

homes in the Iranian cities of Shiraz and Isfahan. According to the Israeli newspaper, Ha'aretz, the names of the detainees are David Tefilin, Doni Tefilin, Javid Beth Jacob, Farhad Seleh, Nasser Levi Haim, Asher Zadmehr, Navid Balazadeh, Nejat Beroukchim, Aarash Beroukchim, Farzad Kashi, Faramaz Kashi, Shahrokh Pak Nahad, and Ramin (last name unknown). They have remained imprisoned since the time of their arrest, without charge, under accusation of spying for the United States and Israel, although they have no apparent ties to any type of espionage. Both the United States and Israel have dismissed the charges as false, denying any connection to the detainees. In addition to the United States, Israel, and Germany have denounced these arrests and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright as well as Joschka Fischer, the German Foreign Minister, have called for their release.

Iran's treatment of its Jewish residents in recent years has been deplorable, forcing half of its Jews to flee the country. In the past five years alone, five Jews have been executed by Iranian authorities, without the fundamental right of a trial. In 1997, Iran hanged two people convicted of spying, an event that emphasizes the extreme importance of timely action on the matter of these 13 detainees. Espionage is punishable by death in Iran, so the lives of these 13 people need our support and protection. The Iranian government's actions are deplorable and fly in the face of justice. This resolution condemns the arrests and calls upon Iran to release these 13 people immediately and without harm.●

**SENATE RESOLUTION 117—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES SHARE OF ANY RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES UNDERTAKEN IN THE BALKANS REGION OF EUROPE ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARMED CONFLICT AND ATROCITIES THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA SINCE MARCH 24, 1999**

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

S. RES. 117

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. SENSE OF SENATE ON UNITED STATES SHARE OF RECONSTRUCTION COSTS.**

It is the sense of the Senate that the United States share of the total costs of reconstruction measures carried out in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or contiguous countries, on account of the armed conflict and atrocities that have occurred in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia since March 24, 1999, should not exceed the United States percentage share of the common-funded budgets of NATO.

**SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this resolution:

(1) **COMMON-FUNDED BUDGETS OF NATO.**—The term “common-funded budgets of NATO” means—

(A) the Military Budget, the Security Investment Program, and the Civil Budget of NATO; and

(B) any successor or additional account or program of NATO.

(2) **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.**—The term “Federal Republic of Yugoslavia” means the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and includes Kosovo.

(3) **UNITED STATES PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE COMMON-FUNDED BUDGETS OF NATO.**—The term “United States percentage share of the common-funded budgets of NATO” means the percentage that the total of all United States payments during a fiscal year to the common-funded budgets of NATO represent to the total amounts payable by all NATO members to those budgets during that fiscal year.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I submit the Kosovo Reconstruction Fair Share Resolution of 1999.

This resolution's goal is to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should not end up paying more than its fair share of the Kosovo reconstruction effort.

Specifically, the Kosovo Reconstruction Fair Share Resolution states that the United States' share of the costs of reconstructing Kosovo and the surrounding region following the conflict in the Balkans should not exceed the United States' portion of NATO's three “Common Funds Burdensharing” budgets.

Our contributions to NATO come in two basic forms. The first and most significant portion by far comprises our direct deployment of troops and equipment. Over the years America has contributed the lion's share of the troops and equipment.

America's disproportionately heavy burden has continued into the late 1990s as the War in Kosovo clearly demonstrated. The vast majority of the fighting needed to wage the war in Kosovo was done in large part by American air power. We should not have to also carry the burden in the Kosovo reconstruction effort.

That's why the Kosovo Reconstruction Fair Share Resolution states that America's portion of the reconstruction costs should not exceed the portion we contribute to NATO's three Common Fund Accounts, which is smaller than our contributions of troops and equipment.

Factors considered when determining each country's portion includes its respective Gross Domestic Product and other considerations. Over the past three decades the U.S. portion has declined, as it should.

For the years 1996 through 1998, America's contribution to these three NATO common funds averaged around 23 percent according to the Congressional Research Service. Accordingly, this resolution calls for capping our

portion of the reconstruction costs at the same level of 23 percent.

In light of the fact that we carried the vast majority of the burden in ending the fighting I think that this is still too much. Perhaps 10 percent is a fairer share. It is time for our European allies to do their fair share.

Following World War Two, a war that would not have been won without America, the American people invested in the Marshall Plan. The Marshall Plan was vital in the effort to rebuild Europe from the ashes of WWII. Fifty years later we won the Cold War. Now, just yesterday, we put an end to the fighting in Kosovo. It is time for our NATO European allies to shoulder the financial burden to rebuild a region of their own continent that has been ravaged by war.

The Kosovo Reconstruction Fair Share Resolution indicates that America will not pay more than our fair share. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

Y2K ACT

EDWARDS AMENDMENT NO. 619

Mr. EDWARDS proposed an amendment to amendment No. 608 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill (S. 96) to regulate commerce between and among the several States by providing for the orderly resolution of disputes arising out of computer-based problems relating to processing data that includes a 2-digit expression of the year's date; as follows:

Strike Section 12 and insert the following:  
“**SEC. 12. DAMAGES IN TORT CLAIMS.**

“A party to a Y2K action making a tort claim may only recover for economic losses to the extent allowed under applicable state or federal law in effect on January 1, 1999.”.

EDWARDS AMENDMENT NO. 620

Mr. EDWARDS proposed an amendment to amendment No. 608 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill, S. 96, supra; as follows:

On page 7, line 17, after “capacity” strike “,” and insert:

“; and

“(D) does not include an action in which the plaintiff's alleged harm resulted from an actual or potential Y2K failure of a product placed without reasonable care into the stream of commerce after January 1, 1999, or to a claim or defense related to an actual or potential Y2K failure of a product placed without reasonable care into the stream of commerce after January 1, 1999. However, Section 7 of this Act shall apply to such actions.”

BOXER AMENDMENT NO. 621

Mrs. BOXER proposed an amendment to amendment No. 608 proposed by Mr.