

(Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 304, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the development of educational programs on veterans' contributions to the country and the designation of the week that includes Veterans Day as "National Veterans Awareness Week" for the presentation of such educational programs.

S. RES. 330

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 330, a resolution designating the week beginning September 24, 2000, as "National Amputee Awareness Week."

S. RES. 339

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 339, a resolution designating November 18, 2000, as "National Survivors of Suicide Day."

S. RES. 340

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 340, a resolution designating December 10, 2000, as "National Children's Memorial Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 132—A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOTT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 132

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That, in consonance with section 132(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, July 27, 2000, Friday, July 28, 2000, or on Saturday, July 29, 2000, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Tuesday, September 5, 2000, or until noon on Wednesday, September 6, 2000, or until such time on either day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first;

and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, July 27, 2000, or Friday, July 28, 2000, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, September 6, 2000, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 133—TO CORRECT THE ENROLLMENT OF S. 1809

Mr. JEFFORDS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 133

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Secretary of the Senate, in the enrollment of the bill (S.1809) to improve service systems for individuals with developmental disabilities, and for other purposes, shall make the following corrections:

(1) Strike "1999" each place it appears (other than in section 101(a)(2)) and insert "2000".

(2) In section 101(a)(2), strike "are" and insert "were".

(3) In section 104(a)—

(A) in paragraphs (1), (3)(C), and (4), strike "2000" each place it appears and insert "2001"; and

(B) in paragraph (4), strike "fiscal year 2001" and insert "fiscal year 2002".

(4) In section 124(c)(4)(B)(i), strike "2001" and insert "2002".

(5) In section 125(c)—

(A) in paragraph (5)(H), strike "assess" and insert "access"; and

(B) in paragraph (7), strike "2001" and insert "2002".

(6) In section 129(a)—

(A) strike "fiscal year 2000" and insert "fiscal year 2001"; and

(B) strike "fiscal years 2001 through 2006" and insert "fiscal years 2002 through 2007".

(7) In section 144(e), strike "2001" and insert "2002".

(8) In section 145—

(A) strike "fiscal year 2000" and insert "fiscal year 2001"; and

(B) strike "fiscal years 2001 through 2006" and insert "fiscal years 2002 through 2007".

(9) In section 156—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) strike "fiscal year 2000" and insert "fiscal year 2001"; and

(ii) strike "fiscal years 2001 through 2006" and insert "fiscal years 2002 through 2007"; and

(B) in subsection (b), strike "2000" each place it appears and insert "2001".

(10) In section 163—

(A) strike "fiscal year 2000" and insert "fiscal year 2001"; and

(B) strike "fiscal years 2001 through 2006" and insert "fiscal years 2002 through 2007".

(11) In section 212, strike "2000 through 2006" and insert "2001 through 2007".

(12) In section 305—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) strike "fiscal year 2000" and insert "fiscal year 2001"; and

(ii) strike "fiscal years 2001 through 2006" and insert "fiscal years 2002 through 2007"; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) strike "fiscal year 2000" and insert "fiscal year 2001"; and

(ii) strike "fiscal years 2001 and 2002" and insert "fiscal years 2002 and 2003".

SENATE RESOLUTION 345—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 17, 2000, AS A "DAY OF NATIONAL CONCERN ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE AND GUN VIOLENCE"

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. L. CHAFEE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 345

Whereas every day in the United States, 12 children under the age of 19 are killed with guns;

Whereas 31 percent of children aged 12 to 17 know someone in that age bracket who carries a gun;

Whereas during the 1996-1997 school year, 5,724 students were expelled for bringing guns or explosives to school;

Whereas the homicide rate for children under 15 years of age is 16 times higher in the United States than in 25 other industrialized nations;

Whereas over the past year, at least 50 people have been killed or injured in school shootings in the United States;

Whereas young people are our Nation's most important resource, and we, as a society, have a vested interest in enabling children to grow in an environment free from fear and violence;

Whereas young people can, by taking responsibility for their own decisions and actions, and by positively influencing the decisions and actions of others, help chart a new and less violent direction for the entire Nation;

Whereas students in every school district in the Nation will be invited to take part in a day of nationwide observance involving millions of their fellow students, and will thereby be empowered to see themselves as significant agents in a wave of positive social change; and

Whereas the observance of October 17, 2000, as a "Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence" will allow students to make a positive and earnest decision about their future in that such students will have the opportunity to voluntarily sign the "Student Pledge Against Gun Violence", and promise that they will never take a gun to school, will never use a gun to settle a dispute, and will actively use their influence in a positive manner to prevent friends from using guns to settle disputes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 17, 2000, as a "Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the school children of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a resolution that has

passed the Senate for the past four years unanimously. My resolution, which I am introducing today with Senator WARNER and 31 original cosponsors establishes October 17, 2000, as a "Day of National Concern about Young People and Gun Violence." For the last several years, I have sponsored this legislation. I am pleased that Senator WARNER has joined me again in leading the cosponsorship drive as we pledge to our young people across the nation that we support their strong efforts to help stop the violence in their own schools and communities. I thank Senator WARNER for his help and partnership.

Sadly, this resolution has special meaning for all of us after the tragic events that occurred in the last couple of years. School shootings across the nation have paralyzed communities and shocked the country. In recent years, we've seen school shootings from Mississippi to Oregon. In fact, just two weeks ago, a thirteen year old boy in Seattle, Washington, opened fire in a crowded cafeteria at his junior high school. Luckily no one was hurt. These events have touched us all. Adults and young people alike have been horrified by the violence that has occurred in our schools, which should be a safe haven for our children. We are left wondering what we can do to prevent these tragedies.

I am again introducing this resolution because I am convinced the best way to prevent gun violence is by reaching out to individual children and helping them make the right decisions. This resolution establishes a special day that gives parents, teachers, government leaders, service clubs, police departments, and others a way to focus on the problems caused by gun violence. It also empowers young people to take affirmative steps to end this violence by encouraging them to take a pledge not to use guns to resolve disputes.

A Minnesota homemaker, Mary Lewis Grow, developed the idea of student pledges and for a "Day of National Concern for Young People and Gun Violence." In addition, Mothers Against Violence in America, the National Parent Teacher Association, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Association of Student Councils, and the American Medical Association have joined the effort to establish a special day to express concern about our children and gun violence and to support a national effort to encourage students to sign a pledge against gun violence. In 1999, more than two million students across the nation signed the pledge card.

The Student Pledge Against Gun Violence gives students the chance to make a promise, in writing, that they will do their part to prevent gun vio-

lence. The students' pledge promises three things: (1) they will never carry a gun to school; (2) they will never resolve a dispute with a gun; and (3) they will use their influence with friends to discourage them from resolving disputes with guns.

Just think of the lives we could have saved if all students had signed—and lived up to—such a pledge last year. Twelve children would have been alive today and 50 people would have escaped injury from a school shooting. The reality is we've lost many children in what has become the all-too-common violence of drive-by shootings, drug wars, and other crime and in self-inflicted and unintentional shootings.

We all have been heartened by statistics showing crime in America on the decline. Many factors are involved, including community-based policing, stiffer sentences for those convicted, youth crime prevention programs, and changes in population demographics. None of us intend to rest on our success because we still have far too much crime and violence in our society.

So, we must find the solutions that work and focus our limited resources on resources on those. We must get tough on violent criminals—even if they are young—to protect the rest of society from their terrible actions. And we, each and every one of us, must make time to spend with our children, our neighbor's children, and the children who have no one else to care about them. Only when we reach out to our most vulnerable citizens—our kids—will we stop youth violence.

I urge all of my colleagues to join in this simple effort to focus attention on gun violence among youth by proclaiming October 17 a "Day of Concern about Young People and Gun Violence." October is National Crime Prevention Month—the perfect time to center our attention of the special needs of our kids and gun violence. We introduce this resolution today in the hopes of getting every Senator to cosponsor it prior to this passage, which we hope will occur in early September. This is an easy step for us to help facilitate the work that must go on in each community across America, as parents, teachers, friends and students try to prevent gun violence before it ruins any more lives.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to once again introduce a resolution with my colleague from Washington, Senator MURRAY, to establish October 17, 2000, as the Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence.

According to Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, 10 children and teens across the country are killed by firearms each day. This statistic is an alarming one, but, nevertheless, statistics can be so imper-

sonal. We must remember that these 10 children lost everyday are real people. They are children, they are brothers, they are sisters, and they are grandchildren to real people. They are also a lost part of our future as a country. When put in real terms such as this, it is difficult to imagine a more important task facing our great nation than eliminating gun violence among America's youth.

We all remember the events in Conyers, Georgia; Littleton, Colorado; Peal, Mississippi; West Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; and Springfield, Oregon. Neighborhoods in these areas have all been home to horrific school shootings. Youth gun violence, however, is not limited to these all too often incidences of school shootings. America has lost thousands of children in what has become the all-too-common violence of drive-by shootings, drug wars and other crimes, as well as in self-inflicted and unintentional shootings.

The good news in our fight against youth gun violence is that child gun deaths in America have fallen every year since 1994. Nevertheless, Mr. President, 10 deaths a day is 10 too many.

While there is no simple solution as to how to stop youth violence, a Minnesota homemaker, Mary Lewis Grow, developed the idea of a Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence. I believe this idea is a step in the right direction, as do such groups as Mothers Against Violence in America, the National Association of Student Councils, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Parent Teacher Associations, and the American Medical Association.

Simply put, this resolution will establish October 17, 2000, as the Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence. On this day, students in every school district in the Nation will be invited to voluntarily sign the "Student Pledge Against Gun Violence." By signing the pledge, students promise that they will never take a gun to school, will never use a gun to settle a dispute, and will use their influence in a positive manner to prevent friends from using guns to settle disputes.

Just last year over 2 million young Americans signed the Student Pledge Against Gun Violence. I am confident the number of student's signing this year's pledge will be even greater. Though this resolution is not the ultimate solution to preventing future tragedies, if it stops even one incident of youth gun violence, this resolution will be invaluable. I urge all of my colleagues to join in this resolution to focus attention on gun violence among youth.

SENATE RESOLUTION 346—ACKNOWLEDGING THAT THE UNDEFEATED AND UNTIED 1951 UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOOTBALL TEAM SUFFERED A GRAVE INJUSTICE BY NOT BEING INVITED TO ANY POST-SEASON BOWL GAME DUE TO RACIAL PREJUDICE THAT PREVAILED AT THE TIME AND SEEKING APPROPRIATE RECOGNITION FOR THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THAT CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM

Mrs. BOXER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 346

Whereas the 1951 University of San Francisco Dons football team completed its championship season with an unblemished record;

Whereas this closely knit team failed to receive an invitation to compete in any post-season Bowl game because two of its players were African-American;

Whereas the 1951 University of San Francisco Dons football team courageously and rightly rejected an offer to play in a Bowl game without their African-American teammates;

Whereas this exceptionally gifted team, for the most objectionable of reasons, was deprived of the opportunity to prove itself before a national audience;

Whereas ten members of this team were drafted into the National Football League, five played in the Pro Bowl and three were inducted into the Hall of Fame;

Whereas our Nation has 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; and

Whereas it is appropriate and fitting to now offer these athletes the attention and accolades they earned but were denied:

Now, therefore be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the undefeated and untied 1951 University of San Francisco Dons football team for its determination, commitment and integrity both on and off the playing field; and

(2) acknowledges that the treatment endured by this team was wrong and that recognition for its accomplishments is long overdue.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TERRORISM ACT

MACK (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 4021

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 1796) to modify the enforcement of certain anti-terrorism judgments, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN ANTI-TERRORISM JUDGMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act”.

(b) DEFINITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1603(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon and “and”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(C) by striking “(b)” through “entity—” and inserting the following:

“(b) An ‘agency or instrumentality of a foreign state’ means—

“(1) any entity—”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) for purposes of sections 1605(a)(7) and 1610 (a)(7) and (f), any entity as defined under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), and subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) shall not apply.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1391(f)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “1603(b)” and inserting “1603(b)(1)”.

(c) ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS.—Section 1610(f) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking “(including any agency or instrumentality or such state)” and inserting “(including any agency or instrumentality of such state)”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, moneys due from or payable by the United States (including any agency, subdivision or instrumentality thereof) to any state against which a judgment is pending under section 1605(a)(7) shall be subject to attachment and execution, in like manner and to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), upon determining on an asset-by-asset basis that a waiver is necessary in the national security interest, the President may waive this subsection in connection with (and prior to the enforcement of) any judicial order directing attachment in aid of execution or execution against any property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement, or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

“(B) A waiver under this paragraph shall not apply to—

“(i) if property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement, or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations has been used for any nondiplomatic purpose (including use as rental property), the proceeds of such use; or

“(ii) if any asset subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement, or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations is sold or otherwise transferred for value to a third party, the proceeds of such sale or transfer.

“(C) In this paragraph, the term ‘property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement, or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations’ and the term ‘asset subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations’ mean any property or asset, respectively, the attachment in aid of execution or execution of which would result in a violation of an obligation of the United

States under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement, or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as the case may be.

“(4) For purposes of this subsection, all assets of any agency or instrumentality of a foreign state shall be treated as assets of that foreign state.”.

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 117(d) of the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-492) is repealed.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any claim for which a foreign state is not immune under section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, arising before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) PAYGO ADJUSTMENT.—The Director of OMB shall not make any estimates of changes in direct spending outlays and receipts under section 252(d) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 902(d)) for any fiscal year resulting from enactment of this section.

SEC. 2. AID FOR VICTIMS OF TERRORISM.

(a) MEETING THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1404B(a) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603b(a)) is amended as follows:

“(a) VICTIMS OF ACTS OF TERRORISM OUTSIDE UNITED STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may make supplemental grants as provided in 1402(d)(5) to States, victim service organizations, and public agencies (including Federal, State, or local governments) and nongovernmental organizations that provide assistance to victims of crime, which shall be used to provide emergency relief, including crisis response efforts, assistance, training, and technical assistance, and ongoing assistance, including during any investigation or prosecution, to victims of terrorist acts or mass violence occurring outside the United States who are not persons eligible for compensation under title VIII of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986.

“(2) VICTIM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘victim’—

“(A) means a person who is a national of the United States or an officer or employee of the United States who is injured or killed as a result of a terrorist act or mass violence occurring outside the United States; and

“(B) in the case of a person described in subparagraph (A) who is less than 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, includes a family member or legal guardian of that person.

“(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow the Director to make grants to any foreign power (as defined by section 101(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801(a)) or to any domestic or foreign organization operated for the purpose of engaging in any significant political or lobbying activities.”.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to any terrorist act or mass violence occurring on or after December 21, 1988, with respect to which an investigation or prosecution was ongoing after April 24, 1996.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish guidelines under section 1407(a) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10604(a)) to specify the categories of organizations and agencies to which the Director may make grants under this subsection.

(4) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1404B(b) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984