

SEC. 7. APPLICABILITY; TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

This Act and the authority provided by this Act (including by any amendment made by this Act) shall—

(1) apply to each major disaster declared in accordance with section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) during calendar year 2005; and

(2) terminate on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENTS NOS. 109-5 AND 109-6

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on October 27, 2005, by the President of the United States: the Tax Convention with Bangladesh, Treaty Document No. 109-5; and the U.N. Convention Against Corruption, Treaty Document No. 109-6. I further ask unanimous consent that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

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

The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification a Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Bangladesh for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income signed at Dhaka on September 26, 2004 (the "Convention"). An exchange of notes is enclosed, and the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention is transmitted for the information of the Senate.

This Convention, which is similar to tax treaties between the United States and other developing nations, provides maximum rates of tax to be applied to various types of income and protection from double taxation of income. The Convention also provides for the resolution of disputes and sets forth rules making its benefits unavailable to those who are engaged in treaty forum shopping.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Convention and that the Senate give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (the "Corruption Convention"), which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on October 31,

2003. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the Corruption Convention, with an enclosure.

The international fight against corruption is an important foreign policy priority for the United States. Corruption hinders sustainable development, erodes confidence in democratic institutions, and facilitates transnational crime and terrorism. The Convention will be an effective tool to assist in the growing global effort to combat corruption.

The U.N. Corruption Convention is the first global multilateral treaty to comprehensively address the problems relating to corruption. It provides for a broad range of cooperation, including extradition and mutual legal assistance, and commits governments to take measures that will prevent corruption from happening in the first place. The Corruption Convention includes provisions to criminalize and prevent corruption and provides procedures for governments to recover assets that have been illicitly acquired by corrupt officials.

The provisions of the Corruption Convention are explained in the accompanying report of the Department of State. The report also sets forth proposed reservations that would be deposited by the United States with its instrument of ratification. With these reservations, the Convention will not require implementing and consent to its ratification, subject to the reservations, understandings, and declarations described in the accompanying report of the Department of State.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Corruption Convention and give its advice and consent to its ratification, subject to the reservations, understandings, and declarations described in the accompanying report of the Department of State.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

AUTHORIZING THE REMAINS OF ROSA PARKS TO LIE IN HONOR IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 61, submitted early today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows: A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61) authorizing the remains of Rosa Parks to lie in honor in the rotunda of the Capitol.

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

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on Monday, this Nation lost a great American humanitarian, public servant, and true modern day civil rights hero, Mrs. Rosa

Parks. The powerful and nonviolent act of defiance of this single, extraordinary lady changed the course of human history in this Nation, and around the world. By her respectful refusal to give up her seat to a white man and move to a seat in the back of a Montgomery, AL, city bus 50 years ago, Rosa Parks spoke to the fundamental truth of our democracy: that all men are created equal. None of us living today, nor the future generations of an eternity of tomorrows, will ever be the same because of the act of this brave woman. By her solitary action, Rosa Parks proved that one person can make a difference. And she did.

Rosa Parks is not just a national hero, she is the embodiment of our social and human conscience and the spark that lit the flame of liberty and equality for African Americans and minority groups in this country and around the globe. Nelson Mandela, the former President of South Africa, once called her "the David who challenged Goliath" and his inspiration during his long imprisonment prior to taking office.

It is altogether fitting and proper that this Nation honor the memory and gentle spirit of this great American and her legacy by providing an opportunity for the ordinary citizens of this Nation to pay their last respects to Mrs. Rosa Parks.

Therefore, I proposed to the Senate leadership that we adopt a resolution authorizing such, and I am grateful to them for sponsoring the resolution that I authored to authorize the use of the Capitol Rotunda for the remains of Mrs. Rosa Parks to lie in honor beginning on Sunday, October 30.

It has been the longstanding tradition of the Congress to authorize this honor for not just Members of Congress and Presidents, but ordinary citizens whose extraordinary efforts and service distinguished them in the history of this Nation. Other great Americans who have been similarly honored date back to 1909 when Pierre Charles L'Enfant, planner of the Capital City of Washington, lay in state in the Rotunda. Others include Admiral George Dewey in 1917; General John Joseph Pershing in 1948; General Douglas MacArthur in 1964; Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover in 1972; and most recently, Capitol Police Officers Jacob Joseph Chestnut and John Michael Gibson in 1998.

Congress recognized the need for the Nation to pay its respects to these honorable men and Congress should permit the Nation to pay its last respects to this honorable woman, Mrs. Rosa Louise Parks, as well.

I thank my colleagues for their assistance and support and urge the House to adopt this measure expeditiously so that America may properly honor this courageous lady and great America.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the

motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 61

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in recognition of the historic contributions of Rosa Parks, her remains be permitted to lie in honor in the rotunda of the Capitol from October 30 to October 31, 2005, so that the citizens of the United States may pay their last respects to this great American. The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction and supervision of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall take all necessary steps for the accomplishment of that purpose.

HONORING JOSEPH JEFFERSON "SHOELESS JOE" JACKSON FOR HIS OUTSTANDING BASEBALL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 289, which was submitted early today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 289) expressing the sense of the Senate that Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson should be appropriately honored for his outstanding baseball accomplishments.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate now proceed to a voice vote on adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 289) was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 289

Whereas Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson, a native of Greenville, South Carolina, and a local legend, began his professional career and received his nickname while playing baseball for the Greenville Spinners in 1908;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson moved to the Philadelphia Athletics for his major league debut in 1908, to the Cleveland Naps in 1910, and to the Chicago White Sox in 1915;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson's accomplishments throughout his 13-year career in professional baseball were outstanding—he was 1 of only 7 Major League Baseball players to ever top the coveted mark of a .400 batting average for a season, and he earned

a lifetime batting average of .356, the third highest of all time;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson's career record makes him one of our Nation's top baseball players of all time;

Whereas in 1919, the infamous "Black Sox" scandal erupted when an employee of a New York gambler allegedly bribed 8 players of the Chicago White Sox, including Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson, to lose the first and second games of the 1919 World Series to the Cincinnati Reds;

Whereas in September 1920, a criminal court acquitted "Shoeless Joe" Jackson of the charge that he conspired to lose the 1919 World Series;

Whereas despite the acquittal, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's first commissioner, banned "Shoeless Joe" Jackson from playing Major League Baseball for life without conducting any investigation of Jackson's alleged activities, issuing a summary punishment that fell far short of due process standards;

Whereas the evidence shows that Jackson did not deliberately misplay during the 1919 World Series in an attempt to make his team lose the World Series;

Whereas during the 1919 World Series, Jackson's play was outstanding—his batting average was .375 (the highest of any player from either team), he set a World Series record with 12 hits, he committed no errors, and he hit the only home run of the series;

Whereas because of his lifetime ban from Major League Baseball, "Shoeless Joe" Jackson has been excluded from consideration for admission to the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson died in 1951, after fully serving his lifetime ban from baseball, and 85 years have elapsed since the 1919 World Series scandal erupted;

Whereas Major League Baseball Commissioner Bud Selig took an important first step toward restoring the reputation of "Shoeless Joe" Jackson by agreeing to investigate whether he was involved in a conspiracy to alter the outcome of the 1919 World Series and whether he should be eligible for inclusion in the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas it has been 6 years since Commissioner Selig initiated his investigation of "Shoeless Joe", but there has been no resolution;

Whereas the Chicago White Sox are the 2005 American League Champions, and will compete in the World Series for the first time since 1959;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson helped lead the Chicago White Sox to their last World Series Championship in 1917; and

Whereas it is appropriate for Major League Baseball to remove the taint upon the memory of "Shoeless Joe" Jackson and honor his outstanding baseball accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson should be appropriately honored for his outstanding baseball accomplishments.

HONORING THE LIFE OF EDWARD ROYBAL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 290, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 290) honoring the life and expressing the deepest condolences of

Congress on the passing of Edward Roybal, former United States Congressman.

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

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a trailblazing American and former Member of Congress, the Honorable Edward R. Roybal. It is an honor to speak about this incredible man, who on Monday passed away at the age of 89 and was an inspiration to me and to millions of Hispanics across our Nation.

First, I must offer my heartfelt condolences to the Honorable Roybal's wife, Lucile; his daughter, Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, who is in her seventh term representing California's 34th District; his other daughter, Lillian Roybal-Rose; and his son, Edward R. Roybal, Jr.

When elected to the House of Representatives in 1962, Congressman Roybal became the first Hispanic to serve in Congress in nearly 100 years.

He represented the people of California's 30th Congressional District and served on behalf of the public interest during a very difficult and tumultuous time in our Nation's history.

As a 5th generation product of rural Colorado, my childhood at Los Rincones, my family's ranch in the San Luis Valley, was a far cry from Congressman Roybal's on the streets of East Los Angeles.

Our family's house was small—in fact, my five of the eight siblings shared a small room and two beds. We did not have running water or electricity until 1981.

However, even though we did not have electricity, I, like many other Latinos across this Nation, knew who the Honorable Ed Roybal was.

It was people like Congressman Roybal, and Cesar Chavez who inspired me to dream of serving our country as Colorado's Attorney General and later here in the United States Senate.

As a Hispanic American, he provided a shining example of just what I could accomplish if I heeded my parent's advice to get my education and work hard in all my endeavors. Today, as I speak as one of 100 in the Senate, I firmly believe that I am standing on the shoulders of many giants, in particular, Congressman Roybal.

Congressman Roybal lived by the fundamental values that make this country the greatest country in the world and the place I am privileged to call home. He fought social injustice on the streets, in our classrooms, and in the halls of Congress.

Like my parents, he was a part of the American generation who grew up during the Great Depression and came of age during World War II. He served our country in the U.S. Army and defended our rights and privileges afforded under the Constitution in battle. I am certain that this experience served him well when he served on the House's Veteran Affairs Committee.

Throughout his life, he gave voice to the disenfranchised and offered hope to