

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 Husnija 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 Jamahiriyah 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),

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This concurrent resolution may be cited as the "Justice for the Victims of Pan Am 103 Resolution of 2001".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the entire international community should condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the Government of Libya and its leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, for support of international terrorism, including the bombing of Pan Am 103;

(2) the Government of Libya should immediately—

(A) make a full and complete accounting of its involvement in the bombing of Pan Am 103;

(B) accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials;

(C) provide appropriate compensation to the families of the victims of Pan Am 103; and

(D) demonstrate in word and deed a full renunciation of support for international terrorism;

(3) the President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, and, if necessary, the vote of the United States, to maintain United Nations sanctions against Libya until all conditions laid out or referred to in the applicable Security Council resolutions are met; and

(4) the President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to seek the reimposition of sanctions against Libya currently suspended in the event that Libya fails to comply with those United Nations Security Council resolutions.

SEC. 3. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD LIBYA.

It should be the policy of the United States to—

(1) oppose the removal of United Nations sanctions until the Government of Libya has—

(A) made a full and complete accounting of its involvement in the bombing of Pan Am 103;

(B) accepted responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials;

(C) provided appropriate compensation to the families of the victims of Pan Am 103; and

(D) demonstrated in word and deed a full renunciation of support for international terrorism; and

(2) maintain United States sanctions on Libya, including those sanctions on all forms of assistance and all other United States restrictions on trade and travel to Libya, until—

(A) the Government of Libya has fulfilled the requirements of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 731, 748, 883, and 1192;

(B) the President—

(i) certifies under section 620A(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(c)) that Libya no longer provides support for international terrorism; and

(ii) has provided to Congress an explanation of the steps taken by the Government of Libya to resolve any outstanding claims against that government by United States persons relating to international terrorism; and

(C) the Government of Libya is not pursuing weapons of mass destruction or the means to deliver them in contravention of United States law.

SEC. 4. TRANSMITTAL OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

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

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 30, S. Con. Res. 7.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to enhance national security and significantly further United States foreign policy and global competitiveness, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution which had been reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment, an amendment to the preamble, and an amendment to the title, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 7

Whereas promoting international education for United States citizens and ensuring access to high level international experts are important to meet national security, foreign policy, economic, and other global challenges facing the United States;

Whereas international education entails the imparting of effective global competence to United States students and other citizens as an integral part of their education at all levels;

Whereas research indicates that the United States is failing to graduate enough students with expertise in foreign languages, cultures, and policies to fill the demands of business, government, and universities;

Whereas, according to the Institute for International Education, less than 10 percent of United States students graduating from college have studied abroad;

Whereas, according to the American Council on Education, foreign language enrollments in United States higher education fell from 16 percent in 1960 to just 8 percent today, and the number of 4-year colleges with foreign language entrance and graduation requirements also declined;

Whereas educating international students is an important way to impart cross-cultural understanding, to spread United States values and influence, and to create goodwill for the United States throughout the world;

Whereas, based on studies by the College Board, the Institute for International Education, and Indiana University, more than 500,000 international students and their dependents contributed an estimated \$12,300,000,000 to the United States economy in the academic year 1999-2000;

Whereas, according to the Departments of State and Education, the proportion of international students choosing to study in the United States has declined from 40 to 30 percent since 1982;

Whereas international exchange programs, which in the past have done much to extend United States influence in the world by educating the world's leaders, as well as educating United States citizens about other nations and their cultures, are suffering from decline; and

Whereas American educational institutions chartered in the United States but operating abroad are important resources both for deepening the international knowledge of United States citizens and for nurturing United States ideals in other countries: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to enhance national security, significantly further United States foreign policy and economic competitiveness, and promote mutual understanding and cooperation among nations.

SEC. 2. OBJECTIVES OF AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

An international education policy for the United States should strive to achieve the following:

(1) Enhance the educational infrastructure through which the United States produces citizens with a high level of international expertise, and builds a broad knowledge base that serves the United States.

(2) Promote greater diversity of locations, languages, and subjects involved in teaching, research, and study abroad to ensure that the United States maintains a broad international knowledge base.

(3) Significantly increase participation in study and internships abroad by United States students.

(4) Invigorate citizen and professional international exchange programs and promote the international exchange of scholars.

(5) Support visas and employment policies that promote increased numbers of international students.

(6) Ensure that a United States college graduate has knowledge of a second language and of a foreign area, as well as a broader understanding of the world.

(7) Encourage programs that begin foreign language learning in the United States at an early age.

(8) Promote educational exchanges and research collaboration with American educational institutions abroad that can strengthen the foreign language skills and a better understanding of the world by United States citizens.

(9) Promote partnerships among government, business, and educational institutions and organizations to provide adequate resources for implementing this policy.

Amend the title so as to read: "Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to further national security, foreign policy, and economic competitiveness, promote mutual understanding and cooperation among nations, and for other purposes."

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment to the resolution be agreed to; that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; that the amendment to the preamble be agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; that the amendment to the title be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table and any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7), as amended, was agreed to.