

SENATE RESOLUTION 230—CALLING ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY TO RELEASE REBIYA KADEER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. DODD, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 230

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer, a prominent businesswoman from Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, was arrested in September 1999, while trying to meet United States Congressional staff;

Whereas the Congressional staff was on an official visit to China organized under the auspices of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program of the United States Information Agency;

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer was convicted at a secret trial and sentenced on March 10, 2000, to 8 years in prison for "illegally giving state information across the border";

Whereas the newspapers she was carrying with her at the time of her arrest were all available to the public;

Whereas from 1993 to 1998, Rebiya Kadeer was elected as a member of the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference in Xinjiang;

Whereas in 1995, Rebiya Kadeer was a delegate to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing;

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer's health is deteriorating in prison and she is finding it difficult to perform her prison labor due to sickness;

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer is the mother of 10 children;

Whereas the United States Department of State has repeatedly expressed concerns about the continued imprisonment of Rebiya Kadeer;

Whereas United States Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Lorne Craner, visited Xinjiang in December 2002 with the expectation that she would soon be released;

Whereas the day before Secretary Craner's visit to Xinjiang, 3 of Rebiya Kadeer's children were taken into custody and were released later with strict instructions not to talk to anyone about their mother's case;

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer's case was brought up before a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 11, 2003, by T. Kumar of Amnesty International USA;

Whereas Chinese authorities are ignoring repeated requests from the United States Congress to release her; and

Whereas President Bush is planning to attend the APEC Conference in October 2003, in Thailand and is planning to have meetings with the Chinese President, Hu Jintao, at the Conference: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns and deplors the detention of Rebiya Kadeer and calls for her immediate and unconditional release;

(2) urges President Bush to take urgent steps to secure the release of Rebiya Kadeer as soon as possible; and

(3) urges President Bush to demand Rebiya Kadeer's immediate release when he meets with Chinese President Hu Jintao at the APEC Conference.

SENATE RESOLUTION 231—COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF KENYA

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

S. RES. 231

Whereas on December 27, 2002, the Republic of Kenya successfully held presidential, parliamentary, and local elections;

Whereas the elections were widely praised by objective international observers as free and fair;

Whereas the elections signal a major step forward for democracy in Kenya, particularly when compared with other elections held in Kenya since Kenya became an independent state in 1963;

Whereas the transition of power started by the elections culminated on December 30, 2002, when former President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi peaceably transferred the Kenyan presidency to President Mwai Kibaki;

Whereas the people of Kenya have manifested a strong desire to combat the endemic corruption that has crippled Kenyan society for years; and

Whereas the Government of Kenya has responded to this desire with concrete initiatives aimed at fostering transparency and accountability in Kenya: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the people of the Republic of Kenya for conducting free and fair elections;

(2) commends the Government of Kenya for the successful completion of a peaceful and orderly transition of power;

(3) expresses its desire to see this new democracy in Kenya thrive;

(4) acknowledges the suffering inflicted on the people of Kenya as a result of terrorist activity and appreciates the assistance and cooperation of Kenya to the global fight against terrorism;

(5) reaffirms the friendship that exists between the people of the United States and the people of Kenya, as 2 nations bound together by the shared values of democracy;

(6) applauds the regional peacemaking efforts of Kenya and the contributions of Kenya to international peacekeeping;

(7) commends the commitment and concrete steps taken by the Government and people of Kenya—

(A) to strengthen democracy, human rights, and the rule of law;

(B) to combat corruption, including through the passage by the Kenyan Parliament of the Public Officer Ethics Bill and the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Bill;

(C) to improve access to education; and

(D) to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS;

(8) commits to working with the people of Kenya to continue making progress in combating corruption, encouraging development, fighting HIV/AIDS, and fostering respect for the rule of law and a climate of transparency; and

(9) welcomes the October 2003 visit of Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 232—EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE UPON THE DEATH ON SEPTEMBER 3, 2003, OF THE LATE GENERAL RAYMOND G. DAVIS (UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, RETIRED) AND EXPRESSING THE APPRECIATION AND ADMIRATION OF THE SENATE FOR THE UNWAVERING COMMITMENT DEMONSTRATED BY GENERAL DAVIS TO HIS FAMILY, THE MARINE CORPS, AND THE NATION

Mr. MILLER (for himself, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mr. CORZINE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 232

Whereas General Raymond Gilbert Davis (United States Marine Corps, retired) of Stockbridge, Georgia, an American hero who represented the supreme ideals of an American and a Marine, died on Wednesday, September 3, 2003, at the age of 88;

Whereas Raymond Gilbert Davis, born on January 13, 1915, in Fitzgerald, Georgia, was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps in 1938 following graduation from the Georgia School of Technology;

Whereas during World War II, he participated in the Guadalcanal Tulagi landings, the capture and defense of Guadalcanal, the Eastern New Guinea and Cape Gloucester campaigns, and the Peleliu operation;

Whereas during the fighting on Peleliu, although wounded during the first hour of the landing, he refused evacuation to remain with his men and, on one occasion, when heavy Marine casualties and the enemy's point-blank cannon fire had enabled the Japanese to break through, he personally rallied and led his men in fighting to reestablish defense positions;

Whereas his actions while commanding the 1st Battalion of the 1st Marines at Peleliu in September 1944 earned him the Navy Cross and the Purple Heart and a promotion to lieutenant colonel;

Whereas returning to the United States in November 1944, Lieutenant Colonel Davis was assigned to the Quantico Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, as Tactical Inspector, Marine Corps Schools, and was named chief of the Infantry Section, Marine Air-Infantry School, Quantico, in May 1945, and served in that post for two years before returning to the Pacific area in July 1947 to serve with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on Guam;

Whereas following other peace-time duties, in August 1950 he embarked for Korea to command the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in the Korean conflict and, in that capacity, heroically enabled the historic breakout of the 1st Marine Division from an entrapment by overwhelming numbers of Chinese soldiers at the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea;

Whereas on the night before the breakout then Lieutenant Colonel Davis led his battalion in an epic across-country fight against vastly superior numbers of entrenched enemy soldiers, across ice- and snow-covered terrain, in subzero temperatures to save a beleaguered rifle company and seize a critical mountain pass that enabled the escape of two Marine regiments, arriving three days later at the port of Hagaru-ri with every one of his wounded Marines;

Whereas as a result of his actions in Korea, Lieutenant Colonel Davis was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in the Chosin Reservoir, twice earned the Silver Star Medal by exposing himself to heavy enemy

fire while leading and encouraging his men in the face of strong enemy opposition, received the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" for exceptionally meritorious conduct and professional skill in welding the 1st Battalion into a highly effective combat team, and earned the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for his part in rebuilding the regiment after the Chosin Reservoir campaign;

Whereas following service in the Korean conflict, Lieutenant Colonel Davis served in a series of increasingly responsible staff and training positions, while being promoted to colonel in October 1953 and brigadier general in July 1963;

Whereas his first assignment as a general officer was in the Far East where he served as Assistant Division Commander, 3d Marine Division, on Okinawa, from October 1963 to November 1964;

Whereas he was assigned to Headquarters, Marine Corps, from December 1964 until March 1968 and during that service was awarded a second Legion of Merit and was promoted to major general;

Whereas when ordered to the Republic of Vietnam in March 1968, Major General Davis served briefly as Deputy Commanding General, Provisional Corps, and then became Commanding General, 3d Marine Division where he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and three personal decorations by the Vietnamese Government for service in the latter capacity from May 2, 1968 until April 14, 1969;

Whereas upon his return to the United States in May 1969, he was assigned duty as Deputy for Education with additional duty as Director, Education Center, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, and upon his promotion to lieutenant general on July 1, 1970, he was assigned as Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command;

Whereas on February 23, 1971, President Nixon nominated General Davis for appointment to the grade of general and assignment to the position of Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and, after confirmation by the Senate for service in that position, he received his fourth star upon assuming those duties on March 12, 1971;

Whereas upon his retirement on March 31, 1972, after more than 33 years of active commissioned service, he ended his military career as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, the second highest ranking Marine;

Whereas General Davis' decorations include the Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal with Gold Star in lieu of a second award, the Silver Star Medal with Gold Star in lieu of a second award, the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" and Gold Star in lieu of a second award, the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V", the Purple Heart, the Presidential Unit Citation with four bronze stars indicative of second through fifth awards, the Navy Unit Commendation, numerous campaign and service medals, and numerous foreign decorations;

Whereas following retirement from his beloved Corps, General Davis directed the Georgia Chamber of Commerce for several years and later took on the challenge of design, funding, and dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC;

Whereas General Davis continued to work in support of issues concerning the national interest, including a visit to North Korea in an effort to persuade that government to allow more travel and to become more active in identifying missing American soldiers; and

Whereas General Raymond G. Davis is survived by his wife of 61 years, Knox Heafner Davis, two sons Raymond Gil Davis Jr. of

Covington, Georgia, and Gordon Miles Davis of Seminole, Alabama, a daughter Willa Kerr of Stockbridge, Georgia, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. CONDOLENCES AND RECOGNITION.

The Senate—

(1) has learned with profound sorrow of the death of General Raymond G. Davis (United States Marine Corps, retired) on September 3, 2003, and extends its condolences to his family; and

(2) recognizes and expresses its appreciation and admiration for the unwavering commitment demonstrated by General Davis to his family, the Marine Corps, and the Nation.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of General Raymond G. Davis.

SENATE RESOLUTION 233—COMMENDING THE ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA A'S AMERICAN LEGION BASEBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2003 NATIONAL AMERICAN LEGION WORLD SERIES

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

S. RES. 233

Whereas on Wednesday, August 27, 2003, the Rochester, Minnesota A's won the National American Legion World Series by defeating Cherry Hill, North Carolina 5 to 2 in Bartlesville, Oklahoma;

Whereas the American Legion Baseball League is the oldest and most prestigious baseball league in the United States with over 5,200 teams competing nationwide, nearly 50 percent of major league baseball players having played American Legion baseball as teenagers, and nearly 70 percent of all college players having played American Legion baseball as teenagers;

Whereas the A's became only the fourth team from Minnesota to ever win the National American Legion World Series in the 77-year history of the Series;

Whereas the A's finished a stellar season with a record of 52 wins and 5 losses;

Whereas the A's displayed determination and resolve by battling back from a 2 to 0 deficit in the championship game to prove themselves the best high school age baseball team in the Nation;

Whereas the American Legions of America, including Rochester American Legion Post 92, should be commended for their service to the youth of the United States and to the entire Nation;

Whereas the players and coaches of the A's represented Rochester and the State of Minnesota in outstanding fashion with their masterful play, competitive spirit, and good sportsmanship on and off the field, despite 100 degree-plus heat; and

Whereas the players, coaches, managers, and their families exemplified the heart of Minnesota during a special season that has made all of Minnesota proud: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Rochester, Minnesota A's for winning the 2003 National American Legion World Series;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the players, coaches, and support staff of the team; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the Rochester American Legion Post 92 for appropriate display; and

(B) each coach and member of the 2003 National American Legion World Series championship team.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1749. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2691, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1750. Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1751. Mr. NICKLES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1752. Mr. NICKLES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1753. Mrs. BOXER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1754. Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. THOMAS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1755. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1756. Mr. GRAHAM, of Florida (for himself and Mr. NELSON, of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1757. Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1758. Mr. BURNS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1759. Mr. BURNS (for Mr. COCHRAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1760. Mr. BURNS (for Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. THOMAS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1761. Mr. BURNS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1762. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1763. Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. DORGAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1764. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1765. Mr. BURNS (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1766. Mr. BURNS (for Mr. TALENT) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1767. Mr. BURNS (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1404, to amend the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act.

SA 1768. Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. DORGAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1769. Mr. BURNS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1770. Mr. BURNS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1771. Mr. BURNS (for Mr. BENNETT) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1772. Mr. BURNS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.

SA 1773. Mr. BURNS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2691, *supra*.