

would not have been possible, were it not for the immense vision and determination of Patsy Mink.

Last Friday, I attended a most fitting and moving memorial service for Patsy in Honolulu, Hawaii. I joined the senior Senator from Hawaii and many dignitaries from the other body, as well as many of Hawaii's other distinguished elected officials and thousands of Hawaii residents, in attendance to pay tribute to Patsy Mink. Among the eloquent speakers, University of Hawaii Assistant Athletics Director Marilyn Moniz-Kahoonahano called herself, "a living example of Mrs. Mink's vision of quality for women." Marilyn recounted how she had just graduated from high school after the passage of Title IX, and the University of Hawaii formed the Rainbow Wahine athletic teams. She recalled, with joy, how she and her team placed second for the national volleyball title and took pictures with Patsy on the steps of the Capitol. Marilyn's powerful words on Friday range true for many female athletes in Hawaii and around the country, as she said, "Because of you, we can play the game."

I urge the Senate to act quickly on this resolution to honor the groundbreaking efforts of Congresswoman Patsy Takemoto Mink on behalf of countless girls and women of America. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 49

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink was one of the Nation's leading voices for women's rights, civil rights, and working families and was devoted to raising living standards and providing economic and educational opportunity to all Americans;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink was a passionate and persistent fighter against economic and social injustices in Hawaii and across the Nation;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink was one of the first women of color to win national office in 1964 and opened doors of opportunity to millions of women and people of color across the Nation;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink had unprecedented legislative accomplishments on issues affecting women's health, children, students, and working families; and

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink's heroic, visionary, and tireless leadership to win the landmark passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 opened doors to women's academic and athletic achievements and redefined what is possible for a generation of women and for future generations of the Nation's daughters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EDUCATION ACT.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 910. SHORT TITLE.

"This title may be cited as the 'Patsy Takemoto Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act'."

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 336—URGING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO REJECT A BOYCOTT OF ISRAELI ACADEMIC AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Mr. CORZINE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Whereas a campaign is underway by elements of the international academic community to limit cultural and scientific collaboration between foreign universities and academics and their counterparts in Israel;

Whereas a number of European academics have signed petitions calling upon the national governments of Europe, the European Union, and the European Science Foundation to sever contacts with Israeli academics, as well as issue a moratorium on grants to Israeli research centers and cultural institutions;

Whereas the Association of University Teachers and NATFEE, unions that represent professors and researchers employed by research centers and universities in the United Kingdom, have passed resolutions supporting academic boycotts of Israel;

Whereas several institutions of higher education, such as the University of Lille in France, have refused to cooperate with Israeli Universities;

Whereas invitations requesting Israeli researchers to address academic assemblies have been rescinded because of anti-Israel sentiment;

Whereas Israeli scholars, including Gideon Toury and Miriam Shlesinger, have been dismissed from their positions on the editorial boards of academic journals solely because of their affiliation with Israeli institutions;

Whereas because of its location in Israel, the Goldyne Savad Institute in Jerusalem was denied scientific materials needed to develop effective treatments for anemic Palestinian children by a Norwegian school of veterinary medicine;

Whereas a campaign to limit academic ties between the United States and Israel is emerging, as demonstrated by a petition calling for an American academic boycott of Israel circulated by Mazin Qumsiyeh, a Yale University professor;

Whereas counter campaigns to oppose an academic boycott of Israel have gathered significant support in several countries, including France, Poland, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, and the United States;

Whereas Philippe Busquin, the Commissioner for Research for the European Union, issued a statement on April 23, 2002, maintaining that "the European Commission is not in favour of a policy of sanctions against the parties to the conflict but rather advocates a continuous dialogue with them which is the best way to bring them back to negotiations";

Whereas an open letter written by Paul Scham and Eva Illouz, academics associated with Hebrew University in Jerusalem, asserts that "the call to boycott Israeli academics shows unpardonable ignorance of the role played by scientists, intellectuals, and artists in challenging the political consensus and in creating the public debate that rages in Israel at all times, including now";

Whereas an editorial in the May 2, 2002, issue of the respected British scientific journal *Nature* states that, "Israel is a research powerhouse that, given an eventual improvement of relations with its neighbors, could rejuvenate science and development in the

region through collaboration and training. Rather than signing boycotts, which will achieve nothing, researchers worldwide can help the peace process concretely by actively initiating more. . . collaborations and encouraging their institutions to do the same.";

Whereas foreign-funded research projects intended to foster cooperation between Israelis, Palestinians, and Arab academics in various disciplines including water resource management, desalinization, and cancer treatment, have continued despite current events;

Whereas Article 19, section 2, of the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that, "Everyone shall have the right to. . . receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice";

Whereas any attempts to stifle intellectual freedom through the imposition of an academic boycott is counterproductive since research and academic exchange provide an essential bridge between otherwise disconnected cultures and countries; and

Whereas stifling scientific and cultural exchange would limit the substantial contributions the international academic community makes to humanity: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the international scholarly community, the European Union, and individual governments, should reject, or continue to reject, calls for an academic boycott of Israel and reaffirm their commitment to academic freedom and cultural and scientific international exchange;

(2) the worldwide educational establishment should reverse actions taken to impede academic collaboration and free intellectual expression with Israeli intellectuals and institutions; and

(3) the United States and the American scholarly community should continue to actively support efforts to increase academic cooperation and encourage cultural and scientific exchange between the United States and Israel.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution calling on the world community to reject, or continue to reject, calls for an academic boycott of Israel and reaffirm its commitment to academic freedom and cultural and scientific exchange. This legislation also calls on the international educational establishment to reverse any actions it has taken in support of an academic boycott of Israel, and on the U.S. to support efforts to increase academic cooperation and encourage cultural and scientific exchange between the United States and Israel.

In recent months I have been troubled by reports that a movement is brewing to limit contact between European Governments, institutions, and academics, with their counterparts in Israel. Petition drives are underway in Europe and elsewhere to encourage decision-makers and scholars to academically isolate Israel as a way of expressing dissatisfaction with Israeli policies regarding the Palestinian population.

Campaigns in support of an academic boycott are as counterproductive as they are unjustified. They breed intolerance, disrupt important scientific inquiries, and undermine efforts towards

peace. Yet groups ranging from the Association of University Teachers, a labor union in England, to the University of Lille in France have made the unfortunate decision to allow their misguided political beliefs to disrupt constructive academic collaboration with colleagues in Israel.

As you may be aware, in June of this year, two Israeli scholars were dismissed from the boards of translation journals based in Manchester, England. No one asserts that these two fine academics were dismissed for incompetence or for poor scholarship. No one argues that the remarks or actions of these intellectuals reflected poorly on their institutions or on these publications. No one even claims that they were dismissed for their political views. They clearly were not. Rather, they were dismissed simply because of their nationality. They both are Israeli citizens and carry Israeli passports.

What makes their dismissal all the more ridiculous is that one of the academics discharged is Miriam Schlesinger, an Israeli human rights activist who has been a consistent voice of dissent within Israeli society. As the former chair of Israel's chapter of Amnesty International, Professor Schlesinger has been highly critical of some of the Israeli policies that the boycott is also seeking to reverse. The case of Miriam Schlesinger highlights an important fact seemingly overlooked by proponents of the boycott: in free societies, like Israel, academics often provide a range of viewpoints, many of which will differ from official government policy.

In addition to working against peace and cultural understanding, an academic boycott will stifle meaningful scientific advancements. Despite the nascent quality of the campaign against academic exchange with Israel, the announced boycott has already confounded research projects intended to foster cooperation between Israelis and Palestinians in many important areas, including water resource management and cancer treatment.

In fact, in one particularly shocking example, a Norwegian veterinary school refused to provide an Israeli research center, Goldyne Savad Institute of Gene Therapy at Hadassah Medical Center, with material it needed to conduct an important medical study. This thoughtless bureaucratic decision disrupted research intended to develop new therapies for treating anemic Palestinian children.

By passing this resolution, the Senate will join a growing chorus of institutions and publications that have condemned the practice of restricting academic exchange with Israeli and academics and institutions. For example, an editorial in the well-respected British scientific journal *Nature*, argues that an academic boycott of Israel will undermine regional progress. The article explains, and I quote, "Israel is a research powerhouse that, given an eventual improvement of relations

with its neighbors, could rejuvenate science and development in the region through collaboration and training. Rather than signing boycotts, which will achieve nothing, researchers worldwide can help the peace process concretely by actively initiating more . . . collaborations and encouraging their institutions to do the same."

The European Union has already made it clear that an academic boycott is unhelpful at best and counterproductive at worst. Philippe Busquin, the Commissioner for Research for the European Union, explained in an open letter that sanctions against Israeli academic institutions would undermine efforts to create a constructive dialogue. In that letter, Busquin appropriately emphasized the role that European, Israeli and Palestinian institutions and scientists play in "addressing critical regional issues such as agriculture or water management . . . which, is certainly more effective than many well-intentioned words without any concrete impact."

Sharing ideas and learning about another culture leads to greater tolerance and understanding, while severing intellectual and cultural ties only breeds ignorance and stultification. This senate must send a message that an academic boycott of Israel is not a catalyst for peace, but rather an unwarranted impediment to progress in the region. Because cultural understanding and scientific advancement improve the human condition, the US should seek to encourage cultural and scientific exchange between our country and our strongest ally in the Middle East, Israel.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I yield the floor.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4856. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. McCain, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. NICKLES) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq.

SA 4857. Mr. GRAHAM proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4856 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. McCain, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. NICKLES) to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4856. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. McCain, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. NICK-

LES) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq".

SEC. 2. SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS.

The Congress of the United States supports the efforts by the President to—

(1) strictly enforce through the United Nations Security Council all relevant Security Council resolutions applicable to Iraq and encourages him in those efforts; and

(2) obtain prompt and decisive action by the Security Council to ensure that Iraq abandons its strategy of delay, evasion and noncompliance and promptly and strictly complies with all relevant Security Council resolutions.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to use the Armed Forces of the United States as he determines to be necessary and appropriate in order to—

(1) defend the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by Iraq; and

(2) enforce all relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions regarding Iraq.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—In connection with the exercise of the authority granted in subsection (a) to use force the President shall, prior to such exercise or as soon thereafter as may be feasible, but not later than 48 hours after exercising such authority, make available to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate his determination that—

(1) reliance by the United States on further diplomatic or other peaceful means alone either (A) will not adequately protect the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by Iraq or (B) is not likely to lead to enforcement of all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq; and

(2) acting pursuant to this resolution is consistent with the United States and other countries continuing to take the necessary actions against international terrorists and terrorist organizations, including those nations, organizations or persons who planned, authorized, committed or aided the terrorists attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001.

(c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this resolution supercedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.

SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) The President shall, at least once every 60 days, submit to the Congress a report on matters relevant to this joint resolution, including actions taken pursuant to the exercise of authority granted in section 3 and the status of planning for efforts that are expected to be required after such actions are completed, including those actions described in section 7 of Public Law 105-338 (the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998).