

all-time greats. His career batting average of .356 is the third highest of all time. In addition, Jackson was one of only seven Major League Baseball players to top the coveted mark of a .400 batting average for a season.

The resolution we submit today states that Major League Baseball should honor Jackson's accomplishments appropriately. I believe Jackson should be inducted into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame. If that is to happen, Jackson must first be cleared for consideration by the Hall of Fame Veterans Committee, which will stand as the jury which decides whether Jackson's accomplishments during his playing career are worthy of recognition in the Hall of Fame.

Mr. President, we are involved in many important issues. Clearly, this matter will not and should not take up the same amount of time this body devotes to critical issues like health care, education, or national defense. But, restoring the good name and reputation of a single American is important. This resolution gives us an opportunity to right an old wrong. It gives us an opportunity to honor one of the all-time great players of America's pastime, "Shoeless Joe" Jackson.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.●

SENATE RESOLUTION—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF THE THREE HUMANITARIAN WORKERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 135

Whereas Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt, and Peter Wallace are three humanitarian workers employed in Yugoslavia by CARE International, the relief and development organization, providing food, medicines and fuel to more than 50,000 Serbian refugees in Serbia and to displaced ethnic Albanians in Kosovo;

Whereas Steve Pratt and Peter Wallace, two Australian nationals, were detained on March 31, 1999, and later accused of operating and managing a spy ring and being employed by a spy ring, and Branko Jelen, a Yugoslav, was arrested one week later on the same charges;

Whereas on March 30, the organization CARE International had received a letter of commendation from the Yugoslavian government about CARE International's humanitarian work in Yugoslavia;

Whereas one of the three humanitarian workers, Steve Pratt, appeared on Serbian television on April 11, and he was coerced into saying that he had performed covert intelligence activities;

Whereas the three humanitarian workers were held without access to outsiders for 20 days;

Whereas on May 29 a military court dismissed every element of the original indictment, but then proceeded to convict the three CARE International workers on an entirely new charge of passing on information to a foreign organization, namely CARE International, and sentenced Pratt to 12 years, Jelen to six, and Wallace to four;

Whereas this last charge was introduced at the reading of the verdict, denying lawyers

for the three any opportunity to mount an appropriate defense;

Whereas it appears these humanitarian workers were convicted of providing "situation reports" to their head office and other CARE International offices around the world, based on legitimately gathered information, necessary to enable CARE International management to plan their humanitarian assistance in a rapidly changing context and to inform CARE International management of the security situation in which their staff were working;

Whereas the convictions of these three humanitarian workers raise serious questions regarding the ability of humanitarian aid organizations to operate in Yugoslavia, with implications for their operations in other areas of conflict around the world;

Whereas the three humanitarian workers are innocent, committed no crime, and are being held prisoner unjustly;

Whereas Yugoslavia needs humanitarian workers who feel secure enough to do their work and who are not at risk of going to prison on false charges; and

Whereas many leaders around the world have raised the issue and sought to free the captives, including Kofi Annan, Nelson Mandela, Marti Ahtisaari, Mary Robinson, and Jesse Jackson; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the Government of the United States and the United Nations to undertake urgent and strenuous efforts to secure the release of the three CARE International humanitarian workers; and

(2) calls upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to send a positive signal to the international humanitarian community and to give these workers their freedom without further delay.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I am joining with Senator LEAHY to introduce a resolution calling for the immediate release of three CARE International workers in Yugoslavia. The three humanitarian workers committed no crime and are being held prisoner unjustly. Coercion was used in extracting a televised "confession" from one of the workers and the judicial proceedings held against them were a sham, preventing them from mounting a serious defense.

The men, Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt, and Peter Wallace, are three humanitarian workers employed in Yugoslavia by CARE International, which has been providing food, medicines and fuel to more than 50,000 Serbian refugees in Serbia and to displaced ethnic Albanians in Kosovo.

On March 31, 1999, Steve Pratt and Peter Wallace, two Australian nationals, were arrested and later accused of operating a spy ring. Branko Jelen, a Yugoslav, was arrested a week later on the same charges. Yugoslav officials forced Steve Pratt to appear on Serbian television on April 11, when he was coerced into saying that he had performed covert intelligence activities. The three were held without access to outsiders for 20 days.

On May 29 a military court dismissed the original indictment, but then convicted the three CARE International workers on an entirely new charge of passing on information to a foreign organization, their employer, CARE International! This charge was intro-

duced at the reading of the verdict, denying lawyers for the three any opportunity to mount an appropriate defense. Pratt was sentenced to 12 years, Jelen to 6 years, and Wallace to 4 years in prison.

These humanitarian workers apparently were convicted of providing "situation reports" to their head office and other CARE International offices around the world, based on legitimately gathered information. Such reports are necessary to enable CARE International management to plan their humanitarian assistance and to inform CARE International management of the rapidly changing security situation faced by their staff.

The convictions of these three humanitarian workers raise serious questions regarding the ability of humanitarian aid organizations to operate in Yugoslavia, with implications for their operations in other areas of conflict around the world. Humanitarian workers must feel secure enough to do their work and must not be at risk of going to prison on false charges. Since that is not now the case in Serbia, CARE International regrettably was forced to stop its operations there.

The resolution we introduce today urges the United States and the United Nations to try to secure the release of the three humanitarian workers and calls on the Yugoslavia government to release them. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION—CONDEMNING THE ACTS OF ARSON AT THE THREE SACRAMENTO, CA, AREA SYNAGOGUES ON JUNE 18, 1999, AND CALLING ON ALL AMERICANS TO CATEGORICALLY REJECT CRIMES OF HATE AND INTOLERANCE

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. ABRAHAM) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 136

Whereas on the evening of June 18, 1999, in Sacramento, California, the Congregation B'nai Israel, Congregation Beth Shalom, and Keneset Israel Torah Center were victims of malicious and cowardly acts of arson;

Whereas such crimes against our institutions of faith are crimes against us all;

Whereas we have celebrated since our Nation's birth the rich and colorful diversity of its people, and the sanctity of a free and democratic society;

Whereas the liberties Americans enjoy are attributed in large part to the courage and determination of visionaries who made great strides in overcoming the barriers of oppression, intolerance, and discrimination in order to ensure fair and equal treatment for every American by every American;

Whereas this type of unacceptable behavior is a direct assault upon the fundamental rights of all Americans who cherish their freedom of religion; and

Whereas every Member of Congress serves in part as a role model and bears a responsibility to protect and honor the multitude of cultural institutions and traditions we enjoy in the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the crimes that occurred in Sacramento, California, at Congregation B'nai Israel, Congregation Beth Shalom, and Keneset Israel Torah Center on the evening of June 18, 1999;

(2) rejects such acts of intolerance and malice in our society and interprets such attacks on cultural and religious institutions as an attack on all Americans;

(3) in the strongest terms possible, is committed to using Federal law enforcement personnel and resources pursuant to existing Federal authority to identify the persons who committed these heinous acts and bring them to justice in a swift and deliberate manner;

(4) recognizes and applauds the residents of the Sacramento, California, area who have so quickly joined together to lend support and assistance to the victims of these despicable crimes, and remain committed to preserving the freedom of religion of all members of the community; and

(5) calls upon all Americans to categorically reject similar acts of hate and intolerance.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS

REED (AND CHAFEE) AMENDMENT NO. 1193

Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. CHAFEE) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1282) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 98, insert between lines 4 and 5 the following:

SEC. 636. Section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) For purposes of this section, the 5 counties of the State of Rhode Island (including Providence, Bristol, Newport, Kent, and Washington counties) shall be considered as 1 county, adjacent to the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence; Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Connecticut locality pay area and the Hartford, Connecticut locality pay area.”.

WARNER AMENDMENT NO. 1194

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, supra; as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Federal Employees Equity Act of 1999”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 636(a) of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-363; 5 U.S.C. prec. 5941 note) is amended in the first sentence by striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

(c) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.—Section 636(c)(2) of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-364; 5

U.S.C. prec. 5941 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) the term ‘law enforcement officer’ means an employee, the duties of whose position are primarily the investigation, apprehension, prosecution, or detention of individuals suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States, including—

“(A) any law enforcement officer under section 8331(20) or 8401(17) of title 5, United States Code;

“(B) any special agent under section 206 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4823);

“(C) any customs officer as defined under section 5(e)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267);

“(D) any revenue officer or revenue agent of the Internal Revenue Service; or

“(E) any Assistant United States Attorney appointed under section 542 of title 28, United States Code.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the later of—

(1) October 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today in support of my amendment creating the Federal Employees Equity Act of 1999.

My legislation expands a provision included in the Omnibus Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1997 (P.L. 104-208) to allow Federal agencies to contribute to the costs of professional liability insurance for their senior executives, managers and law enforcement officials. While this important benefit contained in the Omnibus Appropriation bill was indeed enacted, it has not been made available on as wide a basis to Federal employees as we had hoped.

The Federal Employees Equity Act would ensure that Federal agencies reimburse one-half the premiums for Professional Liability Insurance for employees covered by this bill. Federal managers, supervisors and law enforcement officials should not have to fear the excessive costs of legal representation when unwarranted allegations are made against them and investigations of these allegations are conducted.

I was a strong supporter of the provision in 1996 because Federal officials often found themselves to be the target of unfounded allegations of wrongdoing. Sometimes allegations were made by citizens, against whom Federal officials were enforcing the law and by employees who had performance or conduct problems. Although many allegations have proven to be specious, these Federal officials were often subject to lengthy investigations and had to pay for their own legal representation when their agencies could not provide it.

The affected Federal managers, supervisors and law enforcement officials are generally prohibited from being represented by unions. For employees who are in bargaining units represented by unions, Congress allows Federal agencies to subsidize the time and expenses of union representatives when they are needed by such employees, whether or not they are dues paying members of the union.

Because these Federal officials are denied union representation, they have found it necessary to purchase Professional Liability Insurance in order to protect themselves when allegations are made against them to the Inspector General of their agency, to the Office of Special Counsel, or to the EEO office. The insurance provides coverage for legal representation for the employees when they are accused, and will pay judgments against the employee up to a maximum dollar amount if the employee is found to have made a mistake while carrying out his official duties. Currently, these managers must hire their own lawyers in order to defend their reputation and careers when they are the subject of a grievance, regardless of whether the complaint has merit.

The current law has had some success and has been implemented by several Federal departments including: Departments of Agriculture, Education, Interior, Labor, and such agencies as the Social Security Administration, Small Business Administration, General Services Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Office of the Inspector General at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Science Foundation, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of the Inspector General at the Office of Public Health and Science, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration at Department of Health and Human Services.

Regrettably, other departments such as Treasury, Justice, Defense, Commerce, Transportation, Veterans Affairs, and agencies such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Office of Personnel Management have not seen fit to do so.

The professional associations of these officials (the Senior Executives Association, the Professional Managers Association, the FBI Agents Association, the Federal Criminal Investigators Association, the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the National Association of Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and the Nation Treasury Employees Union) have endorsed the concept for legislation to require Federal agencies to reimburse half the cost of premiums for Professional Liability Insurance.

The intent of this measure is simply to “level the playing field” so that supervisors and managers are treated equally by various Federal agencies and have access to protections similar to those which are already provided for rank and file Federal employees.

I request your support for these Federal officials and for this legislation.

KYL (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1195

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. KYL (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr.