

Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3744, a bill to establish the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Program.

S. 3768

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 3768, a bill to prohibit the procurement of victim-activated landmines and other weapons that are designed to be victim-activated.

S. 3774

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3774, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

S. 3788

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3788, a bill to clarify Federal law to prohibit the dispensing, distribution, or administration of a controlled substance for the purpose of causing, or assisting in causing, the suicide, euthanasia, or mercy killing of any individual.

S. 3807

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3807, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve drug safety and oversight, and for other purposes.

S. 3871

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3871, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a hazardous waste electronic manifest system.

S. RES. 537

At the request of Mr. FRIST, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 537, a resolution supporting the National Sexual Assault Hotline and commending the Hotline for counseling and supporting more than 1,000,000 callers.

AMENDMENT NO. 4915

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4915 proposed to H.R. 5631, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 3880. A bill to provide the Department of Justice the necessary authority to apprehend, prosecute, and convict individuals committing animal enterprise terror; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today along with Senator INHOFE, I am pleased to introduce the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act. This legislation is crucial to respond to the expanded scope of terrorist activity that has threatened to impede important medical research and scientific innovation.

The legislation we introduce today would: clarify that it is a crime to damage or interfere with an "animal enterprise"—which includes legitimate companies and non-profit organizations that use animals for education, research or testing; expand Federal law to also make it illegal to harm or cause property loss to anyone connected with an animal enterprise;

Criminalize threats, harassment, and other illegal activity that uses interstate commerce to intentionally cause fear of death or injury to anyone connected with an animal enterprise;

Establish graded penalties of up to 20 years depending on the financial damage or level of bodily injury caused by such illegal conduct, and up to life imprisonment if death results; establish that a convicted animal enterprise terrorist can also be ordered as restitution to pay the animal enterprise's cost of repeating experiments and other losses resulting from the criminal conduct; and clarify that all legitimate protest activities protected by the First Amendment are exempted out from any prosecution under the bill.

The need for this bill is obvious.

On June 30 of this year, extremist activists, acting in the name of animal rights, attempted to firebomb a Los Angeles home thought to belong to a prominent UCLA primate researcher.

The home actually belonged to a 70-year-old woman, and thankfully, the device did not ignite. But the desired impact was nonetheless achieved.

Just weeks later, a colleague of the targeted researcher announced that he will discontinue his important research at UCLA. He had two words for the terrorists who orchestrated the failed bombing: "You win."

While I recognize that reasonable people might disagree about animal research, and believe in the right to legitimate protest, it is outrageous that violent acts, threats and extortion have ended a legitimate medical research career.

Unfortunately, similar incidents have occurred throughout the State of California for several years, including the two bombs placed at the Emeryville offices of Chiron Corporation, a pharmaceutical company in the Bay area, that employs 4400 employees

as our Nation's 2nd largest manufacturer of flu vaccines.

Agents believe the second bomb was timed to go off as first-responders arrived.

Yet extremist organizations, such as the Animal Liberation Front, defend these actions around the country as morally justifiable, and shamelessly take credit for these heinous acts.

Their tactics have evolved in the face of our current laws, and consequently, the scope of their terror is widening.

In recent years, animal rights extremists have expanded their campaigns to include secondary and tertiary targets, such that businesses and associates who maintain even highly-attenuated relationships with animal research facilities have found themselves the targets of terror and harassment.

These targets include banks, insurance companies, stockbrokers, customers, construction services, food services, Internet service providers, telecom companies, and even janitorial services.

No matter how remote the relationship, anyone who does business with an organization engaged in animal research is at risk.

But these indirect attacks are outside the scope of our current laws, and threaten to slow the progress of one of our Nation's largest and most valuable industries.

We must recognize that scientific research is not only a legitimate career, but also an invaluable facet of medical advancement, conducted by respectable professionals deserving of our support.

The deplorable actions of these terrorists threaten to impede important medical progress toward lifesaving cures and medical innovation.

They threaten to dishearten noble researchers, and to discourage promising young scientists and graduate students from ever entering these important fields of research.

It is in light of these dangerous threats that Senator INHOFE and I today introduce the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act.

This legislation addresses the changing tactics of these terrorists, and provides law enforcement officials with the tools necessary to protect our Nation's researchers more effectively.

This new legislation will expressly outlaw the targeting of secondary and tertiary targets, by including within the scope of prosecution terrorists who act against any "person or entity having a connection to, relationship with, or transactions with an animal enterprise."

This is an important step toward combating the modern tactics of animal rights extremists and eco-terrorists, and toward protecting vital business relationships that foster and support the research industry.

At the same time, however, this legislation confronts these terrorist threats in manner that gives due protections under the First Amendment.

I fully recognize that peaceful picketing and public demonstrations against animal testing should be recognized as part of our valuable and sacred right to free expression.

For this reason, all conduct protected by the First Amendment is expressly excluded from the scope of this legislation. This law effectively protects the actions of the law-abiding protestor while carefully distinguishing the criminal activity of extremists.

The bill is also mindful and respectful of State efforts to address these problems. For this reason, the bill makes clear that it does not preempt State or local laws that address such conduct.

We are keenly aware of our responsibility to protect legitimate businesses and educational institutions from the damaging effects of this new breed of domestic terrorism. It is with this goal in mind that we introduce this bill today.

Biomedical research is a multi-billion dollar industry, but more importantly, it is a lifesaving industry. With the passage of this legislation, we can help to ensure both the productivity of this important field, and the protection of our scientists and their associates.

I would like to express my thanks to Senator INHOFE for his hard work and support on this important issue. I would also like to thank Senator HATCH for his early initiative and continued support for this goal.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 562—PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND WAITSTILL SHARP AND MARTHA SHARP FOR THEIR RECOGNITION BY THE YAD VASHEM HOLOCAUST MARTYRS' AND HEROES' REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY AS RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS FOR THEIR HEROIC EFFORTS TO SAVE JEWS DURING HOLOCAUST

Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 562

Whereas on June 13, 2006, the Yad Vashem Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Israel, an organization dedicated to preserving the memory of Holocaust victims, honored the Reverend Waitstill Sharp, and his wife, Martha Sharp, posthumously as "Righteous Among the Nations" for risking their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust;

Whereas the Sharps had to leave their 2-year-old daughter and 6-year-old son in the care of family and congregants in Wellesley, Massachusetts to answer a call from leaders of the American Unitarian Association to go to Czechoslovakia in February 1939 to provide humanitarian assistance for the tens of thousands of refugees crowding into Prague;

Whereas Martha Sharp was a social worker trained at the Jane Addams Hull House, a community service organization in Chicago, Illinois, and the Reverend Waitstill Sharp was a Harvard-educated lawyer and a Sunday school teacher who was inspired to become a Unitarian minister;

Whereas after their arrival in Czechoslovakia the Sharps immediately grasped that they needed not only to help feed refugees, but also to assist Jews and opponents of the Nazi regime escape to safety elsewhere in Europe;

Whereas the Sharps refused to leave Prague when, in March 1939, a month after the Sharps' arrival, the Nazis occupied Czechoslovakia, making the Sharps' work more urgent, more complicated, and more dangerous;

Whereas the Sharps insisted on continuing their life-saving mission by working out of private residences even after April 1939, when the Nazis ransacked the office of the Unitarian mission in Prague and threw the furniture into the street;

Whereas the Sharps repeatedly risked their own safety to exit and re-enter Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia, crisscrossed Europe to obtain the travel documents necessary to help Jews and opponents of the Nazi regime escape Czechoslovakia, and even escorted some refugees by train through Germany to the United Kingdom;

Whereas the Sharps were determined to complete their 6-month mission, even after warnings that the Gestapo was searching for them;

Whereas the Sharps stayed in Czechoslovakia until August 30, 1939, 1 day before Gestapo agents came to arrest Martha Sharp, who had become known for her boldness at evading Nazi rules restricting travel;

Whereas upon the Sharps' return in 1940 to their family and the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church in Massachusetts, their report to the American Unitarian Association about the imminent danger posed by the Nazis to refugees across Europe led to the Sharps being asked to establish a similar operation in France under the newly founded Unitarian Service Committee;

Whereas the Sharps returned to Europe in 1940 fully aware of the Nazi terror they would face;

Whereas the Sharps had a special interest in saving refugee children, as well as artists, intellectuals, and political dissidents, and the Sharps and the Unitarian colleagues who followed in their footsteps set up systems and escape routes that functioned throughout World War II to assist approximately 2,000 men, women, and children to gain freedom;

Whereas the famous Jewish novelist, Lion Feuchtwanger, who was one of the first Germans to have his citizenship revoked after Hitler came to power and whose name topped the Gestapo's "Surrender on Demand" list, was one of the first people the Sharps helped in a dramatic and dangerous escape from France;

Whereas Eva Rosemarie Feigl, who was 14 in December 1940 when Martha Sharp helped her and 28 other children reach safety in the United States, provided eye-witness testimony that enabled the Yad Vashem Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Jerusalem, Israel, to honor the Sharps as Righteous Among the Nations;

Whereas when the Sharps' plans to set up the first office of the newly formed Unitarian Service Committee in Paris, France failed as a result of the Nazi occupation of France, the Sharps instead established an operation in neutral Portugal, where throughout World War II Lisbon remained the last hope for refugees seeking safe passage out of Nazi-occupied territory;

Whereas the Sharps recognized that they were dependent upon a much larger circle of friends and colleagues who made their heroism possible, such as the people who cared for the Sharps' children, the members of the congregation in Wellesley, Massachusetts who maintained the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church in the Sharps' absence, ordinary Unitarians who financed their cause, ministers across the United States who urged their congregations to become sponsors for refugees, and secretaries who volunteered in Europe and the United States to maintain thousands of case files for refugees;

Whereas the Sharps' efforts resulted not only in the rescue of thousands of people, but in the creation of what is now known as the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, an institution that multiplied the number of rescues a thousand-fold in the years that followed;

Whereas at the Yad Vashem ceremony that honored the Sharps as Righteous Among the Nations on June 13, 2006, in Israel, officials specifically recognized the Sharps' courage in going into the heart of Europe when World War II was unfolding and many people were fleeing;

Whereas Martha Sharp was the first American woman to be named Righteous Among the Nations, and the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp were only the second and third individuals named Righteous Among the Nations who were United States citizens at the time they performed the deeds for which they were honored;

Whereas the Sharps' daughter, Martha Sharp Joukowsky, accepted the Yad Vashem honor on behalf of her parents and remarked that they were "modest and ordinary people, who responded to the suffering and needs around them . . . as they would have expected everyone to do in a similar situation";

Whereas Martha Sharp Joukowsky added that the honor given to her parents is also about "the unseen efforts of a much wider circle of people who made their work possible" and that it "is the kind of network that is needed again today to stop the slow genocide in Darfur";

Whereas Martha Sharp Joukowsky concluded her remarks by saying, "Let this celebration about my parents stand as a call to action";

Whereas September 9, 2006, marks the second anniversary of the United States Government declaring the violence in Darfur, Sudan to be genocide; and

Whereas the Sharps deserve honor for their example and for helping to found an institution, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, that today carries on their work in distant corners of the world and asks for the Righteous Among the Nations to help save Darfur now; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp as genuine American heroes;

(2) pays tribute to the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp as their names are added to the Wall of Rescuers in the permanent exhibition of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum on September 14, 2006;

(3) commends the organization founded to support the Sharps' work, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, for its efforts to rescue Jews and opponents of the Nazi regime in Europe from 1939 to 1945 and for carrying on the Sharps' legacy by working to save the lives of the people of Darfur, Sudan and to protect human rights worldwide; and

(4) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Joukowsky family of Providence, Rhode Island, the direct descendants of the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp,