governance and the rule of law. In that regard, the United States must continue to speak out about the blatant massacre of innocent people, and the subsequent difficulty in bringing to justice those responsible for this crime.

I appreciate the cooperation of all of my colleagues in having this important resolution considered and passed by the Senate.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an amendment at the desk to the resolution be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 3939) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To make a technical amendment)

On page 3, line 7 and 8, strike ''its promise to the Argentine people'' and insert ''other commitments''.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an amendment to the preamble which is at the desk be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 3940) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: Technical amendments to the preamble)

In the fourth whereas clause, insert ''at that time'' after ''forces''.

In the seventh whereas clause, insert ''has issued an arrest warrant against a leader of the Islamic Jihad but'' after ''Argentina''.

After the eighth whereas clause, insert the following:

''Whereas the Government of Argentina was successful in enacting a law on cooperation from defendants in terrorist matters, a law that will be helpful in pursuing full prosecution in this and other terrorist cases;''.

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 329), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

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

[The resolution was not available for printing. It will appear in a future edition of the RECORD.]

NADIA DABBAGH TO RETURN HOME

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 645, S. Res. 239.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 239) expressing the sense of the Senate that Nadia Dabbagh, who was abducted from the United States, should be returned home to her mother, Ms. Maureen Dabbagh.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 239) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 239

Whereas Mr. Mohamad Hisham Dabbagh and Mrs. Maureen Dabbagh had a daughter, Nadia Dabbagh, in 1990;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh and Mohamad Hisham Dabbagh were divorced in February 1992;

Whereas in 1993, Nadia was abducted by her father;

Whereas Mohamad Hisham fled the United States with Nadia;

Whereas the Governments of Syria and the United States have granted child custody to Maureen Dabbagh and both have issued arrest warrants for Mohamad Dabbagh;

Whereas Mohamad Dabbagh originally escaped to Saudi Arabia;

Whereas the Department of State believed that Nadia was residing in Syria until late 1998;

Whereas the Senate passed S. Res. 293 for Nadia Dabbagh on October 21, 1998, asking Syria to aid in the return of Nadia to her mother in the United States;

Whereas in 1999, Syria invited Maureen Dabbagh to Syria to meet with her daughter;

Whereas the Department of State believes that in 1999 Nadia was moved to Saudi Arabia and is residing with Mohamad Dabbagh;

Whereas although Nadia is in Saudi Arabia, neither she nor Mohamad Dabbagh are Saudi Arabian citizens;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh, with the assistance of missing children organizations, has been unable to reunite with her daughter;

Whereas the Department of State, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Interpol have been unsuccessful in their attempts to bring Nadia back to the United States;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh has not seen her daughter in more than six years; and

Whereas it will take the continued effort and pressure on the part of the Saudi Arabian officials to bring this case to a successful conclusion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Governments of the United States and Saudi Arabia immediately locate Nadia and deliver her safely to her mother.

CONDITIONS IN LAOS

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 646, S. Res. 309.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 309) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding conditions in Laos.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 309) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 309

Whereas Laos was devastated by civil war from 1955 to 1974;

Whereas the people of Laos have lived under the authoritarian, one-party government of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party since the overthrow of the existing Royal Lao government in 1975;

Whereas the communist government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic sharply curtails basic human rights, including freedom of speech, assembly, association, and religion;

Whereas political dissent is not allowed in Laos and those who express their political will are severely punished;

Whereas the Lao constitution protects freedom of religion but the Government of Laos in practice restricts this right;

Whereas Laos is not a signatory of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas Laos is a party to international human rights treaties, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women;

Whereas the 1999 State Department Report on Human Rights Practices in Laos finds that ''societal discrimination against women and minorities persist'';

Whereas the State Department's report also finds that the Lao government ''discriminates in its treatment of prisoners'' and uses ''degrading treatment, solitary confinement, and incommunicado detention against perceived problem prisoners'';

Whereas two American citizens, Houa Ly and Michael Vang, were last seen on the border between Laos and Thailand in April 1999 and may be in Laos; and

Whereas many Americans of Hmong and Lao descent are deeply troubled by the conditions in Laos: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to—

(1) respect the basic human rights of all of its citizens, including freedom of speech, assembly, association, and religion;

(2) ratify the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(3) fulfill its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women;

(4) take demonstrable steps to ensure that Hmong and other ethnic minorities who have been returned to Laos from Thailand and elsewhere in Southeast Asia are—

(A) accepted into Lao society on an equal par with other Lao citizens;

(B) allowed to practice freely their ethnic and religious traditions and to preserve their language and culture without threat of fear or intimidation; and

(C) afforded the same educational, economic, and professional opportunities as other residents of Laos;

(5) allow international humanitarian organizations, including the International Red Cross, to gain unrestricted access to areas in which Hmong and other ethnic minorities have been resettled;

(6) allow independent monitoring of prison conditions;

(7) release from prison those who have been arbitrarily arrested on the basis of their political or religious beliefs; and

(8) cooperate fully with the United States Government in the ongoing investigation into the whereabouts of Houa Ly and Michael Vang, two United States citizens who were last seen near the border between Laos and Thailand in April 1999.

EMANCIPATION OF IRANIAN BAHA'I COMMUNITY

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 647, S. Con. Res. 57.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) concerning the emancipation of the Iranian Baha'i community.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to the preamble to omit the part in black brackets and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996, Congress, by concurrent resolution, declared that it holds the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith, Iran's largest religious minority;

Whereas Congress has deplored the Government of Iran's religious persecution of the Baha'i community in such resolutions and in numerous other appeals, and has condemned Iran's execution of more than 200 Baha'is and the imprisonment of thousands of others solely on account of their religious beliefs;

Whereas in July 1998 a Baha'i, Mr. Ruhollah Rowhani, was executed by hanging in Mashhad after being held in solitary confinement for 9 months on the charge of converting a Muslim woman to the Baha'i Faith, a charge the woman herself refuted;

Whereas 4 Baha'is remain on death row in Iran, 2 on charges on apostasy, and [12] *11* others are serving prison terms on charges arising solely from their religious beliefs or activities;

Whereas the Government of Iran continues to deny individual Baha'is access to higher education and government employment and denies recognition and religious rights to the Baha'i community, according to the policy set forth in a confidential Iranian Government document which was revealed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1993;

Whereas Baha'is have been banned from teaching and studying at Iranian universities since the Islamic Revolution and therefore created the Baha'i Institute of Higher Education, or Baha'i Open University, to provide educational opportunities to Baha'i youth using volunteer faculty and a network of classrooms, libraries, and laboratories in private homes and buildings throughout Iran;

Whereas in September and October 1998, Iranian authorities arrested 36 faculty members of the Open University, 4 of whom have been given prison sentences ranging between 3 to 10 years, even though the law makes no mention of religious instruction within one's own religious community as being an illegal activity;

Whereas Iranian intelligence officers looted classroom equipment, textbooks, computers, and other personal property from 532 Baha'i homes in an attempt to close down the Open University;

Whereas all Baha'i community properties in Iran have been confiscated by the government, and Iranian Baha'is are not permitted to elect their leaders, organize as a community, operate religious schools, or conduct other religious community activities guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas on February 22, 1993, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights published a formerly confidential Iranian government document that constitutes a blueprint for the destruction of the Baha'i community and reveals that these repressive actions are the result of a deliberate policy designed and approved by the highest officials of the Government of Iran; and

Whereas in 1998 the United Nations Special Representative for Human Rights, Maurice Copithorne, was denied entry into Iran.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the preamble be agreed to.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

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

S. CON. RES. 57

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996, Congress, by concurrent resolution, declared that it holds the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith, Iran's largest religious minority;

Whereas Congress has deplored the Government of Iran's religious persecution of the Baha'i community in such resolutions and in numerous other appeals, and has condemned Iran's execution of more than 200 Baha'is and the imprisonment of thousands of others solely on account of their religious beliefs;

Whereas in July 1998 a Baha'i, Mr. Ruhollah Rowhani, was executed by hanging in Mashhad after being held in solitary confinement for 9 months on the charge of converting a Muslim woman to the Baha'i Faith, a charge the woman herself refuted;

Whereas 4 Baha'is remain on death row in Iran, 2 on charges on apostasy, and 11 others are serving prison terms on charges arising solely from their religious beliefs or activities;

Whereas the Government of Iran continues to deny individual Baha'is access to higher education and government employment and denies recognition and religious rights to the Baha'i community, according to the policy set forth in a confidential Iranian Government document which was revealed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1993;

Whereas Baha'is have been banned from teaching and studying at Iranian universities since the Islamic Revolution and therefore created the Baha'i Institute of Higher Education, or Baha'i Open University, to provide educational opportunities to Baha'i youth using volunteer faculty and a network of classrooms, libraries, and laboratories in private homes and buildings throughout Iran;

Whereas in September and October 1998, Iranian authorities arrested 36 faculty members of the Open University, 4 of whom have been given prison sentences ranging between 3 to 10 years, even though the law makes no mention of religious instruction within one's own religious community as being an illegal activity;

Whereas Iranian intelligence officers looted classroom equipment, textbooks, computers, and other personal property from 532 Baha'i homes in an attempt to close down the Open University;

Whereas all Baha'i community properties in Iran have been confiscated by the government, and Iranian Baha'is are not permitted to elect their leaders, organize as a community, operate religious schools, or conduct other religious community activities guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas on February 22, 1993, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights published a formerly confidential Iranian government document that constitutes a blueprint for the destruction of the Baha'i community and reveals that these repressive actions are the result of a deliberate policy designed and approved by the highest officials of the Government of Iran; and

Whereas in 1998 the United Nations Special Representative for Human Rights, Maurice Copithorne, was denied entry into Iran: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) continues to hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i community, in a manner consistent with Iran's obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements guaranteeing the civil and political rights of its citizens;

(2) condemns the repressive anti-Baha'i policies and actions of the Government of Iran, including the denial of legal recognition to the Baha'i community and the basic rights to organize, elect its leaders, educate its youth, and conduct the normal activities of a law-abiding religious community;

(3) expresses concern that individual Baha'is continue to suffer from severely repressive and discriminatory government actions, including executions and death sentences, solely on account of their religion;

(4) urges the Government of Iran to permit Baha'i students to attend Iranian universities and Baha'i faculty to teach at Iranian universities, to return the property confiscated from the Baha'i Open University, to free the imprisoned faculty members of the Open University, and to permit the Open University to continue to function;

(5) urges the Government of Iran to implement fully the conclusions and recommendations on the emancipation of the Iranian Baha'i community made by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Religious Intolerance, Professor Abdelfattah Amor, in his report of March 1996 to the United Nations Commission of Human Rights;