

S. RES. 77

Whereas since December 29, 1979, Syria has been designated a state sponsor of terrorism by the Secretary of State;

Whereas on December 12, 2003, the President signed the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note), which declared the sense of Congress that the Government of Syria should halt its support for terrorism and withdraw its armed forces from Lebanon, endorsed efforts to secure meaningful change in Syria, and authorized the use of sanctions against Syria if the President determines that the Government of Syria has not met the performance criteria included in that Act;

Whereas the President has imposed the sanctions mandated by that Act, which prohibit the export to Syria of items on the United States Munitions List and the Commerce Control List, and has already imposed 2 of the 6 types of sanctions authorized by that Act, by prohibiting the export to Syria of products of the United States (other than food or medicine) and prohibiting aircraft of any air carrier owned or controlled by Syria to take off from or land in the United States;

Whereas the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, recently stated that Syria continues to maintain more than 14,000 troops in Lebanon;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1559 (September 2, 2004) calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and for the disbanding and disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon;

Whereas on February 14, 2005, the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafik Hariri, and 18 others were assassinated in an act of terrorism in Beirut, Lebanon;

Whereas the Secretary of State recalled the United States Ambassador to Syria, Margaret Scobey, following the assassination of Rafik Hariri; and

Whereas, on February 28, 2005, the Prime Minister of Lebanon, Omar Karami, resigned, dissolving Lebanon's pro-Syrian Government; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns all acts of terrorism against innocent people in Lebanon and around the world;

(2) condemns the continued presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon and calls for their immediate removal;

(3) urges the President to consider imposing additional sanctions on Syria under the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note); and

(4) supports the people of Lebanon in their quest for a truly democratic form of government.

SENATE RESOLUTION 78—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE LIFE OF ARTHUR MILLER

Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 78

Whereas the late Arthur Miller wrote some of the most revered works in the American dramatic canon including *All My Sons*, *After the Fall*, *The Crucible*, *The Price*, *The American Clock*, *A View from the Bridge*, *The Ride Down Mt. Morgan*, and *Death of a Salesman*;

Whereas Arthur Miller received the highest honors for artistic accomplishment and distinguished intellectual achievement in the humanities in this country, the Kennedy Center Honors and the National Endowment for the Humanities' Jefferson Lectureship;

Whereas Arthur Miller received every major award given to playwrights in the United States, including the Pulitzer Prize, the Tony Award, the Drama Desk, and the Drama Critics Circle;

Whereas Arthur Miller, through his service to the Dramatists Guild of America, has fought for the freedom of American playwrights to have their works performed as they intended and given all the protection the law can afford them;

Whereas Arthur Miller, through his service to PEN, the association of Poets, Essayists and Novelists, has fought for the freedom of imprisoned writers all over the world;

Whereas Arthur Miller's plays are taught in virtually every high school and college in the United States, and his new plays have been produced on Broadway for more than half a century;

Whereas Arthur Miller wrote about the lives and longings of American working men and women with a power and clarity unparalleled in modern literature;

Whereas Arthur Miller, in writing about "little men" as his heroes were called in the beginning, proved that little men do indeed suffer tragic losses, and that to defend or regain their dignity, they will lay down their lives as nobly as any king ever did;

Whereas Arthur Miller wrote about our indestructible will to achieve our humanity, about our fear of being torn away from what and who we are in this world, and about our fear of being displaced and forgotten;

Whereas Arthur Miller has maintained his vision and claimed his victory as the preeminent man of letters in the American theater; and

Whereas Arthur Miller enjoyed a long and luminous career before he died at the age of 89 on February 10, 2005, Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the extraordinary contributions of the late Arthur Miller for his service to the Nation in the theater, in literature, and in his advocacy of the freedom to speak and write with conviction and courage;

(2) honors him as a great American literary pioneer; and

(3) expresses its deepest condolences upon his death to his family members and his friends.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the legendary playwright Arthur Miller, who passed away on February 10, 2005 at the age of 89.

Anyone who has experienced "Death of a Salesman," "A View from the Bridge," "The Crucible," or any of his innumerable masterpieces would certainly agree that Arthur Miller established himself as one of the preeminent American playwrights of our time. A literary genius may have left us, but his work will live forever, from Broadway to the local high school or college theater.

Today my colleague from Massachusetts and I submit a resolution recognizing the genius of this literary giant, a man who not only captivated our souls with his art but also motivated us to protect the freedom to speak and write with conviction and courage.

I do not want to take up the Senate's time with a long biographical or literary commentary on the life and works of Arthur Miller because I know I would inevitably fail to do justice to him. Instead, I would like to share a personal experience that demonstrated the amazing and unique qualities of this wonderful man.

As some in the Senate will remember, one of Arthur Miller's last public speaking appearances was at a hearing before the Judiciary Committee last year, at which he advocated passage of the Hatch-Kennedy Playwrights Licensing Antitrust Initiative Act.

The day of the hearing, I had the opportunity to meet privately with Mr. Miller in my Senate office. Though well into his eighties, he spoke with passion and eloquence about the critical importance of live theater and writers to social, intellectual, and political discourse in our country. He also demonstrated his delightful—and occasionally devilish—wit and prodigious intelligence, both of which he had retained in extraordinary abundance.

Although we came from very different backgrounds, and radically different political perspectives, it was an honor and a sincere pleasure to come to know—however briefly—a man of his stature, accomplishments, and surpassing intellect.

Our lives were enriched by Arthur Miller, and we—as individuals, as a people, and as a Nation—are diminished by the passing of so magnificent an American talent. He will be sorely missed, and will be remembered with reverence and affection by those—like me—whose lives he touched.

I hope that my colleagues will join me and Senator KENNEDY—who is the leading cosponsor of this resolution—in recognizing and honoring the life and accomplishments of Arthur Miller by supporting swift passage of this resolution.

I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of Arthur Miller before the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 28, 2004, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. Chairman. Members of the Committee. It is indeed an honor to appear before you today in support of S. 2349, The Playwrights Licensing Antitrust Initiative Act of 2004.

In preparing for this testimony today, I am reminded of Muriel Humphrey's admonishment to her husband: "Hubert, a speech does not need to be eternal to be immortal." I will take that advice to heart as I testify today.

It has been some time since I was last asked to testify before Congress. But, I have to tell you, today I am actually happy to appear on behalf of what I believe is truly an important topic worthy of Congressional debate and action—the future of the American theater.

I have been blessed to be lucky enough to be a successful playwright. Many of my plays, I am proud to say, have won critical acclaim—Death of a Salesman and The Crucible won a Pulitzer and a Tony award respectively.

I raise these plays, and my success, not to brag, but to emphasize an important point: I and my colleagues before you today are here not for ourselves, but for others. We are speaking on behalf of the up and coming playwrights: The Arthur Millers, the Stephen Sondheims and the Wendy Wassersteins

as young playwrights. Indeed, the American theater risks losing the next generation of playwrights to other media and opportunities as the pressures on playwrights increase and their power to protect their economic and artistic interests diminish. The legislation we are advocating isn't for us, it's for them. And it's for the theater-going public.

The legislation introduced by you, Chairman Hatch and Senator Kennedy, is meant to keep the legacy of aspiring playwrights who write for the theater alive. It will help ensure that American playwrights, through the theater, can speak to the hearts and minds of the audience. That we can challenge social morays, ideology, beliefs, or simply entertain. Drama is one of civilization's greatest art forms and we must do all that we can to promote its vitality.

The American theater has undergone enormous changes over the years. From its entrepreneurial start it has become increasingly dominated by corporate interests. Sure, business is changing in virtually every sector of our economy and there is no reason that the theater should be immune from business pressures.

But, unfortunately, in the midst of these increasing pressures, only one entity does not have a seat at the bargaining table: the playwrights. The status of the playwright is difficult to discern as it has fallen under the long shadow of questionable and conflicting legal opinions. The result is that all other entities have the collective power and ability to fight for their rights. As a result, it is the playwright who gets squeezed.

The Playwrights Licensing Antitrust Initiative Act of 2004 would provide a very limited legislative fix that would allow for the standard form contract that was last negotiated in 1982 to be updated to take account of today's market realities and intellectual property protection climate. It does not force producers to hire any playwrights, but it does allow playwrights with a willing producer to protect their economic and artistic interests.

Today many new playwrights are presented with take-it-or-leave-it contracts. In their hunger to get their plays produced, many have no choice. Others, facing the economic pressures that face all-too-many people in today's economy, are abandoning their dreams of writing for the theater as they go to Hollywood or write for other media.

Some may say that this is just basic economics. But, the legislation the Chairman and Senator Kennedy have introduced is not intended to change the laws of economics. It simply says that playwrights should have a seat at the table. Failure to pass the legislation will continue the unfair bargaining situation that the playwrights find themselves in and not only will the playwright and the theater suffer, but society as a whole.

It was Senator Kennedy's brother, President Kennedy, who once said: "I look forward to an America which will reward achievement in the arts as we reward achievement in business or statecraft."

Unfortunately, under today's legal shadows, the up and coming playwrights must offer their wares at a discount.

I understand that antitrust exemptions are not easy to come by. And I believe that amending our laws should not be done at the drop of a hat.

But, where there the national interest demands that change occur, I believe it is appropriate.

Mr. Chairman. Members of the Committee. I urge your prompt approval of this legislation.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR KENNEDY IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION HONORING ARTHUR MILLER

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is my privilege to join my colleague from Utah in

sponsoring this resolution to honor one of America's foremost playwrights. Arthur Miller spoke to all of us about the quiet struggles in each life and the dignity in those struggles.

Arthur Miller was a soft-spoken man whose voice was heard around the world. It was a voice of courage, insight, candor, and integrity, and the quality of the arts in America was greatly enriched by his extraordinary plays, as anyone who has had the opportunity to attend a performance of *Death of a Salesman* well knows. The hero of that play, Willy Loman, became an American icon—the struggling family man in lifelong pursuit of the American dream.

At one point in the first act of the play, a character says of Willy Loman,

I don't say he's a great man. Willy Loman never made a lot of money. His name was never in the paper. He's not the finest character that ever lived. But he's a human being, and a terrible thing is happening to him. So attention must be paid. He's not to be allowed to fall into his grave like an old dog. Attention, attention must be finally paid to such a person.

That sums up much of what we do in public life. We try to help those who need our help the most. We insist that attention must be finally paid to such persons in our society, and we try to make it happen, and Arthur Miller helps us to understand why.

In his long and brilliant career, he earned wide public and critical acclaim for his work. He was honored with the Pulitzer Prize, the Drama Critics' Circle Award, and the Tony Award. He also received the Kennedy Center Honors Award for lifetime achievement as a playwright. The National Endowment for the Humanities selected him to present the prestigious Jefferson Lecture, an honor given to writers and historians of extraordinary achievement.

Arthur Miller was a gifted writer, and he was also a passionate advocate of providing greater encouragement for emerging writers in our society. Last year, he testified before the Judiciary Committee in support of the Playwright Licensing Antitrust Initiative, which would provide important new protections for the artists who actually create the plays and musicals that are such an extraordinary part of the nation's modern life.

It was the third time that Arthur Miller had testified before Congress. He had previously appeared before the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee, and before the Senate on behalf of literary and journalistic freedoms around the world.

Senator Hatch and I were both impressed by the articulate passion of this unique American artist. I look forward to working with Senator Hatch and many other colleagues in Congress to realize the goals that Arthur Miller so eloquently described in his testimony, and encourage more creative artists in our country to write their stories and have them presented on the stages of America.

American theater is admired and respected throughout the world and we should honor those whose genius and hard work have contributed to that success.

This resolution honoring the life of Arthur Miller is an opportunity for all of us to express our appreciation for the extraordinary and eloquent gift he brought the Nation. His great works have enriched the lives of all Americans, and of theater-lovers around the world. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 16—CONVEYING THE SYMPATHY OF CONGRESS TO THE FAMILIES OF THE YOUNG WOMEN MURDERED IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, AND ENCOURAGING INCREASED UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN BRINGING AN END TO THESE CRIMES

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 16

Whereas the Mexican cities of Ciudad Juárez and Chihuahua have been plagued with the abduction, sexual assault, and brutal murders of more than 370 young women since 1993;

Whereas there have been at least 30 murders of women in Ciudad Juárez and the city of Chihuahua since 2004;

Whereas at least 137 of the victims were sexually assaulted prior to their murders;

Whereas more than half of the victims are women and girls between the ages of 13 and 22, and many were abducted in broad daylight in well-populated areas;

Whereas these murders have brought pain to the families and friends of the victims on both sides of the border as they struggle to cope with the loss of their loved ones;

Whereas many of the victims have yet to be positively identified;

Whereas the perpetrators of most of these heinous acts remain unknown;

Whereas the Mexican Federal Government has taken steps to prevent these abductions and murders in Ciudad Juárez, including setting up a commission to coordinate Federal and State efforts, establishing a 40-point plan, appointing a special commissioner, and appointing a special prosecutor;

Whereas the Federal special prosecutor, in her ongoing review of the Ciudad Juárez murder investigations, found evidence that over 100 police, prosecutors, forensics experts, and other State of Chihuahua justice officials failed to properly investigate the crimes, and recommended that they be held accountable for their acts of negligence, abuse of authority, and omission;

Whereas in 2003 the El Paso Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the El Paso Police Department began providing Mexican Federal, State, and municipal law enforcement authorities with training in investigation techniques and methods;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development has begun providing assistance to the State of Chihuahua for judicial reform;

Whereas the government of the State of Chihuahua has jurisdiction over these crimes;

Whereas the Governor and Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua have expressed willingness to collaborate with the Mexican Federal Government and United States officials in addressing these crimes;

Whereas the Department of State has provided consular services on behalf of the American citizen and her husband who were tortured into confessing to one of the murders;

Whereas Mexico is a party to the following international treaties and declarations that relate to abductions and murders: the Charter of the Organization of American States, the American Convention on Human Rights,