

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating thereto be placed in the RECORD at the appropriate place as if read, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 69) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The text of the resolution is printed in Today's RECORD under "Statements on Submitted Resolutions.")

HONORING THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS FOR 135 YEARS OF SERVICE

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 70, submitted earlier today by Senator DURBIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 70) honoring the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for its 135 years of service to the people of the United States and their animals.

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

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating thereto be placed in the RECORD at the appropriate place as if read, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 70) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The text of the resolution is located in Today's RECORD under "Statements on Submitted Resolutions.")

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF UPDATED VERSION OF "BLACK AMERICANS IN CONGRESS"

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee be discharged from the consideration of H. Con. Res. 43 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989."

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

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the mo-

tion to reconsider be laid upon the table, all with no intervening action.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) was agreed to.

APPOINTMENTS

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 100-696, appoints the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) as a member of the United States Capitol Preservation Commission.

The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 94-118, reappoints the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

AUTHORITY TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the recess or adjournment of the Senate, the President of the Senate, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and the majority and minority leaders be authorized to make appointments to commissions, committees, boards, conferences, or inter-parliamentary conferences authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

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

STAR PRINT—S. 525

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a star print of S. 525 be made with the changes that are at the desk.

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

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE 1944 DEPORTATION OF THE CHECHEN PEOPLE

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 27, S. Res. 27.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 27) to express the sense of the Senate regarding the 1944 deportation of the Chechen people to central Asia, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. DEWINE. 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 finally, that any statements appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 27) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 27

Whereas for more than 200 years, the Chechen people have resisted the efforts of the Russian government to drive them from their land and to deny them their own culture;

Whereas beginning on February 23, 1944, nearly 500,000 Chechen civilians from the northern Caucasus were arrested en masse and forced onto trains for deportation to central Asia;

Whereas tens of thousands of Chechens, mainly women, children, and the elderly, died en route to central Asia;

Whereas mass killings and the use of poisons against the Chechen people accompanied the deportation;

Whereas the Chechen deportees were not given food, housing, or medical attention upon their arrival in central Asia;

Whereas the Soviet Union actively attempted to suppress expressions of Chechen culture, including language, architecture, literature, music, and familial relations during the exile of the Chechen people;

Whereas it is generally accepted that more than one-third of the Chechen population died in transit during the deportation or while living in exile in central Asia;

Whereas the deportation order was not repealed until 1957;

Whereas the Chechens who returned to Chechnya found their homes and land taken over by new residents who violently opposed the Chechen return; and

Whereas neither the Soviet Union, nor its successor, the Russian Federation, has ever accepted full responsibility for the brutalities inflicted upon the Chechen people: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the United States should commemorate the 57th anniversary of the brutal deportation of the Chechen people from their native land;

(2) the current war in Chechnya should be viewed within the historical context of repeated abuses suffered by the Chechen people at the hands of the Russian state;

(3) the United States Government should make every effort to alleviate the suffering of the Chechen people; and

(4) it is in the interests of the United States, the Russian Federation, Chechnya, and the international community to find an immediate, peaceful, and political solution to the war in Chechnya.

URGING THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF KOSOVAR ALBANIANS WRONGFULLY IMPRISONED

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 28, S. Res. 60.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 60) urging the immediate release of Kosovar Albanians wrongfully imprisoned in Serbia, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. DEWINE. 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. 60) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 60

Whereas the Military-Technical Agreement Between the International Security Force ("KFOR") and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia (concluded June 9, 1999) ended the war in Kosovo;

Whereas in June 1999, the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (in this resolution referred to as the "FRY") and the police units of Serbia, as they withdrew from Kosovo, transferred approximately 1,900 ethnic Albanians between the ages of 13 and 73 from prisons in Kosovo to Serbian prisons;

Whereas some ethnic Albanian prisoners that were tried in Serbia were convicted on false charges of terrorism, as in the case of Dr. Flora Brovina;

Whereas the Serbian prison directors at Pozarevac prison stated that of 600 ethnic Albanian prisoners that arrived in June 1999, 530 had no court documentation of any kind;

Whereas 640 of the imprisoned Kosovar Albanians were released after being formally indicted and sentenced to terms that matched the time already spent in prison;

Whereas representatives of the FRY government received thousands of dollars in ransom payments from Albanian families for the release of prisoners;

Whereas the payment for the release of a Kosovar Albanian from a Serbian prison varied from \$4,300 to \$24,000, depending on their social prestige;

Whereas Kosovar Albanian lawyers, including Husnjica Bitice and Teki Bokshi, who are fighting for fair trials of the imprisoned have been severely beaten;

Whereas approximately 600 Kosovar Albanians remain imprisoned by government authorities in Serbia;

Whereas the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and their protocols give the international community legal authority to press for, in every way possible, the immediate release of political prisoners detained during a period of armed conflict;

Whereas, on July 16, 1999, the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) Special Representative to the Secretary General, Bernard Kouchner, formed an UNMIK commission on prisoners and missing persons for the purpose of advocating the immediate release of prisoners in four categories: sick, wounded, children, and women;

Whereas on March 15, 2000, the Kosovo Transition Council, a co-governing body with the Interim Administrative Council in Kosovo, repeated an appeal to the United Nations Security Council requesting the release of Kosovar Albanians imprisoned in Serbia;

Whereas on February 26, 2001, the FRY Assembly enacted an Amnesty Law under which only 108 of the 600 prisoners are eligible for amnesty; and

Whereas Vojislav Kostunica, as President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), is responsible for the policies of the FRY and of Serbia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. URGING THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL KOSOVAR ALBANIAN PRISONERS WRONGFULLY IMPRISONED IN SERBIA.

The Senate hereby—

(1) calls on FRY and Serbian authorities to provide a complete and precise accounting of all Kosovar Albanians held in any Serbian prison or other detention facility;

(2) urges the immediate release of all Kosovar Albanians wrongfully held in Serbia, including the immediate release of all Kosovar Albanian prisoners in Serbian custody arrested in the course of the Kosovo conflict for their resistance to the repression of the Milosevic regime; and

(3) urges the European Union (EU) and all countries, including European countries that are not members of the EU, to act collectively with the United States in exerting pressure on the government of the FRY and of Serbia to release all prisoners described in paragraph (2).

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO INVOLVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA IN TERRORIST BOMBING

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 29, S. Con. Res. 23.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 23) expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the involvement of the Government of Libya in the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I rise to support this resolution condemning Libya for its involvement with the Pan Am 103 Lockerbie bombing and reiterating conditions under which sanctions will be lifted.

The conviction of Abdel Basset al-Megrahi by the Scottish court in the Netherlands for the December 21, 1988 terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 is a victory for the families of the 270 victims, who have been seeking justice for more than 12 years, a victory for our country, which was the real target of the terrorist attack, and a victory for the world community in the ongoing battle against international terrorism.

Now that a Scottish court has concluded that Libya was responsible for the bombing, the hand of the United States has been strengthened in our effort to convince the international community that it is premature to welcome Libya back into the family of nations. The task will not be easy. Oil companies want to invest in the Libyan petroleum sector, and even many of our closest allies are anxious to close the book on the bombing.

Following the verdict, President George Bush wisely stated that the United States will continue to press Libya to accept responsibility and compensate the families. We must demand full disclosure of what Libya knows. The United States must make it clear that we will use our veto in the UN Security Council to block any effort to permanently lift sanctions be-

fore Libya accepts responsibility for the actions of its intelligence officer, provides appropriate compensation to the families, accounts for its involvement in the bombing, and fully renounces terrorism. These are the conditions demanded by the international community—not just the United States—and they must be enforced before the sanctions are lifted. We must also be prepared to impose stronger sanctions if Qadhafi refuses to cooperate. This resolution makes clear that this should be American policy.

U.S. sanctions against Libya which prevent trade and investment and bar the import of Libyan oil must also remain in place. Although there is strong interest by the U.S. oil industry in investing in Libya, the Administration must make clear that profits cannot take priority over justice.

It is vital to the ongoing battle against international terrorism that all those responsible for this horrible act are brought to justice.

I am pleased to work with Senator FEINSTEIN on this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. DEWINE. 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 concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 23) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 23

Whereas 270 people, including 189 Americans, were killed in the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988;

Whereas, on January 31, 2001, the 3 judges of the Scottish court meeting in the Netherlands to try the 2 Libyan suspects in the bombing of Pan Am 103 found that "the conception, planning, and execution of the plot which led to the planting of the explosive device was of Libyan origin";

Whereas the Court found conclusively that Abdel Basset al Megrahi "caused an explosive device to detonate on board Pan Am 103" and sentenced him to a life term in prison;

Whereas the Court accepted the evidence that Abdel Basset al Megrahi was a member of the Jamahiriyyah Security Organization, one of the main Libyan intelligence services;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 731, 748, 883, and 1192 demanded that the Government of Libya provide appropriate compensation to the families of the victims, accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials in the bombing of Pan Am 103, provide a full accounting of its involvement in this terrorist act, and cease all support for terrorism; and

Whereas, contrary to previous declarations by the Government of Libya and its representatives, in the wake of the conviction of Abdel Basset al Megrahi, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi refuses to accept the judgment of the Scottish court or to comply with the requirements of the Security Council under existing resolutions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),