

issues; a caucus of democracies will facilitate such cooperation. Forging a coalition of democracies is not merely a statement that nations have shared values; it is a hard-headed diplomatic approach. By joining forces to make common cause, the democracies can be more effective in the U.N. and other world bodies.

The unanimous passage of this resolution demonstrates the strong support of the Senate for the creation of a Democracy Caucus. I hope the Senate's action gives democracy-building efforts in the United Nations an important boost to this idea. I thank my colleagues within and outside the Senate for supporting this resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to, the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 83) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 83

Whereas a survey conducted by Freedom House in 2003, entitled "Freedom in the World", found that of the 192 governments of nations of the world, 121 (or 63 percent) of such governments have an electoral democracy form of government;

Whereas, the Community of Democracies, an association of democratic nations committed to promoting democratic principles and practices, held its First Ministerial Conference in Warsaw, Poland, in June 2000;

Whereas, in a speech at that Conference, Kofi Annan, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, stated that "when the United Nations can truly call itself a community of democracies, the [United Nations] Charter's noble ideals of protecting human rights and promoting 'social progress in larger freedoms' will have been brought much closer", that "democratically governed states rarely if ever make war on one another", and that "in this era of intra-state wars, is the fact that democratic governance—by protecting minorities, encouraging pluralism, and upholding the rule of law—can channel internal dissent peacefully, and thus help avert civil wars";

Whereas a report by an Independent Task Force cosponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and Freedom House in 2002, entitled "Enhancing U.S. Leadership at the United Nations", concluded that "the United States is frequently outmaneuvered and outmatched at the [United Nations]" because the 115 members of the nonaligned movement "cooperate on substantive and procedural votes, binding the organization's many democratic nations to the objectives and blocking tactics of its remaining tyrannies";

Whereas, at the First Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies, the representatives of the participating governments agreed to "collaborate on democracy-related issues in existing international and regional institutions, forming coalitions and caucuses to support resolutions and other international activities aimed at the promotion of democratic governance"; and

Whereas that agreement was reaffirmed at the Second Ministerial Conference of the

Community of Democracies in Seoul, Korea, in November 2002: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. PROMOTION OF A DEMOCRACY CAUCUS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS.

Congress urges the President to instruct any representative of the United States to a body of the United Nations to use the voice and vote of the United States to seek to establish a democracy caucus within the United Nations as described in this Resolution.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE OF THE DEMOCRACY CAUCUS.

The purpose of the democracy caucus referred to in section 1 should be to advance the interests of the United States and other nations that are committed to promoting democratic norms and practices by—

(1) supporting common objectives, including bolstering democracy and democratic principles, advancing human rights, and fighting terrorism in accordance with the rule of law;

(2) forging common positions on matters of concern that are brought before the United Nations or any of the bodies of the United Nations;

(3) working within and across regional lines to promote the positions of the democracy caucus;

(4) encouraging democratic states to assume leadership positions in the bodies of the United Nations; and

(5) advocating that states that permit gross violations of human rights, sponsor terrorist activities, or that are the subject of sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council are not elected—

(A) to leadership positions in the United Nations General Assembly; or

(B) to membership or leadership positions in the Commission on Human Rights, the Security Council, or any other body of the United Nations.

SEC. 3. CRITERIA FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE DEMOCRACY CAUCUS.

Participation in the democracy caucus referred to in section 1 should be limited to countries that—

(1) are qualified to participate in the Community of Democracies, an association of democratic nations committed to promoting democratic principles and practices; and

(2) have demonstrated a commitment—

(A) to the core democratic principles and practices set out in the Final Warsaw Declaration of the Community of Democracies, adopted at Warsaw June 27, 2000; and

(B) to the democratic principles set forth in—

(i) the United Nations Charter;

(ii) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

(iii) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

SEC. 4. ANNUAL MEETING.

The members of the democracy caucus referred to in section 1 should hold a ministerial-level meeting at least once each year to coordinate policies and positions of the caucus.

**WESTERN SHOSHONE CLAIMS
DISTRIBUTION ACT**

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 592, H.R. 884.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 884) to provide for the use and distribution of the funds awarded to the

Western Shoshone identifiable group under Indian Claims Commission Docket Numbers 326-A-1, 326-A-3, and 326-K, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 884) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the legislation just passed has been 30 years in the making. It deals with Shoshone Indians in the State of Nevada. It is a fund that has grown to about \$150 million. Thousands of Indians will benefit from this fund.

These people live in such desperate straits, many of them. Large numbers are on welfare. The places they live in are very difficult.

I want everyone who reads this RECORD at some subsequent time to know that every entity that is involved with this legislation will receive thousands of dollars. They should also know that we are ready, willing, and able to meet with each one of them. If they have any problem with their land claims, we will work with them. This does not shut down any of their ability to change in some way, claim anything they had relating to land in the future.

I know the time is late, but I must mention Larry Pifero. He is dead. He was on kidney dialysis and died. But he worked so hard on this legislation. Why? Because he wanted his family to wind up with something. And Larry now should know that his family will wind up with something. The other person is Nancy Stewart. She has spent months and months of her life trying to work this out. There were a few dissidents—for lack of a better way to describe them—people who wanted to do anything they could to upset this settlement. They did things that were wrong, but because 95 percent of the Shoshones in the State of Nevada wanted this approval, we had two votes, and they voted for approval.

This is so important. Thousands of Indians have waited. Some, like Larry Pifero, are gone. They will never receive the benefit of this legislation, only their families will. But the Shoshone Indians of Nevada are better off today than they were yesterday. They have the hope of receiving some economic gain from their dealings with the U.S. Federal Government.

I am so happy this has been done. This is a big day for thousands of Nevada Indians.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the comments of the distinguished assistant minority leader. For me to be able to hear that is meaningful. It reminds me also that each piece of legislation we go to, we tend to go through quickly, especially

at a late hour, has such a huge impact. It reflects the beauty in what we are able to accomplish by having the privilege of serving in this body.

AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT EXTENSION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4103 at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4103) to extend and modify the trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 4103) was read the third time and passed.

RECOGNIZING J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 531, S. Res. 321.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. Res. 321) recognizing the loyal service and outstanding contributions of J. Robert Oppenheimer to the United States and calling on the Secretary of Energy to observe the 100th anniversary of Dr. Oppenheimer's birth with appropriate programs at the Department of Energy and the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD as if read, without any intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 321) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 321

Whereas from March 1943 to October 1945, J. Robert Oppenheimer was the first director of the Los Alamos Laboratory, New Mexico, which was used to design and build the nuclear weapons that ended the Second World War;

Whereas following the end of the Second World War, Dr. Oppenheimer served as a science adviser and consultant to each of the 3 principal committees planning for the post-war control of nuclear energy, including the Secretary of War's Interim Committee on

Atomic Energy, the Secretary of State's Committee on Atomic Energy, and the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee;

Whereas from 1947 to 1952, Dr. Oppenheimer was the first chairman of the General Advisory Committee, which advised the Atomic Energy Commission on scientific and technical matters;

Whereas from 1947 to 1954, Dr. Oppenheimer also served on defense policy committees, including the Committee on Atomic Energy of the Joint Research and Development Board, the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and the Panel on Disarmament of the Department of State;

Whereas in addition to his service to the United States Government, Dr. Oppenheimer was the director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University from 1947 to 1965;

Whereas in 1946, President Truman conferred on Dr. Oppenheimer the Medal for Merit "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service" as director of the Los Alamos Laboratory and for development of the atomic bomb;

Whereas in 1963, President Lyndon Johnson conferred on Dr. Oppenheimer the Enrico Fermi Award "for contributions to theoretical physics as a teacher and originator of ideas and for leadership of the Los Alamos Laboratory and the atomic energy program during critical years"; and

Whereas April 22, 2004, is the 100th anniversary of Dr. Oppenheimer's birth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the loyal service of J. Robert Oppenheimer to the United States and the outstanding contributions he made to theoretical physics, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the development of nuclear energy, and the common defense and security of the United States; and

(2) calls on the Secretary of Energy to observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of J. Robert Oppenheimer with appropriate ceremonies, activities, or programs at the Department of Energy and the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AUTHORIZATION FOR TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION BY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 394, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 394) authorizing testimony and representation by Senate legal counsel in *United States v. Daniel Bayly*, et al.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a request for testimony and representation in a criminal case arising out of the Enron debacle. The Enron Task Force of the U.S. Department of Justice has brought a case in Federal court in Texas against six individuals formerly associated with the Enron Corporation and Merrill Lynch. The indictment alleges criminal conspiracy, false statements, obstruction of justice, and perjury relating to transactions involving electrical-gen-

erating power barges moored off the coast of Nigeria. The government is alleging that Enron in essence parked assets with Merrill Lynch to enhance fraudulently Enron's financial statements. This case is being tried this summer in Houston.

The transactions at the center of this case were the subject of extensive investigation and a hearing by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs during the last Congress. In the course of the subcommittee's investigation, subcommittee staff interviewed a Merrill Lynch executive, Robert S. Furst, who is now one of the defendants on trial, about these transactions.

Last Congress the Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 317, authorizing the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations to cooperate with requests from law enforcement agencies for access to subcommittee records from its Enron Investigation. In response to requests for information an assistance, pursuant to this authority the Subcommittee has cooperated with inquiries made by the Justice Department's Enron Task Force.

The parties have now asked for authorization for a former subcommittee counsel and a subcommittee detailee who interviewed Mr. Furst to testify, if necessary, at this trial about the information the witness communicated to the Subcommittee at the interview.

The chairman and ranking member of the subcommittee would like to assist in this matter, should it prove necessary. According, this resolution would authorize the former subcommittee attorney and the subcommittee detailee to testify at this trial with representation by the Senate Legal Counsel.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 394) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 394

Whereas, by Senate Resolution 317, 107th Congress, the Senate authorized the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs to produce records from its investigation into the collapse of Enron Corporation to law enforcement and regulatory officials and agencies;

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Daniel Bayly*, et al., Cr. No. H-03-363, pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, the parties have requested testimony from Tim Henseler, a former employee of, and Jim Pittrizzi, a detailee to, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of