedom we hold so dear;

Whereas, for the past 225 years, the central mission of the Navy has been to protect the interests of our Nation around the world on the high seas, to fight and win the wars of our Nation, and to maintain control of the sea lines of communication enabling this Nation and other free nations to grow and prosper;

Whereas, whether in peace or at war, United States citizens around the world can

rest assured that the United States Navy is on watch, ever vigilant, and ready to respond;

Whereas, for the past 225 years, Navy men and women, as both ambassadors and warriors, have won extraordinary distinction and respect for the Nation and its Navy on the high seas, among the ocean depths, on distant shores, and in the skies above;

Whereas the core values of "Honor, Courage, and Commitment" are the guides by which United States sailors live and serve;

Whereas the United States Navy today is the most capable, most respected, and most effective sea service in the world;

Whereas 75 percent of the land masses in the world are bounded by water and 75 percent of the population of the world lives within 100 miles of the sea, assuring that our Naval forces will continue to be called upon to respond to emerging crises, to maintain freedom of the sea, to deter would-be aggressors, and to provide our allies with a visible reassurance of the support of the United States of America; and

Whereas, no matter what the cause, location, or magnitude of future conflicts, the Nation can rely on its Navy to produce well-trained, well-led, and highly motivated sailors to carry out the missions entrusted to them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic significance of the 225th birthday of the United States Navy;

(2) expresses the appreciation of the people of the United States to the Navy, and the men and women who have served in the Navy, for 225 years of dedicated service;

(3) honors the courage, commitment, and sacrifice that Americans have made throughout the history of the Navy; and

(4) gives special thanks to the extended Navy family of civilians, family members, and loved ones who have served and supported the Navy for the past 225 years.

SENATE RESOLUTION 374—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 17, 2000, AS A "DAY OF NATIONAL CONCERN ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE AND GUN VIOLENCE"

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 374

Whereas young people are our Nation's most important resource, and we, as a society, have a vested interest in enabling children to grow in an environment free from fear and violence;

Whereas young people can, by taking responsibility for their own decisions and actions, and by positively influencing the decisions and actions of others, help chart a new and less violent direction for the entire Nation;

Whereas students in every school district in the Nation will be invited to take part in a day of nationwide observance involving millions of their fellow students, and will thereby be empowered to see themselves as significant agents in a wave of positive social change; and

Whereas the observance of October 17, 2000, as a "Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence" will allow students to make a positive and earnest decision about their future in that such students will have the opportunity to voluntarily sign the "Student Pledge Against Gun Violence", and promise that they will never take a gun to school, will never use a gun to settle a dispute, and will actively use their influence in

a positive manner to prevent friends from using guns to settle disputes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 17, 2000, as a "Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the school children of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 375—SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF BOLIVIA'S DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 375

Whereas the stability of democracy in Latin America and the eradication of illegal narcotics from the Andean nations are vital national security interests of the United States;

Whereas the democratically elected Government of Bolivia has taken dramatic steps to eradicate illegal narcotics under the Dignity Plan, resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the illegal coca crop in just two years, a record of achievement unmatched worldwide;

Whereas the Government of Bolivia is now approaching the completion of coca eradication in the Chapare and will begin eradication operations in the Yungas regions in 2002;

Whereas there are indications that narcotics traffickers from outside Bolivia are stepping up efforts to keep a foothold in Bolivia by agitating among the rural poor and indigenous populations, creating civil disturbances, blockading roads, organizing strikes and protests, and taking actions designed to force the Government of Bolivia to abandon its aggressive counter narcotics campaign; and

Whereas the government of Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez has shown remarkable restraint in dealing with the protesters through dialogue and openness while respecting human rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the Senate calls upon the Government of Bolivia to continue its successful program of coca eradication and looks forward to the Government of Bolivia achieving its commitment to the total eradication of illegal coca in Bolivia by the end of 2002.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States, as a full partner in Bolivia's efforts to build democracy, to eradicate illegal narcotics, and to reduce poverty through development and economic growth, should fully support the democratically elected Government of Bolivia;

(2) the release of emergency supplemental assistance already approved by the United States for sustainable development activities in Bolivia should be accelerated;

(3) on a priority basis, the President should look for additional ways to provide increased tangible support to the people and Government of Bolivia;

(4) the Government of Bolivia should continue to respect the human rights of all of its citizens and to continue to discuss legitimate concerns of Bolivia's rural population; and

(5) Indigenous leaders should enter into serious discussions with the government on issues of concern and cease provocative acts that could lead to escalating violence.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a resolution in support of democracy and drug eradication in Bolivia. I'm pleased that I have been joined by several colleagues in a bipartisan initiative to applaud and support one of the most successful drug-eradication programs in the world.

Our resolution recognizes that extraordinary achievements of Bolivia's narcotics elimination program. It urges the Government of Bolivia to continue its program of drug elimination while upholding the rule of law and safeguarding human rights. It also urges the indigenous leaders to cease provocative acts and begin discussions with the Government of Bolivia to resolve outstanding issues.

For nearly two weeks now, Bolivia has been confronting one of the worst social upheavals the country has endured in the past two decades. The turmoil has been perpetrated by diverse forces in Bolivia, particularly those who wish to reverse the drug eradication program in the country.

A destabilization campaign, initiated by drug traffickers, has resulted in a number of protests that have virtually paralyzed the country. Roads that connect the major cities of the country were destroyed and blockaded and the flow of food to the urban centers has been interrupted. Nearly a dozen people have died and more have been injured by acts of violence. Economic losses are estimated at more than \$160 million and growing.

The protesters, who are led by coca growers, were demanding the resignation of the President, the suspension of the anti-drug strategy, and the elimination of plans to build a U.S. funded military installation in the Chapare region—the region where most illegal coca has been cultivated. They also demand that the Government allow peasants of the Chapare to replant about 6,000 hectares of coca, which, if that is allowed to happen, would yield roughly 42 tons of cocaine.

President Banzer has flatly rejected most demands to changes in the Bolivian drug strategy, the Dignity Plan. He has, nevertheless, agreed to suspend plans for the construction of a new military installation in the Chapare and proposed to refurbish the existing installation instead.

Other groups in Bolivia have added a number of unrelated demands which appeared to be coordinated by or to be in concert with the coca leaders. Teachers, for example, have demanded pay raises, inmates have asked for better jail conditions, peasants demanded a modification of laws on land ownership, doctors requested better pay, and agitators exploited the current state of affairs to amplify racial division. Isolated by themselves, these may be reasonable requests but when they are raised or orchestrated by drug traffickers, the goals become more malevolent.