

**SENATE RESOLUTION 265—COM-  
MENDING THE NAVAL NUCLEAR  
PROPULSION PROGRAM ON ITS  
50TH ANNIVERSARY**

Mr. WARNER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 265

Whereas in 1948, Admiral (then Captain) Hyman G. Rickover first assembled his team of Navy professionals, other Government professionals, and contractor professionals that would adapt the relatively new technology of atomic energy to design and build the United States' fleet of nuclear-powered warships;

Whereas over the next seven years, Admiral Rickover and his team developed an industrial base in a new technology, pioneered new materials, designed and built a prototype reactor, established a training program, and took the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, the U.S.S. Nautilus, to sea thus ensuring America's undersea superiority;

Whereas since 1955, when the U.S.S. Nautilus first sailed, the Navy has put to sea 209 nuclear-powered ships whose propulsion plants have given the Navy unparalleled mobility, flexibility, and, additionally for submarines, stealth, with an outstanding record of safety;

Whereas during its 50 years of existence, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program has developed, built, and managed the operation of 246 nuclear reactors of more than 30 different designs with a combined total of 4,900 reactor years of operation, thereby leading the world in reactor construction, servicing, and operational experience;

Whereas since its inception, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program has trained over 90,000 reactor operators and the Navy's nuclear-powered warships have achieved over 113,000,000 miles of safe steaming on nuclear power; and

Whereas nuclear energy now propels more than 40 percent of the Navy's major combatant vessels and these nuclear-powered warships are accepted without reservation by over 50 countries and territories into 150 ports: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That—*

(1) the Senate commends the past and present personnel of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program for the technical excellence, accomplishment, and oversight demonstrated in the program and congratulates those personnel for the 50 years of exemplary service that has been provided to the United States through the program; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program should be continued into the next millennium to provide exemplary technical accomplishment in, and oversight of, Naval nuclear propulsion plants and to continue to be a model of technical excellence in the United States and the world.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 266—HONOR-  
ING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE  
FOUNDING OF DEPAUL UNIVER-  
SITY IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 266

Whereas 1998 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of DePaul University in Chicago, Illinois, which is the largest Catholic university in the Nation with over 17,000 students;

Whereas DePaul University was originally founded by the Vincentian Fathers to teach immigrants who were otherwise denied access to a college education, and has been guided for the past 100 years by the mission to foster in higher education a deep respect for the God-given dignity of all persons and to instill in educated persons a dedication to the service of others;

Whereas DePaul University has matured into a major regional resource that drives the Illinois economy at many levels and with over 65,000 alumni who live and work in Illinois, DePaul graduates are prominent in the State's business community, the law profession and the judicial system, the educational institutions of the State, and music and theatre;

Whereas DePaul University is nationally recognized for the diversity of its faculty and student population as the University enrolls the largest combined number of African-American and Latino students of any private college or university in Illinois;

Whereas DePaul University has distinguished itself in such fields as education, business, performance art, telecommunications, and law;

Whereas the School of Education has provided the Chicago metropolitan area with many of its elementary and high school teachers, and has joined forces with the Chicago Public School system to develop innovative educational techniques;

Whereas DePaul University has a nationally ranked graduate School of Business, which is one of the largest in the United States, and a part-time MBA program that has received national recognition as 1 of the top 10 programs in the Nation for the past 4 years;

Whereas DePaul's School of Music and Theatre School are nationally recognized institutions;

Whereas DePaul's School of Computer Science, Telecommunication and Information Systems is the largest graduate school of its kind in the United States; and

Whereas the DePaul School of Law has produced many of Chicago's lawyers and jurists while obtaining an international reputation for its work in international human rights, and the International Criminal Justice and Weapons Control Center of DePaul University is working in support of the establishment of an International Criminal Court: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) recognizes the important educational contributions that DePaul University has made to the State of Illinois and the Nation; and

(2) congratulates the students, alumni, faculty, and staff of DePaul University on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the founding of DePaul University.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 267—EX-  
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE  
SENATE RELATIVE TO THE  
PRESIDENT, THE UNITED  
STATES AGENCY FOR INTER-  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AND  
EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR THE  
PEOPLE OF SUDAN**

Mr. FRIST submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 267

Whereas the National Islamic Front regime in Khartoum, Sudan, continues to wage a brutal war against its own people in southern Sudan;

Whereas that war has already caused the death of more than 1,500,000 Sudanese since 1983;

Whereas famine conditions now threaten areas of southern Sudan as a direct consequence of the concerted and sustained effort by the regime in Khartoum to subdue its southern regions by force and including violations of basic human rights;

Whereas famine conditions are exacerbated by diversions of humanitarian assistance by armed parties on all sides of the conflict;

Whereas the United Nations World Food Program has now targeted 2,600,000 Sudanese for famine relief aid, to be distributed through an umbrella arrangement called "Operation Lifeline Sudan";

Whereas the regime in Khartoum retains the ability to deny the relief agencies operating in Operation Lifeline Sudan the clearance to distribute food according to needs in Sudan;

Whereas the regime in Khartoum has used humanitarian assistance as a weapon by routinely denying the requests by Operation Lifeline Sudan and its members to distribute food and other crucial items in needy areas of Sudan both within the Khartoum regime's control and areas outside the Khartoum regime's control, including the Nuba Mountains;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development provides famine relief to the people of Sudan primarily through groups operating within Operation Lifeline Sudan and, thus, subjects that relief to the arrangement's associated constraints imposed by the regime in Khartoum;

Whereas several relief groups already operate successfully in areas of southern Sudan where Operation Lifeline Sudan has been denied access in the past, thus providing crucial assistance to the distressed population;

Whereas it is in the interest of the people of Sudan and the people of the United States, to take proactive and preventative measures to avoid any future famine conditions in southern Sudan;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development, when it pursues assistance programs most effectively, encourages economic self-sufficiency;

Whereas assistance activities should serve as integral elements in preventing famine conditions in southern Sudan in the future;

Whereas the current international and media attention to the starving populations in southern Sudan and to the causes of the famine conditions that affect them have pushed the regime in Khartoum and the rebel forces to announce a tentative but temporary cease-fire to allow famine relief aid to be more widely distributed; and

Whereas the current level of attention weakens the resolve of the regime in Khartoum to manipulate famine relief for its own agenda: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—*

(1) the President, acting through the United States Agency for International Development, should—

(A) aggressively seek to secure emergency famine relief for the people of Sudan who now face widespread starvation;

(B) immediately take appropriate steps to distribute that famine relief to affected areas in Sudan, including the use of relief groups operating outside the umbrella of Operation Lifeline Sudan and without regard to a group's status with respect to Operation Lifeline Sudan; and

(C) encourage and assist Operation Lifeline Sudan and the ongoing efforts to develop relief distribution networks for affected areas of Sudan outside of the umbrella and associated constraints of Operation Lifeline Sudan;