

Egypt would like to reassert its traditional leadership in Arab affairs by bringing together those countries that have already made peace with Israel and those that have not.

The Palestinian leadership, for its part, has little choice but to proceed down the diplomatic road on which it has embarked. While Mr. Netanyahu has said he doubts the finality of Mr. Arafat's break with terrorism, the Israeli leader has no interest in pushing Palestinians into the arms of Mr. Arafat's chief rivals, Hamas and Islamic Holy War.

Despite Mr. Netanyahu's promise to expand West Bank settlements, and his opposition to Palestinian statehood, there remains much for Israel and the Palestinians to discuss, including economic and water issues, security and a timetable for Israel's partial withdrawal from Hebron.

With Mr. Netanyahu forming a government and Arab leaders regrouping, careless threat or provocative statement from either side could deepen the mutual distrust that already exists. Mr. Netanyahu has spoken with care and diplomacy since his election. The Arab leaders should do no less.

Mr. BROWN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, today, Senator LAUTENBERG, the Senator from New Jersey, submits for himself, myself, and Senator LIEBERMAN a resolution that deals with the Arab summit that has been called for on June 21. It calls together a number of Presidents and leaders of countries in the Middle East. Presumably, included in their discussions will be the peace process and its progress thus far.

That meeting, taking place in Cairo, is an important meeting. The resolution that Senator LAUTENBERG and I and Senator LIEBERMAN have offered today expresses concerns about that. I think President Clinton expressed many of our concerns, as well, when he stated his hope "that the Arab leaders who attend the summit will give Mr. Netanyahu an opportunity to constitute his government and set policy and not presume that we cannot pursue peace."

I think that is terribly important. I had hoped this resolution would be considered today and adopted unanimously. Unfortunately, there have been some problems getting that unanimous-consent process today. I do not believe it relates to the substance of the resolution in any way.

Our resolution suggests three things, and I believe all Members of the Senate join in this.

One, that the governments in the Middle East should reaffirm their commitment to a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Mr. President, that is vital. If economic and civil rights progress is to be made in the Middle East, peace has to be the lubricant that brings it to the forefront.

Second, we believe that the Government should express their willingness to work with the democratically elected Government of Israel in the pursuit of meaningful peace.

Mr. President, we acknowledge and understand that countries disagree

over their policies. But the fact is that Israel has a democratically elected government. We believe they ought to be respected and given the opportunity to work with those other leaders for peace.

Third, the resolution calls on Middle Eastern governments to refrain from statements directed at the new Israeli Government that might create an atmosphere in the region that is unfavorable to the continuation of the peace process.

Mr. President, it is in everybody's interest to move ahead with peace and the peace process. We hope very much that not only the summit that takes place on the 21st, but the activities of all the governments will be to that end.

SENATE RESOLUTION 269—RELATIVE TO AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION OF FORMER SENATE EMPLOYEE

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 269

Whereas, in the case of *Carol Ward v. United States*, Civil Case No. 95-WY-810-WD, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, testimony has been requested from William T. Brack, a former chief of staff to Senator Hank Brown;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That William T. Brack is authorized to testify in the case of *Carol Ward v. United States*, Civil Case No. 95-WY-810-WD (D. Colo.), except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent William T. Brack in connection with his testimony in *Carol Ward v. United States*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 270—RELATIVE TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MOYNIHAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 270

Whereas the United Nations, recognizing the need for justice in the former Yugo-

slavia, established the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the "International Criminal Tribunal");

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 of May 25, 1993, requires states to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal;

Whereas the parties to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and associated Annexes (in this resolution referred to as the "Peace Agreement") negotiated in Dayton, Ohio and signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995, accepted, in Article IX, the obligation "to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law";

Whereas the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, agreed to as Annex 4 of the Peace Agreement, provides, in Article IX, that "No person who is serving a sentence imposed by the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and no person who is under indictment by the Tribunal and who has failed to comply with an order to appear before the Tribunal, may stand as a candidate or hold any appointive, elective, or other public office in Bosnia and Herzegovina";

Whereas the International Criminal Tribunal has issued 57 indictments against individuals from all parties to the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia;

Whereas the International Criminal Tribunal continues to investigate gross violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia with a view to further indictments against the perpetrators;

Whereas on July 25, 1995, the International Criminal Tribunal issued an indictment for Radovan Karadzic, president of the Bosnian Serb administration of Pale, and Ratko Mladic, commander of the Bosnian Serb administration and charged them with genocide and crimes against humanity, violations of the law or customs of war, and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, arising from atrocities perpetrated against the civilian population throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina, for the sniping campaign against civilians in Sarajevo, and for the taking of United Nations peacekeepers as hostages and for their use as human shields;

Whereas on November 16, 1995, Karadzic and Mladic were indicted a second time by the International Criminal Tribunal, charged with genocide for the killing of up to 6,000 Muslims in Srebrenica, Bosnia, in July 1995;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, in adopting Resolution 1022 on November 22, 1995, decided that economic sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the so-called Republika Srpska would be reimposed if, at any time, the High Representative or the IFOR commander informs the Security Council that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Bosnian Serb authorities are failing significantly to meet their obligations under the Peace Agreement;

Whereas the so-called Republika Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have failed to arrest and turn over for prosecution indicted war criminals, including Karadzic and Mladic;

Whereas efforts to politically isolate Karadzic and Mladic have failed thus far and would in any case be insufficient to comply with the Peace Agreement and bring peace with justice to Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas in the so-called Republika Srpska freedom of the press and freedom of assembly are severely limited and violence against ethnic and religious minorities and opposition figures is on the rise;

Whereas it will be difficult for national elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina to take