

ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Mr. DODD. Madam President, today with the deposit of the 66th instruments of ratification of the Rome Statute, the International Criminal Court is on track to enter into force on July 1. I rise to acknowledge and congratulate those who have labored to reach this moment—the creation of a permanent international forum to bring to justice heinous criminals who have committed crimes against humanity, the fulfillment of the legacy of Nuremberg. The Nuremberg Trial of the leading Nazi war criminals following World War II was a landmark in the struggle to deter and punish crimes of war and genocide, setting the stage for the Geneva and Genocide Conventions. It was also largely an American initiative. Justice Robert Jackson's team drove the process of drafting the indictments, gathering the evidence and conducting this extraordinary case.

My father, Thomas J. Dodd, served as executive trial counsel at Nuremberg, it was among his proudest accomplishments. I believe that he would have been proud today to see the International Criminal Court, ICC, come into existence. He believed that America had a special role to help make the rule of law relevant in every corner of the globe. I believe that he would have endorsed President Clinton's decision to sign the Rome Statute in December of 2000 on behalf of the United States. President Clinton did so knowing full well that much work remains to be done before the United States can become a party to the U.N. convention establishing an International Criminal Court.

Now that the establishment of the ICC is inevitable, the United States must now determine what its relationship with the Court will be. Rather than adopting a course that will pit us against our best friends and allies, I call for the United States to be actively engaged with the ICC in working to ensure that it demonstrates the highest standards of jurisprudence and integrity. Although the United States is not a party to the treaty, The United States should feel free to raise its voice and give its opinion on who should be selected to be the Court's judges and prosecutors. The United States should also use its seat on the U.N.'s Security Council to refer situations to the Court, such as the current conflict in Sudan that has already claimed over 2 million lives as a result of war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity. And above all, the United States should be a watchdog of the Court's integrity and keep it laser focused on its primary task, bringing to justice the world's worst criminals.

There are those in Congress and the Administration who would have the United States repudiate the ICC, and work to tear it down. They would have us take the unprecedented step of "unsigning" the Rome Statute. I have just cited a number of vital American

interests that are wrapped up in the Court. Those interests are not going to be erased with the name of the United States from the Rome Statute. That is why I strenuously oppose such action: it is irresponsible, isolationist, and contrary to our vital national interests. Many of our closest allies have put their faith in the vision of this new legal instrument. We should give them the benefit of the doubt that they are committed to making the court work to strengthen international respect for the rule of law. I will include the list of the States that have signed and ratified the Rome Statute at the conclusion of my remarks.

I call on the Bush administration to recognize that there is a constructive and useful role that the United States can perform without making a decision at this juncture concerning US ratification. We should be prepared to lend our expertise in grappling with the many issues that remain to be resolved before the court becomes fully functioning. That is what a global power with the stature of the United States should do.

I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the list of States to which I referred.

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

ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT—PARTICIPANTS

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Albania	18 Jul 1998	
Algeria	28 Dec 2000	
Andorra	18 Jul 1998	30 Apr 2001
Angola	7 Oct 1998	
Antigua and Barbuda	23 Oct 1998	18 Jun 2001
Argentina	8 Jan 1999	8 Feb 2001
Armenia	1 Oct 1999	
Australia	9 Dec 1998	
Austria	7 Oct 1998	28 Dec 2000
Bahamas	29 Dec 2000	
Bahrain	11 Dec 2000	
Bangladesh	16 Sep 1999	
Barbados	8 Sep 2000	
Belgium	10 Sep 1998	28 Jun 2000
Belize	5 Apr 2000	5 Apr 2000
Benin	24 Sep 1999	22 Jan 2002
Bolivia	17 Jul 1998	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17 Jul 2000	11 Apr 2002
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000
Brazil	7 Feb 2000	
Bulgaria	11 Feb 1999	11 Apr 2002
Burkina Faso	30 Nov 1998	
Burundi	13 Jan 1999	
Cambodia	23 Oct 2000	11 Apr 2002
Cameroon	17 Jul 1998	
Canada	18 Dec 1998	7 Jul 2000
Cape Verde	28 Dec 2000	
Central African Republic	7 Dec 1999	3 Oct 2001
Chile	11 Sep 1998	
Colombia	10 Dec 1998	
Comoros	22 Sep 2000	
Congo	17 Jul 1998	
Costa Rica	7 Oct 1998	7 June 2001
Côte d'Ivoire	30 Nov 1998	
Croatia	12 Oct 1998	21 May 2001
Cyprus	15 Oct 1998	7 Mar 2002
Czech Republic	13 Apr 1999	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Sep 2000	11 Apr 2002
Denmark	25 Sep 1998	21 Jun 2001
Djibouti	7 Oct 1998	
Dominica		12 Feb 2001 ²
Dominican Republic	8 Sep 2000	
Ecuador	7 Oct 1998	5 Feb 2002
Egypt	26 Dec 2000	
Eritrea	7 Oct 1998	
Estonia	27 Dec 1999	30 Jan 2002
Fiji	29 Nov 1999	29 Nov 1999
Finland	7 Oct 1998	29 Dec 2000
France	18 Jul 1998	9 June 2000
Gabon	22 Dec 1998	20 Sep 2000
Gambia	4 Dec 1998	
Georgia	18 Jul 1998	
Germany	10 Dec 1998	11 Dec 2000
Ghana	18 Jul 1998	20 Dec 1999
Greece	18 Jul 1998	
Guinea	7 Sep 2000	

ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT—PARTICIPANTS—Continued

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Guyana	28 Dec 2000	
Haiti	26 Feb 1999	
Honduras	7 Oct 1998	
Hungary	15 Jan 1999	30 Nov 2001
Iceland	26 Aug 1998	25 May 2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31 Dec 2000	
Ireland	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002
Israel	31 Dec 2000	
Italy	18 Jul 1998	26 Jul 1999
Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	
Jordan	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002
Kenya	11 Aug 1999	
Kuwait	8 Sep 2000	
Kyrgyzstan	8 Dec 1998	
Latvia	22 Apr 1999	
Lesotho	30 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2000
Liberia	17 Jul 1998	
Liechtenstein	18 Jul 1998	2 Oct 2001
Lithuania	10 Dec 1998	
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1998	8 Sep 2000
Madagascar	18 Jul 1998	
Malawi	22 Mar 1999	
Mali	17 Jul 1998	16 Aug 2000
Malta	17 Jul 1998	
Marshall Islands	6 Sep 2000	7 Dec 2000
Mauritius	11 Nov 1998	5 Mar 2002
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	
Monaco	18 Jul 1998	
Mongolia	29 Dec 2000	11 Apr 2002
Morocco	8 Sep 2000	
Mozambique	28 Dec 2000	
Namibia	27 Oct 1998	
Nauru	13 Dec 2000	12 Nov 2001
Netherlands	18 Jul 1998	17 Jul 2001 ¹
New Zealand	7 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000
Niger	17 Jul 1998	11 Apr 2002
Nigeria	1 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2001
Norway	28 Aug 1998	16 Feb 2000
Oman	20 Dec 2000	
Panama	18 Jul 1998	21 Mar 2002
Paraguay	7 Oct 1998	14 May 2001
Peru	7 Dec 2000	10 Nov 2001
Philippines	28 Dec 2000	
Poland	9 Apr 1999	12 Nov 2001
Portugal	7 Oct 1998	5 Feb 2002
Republic of Korea	8 Mar 2000	
Republic of Moldova	8 Sep 2000	
Romania	7 Jul 1999	11 Apr 2002
Russian Federation	13 Sep 2000	
Saint Lucia	27 Aug 1999	
Samoa	17 Jul 1998	
San Marino	18 Jul 1998	13 May 1999
Sao Tome and Principe	28 Dec 2000	
Senegal	18 Jul 1998	2 Feb 1999
Seychelles	28 Dec 2000	
Sierra Leone	17 Oct 1998	15 Sep 2000
Slovakia	23 Dec 1998	11 Apr 2002
Slovenia	7 Oct 1998	31 Dec 2001
Solomon Islands	3 Dec 1998	
South Africa	17 Jul 1998	27 Nov 2000
Spain	18 Jul 1998	24 Oct 2000
Sudan	8 Sep 2000	
Sweden	7 Oct 1998	28 Jun 2001
Switzerland	18 Jul 1998	12 Oct 2001
Syrian Arab Republic	29 Nov 2000	
Tajikistan	30 Nov 1998	5 May 2000
Thailand	2 Oct 2000	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7 Oct 1998	6 Mar 2002
Trinidad and Tobago	23 Mar 1999	6 Apr 1999
Uganda	17 Mar 1999	
Ukraine	20 Jan 2000	
United Arab Emirates	27 Nov 2000	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Nov 1998	4 Oct 2001
United Republic of Tanzania	29 Dec 2000	
United States of America	31 Dec 2000	
Uruguay	19 Dec 2000	
Uzbekistan	29 Dec 2000	
Venezuela	14 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2000
Yemen	28 Dec 2000	
Yugoslavia	19 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Zambia	17 Jul 1998	
Zimbabwe	17 Jul 1998	

¹ Acceptance.

² Accession.

KIDS ARE GETTING KILLED

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, for the third time in 6 weeks, a gunman has killed a young girl in Detroit. The first time it was a 7-year-old, killed by a man who opened fire on a car full of children. The second time it was a 3-year-old, shot while she was watching television in her room. And just this past Wednesday, an 8-year-old was shot while sleeping at home. The Detroit Police Department has one man in custody, but no one has been formally

charged. These are very tragic events. In addition to prosecuting the criminals who commit these horrific crimes, we can do more to prevent them, we should close the gun show loophole so that it is more difficult for criminals to gain access to guns.

In 1994, Congress passed the Brady Law, which requires Federal Firearm Licensees to perform criminal background checks on gun buyers. However, a loophole in this law allows unlicensed private gun sellers to sell firearms at gun shows without conducting a background check.

In April of last year, Senator JACK REED introduced the Gun Show Background Check Act which would close this loophole in the law. The Reed bill, which is supported by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, extends the Brady Bill background check requirement to all sellers of firearms at gun shows. I cosponsored that bill because I believe it is critical that we do all we can to prevent guns from getting into the hands of criminals and terrorists. I urge the Senate to debate and pass this common sense gun-safety legislation.

CELEBRATING OVER A HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE TO VETERANS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I am pleased today to say a few words about the Paralyzed Veterans of America, PVA to those of us who work on veterans matters, in connection with the organization's PVA Awareness Week, which takes place next week.

PVA began in February 1947, when delegates from seven groups of paralyzed veterans from around the country met at the Hines VA Hospital in Chicago, IL. Those veterans agreed to form a national organization to address the needs of spinal cord injured veterans. They believed that veterans with spinal cord injuries would have the strongest voice in speaking for veterans with such injuries and for all who were similarly disabled, a belief that has been borne out over the years. The original members of PVA also emphasized the need both to conduct research to find a cure for spinal cord injury while, at the same time, providing for the basic, immediate needs of spinal cord injured veterans.

Since its inception, PVA has dedicated itself to the well being of some of America's most catastrophically disabled veterans as it has developed a unique expertise on a wide variety of issues involving the special needs of its members, veterans of the armed forces who have experienced spinal cord injury, SCI, or dysfunction. PVA, which received a Congressional charter as a veterans service organization in 1971, is a dynamic, broad-based organization with more than 40 chapters and sub-chapters nationwide and nearly 20,000 members. In addition to its Washington, D.C. headquarters, PVA operates 58 service offices around the country to serve the needs of all veterans

seeking Department of Veterans Affairs' claims and benefits.

PVA is a leading advocate for quality health care not only for spinal cord injured veterans, but for all other veterans as well. They also continue to press for research and education addressing spinal cord injury and dysfunction.

PVA's commitment to research can be seen in its sponsorship of the Spinal Cord Research Foundation which supports research to alleviate, and ultimately end, medical and functional consequences of paralysis; its endowment in 1980 of a Professorship in SCI Medicine at Stanford University; its creation of the Spinal Cord Injury Education and Training Foundation to support innovative education and training programs; and its role in establishing the PVA-EPVA Center for Neuroscience and Regeneration Research at Yale University along with the Eastern Paralyzed Veterans Association, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Yale University, with the goal of restoration of function in people with spinal cord dysfunction.

PVA also coordinates the activities of two coalitions of professional, payer, and consumer groups, the Consortium for Spinal Cord Medicine and the Multiple Sclerosis Council, which develop clinical practice guidelines defining standards of care for people with spinal cord injury and multiple sclerosis.

While PVA's Congressional charter requires it to devote substantial resources to representing veterans in their claims for benefits from VA, the PVA Veterans Benefits Department goes above and beyond the call of duty, providing assistance and representation, without charge, to veterans with a spinal cord dysfunction and other veterans seeking health care and other benefits for which they are eligible. This assistance is offered through a network of PVA national service officers across the nation who assist veterans in making claims for benefits and monitor medical care at local VA medical facilities. PVA's national service officers assist claimants through every stage of the VA claims process and also offer representation to veterans who have claims pending before the Social Security Administration.

PVA's advocacy does not stop at the Board of Veterans' Appeals. It has one of the most active presences at the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, arguing cases that have set precedents that have helped thousands, if not millions, of veterans and their families.

Other key PVA programs include its Architecture Program, which plays an important role in the lives of severely disabled veterans with quality design and construction of affordable and accessible housing; its Health Analysis Program, which keeps a constant eye on the performance of the VA health care system as well as other health care systems in the public and private

sector; and its Sports and Recreation Program which is dedicated to promoting a range of activities for its members and other people with disabilities, with special emphasis on activities that enhance lifetime health and fitness, including through co-sponsorship of the National Veterans Wheelchair Games with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

For 16 years, PVA has co-authored an important, highly respected policy guide for the Congress, *The Independent Budget: A Comprehensive Policy Document Created by Veterans for Veterans*, with the Disabled American Veterans, AMVETS, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars which addresses the needs of veterans on issues ranging from health care to benefits and the resources required to meet these needs in the VA budget every year.

PVA's Government Relations staff is well-known here on Capitol Hill. Its Advocacy Program is a leading voice for civil rights and opportunities that maximize independence of individuals who have experienced spinal cord injury or disease, or other severe disabilities. PVA played an important role in the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act. It continues its advocacy as an active member of the Consortium for Citizens With Disabilities. Its Legislation Program staff is directly involved in every budget, legislative, and policy initiative affecting veterans under consideration in the Congress every year.

Over the years, I have relied heavily on PVA members in my State of West Virginia to keep me informed about the issues so critical to veterans with spinal cord injuries. I am particularly grateful for the wisdom and counsel of my friend Randy Pleva, President of WV PVA and one of PVA's National vice presidents. I do not know a more dedicated and compassionate advocate for paralyzed veterans.

Those of us who work with PVA every day recognize the dedication and expertise that this organization brings to Capitol Hill. The organization is one of the top national veterans' service organizations in terms of expertise and dedication. We must acknowledge the extreme sacrifices that the members of their organization have made in service to this country and honor the fact that PVA members continue that service on behalf of veterans and all Americans with disabilities.

At a time when this country has soldiers deployed to far-off lands in defense of freedom, it is important that we recognize these men and women who have served this country in the past and continue to serve our nations' veterans today. I look forward to a continuing partnership with PVA to provide for the needs of veterans, past, present, and future.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate