

members of the South Lebanon Army and their families;

(5) calls upon the international community to ensure that southern Lebanon does not once again become a staging ground for attacks against Israel and to cooperate in bringing about the reconstruction and re-integration of southern Lebanon;

(6) recognizes Israel's right, enshrined in Chapter 7, Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, to defend itself and its people from attack and reasserts United States support for maintaining Israel's qualitative military edge in order to ensure Israel's long-term security; and

(7) urges all parties to reenter the peace process with the Government of Israel in order to bring peace and stability to all the Middle East.

**HONORING NINETEEN MARINES AND EXTENDING CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE ON THEIR DEATHS**

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 310, submitted earlier by Senator SNOWE, for herself and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 310) honoring the 19 members of the United States Marine Corps who died on April 8, 2000, and extending the condolences of the Senate on their deaths.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise to speak on a resolution honoring the 19 Marines who died on April 8, 2000 during a training mission in Marana, AZ, and extending the condolences of the Senate to their families and the Marine Corps.

I thank Senators WARNER and LEVIN, and the 13 other Senators—from both sides of the aisle on the Armed Services Committee—for joining me in bipartisan support of this resolution.

At approximately 8 p.m. on Saturday, April 8, while conducting training as part of the weapons and tactics instructor course, during an operational evaluation of the MV-22 Osprey, the aircraft unexpectedly plunged to the ground during landing, killing all 19 marines on board.

Their deaths stunned the Nation. Among those who died were fathers, husbands, boyfriends, brothers, grandsons, nephews, uncles, and friends. These dedicated men were from Texas, Maryland, Oklahoma, California, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Arizona, Washington, Virginia, and Florida but were bound together in the brotherhood of arms known as the United States Marine Corps.

Since it was first established through a resolution by the Continental Congress on November 10, 1775, the United States Marine Corps has been defined by the fearless and indomitable spirit of those who have served. Sharing an

enviable “esprit de corps,” marines have used the Marine Corps emblem of the eagle, globe, and anchor to transcend race, ethnicity, gender, geographic and economic background. Their tenacity, uncompromising will, and outspoken pride in being a marine have endeared them to the nation, and we, as a nation, grieve their loss.

Nowhere is this loss felt more deeply than by the families of these men. I thank them for their unrelenting support and sacrifice that they have made to their marine, to the Marine Corps, and to their Nation, and offer my sympathy for their loss. I also recognize the Marine Corps family—specifically the 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, the Marine Helicopter Squadron-1, and the Marine Wing Communications Squadron 38, Marine Air Control Group 38—who served side by side with these marines and will continue to carry out the mission without them.

This tragic accident is a brutal reminder that there is no such thing as “routine” training for our men and women in the military. Every day, all around the world our armed forces risk their lives, in peace and in combat, to support and defend our great Nation, and they deserve our thanks and admiration.

Mr. President, this resolution recognizes the sacrifices of these magnificent 19 marines and their families who embody the Marine Corps credo “Semper Fidelis” always faithful. It is the opportunity for the Senate to publicly thank their families and the Marine Corps for their dedication, loyalty, and sacrifice to our Nation, and to extend our condolences on this loss.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 310) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

**S. RES. 310**

Whereas on April 8, 2000, an MV-22 Osprey aircraft crashed during a training mission in support of Operational Evaluation in Marana, Arizona, killing all 19 members of the United States Marine Corps onboard;

Whereas the Marines who lost their lives in the crash made the ultimate sacrifice in the service of the United States and the Marine Corps;

Whereas the families of these magnificent Marines have the most sincere condolences of the Nation;

Whereas the members of the Marine Corps take special pride in their esprit de corps, and this tremendous loss will resonate through the 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Marine Helicopter Squadron-1, and Marine Wing Communications Squadron 38, Marine Air Control Group 38, and the entire Marine Corps family;

Whereas the Nation joins the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Marine Corps in mourning this loss; and

Whereas the Marines killed in the accident were the following:

(1) Sergeant Jose Alvarez, 28, a machinegunner assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Uvalde, Texas.

(2) Major John A. Brow, 39, a pilot assigned to Marine Helicopter Squadron-1, of California, Maryland.

(3) Private First Class Gabriel C. Clevenger, 21, a machinegunner assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Picher, Oklahoma.

(4) Private First Class Alfred Corona, 23, a machinegunner assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of San Antonio, Texas.

(5) Lance Corporal Jason T. Duke, 28, a machinegunner assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Tempe, Arizona.

(6) Lance Corporal Jesus Gonzalez Sanchez, 27, an assaultman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of San Diego, California.

(7) Major Brooks S. Gruber, 34, a pilot assigned to Marine Helicopter Squadron-1, of Jacksonville, North Carolina.

(8) Lance Corporal Seth G. Jones, 18, an assaultman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Bend, Oregon.

(9) 2d Lieutenant Clayton J. Kennedy, 24, a platoon commander assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Clifton Bosque, Texas.

(10) Corporal Kelly S. Keith, 22, an aircraft crew chief assigned to Marine Helicopter Squadron-1, of Florence, South Carolina.

(11) Corporal Eric J. Martinez, 21, a field radio operator assigned to Marine Wing Communications Squadron 38, Marine Air Control Group 38, of Coconino, Arizona.

(12) Lance Corporal Jorge A. Morin, 21, an assaultman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of McAllen, Texas.

(13) Corporal Adam C. Neely, 22, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Winthrop, Washington.

(14) Staff Sergeant William B. Nelson, 30, a satellite communications specialist with Marine Air Control Group 38, of Richmond, Virginia.

(15) Private First Class Kenneth O. Paddio, 23, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Houston, Texas.

(16) Private First Class George P. Santos, 19, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Long Beach, California.

(17) Private First Class Keoki P. Santos, 24, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Grand Ronde, Oregon.

(18) Corporal Can Soler, 21, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Palm City, Florida.

(19) Private Adam L. Tatro, 19, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Kermit, Texas; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) has learned with profound sorrow of the deaths of 19 members of the United States Marine Corps in the crash of an MV-22 Osprey aircraft on April 8, 2000, during a training mission in Marana, Arizona, and extends condolences to the families of these 19 members of the United States Marine Corps;

(2) acknowledges that these 19 members of the United States Marine Corps embody the

credo of the United States Marine Corps, "Semper Fidelis";

(3) expresses its profound gratitude to these 19 members of the United States Marine Corps for the dedicated and honorable service they rendered to the United States and the United States Marine Corps; and

(4) recognizes with appreciation and respect the loyalty and sacrifice these families have demonstrated in support of the United States Marine Corps.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps and to the families of each member of the United States Marine Corps who was killed in the accident referred to in the first section of this resolution.

**REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NOS. 106-25 THROUGH 106-31**

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on May 23, 2000, by the President of the United States: Investment Treaty with Bahrain (Treaty Document No. 106-25); Investment Treaty with Bolivia (Treaty Document No. 106-26); Investment Treaty with Honduras (Treaty Document No. 106-27); Investment Treaty with El Salvador (Treaty Document No. 106-28); Investment Treaty with Croatia (Treaty Document No. 106-29); Investment Treaty with Jordan (Treaty Document No. 106-30); Investment Treaty with Mozambique (Treaty Document No. 106-31).

Further, I ask unanimous consent that the treaties be considered as having been read for the first time, that they be referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed, and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

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

The messages of the President are as follows:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view of receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Bahrain Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex, signed at Washington on September 29, 1999. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Bahrain is the third such treaty between the United States and a Middle Eastern country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist Bahrain in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and

domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to customary international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bolivia Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Santiago, Chile, on April 17, 1998, during the Second Presidential Summit of the Americas. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Bolivia is the sixth such treaty between the United States and a Central or South American country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist Bolivia in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to customary international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible,

and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Honduras Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Denver on July 1, 1995. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Honduras is the fourth such Treaty with a Central or South American country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist Honduras in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty, with Annex and Protocol, at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of El Salvador Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at San Salvador on March 10, 1999. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with El Salvador is the seventh such treaty with a Central or South American country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist El Salvador in its efforts to develop its