

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 250—COMMENDING THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF ROMANIAN PRESIDENT ION ILIESCU TO THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE IMPORTANT PROGRESS THEY HAVE MADE WITH RESPECT TO ECONOMIC REFORM AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS FOR THE STRONG RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ROMANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 250

Whereas, in 1995, Romania joined with the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to provide assistance to the Stabilization Force (SFOR) deployed to Bosnia and Herzegovina to support peace, security, and freedom in the western Balkans;

Whereas, in 1999, Romania joined with the United States and NATO member countries to provide assistance for Operation Allied Force to use military force in order to halt the genocide, known as ethnic cleansing, that was taking place in Kosovo;

Whereas, after the conclusion of Operation Allied Force, Romania provided support to democracy activists from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in their successful efforts to end the rule of Yugoslav dictator Slobodan Milosevic, and also provided support to NATO stabilization forces deployed in Kosovo Force (KFOR);

Whereas, following the terrorist attacks upon the United States in September 2001, the Government of Romania immediately expressed its sympathy for Americans and others killed in the attacks and pledged its full support in fighting the war on terror;

Whereas, on September 19, 2001, the Romanian Parliament voted to open Romanian territory and airspace to United States Armed Forces involved in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan;

Whereas thousands of American aircraft flew through Romanian airspace during the combat phase of Operation Enduring Freedom, and continue to do so as part of peace-building efforts;

Whereas, beginning on June 2002, Romanian aircraft flew Romanian soldiers to serve in Afghanistan as part of the forces involved in Operation Enduring Freedom and the International Security Assistance Force, and over 500 elite Romanian soldiers are currently stationed in Afghanistan;

Whereas Romania stood with the United States as a vital member of the international coalition in Operation Iraqi Freedom by offering diplomatic, political, and military support;

Whereas, in a January 31, 2003, letter to President George W. Bush, President Ion Iliescu of Romania stated that "Romania can understand that aggressive dictators cannot be appeased or ignored, but always be opposed. Romanians indeed know the value of freedom and living in peace. They have seen the face of evil embodied in communism and deeply share your conviction, expressed in the State of the Union address, that 'free people will set the course of history'";

Whereas, on February 12, 2003, the Romanian Parliament voted to open Romanian

territory and airspace to United States Armed Forces carrying out Operation Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas hundreds of American aircraft flew through Romanian airspace and landed at Romanian airfields during the combat phase of Operation Iraqi Freedom from May to July 2003;

Whereas thousands of United States soldiers were stationed and transported into the Iraq theatre of operations from Mihail Kogalniceanu Air Base, and the neighboring Black Sea port of Constantza was also used in the fall of 2002 and spring of 2003 for rotating United States Armed Forces and equipment in and out of the Balkans;

Whereas, beginning on March 12, 2003, Romania began deploying military forces to Iraq to assist in building security, peace, and democracy, and over 750 Romanian soldiers are currently stationed in Iraq;

Whereas the Government of Romania has spent more than \$160,000,000 during the past two years to fund its participation in SFOR, KFOR, Operation Enduring Freedom, the International Security Assistance Force, and Operation Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas, together with Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Slovenia, Romania successfully achieved the military, economic, and political reforms necessary to be invited, at the November 2002 summit meeting in Prague of the North Atlantic Council, to join the NATO alliance;

Whereas, in his historic address at Piata Revolutiei on November 23, 2002, President Bush told the Romanian people that "Romania has made a historic journey. Instead of hatred, you have chosen tolerance. Instead of destructive rivalry with your neighbors, you have chosen reconciliation. Instead of state control, you have chosen free markets and the rule of law. And instead of dictatorship, you have built a proud and working democracy."; and

Whereas, on May 8, 2003, the Senate voted 96 to 0 to approve the resolution of advice and consent to the Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) appreciates the support expressed by the people of Romania for strong and vibrant relations between the United States and Romania;

(2) recognizes the steps the Government of Romania has taken and continues to take in economic, political, and social reforms, including reforms to improve protections of the rights of minorities and to promote awareness and understanding of the Holocaust;

(3) commends Romania for its leadership and commitment in promoting regional peace and security in the Balkan and Black Sea regions;

(4) values the participation of a significant number of Romanian troops and civilian experts in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, the permission granted by the Government of Romania for the United States to use Romanian airspace and territory, and the deployment of Romanian military forces in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, all of which have been important contributions to the global war on terror and serve as a tangible and ongoing demonstration of Romania's commitment as an ally of the United States;

(5) supports further cooperation between the United States and Romania in the process of stabilizing and reconstructing Iraq, including the utilization of Romania's experience emerging from a Communist dictator-

ship and creating a functioning democracy and free market economy; and

(6) welcomes Romanian President Ion Iliescu to the United States and looks forward to expanded political, diplomatic, economic, and military cooperation between Romania and the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 251—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 27, 2003, AS "INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM DAY"

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. BAYH, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. HATCH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LOTT, Mr. KOHL, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas the people of the United States enjoy and respect the freedom of religion and believe that the fundamental rights of all individuals shall be recognized;

Whereas fundamental human rights, including the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, are protected in numerous international agreements and declarations;

Whereas religious freedom is an absolute human right and all people are entitled to do with their own souls as they choose;

Whereas the right to freedom of religion is expressed in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/55 of November 22, 1981; the Helsinki Accords; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York on December 16, 1966, and entered into force March 23, 1976; the United Nations Charter; and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 217(A)(III) of December 10, 1948;

Whereas the freedom for all individuals to adopt, believe, worship, observe, teach, and practice a religion individually or collectively has been explicitly articulated in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 18(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas religious persecution is not confined to a country, a region, or a regime; but whereas all governments should provide and protect religious liberty;

Whereas nearly half of the people in the world are continually denied or restricted in the right to believe or practice their faith;

Whereas religious persecution often includes confinement, separation, humiliation, rape, enslavement, forced conversion, imprisonment, torture, and death;

Whereas October 27, 2003, marks the 5th anniversary of the signing of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.), creating the Office of International Religious Freedom in the Department of State and the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom and resulting in a greater awareness of religious persecution both in the United States and abroad; and