

this year. The Hammersmith meeting must make progress in resolving the impasse within IWC, bringing whaling by Norway and Japan under international control as a matter of urgency, and ensuring that any discussion on the RMS incorporate rigorous safeguards to rein in current and potential whaling abuses.

The IWC's mandate requires first and foremost that it prevent the return of uncontrolled large-scale commercial whaling. This is the near-term agenda by which it will be judged and is currently the main contribution it has to offer conservation of cetaceans more broadly. For the IWC to remain relevant over the long term, however, it must expand its scope of engagement to address the other human activities which threaten whales and focus action on ensuring the survival of the most endangered species.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, the resolution that Senator KERRY and I are submitting is very timely and important. As we work here in the Senate today, representatives of nations from around the globe are preparing for the 53rd Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission to be held in London July 23–27, 2001. At this meeting, the IWC will determine the fate of the world's whales through consideration of proposals to end the current global moratorium on commercial whaling. The adoption of any such proposals by the IWC would mark a major setback in whale conservation. It is imperative that the United States remain firm in its opposition to any proposals to resume commercial whaling and that we, as a nation, continue to speak out passionately against this practice.

It is also time to close one of the loopholes used by nations to continue to whale without regard to the moratorium or established whale sanctuaries. The practice of unnecessary lethal scientific whaling is outdated and the value of the data of such research has been called into question by an international array of scientists who study the same population dynamics questions as those who harvest whales in the name of science. This same whale meat is then processed and sold in the marketplace. These sentiments have been echoed by the Scientific Committee of the IWC which has repeatedly passed resolutions calling for the cessation of lethal scientific whaling, particularly that occurring in designated whale sanctuaries. They have offered to work with all interested parties to design research protocols that will not require scientists to harm or kill whales.

Last year, Japan expanded their scientific whaling program over the IWC's objections. The resolution that we are offering expresses the Sense of the Senate that the United States should continue to remain firmly opposed to any resumption of commercial whaling and oppose, at the upcoming IWC meeting, the non-necessary lethal taking of whales for scientific purposes.

Commercial whaling has been prohibited for many species for more than sixty years. In 1982, the continued decline of commercially targeted stocks led the IWC to declare a global morato-

rium on all commercial whaling which went into effect in 1986. The United States was a leader in the effort to establish the moratorium, and since then we have consistently provided a strong voice against commercial whaling and have worked to uphold the moratorium. This resolution reaffirms the United States' strong support for a ban on commercial whaling at a time when our negotiations at the IWC most need that support. Norway, Japan, and other countries have made it clear that they intend to push for the elimination of the moratorium, and for a return to the days when whales were treated as commodities.

The resolution would reiterate the U.S. objection to activities being conducted under reservations to the IWC's moratorium. The resolution would also oppose all efforts made at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, CITES, to reopen international trade in whale meat or to downlist any whale population. In addition, the IWC, as well as individual nations including the United States, has established whale sanctuaries that would prevent whaling in specified areas even if the moratorium were to be lifted. Despite these efforts to give whale stocks a chance to rebuild, the number of whales harvested has increased in recent years, tripling since the implementation of the global moratorium in 1986. This is a dangerous trend that does not show signs of stopping.

Domestically, we work very hard to protect whales in U.S. waters, particularly those considered threatened or endangered. Our own laws and regulations are designed to give whales one of the highest standards of protection in the world, and as a result, our own citizens are subject to rules designed to protect against even the accidental taking of whales. Commercial whaling is, of course, strictly prohibited. Given what is asked of our citizens to protect against even accidental injury to whales here in the United States, it would be grossly unfair if we retreated in any way from our position opposing commercial, intentional whaling by other countries. Whales migrate throughout the world's oceans, and as we protect whales in our own waters, so should we act to protect them internationally.

Whales are among the most intelligent animals on Earth, and they play an important role in the marine ecosystem. Yet, there is still much about them that we do not know. Resuming the intentional harvest of whales is irresponsible, and it could have ecological consequences that we cannot predict. Therefore, it is premature to even consider easing conservation measures.

The right policy is to protect whales across the globe, and to oppose the resumption of commercial whaling. I urge my colleagues to support swift passage of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 122—RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR YUGOSLAVIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

S. RES. 122

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic has been transferred to the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia to face charges of crimes against humanity;

Whereas the transfer of Slobodan Milosevic and other indicted war criminals is a triumph of international justice and the rule of law in Serbia;

Whereas corruption and warfare under the Milosevic regime caused Yugoslavia extensive economic damage, including an estimated \$29,400,000,000 in lost output and a foreign debt that exceeds \$12,200,000,000; and

Whereas democrats and reformers in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia deserve the support and encouragement of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the Senate hereby—

(1) recognizes the courage of Serbian democrats, in particular, Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic, in facilitating the transfer of Slobodan Milosevic to the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia; and

(2) calls for the continued transfer of indicted war criminals to the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia and the release of all political prisoners held in Serbian prisons.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that the United States should remain committed to providing foreign assistance to support the success of economic, political, and legal reforms in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, Senator LEAHY and I welcome the news of the transfer yesterday of Slobodan Milosevic to the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, ICTY. Last year, we worked to include language in the fiscal year 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill to condition assistance to Serbia on, among other issues, certification by the President that the government is cooperating with the ICTY on the "surrender and transfer" of war criminals to The Hague.

While our efforts to secure justice for the victims of Milosevic's atrocities through Section 594 of P.L. 106-429 contributed to dramatic events in early April, when Milosevic was first arrested, and again yesterday, the real credit for facilitating the transfer belongs to Serbian democrats and reformers, in particular Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic. I am pleased that they recognize the importance of forward progress on the issue of war crimes, and I think it bodes well for the country's overall prospects for successful economic, political, and legal reforms.

The resolution we submit today recognizes the courage of Serbian democrats and reaffirms our commitment to providing U.S. foreign assistance to support much needed reforms in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). We hope that Prime Minister Djindjic, and other reformers, continue to demonstrate courageous leadership, such as

they did yesterday. Other indicated war criminals should be transferred to The Hague and all political prisoners in Serbian jails should be immediately released.

There is no victory sweeter than justice. It is now up to the ICTY to deliver justice to the victims and the survivors of atrocities committed in Kosovo, Bosnia, and Croatia.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, last year, when Senator MCCONNELL and I included language in the fiscal year 2001 Foreign Operations bill to condition United States assistance in Serbia on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's cooperation with the War Crimes Tribunal, we could not predict what the effect of our provision would be. While we both wanted to support democracy and economic reconstruction in Serbia, we also felt strongly that if Serbia's leaders wanted our assistance they should fulfill their international responsibility to apprehend and surrender indicted war criminals to The Hague.

I am very grateful for the way Senator MCCONNELL and his staff have worked closely with me and my staff on this. It has been a classic case of how conditioning our assistance and working together, with the Administration, can achieve a result that significantly advances the cause of international justice. Milosevic's transfer to the War Crimes Tribunal should bring hope to millions of people throughout the former Yugoslavia.

Above all, as Senator MCCONNELL has already noted, we should congratulate Prime Minister Djindjic and other Serb leaders who have risked their lives and their careers for their country's future. It is a legacy that few people in history can claim. Those who have criticized Prime Minister Djindjic for surrendering Milosevic should be aware that for the United States there is no alternative. We will not support a Serb Government that does not cooperate with the War Crimes Tribunal. We expect the apprehension and transfer to The Hague of the other publicly indicted war criminals who remain at large in Serb territory, and the release of the remaining political prisoners in Serbia's jails.

I also want to recognize the Serb people who suffered terribly under Milosevic's disastrous policies, and who increasingly saw that in order to rebuild their country and establish democracy and the rule of law on a solid footing, it was necessary to bring to justice the people who devastated the former Yugoslavia in their names. We submit this resolution on their behalf, and on behalf of Milosevic's other victims, dead and alive, in Kosovo, Bosnia, and Croatia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 123—AMENDING THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS TO THE “COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP”

Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. BOND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 123

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate are amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(o) of rule XXV—

(A) by striking “Business, to” and inserting “Business and Entrepreneurship, to”; and

(B) by inserting “and Entrepreneurship” after “Committee on Small Business” each place that term appears;

(2) in paragraph 3(a) of rule XXV, by inserting “and Entrepreneurship” after “Small Business”; and

(3) by inserting “and Entrepreneurship” after “Committee on Small Business” each place that term appears.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 57—RECOGNIZING THE HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 57

Whereas the United States has always been a country of immigrants and was built on the hard work and dedication of generations of those immigrants who have gathered on our shores;

Whereas, over the past 120 years, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), the oldest international migration and refugee resettlement agency in the United States, has assisted more than 4,500,000 migrants of all faiths to immigrate to the United States, Israel, and other safe havens around the world;

Whereas, since the 1970s, HIAS has resettled more than 400,000 refugees from more than 50 countries in the United States and provided high quality resettlement services through a network of local Jewish community social service agencies;

Whereas HIAS has helped bring to the United States such outstanding individuals as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, artist Marc Chagall, Olympic gold-medalist Lenny Krayzelberg, poet and Nobel Laureate Joseph Brodsky, and author and restaurateur George Lang;

Whereas HIAS has assisted with United States refugee programs overseas, often as a joint voluntary agency, providing refugee processing, cultural orientation, and other services in Moscow, Vienna, Kiev, Tel Aviv, Rome, and Guam;

Whereas through publications, public meetings, and radio and television broadcasts, HIAS is a crucial provider of information, counseling, legal assistance, and other services, including outreach programs for the Russian-speaking immigrant community, to immigrants and asylum seekers in the United States;

Whereas HIAS plays a vital role in serving the needs of refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers, and continues to work in areas of conflict and instability, seeking to rescue those who are fleeing from danger and persecution; and

Whereas on September 9, 2001, HIAS will celebrate the 120th anniversary of its founding; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) Congress—

(1) recognizes the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), and the immigrants and refugees that HIAS has served, for the contributions they have made to the United States; and

(2) congratulates HIAS on the 120th anniversary of its founding.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that the President should issue a proclamation recognizing September 9, 2001, as the 120th anniversary of the founding of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, and calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate appreciation for the contributions made by HIAS to the United States.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am proud to submit a resolution honoring the 120th anniversary of the founding of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. During its distinguished history, the Society has helped more than 4.5 million immigrants of all faiths who have come to the United States, Israel, and other safe havens around the world. Since 1970, the Society has assisted more than 400,000 refugees from more than 50 countries in resettling in the United States, and these individuals have provided indispensable contributions to this country.

I also commend the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society for its continuing efforts to remind this country of the importance of a wise policy on refugees. As crises occur throughout the world, the Society has helped ensure that the United States has an effective and humane response to each human tragedy. By maintaining a vigorous refugee resettlement program, we set an example for other nations to follow.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society continues to have a vital role in serving the needs of refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers. Our country owes it an enormous debt of gratitude, and I urge the Senate to agree to this well-deserved tribute.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 58—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUYE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 158

Whereas the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum was founded by former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in 1993;

Whereas the Tokyo Declaration, signed by 59 parliamentarians from 15 countries, entered into force as the founding charter of the forum on January 14 and 15, 1993, establishing the basic structure of the forum as an inter-parliamentary organization;

Whereas the original 15 members, one of which was the United States, have increased to 27 member countries;

Whereas the forum serves to promote regional identification and cooperation