

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.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The title amendment was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DEWINE. In executive session, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 31: Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cosumano, Jr., to be Lieutenant General, and Tim McClain to be general counsel for the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

I further ask unanimous consent the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, that any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD, that the President be immediately notified, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cosumano, Jr., 0000
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Tim S. McClain, of California, to be General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 23, 2001

Mr. DEWINE. On behalf of Majority Leader LOTT, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn under the provisions of the adjournment resolution H. Con. Res. 93 until 12 noon on Monday, April 23, 2001. I further ask consent that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal or proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2 p.m. with Senators speaking for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator DURBIN or his designee, 12 noon until 1 p.m.; Senator THOMAS or his designee, 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, again, on behalf of Majority Leader LOTT, I

announce on Monday at 2 p.m. the Senate will begin the appointment of conferees process with respect to the budget resolution. A vote is not necessary with respect to those motions, and therefore no votes will occur during Monday's session.

Also, during that week, the Senate may be expected to consider S. 350, the brownfields bill, as well as other authorization bills that may be cleared.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO REPORT

Mr. DEWINE. I ask unanimous consent that committees have between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Tuesday, April 17, to file committee-reported legislative and executive items.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DEWINE. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of H. Con. Res. 93 following the remarks of Senator BYRD.

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

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the Chair and I thank the distinguished Senator from Ohio.

PRAISE FOR BUDGET MANAGEMENT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, allow me to express my appreciation to Mr. DOMENICI and Mr. CONRAD for the excellent way in which they handled the concurrent resolution on the budget. They were fair, they were considerate, and they were very skillful in their performance. I also thank our two leaders, Mr. LOTT and Mr. DASCHLE, for the excellent guidance they gave through their respective caucuses. I also thank my friend, the senior Senator from Alaska, who is presiding over the Senate, for his friendship and for his excellent leadership on the Senate Appropriations Committee. I wish him and his lovely wife and family, especially for Lily, a happy Easter holiday.

EASTER

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, some years ago I read a story by Tolstoy titled, "How Much Land Does A Man Need?" Inasmuch as a considerable time has gone by since I last read this story, perhaps I shall say at the beginning that I am largely summarizing the story.

The story told of a man who had land hunger. He had orchards and vast other properties, but he could never get enough land. One day there stood in his presence a stranger who promised him all the land that he could cover in a day for 1,000 rubles. The conditions were that he would have to start at

sunrise and that he could travel all day and buy as much land as he could cover in a day for 1,000 rubles. He would be required to return to the starting point by sundown; otherwise he would lose both the land that he had covered and the 1,000 rubles.

So the man started out at last to get enough land. He took off his jacket, and as he surveyed the land before him, he thought that this was certainly the richest soil that he had ever seen and the land was so level that he felt that never before had he seen such land. He tightened his belt, and with the flask of water that his wife had provided to him, he began his journey.

At first he walked fast. His plan was to cover a plot of ground 3 miles square. After he covered the first 3 miles, he decided he would walk 3 more miles, and then he walked 3 more miles until at last he had covered 9 miles before he started upon the second side. As he went along, the land seemed to be ever, ever more level, and the soil ever more rich.

He completed the second side just as the Sun crossed the meridian. He sat down and ate the bread and the cheese that had been prepared by his wife. He drank most of the water from the flask, and then turned upon the third side. He completed the third side when the Sun was fairly high still in the heavens, but he was becoming quite tired. He took off his boots, which were becoming heavy, and he pressed on. He turned upon the fourth side. But strangely enough, the land became less level and more hilly. His arms and legs were scratched by the briars, and his feet had been cut by the stones. The whole landscape had changed to the extent that it was very adverse to his being able to continue at the same pace as in the beginning.

The Sun kept dropping closer and closer to the horizon. He kept his eye on the goal. He could see the stranger, waiting at the starting point. His servant had accompanied him and had placed a stake at each corner as a marker for the ground that had been covered.

As the Sun was sinking low, the man had become very tired and no longer could he walk upright. He had to crawl on his hands and knees. He could see the dim face of the stranger waiting at the starting point, and upon that stranger's face was a cruel smile. The man reached the starting point just as the Sun went down, but he had overtaxed his strength and he fell dead on the spot.

The stranger, who was called Death, said: "I promised him all the land he could cover. You see how much it is: 6 feet long, 2 feet wide. I have kept my pledge." The servant dug the grave for him.

The moral of the story is this: that the love of material things and the greed for gain shrivel the soul and leave the life a miserable failure at last.