

SENATE RESOLUTION 128

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 128, a resolution designating March 2000, as "Arts Education Month."

AMENDMENT NO. 1489

At the request of Mr. ENZI the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1489 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2466, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1548

At the request of Mr. SMITH the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1548 proposed to S. 1233, an original bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 51—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

S. CON. RES. 51

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, August 5, 1999, Friday, August 6, 1999, or Saturday, August 7, 1999, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stands recessed or adjourned until noon on Wednesday, September 8, 1999, or until such time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, August 5, 1999, Friday, August 6, 1999, or Saturday, August 7, 1999, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stands adjourned until 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, September 8, 1999, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS IN OPPOSITION TO A "BIT TAX" ON INTERNET DATA PROPOSED IN THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1999 PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Mr. ASHCROFT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 52

Whereas the Internet has become a highly valued tool for millions of people in the United States and promises to be an integral component of international commerce communications;

Whereas the Internet has spurred entirely new industries dominated by the United States and has become critical to the continued growth of our economy;

Whereas emerging telecommunications technologies promise to extend the benefits of the Internet to a growing percentage of the world population;

Whereas the Internet should remain tax-free;

Whereas any global tax collected by the United Nations would present a threat to the sovereignty of the United States and would violate the United States Constitution;

Whereas Americans are by far the greatest users of the Internet and would thus be disproportionately affected by any global Internet tax;

Whereas the most effective and just way to spread technology and wealth is through the operation of a free market;

Whereas the rapidly increasing sophistication and decreasing cost of telecommunications and computing products and services should not be disturbed; and

Whereas the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report 1999 proposed that a so-called "bit tax" be levied on all data sent through the Internet: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress urges the Administration to protect the sovereignty of the United States by aggressively opposing the global "bit tax" proposed in the Human Development Report 1999 published by the United Nations Development Programme.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President. I stand before this body today to strongly oppose any attempt made by the United Nations to tax the American people. In its recently released Human Development Report, a proposal was included that would impose a one cent tax on Internet e-mail. This proposed tax would violate every virtue of the American people. The United States should not be subjected to an internationally levied tax.

The United States was founded on the principle of "no taxation without representation." John Locke said, "If any one shall claim a power to lay and levy taxes on the people, . . . without . . . consent of the people, he thereby . . . subverts the end of government." Consent, according to Locke, could only be given by a majority of the people, "either by themselves or their representatives chosen by them." Among the first powers that the Constitution gave to the Congress, the government's most representative branch, was the

power to tax. And, notably, bills to raise revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. The United Nations does not hold the power, authority or right to levy taxes on the American people. This tax would be in direct violation of American sovereignty.

There are currently 150 million Internet users in the world, 80 percent reside in the United States. Therefore, the United States would bear the biggest burden of this proposed tax. The American people are already overtaxed by the U.S. government, without being subjected to a tax imposed by the United Nations. By 2001, this number is expected to grow to approximately 700 million. If imposed, this tax would raise an estimated \$70 billion in tax revenue annually, in addition to the United States' share of the UN's regular budget of \$298 million. Mr. President, I firmly believe the Internet should be allowed to progress without government involvement or taxation. Instead of trying to tax the Internet we should be taking every action necessary to encourage its development.

Mr. President, the American people are constantly burdened by the affects of local, state, and federal taxes. Last week alone, we historically voted to give the American people a reprieve, cutting taxes by \$792 billion. The American people do not deserve this unfair and unjust tax. The Internet and e-mail are possibly the greatest inventions of modern technological history. They have revolutionized communication and have changed modern society. This proposed tax by the United Nations, or any other tax suggested by the UN—or any other international organization—should be aggressively opposed by the U.S. government.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 53—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CONDEMNING ALL PREJUDICE AGAINST INDIVIDUALS OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLAND ANCESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUPPORTING POLITICAL AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION BY SUCH INDIVIDUALS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. SARBANES) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 53

Whereas the belief that all persons have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is a truth that individuals in the United States hold as self-evident;

Whereas all individuals in the United States are entitled to the equal protection of law;

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have made profound contributions to life in the United States, including the arts, the economy, education, the sciences, technology, politics, and sports, among other areas;

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have demonstrated their patriotism by honorably serving to defend the United States in times of armed conflict, from the Civil War to the present;

Whereas due to recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing, the loyalty and probity of individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States have been questioned;

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have suffered unfounded and demagogic accusations of disloyalty throughout the history of the United States; and

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have been subjected to discriminatory laws, including the former Act of May 6, 1882 (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126) (often referred to as the 'Chinese Exclusion Act') and a 1913 California law relating to alien-owned land, and by discriminatory actions, including internment of patriotic and loyal individuals of Japanese ancestry during the Second World War, the repatriation of Filipino immigrants, and the prohibition of individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry from owning property, voting, testifying in court, or attending school with other people in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Congress condemns all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States and publicly supports the participation of the individuals in the political, public, and civic affairs of the United States; and

(2) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) no Member of Congress or any other individual in the United States should stereotype or generalize the actions of an individual to an entire group of people;

(B) individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States are entitled to all rights and privileges afforded to all individuals in the United States; and

(C) the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, and the Commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission should, within their respective jurisdictions, investigate all allegations of discrimination in public or private workplaces and vigorously enforce the security of the national laboratories of the United States, without discriminating against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry.

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to be joined by Senators BOXER, MIKULSKI, AKAKA, BINGAMAN, and SARBANES in submitting a resolution to condemn all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States, and to support the full participation by such individuals in the political and civic affairs of the United States.

Given some of the recent reactions and media coverage of the Cox committee report and campaign finance allegations, this resolution expresses the sense of Congress that no individual or institution of the United States should stereotype an entire group of people and that all individuals in the United States, including people of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry, are entitled to the same rights and privileges.

Indeed, over the past several months I have grown increasingly disturbed by some of the reactions and media coverage of the allegations of espionage at our national labs and illegal campaign

financing that have called into question the loyalty of Americans of Asian and Pacific Island descent.

Clearly, any individuals who are suspected of engaging in illegal or unethical conduct, regardless of their ancestry or heritage, should be investigated.

However, the entire Asian and Pacific Island community should not be stereotyped or impugned as a result of the alleged actions of a few.

Throughout the history of the United States, Americans of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have suffered from unfounded and demagogic accusations of disloyalty. Americans of Asian and Pacific Island descent have been subjected to discriminatory laws, such as the 1882 Chinese Exclusionary Act and a 1913 California law relating to alien-owned land.

They have also been subjected to discriminatory actions, including the internment of patriotic and loyal Japanese Americans during World War II, the repatriation of Filipino immigrants, and the prohibition of individuals from owning property, voting, testifying in court or attending school with other people in the United States.

In light of this history, I am appalled that in recent months some have resorted to negative stereotypes to question the integrity of an entire community.

In an impassioned letter, one of my constituents expressed, "As a Chinese American . . . I ask no more than what is due to every citizen of this country, namely, to be treated with respect and dignity. I resent those who would question the loyalty of Chinese Americans any time a particular Chinese American is suspected of an egregious act. In their haste to decry the alleged espionage by an individual, not only are these public officials and said media guilty of a rush to judgment but of tarring with a broad brush other American citizens who are guilty of nothing else other than having the same ethnicity of the suspect."

Another one of my constituents wrote, "It appears that China has become Washington D.C.'s latest scapegoat. The accusations coming out of Washington severely damage what could be an excellent relationship and are dangerously close to spilling over in this country to an anti-Chinese and anti-Asian bias against solid U.S. citizens."

These comments should not be taken lightly. All Americans should be highly offended by the negative stereotypes and media coverage of members of our community who have made profound contributions to our nation. Americans of Asian and Pacific Island descent have made great contributions to the arts, the economy, the sciences, politics, sports, and technology, among other areas. They have honorably defended the United States in times of armed conflict, from the Civil War to the present. By virtue of their membership in American society, they have just as much stake in this country as

an American from any other ethnic background, and should not be held to a different standard.

I hope my colleagues will support this resolution and join us in taking a firm stand against discrimination and prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States.●

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 54—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU STATE MUSEUM IN POLAND SHOULD RELEASE SEVEN PAINTINGS BY AUSCHWITZ SURVIVOR DINA BABBITT MADE WHILE SHE WAS IMPRISONED THERE, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND POLAND SHOULD FACILITATE THE RETURN OF DINA BABBITT'S ARTWORK TO HER

Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. HELMS): submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 54

Whereas Dina Babbitt (formerly known as Dinah Gottliebova), a United States citizen now 76 years old, has requested the return of watercolor portraits she painted while suffering a year and a half long internment at the Auschwitz death camp;

Whereas Dina Babbitt was ordered to paint the portraits by the infamous war criminal Dr. Josef Mengele;

Whereas Dina Babbitt's life, and her mother's life, were spared only because she painted portraits of doomed inmates of Auschwitz-Birkenau, under orders from Dr. Josef Mengele;

Whereas Dina Babbitt is unquestionably the rightful owner of the artwork, since it was produced by her own talented hands as she survived the unspeakable conditions that prevailed at the Auschwitz death camp;

Whereas only 22 of the 3,800 Czech Jews scheduled for death at Auschwitz in March of 1944 survived the Auschwitz ordeal, and among those who were murdered were relatives of Dina Babbitt;

Whereas to continue to deny Dina Babbitt the property that is rightfully hers adds to the pain and suffering she has experienced because of the Auschwitz ordeal;

Whereas the artwork is not available to public view at the Auschwitz-Birkenau state museum and therefore this unique and important body of work is essentially lost to history; and

Whereas this continued injustice can be righted through cooperation between agencies of the United States and Poland: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the moral right of Dina Babbitt to obtain the artwork she created, and recognizes her courage in the face of the evils perpetrated by the Nazi command of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, including the atrocities committed by Dr. Josef Mengele;

(2) urges the President to make all efforts necessary to retrieve the seven watercolor portraits Dina Babbitt painted, while suffering a year and a half long internment at the Auschwitz death camp, and return them to her;