

S. 3585

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3585, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to reform Department of Defense energy policy, and for other purposes.

S. 3600

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3600, a bill to amend the Jones Act and related statutes with respect to the liability of vessel owners and operators for damages.

S. RES. 546

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 546, a resolution recognizing the National Museum of American Jewish History, an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, as the only museum in the United States dedicated exclusively to exploring and preserving the American Jewish experience.

AMENDMENT NO. 4464

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4464 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 586—SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND CIVIL LIBERTIES IN EGYPT

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

S. RES. 586

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Egypt have long shared a strong bilateral working relationship;

Whereas the people and the Government of Egypt play an important role in global and regional politics, including with respect to the Middle East peace process, as well as in North and East Africa;

Whereas Egypt has been and continues to be an intellectual and cultural center of the Arab world;

Whereas respect for democracy, human rights, and civil liberties are fundamental principles of the United States and critical to our national security objectives;

Whereas, in his June 4, 2009, speech in Cairo, Egypt, President Barack Obama noted, “[G]overnments that protect [human] rights are ultimately more stable, successful and secure. Suppressing ideas never succeeds in making them go away”;

Whereas the United States National Security Strategy, released in May 2010, states, “And we reject the notion that lasting security and prosperity can be found by turning away from universal rights—democracy does not merely represent our better angels, it stands in opposition to aggression and injustice, and our support for universal rights is both fundamental to American leadership and a source of our strength in the world.”;

Whereas the authorities in Egypt continue to harass, intimidate, arbitrarily detain, and engage in violence against peaceful demonstrators, journalists, human rights activists, and bloggers;

Whereas, despite President Hosni Mubarak’s pledge in 2005 that Egypt’s controversial emergency law would only be used to fight terrorism and that he planned to abolish the state of emergency and adopt new antiterrorism legislation as an alternative, in May 2010 the Government of Egypt again extended the emergency law, which has been in place continuously since 1981, for another two years, giving police broad powers of arrest and allowing indefinite detention without charge;

Whereas in renewing the emergency law, the Government of Egypt asserted that the law would be used only in drug and terrorism cases and it would release all emergency law detainees in other cases, a pledge it has made in the past but failed to fulfill;

Whereas, in response to the emergency law extension, Secretary Hillary Clinton released a statement noting, “This extension is regrettable given the pledge made by the government to the Egyptian people in 2005. We are confident that Egypt can draft and adopt effective counterterrorism legislation that conforms to international standards for civil liberties and due process. And the United States urges Egypt to complete this legislation on an urgent basis and to rescind the State of Emergency within the coming months.”;

Whereas opposition lawmakers and human rights and democracy activists have protested the extended emergency law because of concerns that it would continue to be used to silence critics and stifle dissent;

Whereas the Department of State’s 2009 Human Rights Report notes with respect to Egypt, “The government’s respect for human rights remained poor, and serious abuses continued in many areas. The government limited citizens’ right to change their government and continued a state of emergency that has been in place almost continuously since 1967.”;

Whereas Human Rights Watch reports that “[h]uman rights violations in Egypt are widespread and routine, including arbitrary detention, torture, and unfair trials before state security and military courts . . . State Security Intelligence (SSI), a bureau of the Ministry of Interior, polices the political sphere and considers any exercise of freedom of assembly a security threat, frequently beating and arresting peaceful demonstrators”;

Whereas the independence of the judiciary in Egypt continues to be undermined through exceptional parallel court systems, executive administrative orders overriding judicial decisions, and politically motivated lawsuits;

Whereas past elections in Egypt, including the June 2010 elections to the Shura Council (the lower house of parliament), have seen irregularities at polling and counting stations, security force intimidation and coercion of voters, and obstruction of peaceful political rallies and demonstrations;

Whereas excessive use of force by security forces in Egypt is occurring in violation of Egypt’s obligations to protect fundamental

human rights and may undermine the country’s long-term stability;

Whereas political reform in Cairo would significantly enhance the leadership of Egypt throughout the Middle East and Africa and could help ensure constructive political engagement in these regions for years to come; and

Whereas, in April 2010, a bipartisan “Working Group on Egypt” wrote in a letter to Secretary of State Clinton, “[W]ith three sets of elections coming up over the next eighteen months, Egypt now has the opportunity to energize a process of political, economic, and social reform. If the government responds to demands for responsible political change, Egypt can face the future as a more democratic nation with greater domestic and international support. If, on the other hand, the opportunity for reform is missed, prospects for stability and prosperity in Egypt will be in doubt.”; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, the Senate—

(1) reaffirms that respect for basic human rights is a fundamental value of the United States and that providing unconditional support for governments that do not respect those basic human rights undermines the credibility of the United States and creates tensions, including in the Muslim world, that can be exploited;

(2) recognizes that, while the Government of Egypt faces legitimate security threats, genuine political reform in that country will help to counter extremism while also solidifying prospects for stability and prosperity;

(3) encourages the Government of Egypt to promptly honor its commitment to permanently repeal the state of emergency, which is a significant obstacle to consolidation of the rule of law in Egypt;

(4) calls on the Government of Egypt—

(A) to take all steps necessary to ensure that upcoming elections are free, fair, transparent, and credible, including granting independent international and domestic electoral observers unrestricted access to polling and counting stations and instructing its security forces not to engage in violence;

(B) to end all arbitrary detention, torture, and other forms of harassment against media professionals, human rights defenders and activists, and opposition figures, fully respect freedom of expression and association, and release all individuals detained for peaceful expression as well as those detained under the emergency law for issues unrelated to drug or terrorism allegations; and

(C) to lift legislative restrictions on freedoms of assembly, association, and expression in advance of the 2010 elections;

(5) urges the President and the Secretary of State—

(A) to make respect for basic human rights and democratic freedoms a priority in the ongoing relationship and dialogue between the Governments of the United States and Egypt, and to focus on the importance of these issues, including free and fair elections, during all bilateral meetings; and

(B) to broaden the engagement of the United States Government with the people of Egypt and support efforts in the country to help promote human rights and democratic reform, including by providing appropriate funding to international and domestic election observers, as well as to civil society organizations for democracy and governance activities;

(6) emphasizes the importance of ensuring and strengthening the independence of the judiciary in Egypt; and

(7) recalls that pursuant to the laws of the United States, organizations implementing United States assistance for democracy and governance activities, and the specific nature of that assistance, shall not be subject

to the prior approval of the Government of Egypt.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 587—DESIGNATING AUGUST 26, 2010, AS “MONTFORD POINT MARINES DAY”**

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

S. RES. 587

Whereas on June 25, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, which established the fair employment practices that began to erase discrimination in the Armed Forces;

Whereas in 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a Presidential Directive that integrated the United States Marine Corps;

Whereas approximately 20,000 African-American Marines received basic training at Montford Point in the State of North Carolina between 1942 and 1949;

Whereas the African-American Marines trained at Montford Point became known as the Montford Point Marines;

Whereas the African-American volunteers who enlisted in the United States Marine Corps during World War II—

(1) joined the United States Marine Corps to demonstrate their commitment to the United States, despite the practice of segregation;

(2) served the United States in a most honorable fashion;

(3) defied unwarranted stereotypes; and

(4) achieved distinction through brave and honorable service;

Whereas during World War II, African-American Marine Corps units fought and served in the Pacific theatre, participating in the liberation of the Ellice Islands, the Eniwetok Atoll, the Marshall Islands, the Kwajalein Atoll, Iwo Jima, Peleliu, the Marianas Islands, Saipan, Tinian, Guam, and Okinawa;

Whereas Robert Sherrod, a correspondent for Time magazine in the central Pacific during World War II, wrote that the African-American Marines that entered combat for the first time in Saipan were worthy of a 4.0 combat performance rating, the highest performance rating given by the Navy;

Whereas the heroism, commitment, and valor demonstrated by the Montford Point Marines—

(1) changed the negative attitudes of the military leadership toward African-Americans; and

(2) inspired the untiring service of future generations of African-Americans in the United States Marine Corps;

Whereas in July 1948, President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 9981, which ended segregation in the military;

Whereas in September 1949, the Montford Marine Camp was deactivated, ending 7 years of segregation in the Marine Corps;

Whereas in September 1965, over 400 former and active duty Marines met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at a reunion to honor the Montford Point Marines, leading to the establishment of the Montford Point Marine Association;

Whereas 2010 marks the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the Montford Point Marine Association; and

Whereas the sacrifices, dedication to country, and perseverance of the African-American Marines trained at Montford Point Camp are duly honored and should never be forgotten: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 26, 2010, as “Montford Point Marines Day”;

(2) honors the 68th anniversary of the first day African-American recruits began training at Montford Point;

(3) recognizes the work of the members of the Montford Point Marine Association—

(A) in honoring the legacy and history of the United States Marine Corps; and

(B) in ensuring that the sense of duty shared by the Montford Point Marines is passed along to future generations;

(4) recognizes that—

(A) the example set by the Montford Point Marines who served during World War II helped to shape the United States Marine Corps; and

(B) the United States Marine Corps provides an excellent opportunity for the advancement for persons of all races; and

(5) expresses the gratitude of the Senate to the Montford Point Marines for fighting for the freedom of the United States and the liberation of people of the Pacific, despite the practices of segregation and discrimination.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 588—RECOGNIZING THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE BRITISH PETROLEUM OIL SPILL ON THE PEOPLE OF THE GULF COAST AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE AND URGING BRITISH PETROLEUM TO GIVE ALL DUE CONSIDERATION TO OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE, PROJECTS, OR SERVICES FROM THE STATES DIRECTLY IMPACTED BY THE DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL**

Mr. WICKER (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. LEMIEUX, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. VITTER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 588

Whereas on April 20, 2010, the Mobile Drilling Unit Deepwater Horizon experienced a tragic explosion, resulting in the loss of 11 men;

Whereas the explosion resulted in the sinking of the Mobile Drilling Unit Deepwater Horizon and a discharge of hydrocarbons from the Macondo well;

Whereas since the tragic day of April 20, 2010, a significant amount of oil has flowed into the Gulf of Mexico;

Whereas resources such as fishing, tourism, shipping, and energy exploration in the Gulf of Mexico generally account for over \$200,000,000,000 in economic activity each year;

Whereas the release of oil has caused a Federal fishery closure since May 2, 2010, which has encompassed up to 37 percent of the Gulf of Mexico exclusive economic zone;

Whereas the impact on the Gulf Coast economy has amounted to over \$175,000,000 in reported claims to date;

Whereas tourism is down significantly on the Gulf Coast as a result of the oil spill;

Whereas the workforce in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Texas has been negatively impacted as a result of the oil spill; and

Whereas Federal disaster response procurement law recognizes a preference for local firms in the award of contracts for disaster relief activities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the impact of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on the way of life, economy,

and natural resources of the Gulf Coast States;

(2) supports the continued public and private efforts to stop the oil spill, mitigate further damage to our treasured Gulf Coast, and clean up of this environmental disaster; and

(3) urges British Petroleum (BP) to give all due consideration to individuals, businesses, and organizations of the States directly impacted by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill where practicable, as BP considers services or products related to ongoing efforts in the Gulf of Mexico associated with this tragic oil spill.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 4488. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4489. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4490. Mr. DODD (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4491. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4492. Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4425 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4213, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4493. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4425 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4213, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 4488.** Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 40, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following: