

review and approve research involving somatic cell nuclear transplantation. Each IRB must have at least five members.

In order to approve this research involving human subjects, the IRB must determine that all of the following requirements are satisfied: Risks to subjects are minimized and are reasonable in relation to any anticipated benefits and importance of the knowledge expected; selection of subjects equitable; informed consent is sought and appropriately documented from each subject; when appropriate, the research plan makes adequate provision for monitoring and protecting the data collected, to ensure the safety and privacy of subjects; and when some of the subjects are likely to be vulnerable to undue influence (such as mentally disabled or disadvantaged persons), additional safeguards must be included in the study to protect the rights and welfare of these subjects.

The IRB has the authority to suspend or terminate approval of research that fails to meet these requirements, or that has been associated with unexpected serious harm to subjects.

Informed Consent

No investigator may use a human subject in research unless the investigator has obtained the legally effective informed consent of the subject.

An investigator can seek consent only under circumstances that minimize the possibility of undue influence.

No informed consent, whether oral for written, may include any language through which the subject waives his legal rights, or the investigator is released from liability for negligence.

Basic elements of informed consent: The following information must be provided to each subject: A statement that the study involves research, an explanation of the purposes of the research, the expected duration of the subject's participation, a description of the procedures to be followed, and identification of any procedures which are experimental; a description of any reasonably foreseeable risks or discomforts to the subjects; a description of any benefits to the subject or to others which may reasonably be expected from the research; a disclosure of appropriate alternative procedures or courses of treatment, if any, that might be advantageous to the subject; a statement describing the extent, if any, to which confidentiality of records identifying the subject will be maintained; for research involving more than minimal risk, an explanation as to whether the subject will be compensated, and an explanation as to whether any medical treatments are available if injury occurs and, if so, what they consist of, or where further information may be obtained; an explanation of whom to contact for answers to pertinent questions about the research and research subjects' rights, and whom to contact in the event of a research-related injury to the subject; and a statement that participation is voluntary, refusal to participate will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which the subject is otherwise entitled, and that the subject may discontinue participation at any time without penalty or loss of benefits, to which the subject is otherwise entitled.

Additional Protections for Pregnant Women and Fetuses

General Restrictions: Research on fetuses and pregnant women cannot be undertaken, unless: Appropriate studies on animals and nonpregnant individuals have been completed; the risk to the fetus is caused solely by interventions or procedures that hold out the prospect of direct benefit for the woman or the fetus; or, if there is no such prospect

of benefit, the risk to the fetus is not greater than minimal and the purpose of the research is the development of important biomedical knowledge which cannot be obtained by any other means; any risk is the least possible for achieving the objectives of the research; if the research holds out the prospect of direct benefit to the pregnant woman, the prospect of a direct benefit both to the pregnant woman and the fetus, or no prospect of benefit for the woman nor the fetus when risk to the fetus is not greater than minimal and the purpose of the research is the development of important biomedical knowledge that cannot be obtained by any other means, only the mother's consent is needed; if the research holds out the prospect of direct benefit solely to the fetus then the consent of both the pregnant woman and the father must be obtained, except that the father's consent need not be obtained if he is unable to consent because of unavailability, incompetence, or temporary incapacity or the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest; individuals engaged in the activity will have no part in (i) any decisions as to the timing, method, and procedures used to terminate the pregnancy, and (ii) determining the viability of the fetus at the termination of the pregnancy; and no inducements, monetary or otherwise, may be offered to terminate pregnancy for purposes of the activity.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 258—URGING SAUDI ARABIA TO DISSOLVE ITS "MARTYRS" FUND AND TO REFUSE TO SUPPORT TERRORISM IN ANY WAY

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 258

Whereas in the days following the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, the United States Government, its allies, and friends quickly agreed that identifying and severing sources of finance to entities which support and fund terrorist activities is critical to combating terrorism and preventing future terrorist acts against United States citizens and interests;

Whereas, since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has publicly condemned terrorism in all its shapes and forms;

Whereas on February 5, 2002, the Embassy of Saudi Arabia released a statement—

(1) expressing the commitment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to preventing charitable and humanitarian organizations and the funds they raise from "being used for any other purpose"; and

(2) confirming "that it will take every measure possible to prevent the use of these charitable efforts for any unlawful activities, in accordance with international resolutions in this regard";

Whereas a press release on the Embassy of Saudi Arabia website states that "the Saudi Committee for Support of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Intifada has so far distributed about SR 123.75 million [U.S. \$33 million]; Minister of the Interior Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz, who is the Committee's Chairman, expressed his appreciation to the Saudi people for their response in supporting their Palestinian brothers in Israel's blatant aggression

against them. Financial aid has been disbursed to the families . . . of 358 martyrs, as well as 8,000 wounded, 1,000 handicapped, and another 102 Palestinians who have received treatment in the Kingdom's hospital.";

Whereas on August 20, 2001, press release on the Embassy of Saudi Arabia website states that the Saudi Government, in 2000, in support of the Al-Intifada (uprising), "... offered financial support to one thousand families of Palestinian martyrs and those who suffered injuries in the cause";

Whereas an April 9, 2002 UPI.COM article states that "Saudi Arabia makes no distinction in compensation to families of suicide bombers and those killed by Israeli military action"; and

Whereas martyrs' funds, or any other source of funding, explicitly designed to fund acts of violence, or to compensate the family members of those individuals who engage in violent activities, are recognized as acts to entice and recruit individuals to undertake suicide bombings and other terrorist acts, and reinforces such violence as a legitimate method to air and to forward political grievances and nationalistic goals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia should—

(1) immediately dissolve its "martyrs" fund;

(2) fulfill its stated commitment to combating violence and terrorism; and

(3) eliminate the funding of terrorism in every way possible.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Madam President, the legislation I am introducing today addresses an important and serious subject in the ongoing war on terrorism. The attention of the world has been focused on the conflict in the Middle East between Israelis and Palestinians, and on the devastation wrought by suicide bombers. We are not focusing enough attention, however, on external factors which have significantly contributed to the escalated violence in the Middle East, and on how we can use our vast economic and diplomatic powers to effect changes, to end subsidies to terrorists, and to bring about peace in the Middle East.

A good first step would be to cut off U.S. indirect aid to Yassir Arafat and the Palestinian Authority as a sign of our displeasure with their jihad, and with their wanton destruction on innocent Israeli civilians. Our aid legitimizes their terrorist activity and has not contributed to a lessening of the violence, but rather, the opposite. It sends very conflicted signals when we are fighting a global war on terrorism in the wake of 9/11, yet subsidizing Arafat, a known terrorist.

We must also cut off aid because our limited taxdollars for foreign aid should only be directed towards the desperately needy. Arafat is known to have stashed away billions of dollars he earns from taxing Palestinians working in other Arab countries, and none of that vast personal wealth is being used to benefit his Palestinian constituency. I believe Arafat prefers that they live in deplorable conditions because misery contributes to strife, if Palestinians are deprived and impoverished, it is easier to entice them to throw stones, or to sacrifice themselves by becoming human bombs.

Another important step we could take, which is the subject of my bill today, is to ask our allies in the Middle East to take meaningful measures to show that they are in solidarity with us in the war against terrorism.

Specifically, I am asking the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to dissolve its martyrs fund. As President Bush said, after the terrorist attacks of last September 11, "either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists." Saudi Arabia needs to demonstrate that it is with us.

Just a little over a decade ago, we deployed thousands of U.S. soldiers in the Gulf, to liberate Kuwait from Saddam Hussein's army, and to prevent Saddam Hussein from next invading the Saudi Kingdom, or any of our other allies in the region. The conflict was not protracted, but it was costly, and we lost nearly three hundred American soldiers in that war. We stood side by side with the Saudis in our determination to stop Iraqi aggression, to preserve the independence of Kuwait, and to protect ours and our allies' critical energy interests. Today, our aircraft transit the No Fly Zone from bases in Saudi Arabia, again in the mutual interest of keeping the Iraqi military in check and in preserving sovereign governments in the region.

Newspaper reports claim that the Saudi "martyrs" fund is \$50 million, other news sources claim it may be as high as \$400 million. Writer Stephen Schwartz, April 8 Weekly Standard, asserts that the \$400 million pledge last year for support of "martyrs" families was posted on the Saudi Embassy website. Schwartz figures that at \$5300 per "martyr," that works out to roughly 75,000 martyrs. The stated purpose of the fund is said to be for helping the widows and orphans of the martyrs, the martyrs whom we define as fanatical suicide bombers who have been wreaking havoc on Israeli citizens. This may sound innocent and humanitarian on the surface based on the Saudi concept of a martyr, but it is deceptive. In the April 1st issue of the Weekly Standard, an article by AEI fellow Reuel Marc Gerecht, a consistently excellent analyst, reports that: "In near perfect harmony, the Arab world's rulers blamed Israel for the Palestinian suicide bombers, who are universally referred to in the Arab press as 'shuhada', martyrs who die in battle against infidels."

The reality is that this fund for "shuhadas" will entice and solicit more suicide bombers, giving them the assurance that their families will be provided for in their absence. Would we set up a fund to reward the families of domestic terrorists in this country who commit unlawful acts? Of course not! Yet the Saudis are pooling resources to reward, and indeed, to instigate these killings. There is a well-known expression in conservative circles, if you want more of something, subsidize it. Is there any doubt in anyone's mind that the martyrs' fund won't lead to the creation of more martyrs, and to

the deaths of many more innocent civilians, not just in Israel, but in this country? Does the martyrs' fund exclude perpetrators of acts by these fanatics against Americans, or French or British, or is it only reserved for those who kill Israelis? These funds are seed money for terrorism, and it will reap a harvest of destruction, aimed at both Israel and at the United States.

An Associated Press story from Cairo, Egypt, mentions that the Saudi Ambassador to Britain, a renowned poet, praised Palestinian suicide bombers in a London-based pan-Arab daily publication: May God be the witness that you are martyrs, You died to honor God's word. You committed suicide? We committed suicide by living like the dead." The Saudi Ambassador to London, apparently referring to Arab leaders who looked to the United States for help in ending the conflict, said, "We complained to the idols of a White House whose heart is filled with darkness." This Saudi Ambassador and poet refers to the 18 year old female suicide bomber, Ayat Akhras, who detonated explosives she had fastened to her body at a Jerusalem supermarket, killing 2 Israelis and wounding another 25, "Tell Ayat, the bride of loftiness . . . She embraced death with a smile while the leaders are running away from death. Doors of heaven are opened for her," he writes. In addition, the Saudis have been running a telethon to raise additional funds, but the Saudi Embassy in Washington is stating that the money will only be used for Palestinians "victimized by Israeli terror and violence."

The Saudis must also share in the blame for the catastrophic events of September 11th. Fifteen of the nineteen hijackers were Saudis. Bin Laden himself was a Saudi national, and contrary to the belief of some that violence is born of poverty or despair, bin Laden's family is notoriously wealthy. The Saudis eventually made bin Laden persona non grata, but they must acknowledge that these hijackers sprang from their society. The Saudis have been funding radical schools which are the breeding grounds for the fanaticism of bin Laden and his ilk, and for anti-American, and anti-Israeli foment. In the international press, Saudi leaders were claiming that we had no proof that any of the hijackers were Saudi nationals!

The Saudi Crown Prince recently presented a peace plan for the Middle East. Some suggested that it was a public relations diversion, intended to distract attention from the Saudi Government's responsibility for the events of 9/11. I would like to believe that that is not true—and that the Saudis also hope that Israelis and Palestinians can learn to live in peace, but the Saudi Government would have more credibility if, in conjunction with devising and offering a peace plan, it would also reconsider its generous funding of radical religious schools and charities, and would dissolve immediately its mar-

tyrs' fund. Those acts would do far more to assure Americans that the Saudis are truly on our side in the war on terrorism, and promoting ways to reduce violence, rather than straddling the fence and talking out of both sides of their mouth.

We need solid allies in the war on terrorism. We do not need friends who say one thing and do another. We need deeds, not words. I urge the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to demonstrate its stated public commitment to fighting terrorism, and to stop subsidizing terrorists and would-be terrorists through its martyrs' fund. This is not an act of humanitarianism on the part of the Saudis, and it is not charity; it is aiding and abetting terror and should be recognized as such.

SENATE RESOLUTION 259—DESIGNATING MAY 2002, AS 'OLDER AMERICANS MONTH'

Mr. CRAIG submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 259

Whereas older Americans are the foundation of our Nation;

Whereas the freedom and security our Nation now enjoys can be attributed to the service, hard work, and sacrifices of older Americans;

Whereas older Americans continue making significant contributions to our communities, workplaces, and homes by giving freely of themselves and by sharing their wisdom and experience through civic leadership and mentoring;

Whereas the older Americans of tomorrow will be more socially, ethnically, and economically diverse than any past generation, which will impact upon our Nation's ideas of work, retirement and leisure, alter our housing and living arrangements, challenge our health care systems, and reshape our economy;

Whereas the opportunities and challenges that await our Nation require our Nation require our Nation to continue to commit to the goal of ensuring that older Americans enjoy active, productive, and healthy lives, and do so independently, safely, and with dignity; and

Whereas it is appropriate for our Nation to continue the tradition of designating the month of May as a time to celebrate the contributions of older Americans and to rededicate our efforts to respect and better serve older Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2002, as "Older Americans Month";

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote acknowledgment, gratitude, and respect for older Americans.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution honoring May as Older Americans' Month.

I am here today to celebrate May as Older Americans' Month. For thirty nine years May has been the official month during which we pay tribute to the contributions of our forty four million older Americans. It is during this month that we as a Nation recognize older Americans for their service, hard