

Whereas in March 1998, President William Jefferson Clinton acknowledged that “we in the United States and the world community did not do as much as we could have and should have done to try to limit what occurred in Rwanda in 1994”;

Whereas in 1999, the Independent Inquiry into the Actions of the United Nations during the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda found that “the failure by the United Nations to prevent, and subsequently, to stop the genocide in Rwanda was a failure by the United Nations system as a whole”;

Whereas the Rwandan genocide and its aftermath played a significant part in the destabilization of the entire Great Lakes region over the last decade; and

Whereas today, the vast majority of Rwandan refugees have returned to their country, and the Government of Rwanda is working to address the backlog of genocide-related cases awaiting trial through the formal justice sector and through community-based gacaca courts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) solemnly observes the tenth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide of 1994;

(2) recognizes and is saddened by the failure of the international community, including the United States, to prevent the genocide;

(3) reaffirms its commitment to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, done at Paris on December 9, 1948;

(4) supports ongoing efforts to educate the people of the United States and of the world about the Rwandan genocide;

(5) commits to continuing efforts to strengthen institutions working to bring to justice those responsible for the genocide; and

(6) urges the President and the international community to seize on the occasion of this anniversary to focus attention on the future of Rwanda, and to support the people of Rwanda so that they may—

(A) be free from the fear of ethnic violence, mob violence, or state-sponsored violence;

(B) enjoy full civil and political rights and feel free to voice legitimate disagreements honestly and publicly without fear of violence or intimidation;

(C) have confidence in the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law in Rwanda; and

(D) experience sustained economic growth and development that improves the standard of living in Rwanda.

GLOBAL ANTI-SEMITISM REVIEW ACT OF 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 493, S. 2292.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The assistant journal clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2292) to require a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world.

There being no objection the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments, as follows:

[Strike the parts shown in black brackets and insert the parts shown in italic.]

S. 2292

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Global Anti-Semitism Review Act of 2004”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Acts of anti-Semitism in countries throughout the world, including some of the world’s strongest democracies, have increased significantly in frequency and scope over the last several years.

(2) During the first 3 months of 2004, there were numerous instances of anti-Semitic violence around the world, including the following incidents:

(A) In Australia on January 5, 2004, poison was used to ignite, and burn anti-Semitic slogans into, the lawns of the Parliament House in the state of Tasmania.

(B) In St. Petersburg, Russia, on February 15, 2004, vandals desecrated approximately 50 gravestones in a Jewish cemetery, painting the stones with swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti.

(C) In Toronto, Canada, over the weekend of March 19 through March 21, 2004, vandals attacked a Jewish school, a Jewish cemetery, and area synagogues, painting swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans on the walls of a synagogue and on residential property in a nearby, predominantly Jewish, neighborhood.

(D) In Toulon, France, on March 23, 2004, a Jewish synagogue and community center were set on fire.

(3) Anti-Semitism in old and new forms is also increasingly emanating from the Arab and Muslim world on a sustained basis, including through books published by government-owned publishing houses in Egypt and other Arab countries.

(4) In November 2002, state-run television in Egypt broadcast the anti-Semitic series entitled “Horseman Without a Horse,” which is based upon the fictitious [conspiracy theory know as the Protocols of the Elders of Zion] “*Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*”. The Protocols have been used throughout the last century by despots such as Adolf Hitler to justify violence against Jews.

(5) In November 2003, Arab television featured an anti-Semitic series, entitled “Ash-Shatat” (or “The Diaspora”), which depicts Jewish people hatching a plot for Jewish control of the world.

(6) The sharp rise in anti-Semitic violence has caused international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to elevate, and bring renewed focus to, the issue, including the convening by the OSCE in June 2003 of a conference in Vienna dedicated solely to the issue of anti-Semitism.

(7) The OSCE will again convene a conference dedicated to addressing the problem of anti-Semitism on April 28–29, 2004, in Berlin, with the United States delegation to be led by former Mayor of New York City Ed Koch.

(8) The United States Government has strongly supported efforts to address anti-Semitism through bilateral relationships and interaction with international organizations such as the OSCE, the European Union, and the United Nations.

(9) Congress has consistently supported efforts to address the rise in anti-Semitic violence. During the 107th Congress, both the Senate and the House of Representatives passed resolutions expressing strong concern with the sharp escalation of anti-Semitic violence in Europe and calling on the Department of State to thoroughly document the phenomenon.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should continue to strongly support efforts to com-

bat anti-Semitism worldwide through bilateral relationships and interaction with international organizations such as the OSCE; and

(2) the Department of State should thoroughly document acts of anti-Semitism that occur around the world.

SEC. 4. [REPORT] REPORTS.

[Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter] (a) *ONE-TIME REPORT*.—Not later than November 15, 2004, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world, including a description of—

(1) acts of physical violence against, or harassment of, Jewish people, and acts of violence against, or vandalism of, Jewish community institutions, such as schools, synagogues, or cemeteries, that occurred in each country;

(2) the responses of the governments of those countries to such actions;

(3) the actions taken by such governments to enact and enforce laws relating to the protection of the right to religious freedom of Jewish people; and

(4) the efforts by such governments to promote anti-bias and tolerance education.

(b) *INFORMATION REQUIRED IN ANNUAL DEPARTMENT OF STATE REPORTS*.—The Secretary of State shall include the information required under subsection (a) in the annual reports of the Department of State known as the *Annual Report on International Religious Freedom* and the *Annual Human Rights Report*.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 2292), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

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the proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, the Senate then begin a period of morning business, with Senators to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, on Monday, the Senate will be in morning business. It is possible that the Senate will resume consideration of the FSC/ETI JOBS bill Monday afternoon to consider amendments relevant to the bill. Moments ago, I filed a cloture motion to the bill which provided for a vote on Tuesday. I believe the managers will be prepared to dispose of the relevant amendments prior to that cloture vote, and we will continue to discuss that option on Monday.

Also, on Monday, we expect that the Senate will vote or will act on the Iraqi prisoner resolution. It is important for the Senate to speak out in a formal way. Most colleagues have spoken out individually on this issue in a bipartisan, single voice. Therefore, I would like to put Senators on notice that we can expect a rollcall vote at approximately 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MAY 10, 2004, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:16 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 10, 2004, at 2 p.m.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 10, 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, May 10. I further ask that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the Journal of