

S. RES. 311

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 311, a resolution calling on the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to immediately and unconditionally release Father Thadeus Nguyen Van Ly, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 422

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 422, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should designate the week beginning September 12, 2004, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 2811. A bill to establish the Department of Intelligence, to modify and enhance authorities and responsibilities relating to the administration of intelligence and the intelligence community, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to introduce the Intelligence Reformation Act of 2004, also known as the "9/11 Act." This bill creates clear, unambiguous lines of authority in the intelligence community, which assures both accountability and sufficient command authority for a new Department and Director of Intelligence to manage and coordinate the intelligence community, break down existing stovepipes, demand accountability among the agencies, set requirements, and use new directive authority to quickly task collection and analysis while moving personnel and resources to respond to new and emerging situations.

The unanimous recommendations which accompany the Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Against the United States ("9/11 Commission"), and the Executive orders issued on August 27, 2004, relating to information sharing, intelligence community management, and the National Counterterrorism Center, are intended to address systematic, long-term problems with the U.S. Intelligence Community that have been highlighted by the various investigations into the 9/11 tragedy, including the findings of the Senate Intelligence Committee on Iraq Pre-War Intelligence, and the congressional Joint Inquiry recommendations issued in 2002. Our country has during the last decade suffered through an escalating cycle of intelligence failures while witnessing the onset of new global threats—most notably terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The existing intelligence community structure is disorganized and dysfunctional, and thus incapable of effectively responding to these threats.

The restructuring recommendations of the President and 9/11 Commission

are consistent with the reorganization efforts I undertook as chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee during the 104th Congress, my efforts to install a Director of National Intelligence beginning in 1986, and my work in 1998–1999 on the Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction ("WMD Commission"), as well as that of no fewer than 15 independent commissions and legislative or executive branch attempts at restructuring the intelligence community, beginning in 1955 with the Second Hoover Commission.

It is imperative that we immediately put into place a national security structure that is competent to confront this enemy. While the 9/11 Commission and recent Executive orders provide helpful guidance, much discretion is left to Congress in determining the scope and nature of the restructuring of the intelligence community.

Under the legislation I introduce today, budgetary authority will be a principal means for the new Director of Intelligence to maintain supervision and control of the intelligence community. For example, the Director would have the National Foreign Intelligence Program appropriation go directly to him, and that appropriation would remain under his jurisdiction through the budget execution process.

Further, enhanced tasking authority would facilitate coordinated intelligence collection and analysis and overcome the "culture of concealment" that exists among intelligence entities.

And clear lines of authority, including the ability of the Director to hire and fire intelligence community personnel, will in turn avoid the uncertainty of "serving two masters." Clear lines of authority means that intelligence community personnel will not suffer from the disorder and paralysis that epitomized the community prior to 9/11, and which continues today. This legislation differs from the 9/11 Commission recommendations on restructuring the intelligence community in two main respects: the institution of a ten-year term for the Director of Intelligence in order to remove him from political influence, and the direct control and supervision by the Director of the major national intelligence community entities, rather than the untested "dual hatting" approach favored by the 9/11 Commission.

I also believe that any legislation must address the FBI failures that preceded 9/11. By placing the certain FBI functions under the direction of the new Director of Intelligence, FBI missteps in communication, intelligence gathering and analysis that contributed to failures in anticipating the 9/11 attack and in intercepting the hijackers can be averted in the future, while adding necessary safeguards to protect privacy and civil liberties. And this bill, like the bill I have introduced

with Senators MCCAIN and LIEBERMAN, codifies the 9/11 Commission recommendations on FBI reform.

Other important reforms undertaken by this legislation are also contained in the 9/11 Commission bill. For example, consistent with the recent conclusions of the Senate Intelligence Committee, the legislation would require the National Intelligence Council to incorporate alternative views held by elements of the intelligence community into National Intelligence Estimates (NIE), and be certified as approved for publication by the Director of Intelligence and the Chair of the National Intelligence Council.

The Director and Department of Intelligence that I recommend fully integrate the 9/11 Commission and President's important tenets of central direction, coordination, and control by a high-ranking intelligence official and would bring crucial expertise and immediate direction to the many intelligence challenges we face. Creating a Department of Intelligence, run by a Director empowered with full budget execution and clear line authority over national intelligence, but without a large new bureaucratic infrastructure, is a proposal which best meets the need of the intelligence community.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 426—COM-MENDING MARYLAND'S OLYMPIANS ON THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT THE 2004 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES IN ATHENS, GREECE

Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 426

Whereas the 2004 Summer Olympic Games, which recently concluded in Athens, Greece, was a resounding success;

Whereas the athletes of the United States who participated in the 2004 Summer Olympic Games reflected the ideals of the Olympic movement by exhibiting determination, honor, sportsmanship, and excellence throughout the competitions;

Whereas Maryland's athletes played a prominent role in the 2004 Summer Olympic Games and represented the talent and diversity of the athletes of the United States;

Whereas markswoman Libby Callahan of Upper Marlboro, through her wisdom and experience, and swimmer Katie Hoff of Abingdon, through her youthful exuberance, both displayed the spirit of Olympic competition;

Whereas Liz Filter, from Stevensonville, and Nancy Haberland, who coaches the Naval Academy sailing team, both displayed the Olympic spirit in their decisions to participate in the sailing competitions in the face of challenging life circumstances;

Whereas Jun Gao of Gaithersburg shone with Olympic spirit when, on day 4 of the table tennis competition, as the only remaining member of the United States table tennis team left in competition, she shouldered the hopes of her teammates;

Whereas paddlers Joe Jacobi and Scott Parsons, both from Bethesda, reflected the

Olympic spirit by focusing on the experience and joy of their performances and the opportunity to compete on the world stage;

Whereas Baltimore's Carmelo Anthony displayed the Olympic spirit in his refusal to quit after the men's basketball team suffered a series of difficult and surprising losses;

Whereas gymnast Courtney Kupets of Gaitersburg and Judo competitor Rhadi Ferguson of Columbia demonstrated enormous bravery by overcoming serious injuries to make the United States team and compete for their country and, in the case of Ms. Kupets, to medal in 2 events;

Whereas Towson swimmer Michael Phelps, who won 6 gold and 2 bronze medals, showed that the team is more important than individual accomplishment when he yielded his spot on the 4 x 100 medley relay squad and an opportunity for further glory to allow teammate Ian Crocker to compete and be part of a winning effort in the finals;

Whereas Tiombe Hurd of Upper Marlboro, who is legally blind, showed tremendous heart and courage by overcoming her vision impairment to finish 22nd in a crowded triple jump field;

Whereas Bernard Williams, who brought home a silver in the 200 meter sprint, and James Carter, who finished fourth in the 400 meter hurdles, did their Baltimore alma maters, Carver Vocational-Technical High School and Mergenthaler Vocational-Technical High School, proud by showing enormous poise and grit in the face of stiff competition;

Whereas the people of Maryland take great pride in these athletes and the communities that helped to nurture and support them through their years of training, and celebrate their successes and achievements; and

Whereas the people of Maryland send their best wishes for success to Maryland's 6 Paralympic athletes—Antoinette Davis, Jessica Long, Joseph Aukward, Larry Hughes, Tatyana McFadden, and Susan Katz—as they head to Athens for the Paralympic Games, which are set to begin on September 17, 2004: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends the athletes of Maryland for the grace, sportsmanship, and determination they exhibited throughout the 2004 Summer Olympic Games and for the accomplishments that flowed from maintaining that Olympic spirit on and off the field of competition.

SENATE RESOLUTION 427—CONGRATULATING THE CITIZENS OF GREECE, THE MEMBERS OF THE ATHENS 2004 ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES, THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, THE 2004 UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM, ATHLETES FROM AROUND THE WORLD, AND ALL THE PERSONNEL WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE 2004 OLYMPIC SUMMER GAMES IN ATHENS, GREECE

Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KOHL, Mr. GREGG, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. REED, and Mr. FITZGERALD) submitted

the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

Whereas Greece—birthplace of the Olympics—was selected on September 5, 1997, as the host of the 2004 Olympic Summer Games;

Whereas from August 13 to August 29, 2004, the Olympic Summer Games returned to Greece, more than 100 years after Athens staged the first modern Olympics in 1896 and nearly 3 millennia after Greece staged the first Olympics in 776 B.C.;

Whereas the people of Greece opened their hearts to the athletes who came together from all over the world and took part in the 2004 Olympic Summer Games in the best spirit of good sportsmanship;

Whereas the President and Managing Director of the Athens 2004 Organizing Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and their associates, the Mayor of Athens, and the Government of Greece—particularly the officials from the Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works—did an outstanding job in staging a great Olympic Summer Games in a manner that embodied the legacy, ideals, and values that Hellenic culture has given the world;

Whereas the Government of Greece, entrusted with the responsibility of protecting the athletes, coaches, judges, and spectators of the 2004 Olympic Summer Games, rose to the challenges to provide a safe Olympic Summer Games;

Whereas 10,500 athletes and 5,500 team officials from a record 201 National Olympic Committees prepared for and competed in the Olympic Summer Games with unmatched dedication, and inspired the world with their spirit of peaceful competition;

Whereas over 5,000 athletes from 140 nations will compete in the 2004 Paralympic Summer Games in Athens, Greece, representing the broadest country participation in Paralympic history and reminding the world that physical challenges are no limit to human achievement;

Whereas the Olympic venues constructed by Greece have been hailed as world class and have set a new standard of modernity for all future Olympic Games;

Whereas the 531 members of the United States Olympic Team added substantially to the great legacy of sportsmanship and athleticism that has characterized the history of United States Olympic competition;

Whereas the security personnel at the 2004 Olympic Summer Games all worked to ensure that the 2004 Olympic Summer Games were safe and secure for athletes and spectators alike;

Whereas over 5,000 individuals of Greece and other citizens from around the world volunteered their time and talents to show the world the best that Greece has to offer; and

Whereas the 2004 Olympic Summer Games accomplished the principles set forth by the Olympic movement, including the aim to “encourage the Olympic spirit of peace and harmony, which brings the people from across the world together around Olympic sport”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate extends its heartiest congratulations for a job well done to the citizens of Greece, the members of the Athens 2004 Organizing Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the International Olympic Committee, the United States Olympic Committee, the members, coaches, and officials of the 2004 United States Olympic Team, athletes from around the world, and the security personnel and volunteers who ensured that the 2004 Olympic Summer Games in Athens was a great success.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens, which took place between August 13–29, have added a vivid and memorable chapter to the Olympic tradition, which first took shape in Greece nearly three millennia ago, and which in its modern form dates back to 1896. The Athens 2004 Organizing Committee, the U.S. Olympic Committee, the International Olympic Committee and dozens of other organizations, the U.S. Olympic Team and thousands of athletes from all over the world, the unwavering determination to meet unprecedented challenges and the good will and hard work of the people of Greece all contributed to assuring the success of the Games. In tribute to their magnificent achievement, today I am joined by a number of my colleagues in introducing a resolution to express our gratitude and congratulations.

Greece took on a daunting challenge when, in 1997, the nation was designated by the International Olympic Committee to serve as host to the 2004 Summer Games. With the exception of Finland, where the 1952 Games took place, in terms of population Greece is the smallest Olympic host ever. To prepare for the return of the Games to Athens, where the first modern Olympics were held in 1896, the whole nation came together in a great common effort. The President and Managing Director of the Athens 2004 Organizing Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and their associates worked closely with the Mayor of Athens, the Ministries of Public Works and Culture and other government agencies to assure a setting and facilities uniquely appropriate to the great events. The people of Greece, in Athens and also in communities around the Nation, gave their full support to the preparatory efforts and opened their hearts to the athletes.

The events of September 11, 2001 raised the challenge of preparing for the Olympic Games to unprecedented heights, for they fundamentally changed the security and logistical context for all major international events—and indeed, as we know from our recent political conventions, for all large gatherings. As the Athens Games were the first summer Games to occur after 9/11, Greece had neither precedents nor guidelines upon which to rely in planning for the security of some 10,500 Olympic athletes, 5,500 team officials and literally millions of visitors. The challenges were all the more formidable because many of the events, including soccer and shot put, were held in places as distant from Athens as Thessaloniki and ancient Olympia.

Greece undertook to do everything “humanly possible” to ensure the safety and success of the Games. The Athens 2004 Organizing Committee carried out a careful study and analysis of the security arrangements for the somewhat smaller Winter Games that had taken place in 2002, in Salt Lake City.

A specially trained security force of 45,000 men and women was deployed, which included military and air force personnel, coast guards, fire fighters, law enforcement officials and private security contractors. The government of Greece worked in close collaboration with the United States, Britain, Israel, France, Germany, Australia, and Spain, along with NATO, guided by two principles: every single nation had an interest in having its athletes compete safely, and all nations working toward a common objective—the ultimate success of the Games—would provide the most effective deterrent to a terrorist act. As a result, while security measures were comprehensive and complex they were expertly and unobtrusively carried out, in no way detracting from the spirit of the Games. Athletes and visitors alike moved about unimpeded, and competition went forward in the finest Olympic tradition.

Major investments in infrastructure also contributed significantly to the smooth functioning of the Games. Athens today is a city transformed. Since 1997, when the International Olympic Committee designated Greece as the host country for the 2004 Games, transportation and telecommunications systems have been expanded and modernized. The investments Greece has made in connection with the Olympics have created unprecedented opportunities for the future. The Olympic stadium complex, which includes the aquatic and tennis center, as well as the indoor arena and main stadium, will serve as major training facilities for many years to come. The soccer facilities will be highly sought after for international soccer events. Overall, infrastructure improvements have laid a sound foundation for economic growth and prosperity nationwide. Having met a daunting challenge, Greece is now poised to take on new responsibilities in an expanded European Union, and in the broad international community. Where the cherished tradition of the Summer Olympics is concerned, Greece has shown what can be accomplished. The experience in Athens will surely prove invaluable to China, which four years from now will play host to the Games in Beijing.

As a Marylander, I am especially proud of the signal accomplishments of Maryland athletes, and I am sure my colleagues take similar pride in the athletes from their respective states. The performance of the U.S. Olympic Team members in one stirring event after another will long be remembered, as anyone fortunate enough to have witnessed the competition firsthand will attest.

Above and beyond the excitement and the triumphs of the different events, however, the Athens Olympics gave us something more. The 2004 Games showed that even in uncertain and turbulent times, it is possible with determination and planning and foresight to bring together men and women of good will from every corner of the

globe in a great common endeavor. This is for all of us a both a reminder and an inspiration.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that several articles be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 30, 2004]

GREECE CELEBRATES SUCCESSFUL GAMES

(By Candus Thomson)

ATHENS.—Under the soft light of a full moon, the Greeks said goodbye to the sports spectacle they invented in 776 B.C. and revived in 1896.

After 16 days of competition, the 28th Summer Olympiad ended its run in a ceremony filled with folk music, dancing and sighs of relief.

This was the Olympics burdened with the fears of construction delays and terrorism. But the venues were done on time and everyone remained safe.

Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki, the Athens 2004 president, drew a roar from the crowd of 72,000 with her opening remarks.

"I ask our foreign guests: Did you enjoy yourselves in Greece?" she asked. "We loved having you here. You wave your national flags. You stood for every anthem. You danced to our music. We even heard you speak your first words of Greek. To you, we say, thank you."

Jacques Rogge, president of the International Olympic Committee, pronounced himself satisfied with the Athens Olympics.

"Dear Greek friends, you have won," he said to much cheering.

Earlier, Rogge told reporters he never doubted that the organizers would accelerate construction and meet their deadline.

"I'm an extremely happy president of the IOC," Rogge said. "I've always said I believed there was enough time to finish the preparations in due time. Many did not believe me. I think our friends have delivered in Athens in a very splendid way."

SLOW START, BIG FINISH

Like the preparations, the Games started slowly, with lagging ticket sales and sparse attendance. Ticket scalpers blamed bad publicity, terrorism and a slow European economy.

But the second week came back gangbusters.

"We knew we would host successful Games because the stakes for Greece were huge. And we knew because of our Olympic heritage we would do a good job," said Achilles Paparsenos, the press officer for the Greek Embassy in Washington. "The results speak for themselves. All of the so-called experts should apologize to Greece at some point."

With a total of 103 medals, the U.S. team exceeded the total of 97 four years ago in Sydney, Australia, and met its goal of 100 medals. But just 35 medals were gold, fewer than the 40 in Sydney and 44 in Atlanta in 1996.

The U.S. team also won 39 silver medals and 29 bronze. Russia finished second in total medals with 92; China finished third with 63.

For the first week, these were the Michael Phelps Olympics. If he were a nation, Phelps would have tied Thailand, Denmark, Kazakhstan and the Czech Republic for 24th out of 202 nations in total medals. The Baltimore County swimmer won eight, equaling the record for most at one Olympics with six gold and two bronze medals. But he could not eclipse Mark Spitz's 1972 record of seven gold medals.

And there were other notable U.S. accomplishments. After disastrous showings in

Sydney four years ago, Americans were crowned the all-around men's and women's gymnastics champions, and both teams earned silver medals.

But while Carly Patterson is being hailed as the new Mary Lou Retton, winner of the previous women's all-around gold medal in 1984, Paul Hamm is fighting to keep his gold.

A scoring error allowed Hamm to slip past South Korean Yang Tae Young, and team officials didn't challenge the result until too late. Hours before the start of the closing ceremony, Yang filed a protest with the Court of Arbitration for Sport, which will hear the dispute in Lausanne, Switzerland, home of the International Olympic Committee.

Despite the medals harvest, there are ominous signs for other U.S. sports. The men's basketball team had to settle for a bronze medal, and the men's soccer and baseball teams didn't even qualify. The U.S. sailing team won just two medals—a gold and a silver—tying its worst showing in 20 years.

And there are troubling signs for the Olympics, which picked up a new nickname: the Doping Games.

The final tally of athletes stripped of their medals or disciplined isn't known, but is expected to top two dozen after the IOC analyzes samples.

The list grew almost daily and included the Hungarian gold medalist in discus and silver medalist in hammer throw, the Russian gold medalist in women's shot put, a Belarus high jumper, a Kenyan boxer, two Greek baseball players and two Greek sprinters, a Swiss cyclist, a Spanish canoeist and an Irish distance runner.

Nearly one in four athletes was tested, and Rogge said the IOC will expand its program over the next two Olympics.

"These were the Games where it became increasingly difficult to cheat," he said.

But there were magical moments, too.

Athletes set 15 world records in six sports.

Windsurfer Gal Fridman won Israel's first gold medal.

U.S. women earned gold in soccer, basketball and softball, led by Mia Hamm, Dawn Staley and Lisa Fernandez, players heading for retirement.

Morocco's Hicham El Guerrouj won both the 5,000-meter and 1,500-meter races after failing to earn a gold medal in Atlanta and Sydney. The overjoyed runner, who swept the middle-distance races for the first time in 80 years, delighted the crowd by dancing to a Greek tune and leaping into the stands to hug his 3-month-old daughter.

Kayaker Alexandros Dimitriou, laboring through the whitewater rapids, at any moment ready to capsize, was lifted by the rhythmic clapping of thousands of spectators to music from Zorba the Greek. He finished 24th out of 25, but the crowd made him a winner.

THE ROAD AHEAD

As host, Greece will be stuck with the tab. The government built more than 120 miles of highway, a new subway system and an airport.

Some athletic venues still aren't finished. And no one is sure what will become of the gyms, ballparks and pools built for 16 days of competition for an estimated \$8.6 billion—\$5.5 billion over budget.

The Greek government says it may have no choice but to tax its 11 million citizens to pay the Olympic-size bill.

But those are worries for another day.

Near the end of the closing ceremony, the mayor of Athens, Dora Bakoyannis, presented Rogge with an Olympic flag that he passed to Beijing's mayor, Wang Qishan. The 2008 Summer Games will begin there about 1,500 days from now.

Rogge declared the Games closed, the cauldron was extinguished and the party began.

"I really feel sorry for people who did not come to Greece because they were dissuaded by the doubting Thomases and Cassandras of doom and gloom," said Paparsones, who attended the party. "They missed such a unique experience, a celebration of sports where the Olympics were born."

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 30, 2004]

PROUD COUNTRY SHOWS THE WORLD "GREAT THINGS GREEKS CAN DO"

(By Craig Whitlock)

Under a brilliant full moon and the burning Olympic flame, the Greeks danced. They clapped, they sang, kicked up their legs and celebrated an Olympics that at one point was almost taken away, but in the end left them jumping with national pride.

After sponsoring more than two weeks of competition, and enduring years of ridicule and doubt from the rest of the world about whether the Games deserved to return to their birthplace, the Greeks danced and danced in their modern Olympics Stadium. About 75,000 spectators clapped along as performers served up a giant Greek wedding feast of a Closing Ceremonies, joyful that so much had gone right during the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad, and that so little had gone wrong.

Gone were the fears about terrorist attacks and smoggy traffic jams and unfinished stadiums. The Athens Olympics had come to an end, and for the most part everything worked just fine.

Greece was the smallest nation in 52 years to host the Summer Olympics, determined to recast Athens as a modern European city known for more than its ancient past. In doing so, the country spent at least \$7.2 billion on the Games, including \$1.5 billion to provide security—an enormous sum that will take many years, if not decades, to pay off.

But complaints about costs were hard to find Sunday night, as Greece proudly handed off the Olympics flame to a nation 125 times its size—China, host of the 2008 Summer Games—secure that it had proved itself to the world.

"The Olympics came home and we showed the world the great things Greeks can do," Giana Angelopoulos-Daskalaki, president of the Athens Organizing Committee, told the crowd. "On this stage, the world discovered a new Greece."

"Hellas! Hellas!" the crowd shouted, waving Greek flags and white hankies.

Organizers flooded the stadium with 250,000 balloons as thousands of fireworks lit up the sky. Under the dazzling light show, a succession of Greek singers and folk musicians kept the audience dancing throughout the Closing Ceremonies. Toward the end, the mood became so infectious that small groups of athletes from Brazil, Britain, France and other nations broke away from the security cordon in the stadium infield and danced around the track.

Despite the festive atmosphere, strict security measures remained in place until the end. Several helicopters and a blimp circled the stadium throughout the ceremonies.

Worries about political disruptions also kept U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell from attending; he canceled a planned trip to Athens after Greek anti-war protesters angry about his visit clashed with police Friday in downtown Athens.

Unlike the Opening Ceremonies, where fans loudly cheered the delegations from Iraq and Afghanistan and gave the silent treatment to U.S. athletes, politics were not on display Sunday night. Athletes from 202 nations entered the stadium at the same time, mixing together on the infield.

The United States led the overall medal standings with 103, capped off by an unexpected silver in the last event of the Games, the men's marathon.

American athletes dominated the competition in track and field, women's team sports and the swimming pool, where Maryland's 19-year-old Michael Phelps won a record eight medals. A major disappointment: the men's basketball team, which lost three games and settled for bronze.

The biggest controversies were athletic ones, thanks to cheaters and judges who shook up several events.

At least 22 competitors were flagged for drug-testing violations, resulting in the revocation of seven medals. Greece in particular was shamed by the expulsion of two national heroes, medal-winning sprinters Kostas Kenteris and Katerina Thanou, who were kicked off the team after missing several drug tests.

Olympic officials said athletes had gotten the message that doping would not be tolerated. "These were the Games where it became increasingly difficult to cheat and where clean athletes were protected," Jacques Rogge, president of the International Olympic Committee, told the audience.

Earlier, Rogge cheered the Greeks in attendance by thanking them for their hospitality. "Dear Greek friends, you have won," he said in their native language, before lapsing into French. "You have won by brilliantly meeting the tough challenge of holding the Games."

Four years earlier, the IOC came close to yanking the Olympics away from Athens. Construction projects and other preparations had barely progressed since the Games were awarded to Greece in 1997. Former IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch revealed recently that Olympic overseers were about three months from making an emergency decision to move the Games to South Korea.

Spurred on by the threat, Greek officials worked feverishly over the next four years to prove that it could get ready on time. The challenges were substantial: Athens needed a new international airport, new highways, an expanded subway system and more than a dozen new athletic arenas.

As the deadline neared—the roof on the Olympic stadium slid into place just three months ago—there was little time for testing. Even Olympic officials wondered if things would work when the crowds showed up. By and large, they did.

"At the end of the day, the biggest surprise to everybody is that there were no major issues," Ioannis Spanudakis, managing director for the Athens 2004 organizing committee, said in an interview.

Not everything went exactly as organizers hoped. While the Athens committee met its attendance projections by selling more than 3.5 million tickets, many athletes performed in front of sparse crowds. Television ratings were higher than in Sydney four years earlier, but cameras couldn't conceal the fact that stadiums were often largely empty.

The Closing Ceremonies, however, were a sellout. Even after the music died down, many * * *.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 23, 2004]

GREECE STRIKES GOLD WITH MORE THAN JUST GAMES

(By Tom Hundley)

ATHENS.—It hardly matters that Greek athletes have won only a handful of medals in their hometown Olympics. As far as most people here are concerned, Greece already has emerged as the big winner of the 2004 Games.

This summer has marked a turning point for a country that often was dismissed by

Europeans as little more than a cheap package-tour destination and denigrated by Americans as too small, too poor and too disorganized to mount a successful Olympics.

Not only has Greece put on a surprisingly laid-back, glitch-free and not overly commercialized games, but earlier this month, it completed construction of an architecturally stunning suspension bridge that links western Greece with the Peloponnese. The 1.79-mile Harilaos Trikoupi Bridge was completed six months ahead of schedule and within its \$900 million budget.

On top of that, underdog Greece recently won the European soccer championship—its first-ever championship in the one sport that truly matters in Europe.

The cumulative effect of all this is a growing sense of self-confidence in a country long plagued by a low self-esteem and a feeling that "Europe" referred to someplace else.

"People are stopping me in the street and congratulating me, but I tell them it's not me, it's all of us," said Spyros Capralos, general secretary of the Olympic Games for the Greek government. "Greeks will have a new sense of self-respect after this. The whole nation feels it."

Ted Couloumbis, a historian and political analyst at Athens University, agreed, but cautioned that it would take some time before popular perceptions catch up with the reality of a rapidly modernizing Greece.

"Many people here still think we are the Greece of the past; the poor Greece, the backward Greece, the politically unstable Greece," he said. "But the successful delivery of a high-tech, highly complex Olympics in a post-Sept. 11 climate is going to contribute tremendously to Greeks' perception of themselves."

DOUBTERS UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE

With a population of 11 million, Greece is the smallest country ever to stage the Summer Games, and doubters were numerous right up until the opening ceremony.

But even if workers were bolting down the last seats in the Olympic Aquatic Center just 20 minutes before the start of the first event there, the experience of staging such a large spectacle has given Greece a wealth of technical expertise and a cadre of young professionals confident in their abilities.

"The human resources, the know-how, the working methods and organizing methods, the new cooperation between the private sector and public section—these are the intangibles that come with the Olympics," said Evangelos Venizelos, and opposition leader who is a former minister of culture.

Economists and other experts point to expected improvements in the service and tourism sectors, while Greek engineering and construction companies now have the experience to compete for large-scale projects almost anywhere.

SKYROCKETING COSTS

The price tag has been high. Because Greece fell far behind schedule during the first six years of Olympic construction and then had to make a man dash to the finish line over the last year, costs skyrocketed from \$5.6 billion to more than \$8.4 billion, or more than 5 percent of Greece's gross domestic product.

But even that figure is dwarfed by the \$56 billion that the government is spending between 2000 and 2006 on infrastructure overhaul that is expected to transform Greece into a mainstream European player. About 60 percent of the funding comes from European Union sources while Greece is handling the rest, mainly in the form of long-term loans and private investment.

"The bridge is the most symbolic example of the country's modernization, but there's a long list of new infrastructure projects, and not only in Athens but in Thessaloniki and Patras and Volos," Venizelos said.

The new suspension bridge was built by a French-Greek consortium. It crosses the Gulf of Corinth with five spans that add up to the world's longest cable-suspended deck. Physically and psychologically, the bridge brings Greece closer to Europe, linking it with the continent's main road and rail networks.

SETTING ASIDE BITTER MEMORIES

All of this is helping shape a new Greek self-image. Just as the crowd-pleasing Barcelona Olympics of 1992 formally laid to rest the gloomy legacy of Gen. Francisco Franco's 36-year dictatorship and reintroduced Spain to Europe, Athens 2004 is helping Greece set aside lingering memories of a bitter civil war, military dictatorships in the 1960s and '70s, and years of tense relations with neighboring Turkey.

"We are in the process of becoming a normal European country that want to be in the core of Europe," said Couloumbis, the historian. "If there is a Europe of concentric circles, Greeks want to be in the center."

When the Olympic caravan folds its tent Sunday and begins the long trek to Beijing, the next venue for the games, Athens inevitably will suffer from a case of post-Olympic blues.

"People will ask if the huge investment was justified," Couloumbis said. "There will be finger-pointing about the cost overruns."

Venizelos, the opposition leader, said the real benefits for Greece would not be counted during the 16 days between the Games' opening and closing ceremonies.

"Was it worth it? We will know in the next 50 years," he said.

[Knight Ridder Newspapers, Aug. 31, 2004]

THE ULTIMATE STAR OF THESE OLYMPICS: ATHENS

(By Ann Killian)

ATHENS, GREECE.—The star of these Olympics is easy to pick. It is the lady with the funny hat and long spear, the gal who sprouted fully grown out of the head of her dad, Zeus.

Athena, the goddess of wisdom. She and her namesake city win the gold.

Each Olympics produces a lasting image or two. In Sydney it was Cathy Freeman and Marion Jones. In Atlanta it was Michael Johnson and Kerri Strug.

These Games produced their own stars and scandals. Among the high points: Michael Phelps, who won more medals than many countries; America's golden girls Natalie Coughlin and Carly Patterson, beach volleyball, along with the softball, soccer and basketball teams.

Among the lows: drugs, incompetent judges and a red-kilted attacker on the marathon course.

But the most defining memory from these Games will be the performance of Athens and her citizens. We always cheer for the underdog. We love it when the underestimated and overlooked come up big.

And there has never been an Olympic underdog like Athens. Or one that has rallied to victory as drastically.

The city was doubted, scoffed, maligned. Athenians mortgaged their future to bring the Olympics home to their birthplace. They felt disrespected by the rest of the world.

But the city and her people performed under pressure. From the beginning until the very end, as the massive crowds moved smoothly Monday through Eleftherios Benizelos Airport, Athens shone.

The people who invested the ancient Games hosted a very modern event, from the billion-dollar-plus security bill to the doping shadow looming over the event.

The security worked. The scariest thing about being in Athens was riding in a taxi.

It's still debatable how well the doping control works. More than 20 athletes tested positive, more than at any previous Olympics. IOC President Jacques Rogge called each positive test "a blessing," proving that the system works. But as Balco has taught us the invisible, undetectable menace is still there.

Doping was at the root of Greece's most embarrassing moment, when track stars Kostas Kenteris and Ekaterini Thanou withdrew after missing a drug test. Another shameful moment was the Paul Hamm mess. A judging mistake was compounded by the Federation of International Gymnastics' ham-handed approach, asking Hamm to give back his medal. Hamm was already home. The USOC was furious. And poor South Korean Yang Tae-young was left a victim of Olympic incompetence.

Before every Olympics, the cynics say the Games are dying, pierced through the heart with a syringe, strangled by corporate greed and political motivation.

But the 2004 Olympics drew huge television ratings. NBC recorded the highest ratings for a Summer Olympics held outside the United States. For the public, scandals seemed to only add to the Games' intrigue and soap opera plot.

Politics, as always, was unavoidable. A member of the Iranian judo team deliberately missed weight rather than fight an Israeli. The Iraqi soccer team balked at being used as a political tool in the American presidential campaign.

But the Olympic moments still shine through. Moroccan Hicham el Guerrouj overcame his Olympic struggles to win two gold medals. Israeli windsurfer Gal Fridman won the first gold medal in his country's 52-year Olympic history and said he would take the medal to the memorial honoring the 11 Israeli Olympians murdered in 1972 and "show it to them, to show they are always with us." Greeks spontaneously sang the national anthem when beloved weightlifter Pyrrhos Dimas won a bronze.

The hosts were gracious and accommodating. How did such a small country pull it off? I got a taste of the Greek approach before the Games ever began.

Traveling with my family to Athens, our ferry from a small island to the island of Santorini was scheduled to leave at 2:30. Apparently everybody else knew it really left at 4. When it finally pulled out at 4:15, we were in danger of missing our flight to Athens and being stranded until morning.

As we neared Santorini, I spoke with the ship workers. They shook their heads. Our task would be impossible. There would be no taxis at the port. The airport is on the other side of the island.

There was no hope. But they discussed my plight some more, cited the politics of ferry schedules, pointed out the beautiful cliff villages and told the story of the volcano eruption to distract me from my worries.

Finally, they decided it could be done. They helped us with our luggage. They spotted taxis waiting on shore. They pulled us off the boat before the gangplank was fully down, shouting as we dashed for the taxi, "You'll make it with half an hour to spare!"

We made it with five minutes to spare.

It's the Greek way, cynical, analytical, taking a break to appreciate the beauty and history of their land, and then rallying with complete enthusiasm.

The Olympic flame was extinguished under a full moon that reflected off the Acropolis and bathed the city in a golden light. Athena would be proud.

[From The State, Aug. 29, 2004]

AN APOLOGY—AND THANK YOU, BEFORE LEAVING

(By Dave Barry)

ATHENS.—I'm leaving the Olympics and heading home, assuming the plane can lift me. This is a concern because I've gained many kilometers of mass from eating Greek food, especially "baklava," which is the Greek word for "carbohydrates."

But before I leave I have something to say to Greece:

Dear Greece,

I owe you an apology. Every negative thought I had about you before I got here—every worry, every concern—turned out to be wrong.

When I got to Greece, I thought you wouldn't be ready for the Olympics. But you were—more ready than my country was in 1996 when the Olympics came to Atlanta. Your facilities were finished, or at least finished enough; the buses ran on time; the phones worked; and an army of ever-cheerful volunteers stood by to deal with what few glitches there were. The Games went beautifully. I still don't understand rhythmic gymnastics, but that's not our fault.

FEELING SAFE

When I got to Greece, I was worried about terrorism. But my only moments of terror involved public toilets last cleaned by the Goths, and of course the Athens taxis, which are a menace to all humanity everywhere. (If we keep sending robots to Mars, sooner or later one of them will be run over by an Athens taxi.) But the Games themselves, and your country, always felt safe. The security, even though there was a lot of it, never felt oppressive. I wish I felt as safe in my own country as I did in yours.

When I got to Greece, I was worried about pickpockets. My company sent me to a scary security-training session that left me convinced I'd wind up lying in some Athens alley, stripped of money, clothes and key bodily organs. But nobody took anything from me. Instead, people kept giving me things: pins, maps, guidebooks, smiles, and—most precious of all—directions. Whenever I looked lost—which was often—people would stop and ask me, in English, if I needed help. Often they'd walk with me, going out of their way, making sure I was on the right path, sometimes even handing me off to another Greek, passing me across Athens, a human baton in the Clueless American Relay.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

When I got to Greece, I was worried about bringing my 4-year-old daughter, Sophie. But you opened your arms to her, as you do to all children. We couldn't get on a bus without somebody offering Sophie a seat; we couldn't walk around our neighborhood without somebody shouting "Sophie!" and running over to say hi to her. At home, I'm a newspaper columnist; in Greece, I'm the guy who accompanies Sophie.

When I got to Greece. I was worried about not understanding the language. But it turned out the only Greek word I really needed to know was "efharisto," which means (I hope) "thank you." I said it a hundred times a day.

So, Greece, I apologize. You took on a huge task, and you did it well, and your competence was matched by your warmth. You treated my family like your family; we've already decided we're coming back (after all, Sophie will want to see her friends).

Until then, Greece, from my heart: efharisto.

SENATE RESOLUTION 428—REAUTHORIZING THE JOHN HEINZ SENATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. HAGEL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 428

Resolved,

SECTION 1. JOHN HEINZ SENATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

Senate Resolution 356, 102d Congress, agreed to October 7, 1992, is amended by striking section 5 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 5. FUNDS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this resolution \$85,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009."

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to submit a resolution reauthorizing the John Heinz Senate Fellowship Program. This Congressional fellowship program, created in 1992, is a fitting tribute to my late colleague and dear friend, United States Senator John Heinz. Senator Heinz dedicated his life and much of his Congressional career to improving the lives of senior citizens. He believed that Congress has a special responsibility to serve as a guardian for those who cannot protect themselves. This fellowship program, which focuses on aging issues, honors the life and continues the legacy of Senator Heinz.

During his 20 years in the Congress, John Heinz compiled an enviable record of accomplishments. While he was successful in many areas, he built a national reputation for his strong commitment to improving the quality of life of our Nation's elderly. Pennsylvania, with nearly 2 million citizens aged 65 or older—over 15 percent of the population—houses the second largest elderly population nationwide. As John traveled throughout the State, he listened to the concerns of this important constituency and came back to Washington to address their needs through policy and legislation.

Senator Heinz led the fight against age discrimination by championing legislation to eliminate the requirement that older Americans must retire at age 65, and by ensuring full retirement pay for older workers employed by factories forced to close. During his Chairmanship of the Senate Special Committee on Aging from 1981–1986 and his tenure as Ranking Minority Member from 1987–1991, Senator Heinz used his position to improve health care accessibility and affordability for senior citizens and to reduce fraud and abuse within Federal health care programs. Congress enacted his legislation to provide Medicare recipients a lower cost alternative to fee-for-service medicine, as well as his legislation to add a hospice benefit to the Medicare program.

John also recognized the great need for nursing home reforms. He was successful in passing legislation mandating that safety measures be imple-

mented in nursing homes and ensuring that nursing home residents cannot be bound and tied to their beds or wheelchairs.

The John Heinz Senate Fellowship Program will help continue the efforts of Senator Heinz to give our Nation's elderly the quality of life they deserve. The program encourages the identification and training of new leadership in aging policy by awarding fellowships to qualified candidates to serve in a Senate office or with a Senate Committee. The goal of this program is to advance the development of public policy in issues affecting senior citizens. Administered by the Heinz Family Foundation in conjunction with the Secretary of the Senate, the program allows fellows to bring their firsthand experience in aging issues to the work of Congress. Heinz fellows who are advocates for aging issues spend a year to help us learn about the effects of Federal policies on our elderly citizens, those who are social workers help us find better ways to protect our nation's elderly from abuse and neglect, and those who are health care providers help us to build a strong health care system that addresses the unique needs of our seniors.

The Heinz fellowship enables us to train new leaders in senior citizen advocacy and aging policy. The fellows return to their respective careers with a new understanding about how to work effectively with government, so they may better fulfill their goals as senior citizen advocates.

The John Heinz Senate Fellowship Program has been a valuable tool for Congress and our communities since its establishment in 1992. The continuation of this vital program will signal a sustained commitment to our nation's elderly. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution, and urge its swift adoption.

SENATE RESOLUTION 429—ESTABLISHING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE TO INVESTIGATE THE AWARDED AND CARRYING OUT OF CONTRACTS TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN AND IRAQ AND TO FIGHT THE WAR ON TERRORISM

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. DAYTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 429

Whereas the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have exerted very large demands on the Treasury of the United States and required tremendous sacrifice by the members of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas Congress has a constitutional responsibility to ensure comprehensive oversight of the expenditure of United States Government funds;

Whereas waste and corporate abuse of United States Government resources are particularly unacceptable and reprehensible during times of war;

Whereas the magnitude of the funds involved in the reconstruction of Afghanistan

and Iraq and the war on terrorism, together with the speed with which these funds have been committed, presents a challenge to the effective performance of the traditional oversight function of Congress and the auditing functions of the executive branch;

Whereas the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, popularly known as the Truman Committee, which was established during World War II, offers a constructive precedent for bipartisan oversight of wartime contracting that can also be extended to wartime and postwar reconstruction activities;

Whereas the Truman Committee is credited with an extremely successful investigative effort, performance of a significant public education role, and achievement of fiscal savings measured in the billions of dollars; and

Whereas the public has a right to expect that taxpayer resources will be carefully disbursed and honestly spent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING.

There is established a special committee of the Senate to be known as the Special Committee on War and Reconstruction Contracting (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the "Special Committee").

SEC. 2. PURPOSE AND DUTIES.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the Special Committee is to investigate the awarding and performance of contracts to conduct military, security, and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan and Iraq and to support the prosecution of the war on terrorism.

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Special Committee shall examine the contracting actions described in subsection (a) and report on such actions, in accordance with this section, regarding—

(1) bidding, contracting, accounting, and auditing standards for Federal Government contracts;

(2) methods of contracting, including sole-source contracts and limited competition or noncompetitive contracts;

(3) subcontracting under large, comprehensive contracts;

(4) oversight procedures;

(5) consequences of cost-plus and fixed price contracting;

(6) allegations of wasteful and fraudulent practices;

(7) accountability of contractors and Government officials involved in procurement and contracting;

(8) penalties for violations of law and abuses in the awarding and performance of Government contracts; and

(9) lessons learned from the contracting process used in Iraq and Afghanistan and in connection with the war on terrorism with respect to the structure, coordination, management policies, and procedures of the Federal Government.

(c) **EVIDENCE CONSIDERED.**—In carrying out its duties, the Special Committee shall ascertain and evaluate the evidence developed by all relevant governmental agencies regarding the facts and circumstances relevant to contracts described in subsection (a).

SEC. 3. COMPOSITION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Special Committee shall consist of 7 members of the Senate of whom—

(A) 4 members shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, in consultation with the majority leader of the Senate; and

(B) 3 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(2) **DATE.**—The appointments of the members of the Special Committee shall be made

not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **VACANCIES.**—Any vacancy in the Special Committee shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) **SERVICE.**—Service of a Senator as a member, chairman, or ranking member of the Special Committee shall not be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph (4) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(d) **CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER.**—The chairman of the Special Committee shall be designated by the majority leader of the Senate, and the ranking member of the Special Committee shall be designated by the minority leader of the Senate.

(e) **QUORUM.**—

(1) **REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—A majority of the members of the Special Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of reporting a matter or recommendation to the Senate.

(2) **TESTIMONY.**—One member of the Special Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony.

(3) **OTHER BUSINESS.**—A majority of the members of the Special Committee, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members of the Special Committee if at least one member of the minority party is present, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting any other business of the Special Committee.

SEC. 4. RULES AND PROCEDURES.

(a) **GOVERNANCE UNDER STANDING RULES OF SENATE.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this resolution, the investigation, study, and hearings conducted by the Special Committee shall be governed by the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(b) **ADDITIONAL RULES AND PROCEDURES.**—The Special Committee may adopt additional rules or procedures if the chairman and ranking member agree that such additional rules or procedures are necessary to enable the Special Committee to conduct the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by this resolution. Any such additional rules and procedures—

(1) shall not be inconsistent with this resolution or the Standing Rules of the Senate; and

(2) shall become effective upon publication in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Special Committee may exercise all of the powers and responsibilities of a committee under rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(b) **HEARINGS.**—The Special Committee or, at its direction, any subcommittee or member of the Special Committee, may, for the purpose of carrying out this resolution—

(1) hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and administer such oaths as the Special Committee or such subcommittee or member considers advisable; and

(2) require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, documents, tapes, and materials as the Special Committee considers advisable.

(c) **ISSUANCE AND ENFORCEMENT OF SUBPOENAS.**—

(1) **ISSUANCE.**—Subpoenas issued under subsection (b) shall bear the signature of the Chairman of the Special Committee and shall be served by any person or class of persons designated by the Chairman for that purpose.

(2) **ENFORCEMENT.**—In the case of contumacy or failure to obey a subpoena issued under subsection (a), the United States dis-

trict court for the judicial district in which the subpoenaed person resides, is served, or may be found may issue an order requiring such person to appear at any designated place to testify or to produce documentary or other evidence. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of that court.

(d) **MEETINGS.**—The Special Committee may sit and act at any time or place during sessions, recesses, and adjournment periods of the Senate.

SEC. 6. REPORTS.

(a) **INITIAL REPORT.**—The Special Committee shall submit to the Senate a report on the investigation conducted pursuant to section 2 not later than 270 days after the appointment of the Special Committee members.

(b) **UPDATED REPORT.**—The Special Committee shall submit an updated report on such investigation not later than 180 days after the submission of the report under subsection (a).

(c) **ADDITIONAL REPORTS.**—The Special Committee may submit any additional report or reports that the Special Committee considers appropriate.

(d) **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The reports under this section shall include findings and recommendations of the Special Committee regarding the matters considered under section 2.

(e) **DISPOSITION OF REPORTS.**—Any report made by the Special Committee when the Senate is not in session shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Senate. Any report made by the Special Committee shall be referred to the committee or committees that have jurisdiction over the subject matter of the report.

SEC. 7. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) **STAFF.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Special Committee may employ in accordance with paragraph (2) a staff composed of such clerical, investigatory, legal, technical, and other personnel as the Special Committee, or the chairman or the ranking member, considers necessary or appropriate.

(2) **APPOINTMENT OF STAFF.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Special Committee shall appoint a staff for the majority, a staff for the minority, and a nondesignated staff.

(B) **MAJORITY STAFF.**—The majority staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the chairman and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the chairman.

(C) **MINORITY STAFF.**—The minority staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the ranking member of the Special Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(D) **NONDESIGNATED STAFF.**—Nondesignated staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, jointly by the chairman and the ranking member, and shall work under the joint general supervision and direction of the chairman and ranking member.

(b) **COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **MAJORITY STAFF.**—The chairman shall fix the compensation of all personnel of the majority staff of the Special Committee.

(2) **MINORITY STAFF.**—The ranking member shall fix the compensation of all personnel of the minority staff of the Special Committee.

(3) **NONDESIGNATED STAFF.**—The chairman and ranking member shall jointly fix the compensation of all nondesignated staff of the Special Committee, within the budget approved for such purposes for the Special Committee.

(c) **REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.**—The Special Committee may reimburse the members of its staff for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by such

staff members in the performance of their functions for the Special Committee.

(d) **PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.**—There shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of the Special Committee. Such payments shall be made on vouchers signed by the chairman of the Special Committee and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate. Amounts made available under this subsection shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION.

The Special Committee shall terminate on February 28, 2007.

SENATE CURRENT RESOLUTION 137—CALLING FOR THE SUSPENSION OF SUDAN'S MEMBERSHIP ON THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 137

Whereas, in Darfur, Sudan, more than 30,000 innocent civilians have been murdered, more than 400 villages have been destroyed, more than 130,000 men, women, and children have been forced from their villages into neighboring countries, and more than 1,000,000 people have been internally displaced;

Whereas the United States Government has been, and remains as of September 2004, the largest contributor of assistance to the people of Darfur, having provided over \$200,000,000 in assistance, which constitutes more than 70 percent of the total assistance provided to that region;

Whereas the United States has pledged \$299,000,000 in humanitarian aid to Darfur through fiscal year 2005, as well as \$11,800,000 in support of the African Union mission in that region, and is likely to provide support in excess of those pledges;

Whereas United States citizens and private organizations, as well as the United States Government, have admirably worked, at great risk and through great effort, to ease suffering in Darfur, Sudan, and in eastern Chad;

Whereas, based on credible reports, Congress determined in late July 2004 that acts of genocide were occurring in Darfur, Sudan, and that the Government of Sudan bears direct responsibility for many of those acts of genocide;

Whereas, expressing its grave concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis and widespread human rights violations in Darfur, including continued attacks on civilians that place thousands of lives at risk, the United Nations Security Council on July 30, 2004, unanimously adopted Security Council Resolution 1556, which called upon the Government of Sudan to fulfill immediately its obligations to facilitate humanitarian relief efforts, to take steps to disarm immediately the Janjaweed militias responsible for attacks on civilians and bring the perpetrators of such attacks to justice, and to cooperate with independent United Nations-sponsored investigations of human rights violations;

Whereas the Government of Sudan has failed to take credible steps to comply with the demands of the international community as expressed through the United Nations Security Council;

Whereas, according to press reports, reports from nongovernmental organizations,

first-hand accounts from refugees, and other sources, the Janjaweed attacks on the civilians of Darfur continue unabated as of September 2004;

Whereas there are credible reports from some of these same sources that the Government of Sudan is providing assistance to the Janjaweed militias and, in some cases, that Government of Sudan forces have participated directly in attacks on civilians;

Whereas the United States Government, after conducting more than 1,000 interviews with survivors and refugees, has determined that genocide has occurred in Darfur, that it may still be occurring, and that both the Janjaweed and the Government of Sudan bear responsibility for these acts;

Whereas the Secretary of State has determined that the attacks by the Government of Sudan and the Janjaweed on the non-Arab people of Darfur and their villages are based on race, not religion;

Whereas the United States has recently introduced a new resolution in the United Nations Security Council that calls for the Government of Sudan to cooperate fully with an expanded African Union force and for a cessation of Sudanese military flights over Darfur;

Whereas the introduced resolution also provides for international overflights of the Darfur region to monitor the situation on the ground and requires the United Nations Security Council to review the record of compliance of the Government of Sudan to determine whether the United Nations should impose sanctions on Sudan, including sanctions affecting the petroleum sector in that country;

Whereas the resolution also urges the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement to conclude negotiations on a comprehensive peace accord and, most important, calls for a United Nations investigation into all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law that have occurred in Darfur in order to ensure accountability;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556, emphasized that the Government of Sudan bears primary responsibility for respecting human rights and protecting the people of Sudan;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 calls upon the Government of Sudan to cooperate with the United Nations;

Whereas the United Nations Human Rights Commission, established in 1946 and given the responsibility of drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is responsible for promoting respect for and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, or national or social origin, property, birth, or other status that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude, and that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment;

Whereas the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, done at Paris on December 9, 1948 (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the "Genocide Convention"), delineates the criteria that constitute genocide and requires parties to prevent and punish genocide;

Whereas Sudan is a state party to the Genocide Convention and remains a member

of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

Whereas the Secretary of State determined that, according to United States law, the Government of Sudan is a state sponsor of terrorism and has been since 1993 and therefore remains ineligible for U.S. foreign assistance;

Whereas, due to the human rights situation in Darfur, it would be consistent with United States obligations under the Genocide Convention for the Secretary of State and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to seek the immediate suspension of Sudan from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and, in the event a formal investigation results in a determination by the UN that genocide has occurred in Darfur, the ultimate removal of Sudan from such Commission; and

Whereas it is a mockery of human rights as a universal principle, a challenge to the United Nations as an institution, and an affront to all responsible countries that embrace and promote human rights that a government under investigation by the United Nations for committing genocide against, and violating the human rights of, its own citizens sits in judgment of others as a member in good standing of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes and approves of the findings of the Secretary of State that genocide has occurred and may still be occurring in Darfur, Sudan, and that the Government of Sudan bears responsibility for such acts;

(2) supports the Secretary of State's call for a full and unfettered investigation by the United Nations into all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law that have occurred in Darfur, with a view to ensuring accountability;

(3) supports the resolution introduced by the United States Government in the United Nations Security Council on September 9, 2004, with regard to the situation in Darfur;

(4) calls upon the Secretary of State and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to take immediate steps to pursue the establishment of a formal United Nations investigation, under Article VIII of the Genocide Convention, to determine whether the actions of the Government of Sudan in Darfur constitute acts of genocide;

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to take immediate steps to pursue the immediate suspension of Sudan from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

(6) calls upon the Secretary of State and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to take further steps to ensure that the suspension of Sudan from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights remains in effect unless and until the Government of Sudan meets all of its obligations, as determined by the United Nations Security Council, under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 of July 30, 2004, and any subsequent United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding this matter;

(7) calls upon the Secretary of State and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to take steps to ensure that, in the event that the formal investigation of acts of genocide in Sudan results in a determination by the UN that genocide has occurred or is occurring in Darfur, the United States Government takes appropriate actions to ensure that Sudan is removed

from the United Nations Human Rights Commission;

(8) calls upon the member states of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to convene an immediate special session to consider the urgent and acute human rights situation in Sudan for the purpose of considering whether Sudan should be suspended from membership in such Commission; and

(9) expects the Secretary of State to report to Congress on progress made toward taking the actions and accomplishing the objectives outlined in this resolution not later than 60 days after the date on which Congress agrees to the resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3660. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2674, making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

SA 3661. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2674, supra.

SA 3662. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. SMITH)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill S. 1234, to reauthorize the Federal Trade Commission, and for other purposes.

SA 3663. Mr. FRIST (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. BINGAMAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2828, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to implement water supply technology and infrastructure programs aimed at increasing and diversifying domestic water resources.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3660. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2674, making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . (a) ASSESSMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY LIMITATION ON MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall assess the impact on the military family housing program of having the total value of contracts and investments undertaken under the Military Housing Privatization Initiative reach the limitation on budget authority for the initiative specified in section 2883(g) of Title 10, United States Code.

(2) The assessment shall include: an estimate of the appropriations and period of time necessary to provide the level and quality of housing contemplated under the Military Housing Privatization Initiative in the event that limitation in 10 USC 2883(g) is not eliminated and the potential impact on military families if the limitation is not eliminated.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall, no later than December 31, 2004, provide to the congressional defense committees a report on the assessment required by subparagraph (a).

(c) MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE DEFINED.—In this section, the term "military housing privatization initiative"