

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 introduced 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 regretfully 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—CON-
DEMNING 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