

EXON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1505, a bill to reduce risk to public safety and the environment associated with pipeline transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids, and for other purposes.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 219

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 219, a resolution designating March 25, 1996 as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

## AMENDMENT NO. 3225

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3225 proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3225 proposed to S. 1541, supra.

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3225 proposed to S. 1541, supra.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3277

At the request of Mr. HATCH the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3277 proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3442

At the request of Mr. KOHL the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3442 proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41—RELATIVE TO THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Mr. INOUE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## S. CON. RES. 41

Whereas on February 9, 1821, the United States Congress chartered Columbian College (renamed The George Washington University in 1904);

Whereas President James Monroe signed The George Washington University's charter and attended the University's historic first commencement ceremony;

Whereas Congress adjourned to join President Monroe for The George Washington University's first commencement ceremony;

Whereas in 1825 The George Washington University added a medical curriculum with facilities that throughout the following years have contributed greatly to the Nation, including conversion of its teaching infirmary into a military hospital during the Civil War;

Whereas from that time forward, The George Washington University's medical facilities have provided treatment to patients ranging from kings and presidents to the indigent and the homeless;

Whereas The George Washington University has in its 175 years contributed to the educational, cultural, and political enrichment of the Nation through its synergistic associations with the Federal establishment and its branches and agencies;

Whereas The George Washington University is now the largest higher education institution in the Nation's capital, providing educational services to some 19,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional students annually;

Whereas The George Washington University has rendered continuing and exemplary service to the country through the achievement of its educational mission; and

Whereas The George Washington University's distinguished alumni hold prominent positions in business, law, government, medicine, and the arts and sciences: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) The George Washington University has been and continues to be of exceptional importance to the Nation; and

(2) the importance of The George Washington University should be recognized and celebrated through regular ceremonies.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about my alma mater, the George Washington University, chartered by the Congress of the United States 175 years ago, on February 9, 1821.

Those of us who have a George Washington University degree—whether it be in law, medicine, engineering, education, business, or international affairs—have reason to celebrate this occasion. What was once merely a university of convenience usefully located in the Nation's capital, has in our own time taken its place among the premier institutions of higher learning in the country.

Among this illustrious company, few have had such unpromising beginnings. Some universities come into being endowed by land grants or can boast a distinguished founder like a John Harvard or a Thomas Jefferson. The George Washington University—or Columbian College, as it was called when the Congress chartered it in 1821—owed its origins to an obscure Baptist clergyman named Luther Rice. Today, 175 years later, it has achieved a name recognition that is international in scope, drawing students and scholars from all quarters of the globe. The university takes great pride in its distinguished graduates, among them: John Foster Dulles, J. William Fulbright, Gen. Billy Mitchell, Gen. Colin Powell, Gen. John Shalikashvili, and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, to name a few.

I had the privilege of receiving my law degree from the George Washing-

ton University. My experiences during my legal studies were largely responsible for my decision to enter public life and run for elective office. I am grateful that I had the opportunities that come from studying and living in the Nation's capital as a young man.

It is with great pleasure that I submit today a resolution in celebration of the 175th anniversary of the George Washington University's illustrious role in our Nation's academic and political lives.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 225—RELATIVE TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mr. ROBB submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. RES. 225

Whereas units of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, including military trainers and intelligence officers posing as humanitarian relief officials, are still present in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the presence of the Revolutionary Guards in Bosnia-Herzegovina violates the peace accord initialed in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995 and the subsequent treaty signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995, which provide that all foreign volunteer troops be withdrawn from Bosnia-Herzegovina within 30 days of the signing of the treaty, that is, January 13, 1996;

Whereas the commanders of the NATO Implementation Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina consider the activities of the Revolutionary Guards in Bosnia-Herzegovina, including their espousal and promotion of extremist Islamic fundamentalism, to be one of the most direct threats to the safety of United States forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the continued presence of the Revolutionary Guards in Bosnia-Herzegovina threatens long-term stability in the region; and

Whereas the continuation of arms shipments from Iran to Bosnia-Herzegovina could preclude the United States from fulfilling its promise of providing military equipment and training to Bosnia-Herzegovina: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) pursue all measures necessary, including substantial diplomatic pressure on Bosnia-Herzegovina, to expedite the withdrawal from Bosnia-Herzegovina, of all foreign troops whose presence in Bosnia-Herzegovina violates the peace accord initialed in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and the subsequent treaty signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995;

(2) bring in the United Nations a proposal to ban Member States from importing Iranian oil in order to pressure the Iranian Government into withdrawing the Iranian Revolutionary Guards from Bosnia-Herzegovina; and

(3) establish within the NATO Implementation Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina a multinational task force whose mission shall be, if called upon, to locate and ensure the withdrawal of the Revolutionary Guards from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

● Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, under the leadership of Adm. Leighton Smith, the NATO Implementation Force has made marked progress in war-torn Bosnia and Herzegovina during the first 2 months of Operation Joint Endeavor.