

each unit and the provisions of the airspace management plan, operational rule, or Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR), if any, with respect to each unit are accurately displayed on aeronautical charts.

(d) FLIGHT MONITORING SYSTEMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall carry out a study of the feasibility and advisability of requiring that commercial air tour aircraft operating in the airspace over units have onboard an automatic flight tracking system capable of monitoring the altitude and ground position of the commercial air tour aircraft.

(2) DETERMINATION BY ADMINISTRATOR.—If the Administrator determines under the study required under paragraph (1) that the use of flight tracking systems in commercial air tour aircraft is feasible and advisable, the Administrator and the Director shall jointly develop a plan for implementing a program to monitor the altitude and position of commercial air tour aircraft over units.

(e) NATIONAL DATA BASE FOR COMMERCIAL AIR TOUR OPERATORS.—The Administrator shall—

(1) establish and maintain a data base concerning all commercial air tour aircraft operated by commercial air tour operators that shall be designed to provide data that shall be used in making—

(A) determinations of—

(i) the scope of commercial air tour flights; and

(ii) accident rates for commercial air tour flights; and

(B) assessments of the safety of commercial air tour flights; and

(2) on the basis of the information in the data base established under paragraph (1), ensure that each flight standards district office of the Administration that serves a district in which commercial air tour operators conduct commercial air tour flights is adequately staffed to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 8. EXCEPTIONS.

(a) FLIGHT EMERGENCIES.—This Act does not apply to any aircraft—

(1) experiencing an in-flight emergency;

(2) participating in search and rescue, firefighting or police emergency operations;

(3) carrying out park administration or maintenance operations; or

(4) complying with air traffic control instructions.

(b) FLIGHTS BY MILITARY AIRCRAFT.—This Act does not apply to flights by military aircraft, except that the Secretary of Defense is encouraged to work jointly with the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of the Interior in pursuing means to mitigate the impact of military flights over units.

(c) FLIGHTS FOR COMMERCIAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—The Director and the Administrator shall jointly develop restrictions and fee schedules for aircraft or rotorcraft engaged in commercial aerial photography over units at altitudes that the Director and the Administrator determine will impact adversely the resources and values of affected units.

SEC. 9. NATIONAL PARK OVERFLIGHT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the "National Park Overflight Advisory Council".

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall be comprised of the following members:

(A) Members from each of the following groups, appointed jointly by the Director and the Administrator:

(i) Environmental or conservation organizations, citizens' groups, and other groups with similar interests.

(ii) The commercial air tour industry and organizations with similar interests.

(B) Representatives of departments or agencies of the Federal Government.

(C) Such other persons as the Administrator and the Director consider appropriate.

(c) DUTIES.—The Council shall—

(1) determine the effects of commercial air tour flights in the airspace over the units on the environment of the units;

(2) determine the economic effects of restrictions or prohibitions on the flights;

(3) solicit and receive comments from interested individuals and groups on the flights;

(4) develop recommendations for means of reducing the adverse effects of the flights on the units;

(5) explore financial and other incentives that could encourage manufacturers to advance the state-of-the-art in quiet aircraft and rotorcraft technology and encourage commercial air tour operators to implement the technology in flights over units;

(6) provide comments and recommendations to the Director and the Administrator under section 4;

(7) provide advice or recommendations to the Director, the Administrator, and other appropriate individuals and groups on matters relating to flights over units; and

(8) carry out such other activities as the Director and the Administrator jointly consider appropriate.

(d) MEETINGS.—The Council shall first meet not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and shall meet thereafter at the call of a majority of the members of the Council.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) COMPENSATION OF NON-FEDERAL MEMBERS.—Members of the Council who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government shall serve without compensation for their work on the Council, but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service under section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, to the extent funds are available for that purpose.

(2) COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL MEMBERS.—Members of the Council who are officers or employees of the Federal Government shall serve without compensation for their work on the Council other than that compensation received in their regular public employment, but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, to the extent funds are available for that purpose.

(f) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the initial meeting of the Council, and annually thereafter, the Council shall submit to Congress, the Administrator, and the Director a report that—

(1) describes the activities of the Council under this section during the preceding year; and

(2) sets forth the findings and recommendations of the Council on matters related to the mitigation of the effects on units of flights of commercial air tour operators over units.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 10. EXEMPTION FOR STATE OF ALASKA.

Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(1) the management of units in the State of Alaska; or

(2) any aircraft operations over or within units in the State of Alaska.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 11

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr.

HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 11, a bill to reform the Federal election campaign laws applicable to Congress.

S. 268

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 268, a bill to regulate flights over national parks, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6—RELATIVE TO AFGHANISTAN

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

S. CON. RES. 6

Whereas Congress recognizes that the legacy of civil conflict in Afghanistan during the last 17 years has had a devastating effect on the civilian population in that country and a particularly negative impact on the rights and security of women and girls;

Whereas the longstanding civil conflict in Afghanistan among the warring political and military factions has created an environment where the rights of women and girls are routinely violated;

Whereas the Afghan forces led by Burhanuddin Rabbani and Abdul Rashid Dostum are responsible for numerous abhorrent human rights abuses, including the rape, sexual abuse, torture, abduction, and persecution of women and girls;

Whereas Congress is disturbed by the upsurge of reported human rights abuses, including extreme restrictions placed on women and girls, since the Taliban coalition seized the capital city of Kabul;

Whereas Afghanistan is a sovereign nation and must work to solve its internal disputes; and

Whereas Afghanistan and the United States recognize international human rights conventions, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which espouse respect for basic human rights of all individuals without regard to race, religion, ethnicity, or gender: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) Congress hereby—

(1) deplores the violations of international humanitarian law by the Taliban coalition in Afghanistan and raises concern over the reported cases of stoning, public executions, and street beatings;

(2) condemns the Taliban's targeted discrimination against women and girls and expresses deep concern regarding the prohibition of employment and education for women and girls; and

(3) takes note of the recent armed conflict in Kabul, affirms the need for peace negotiations and expresses hope that the Afghan parties will agree to a cease-fire throughout the country.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(1) continue to monitor the human rights situation in Afghanistan and should call for an end to discrimination against women and girls in Afghanistan and for adherence by all factions in Afghanistan to international humanitarian law;

(2) review United States policy with respect to Afghanistan if the Taliban coalition and others do not cease immediately the harassment and other discriminatory practices against women and girls;

(3) encourage efforts to procure a durable peace in Afghanistan and should support the United Nation Special Mission to Afghanistan led by Norbert Holl to assist in brokering a peaceful resolution to years of conflict;

(4) call upon the Government of Pakistan to use its good offices with the Taliban to reverse the Taliban's restrictive and discriminatory policies against women and girls; and

(5) call upon other nations to cease providing financial assistance, arms, and other kinds of support to the militaries or political organizations of any of the warring factions in Afghanistan.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President with the request that he further transmit such copy to the United Nations and relevant parties in Afghanistan.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, as a matter of cold war aggression, Soviet troops invaded, as we all remember, Afghanistan in December of 1979. After years of harsh struggle for independence, the Afghan people finally achieved that goal of independence in 1992. No sooner, however, had the Soviet threat been lifted than a new destabilizing force emerged in that region. Then, instead of fighting outside aggressors, the Afghans started fighting among themselves.

Today, Afghan civilians continue to live in constant fear: fear of being embroiled in armed conflict; fear of being abducted by one militia group or another; fear of persecution and torture; fear of rape and sexual harassment; and, finally, fear of dying an early and senseless death.

Amnesty International has done an excellent job of monitoring and reporting on the deteriorating human rights situation in Afghanistan.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a factsheet prepared by Amnesty International be printed at the end of these remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, the conflict in Afghanistan has changed dramatically in recent months. In September 1996, the Taliban coalition seized the capital city of Kabul, thereby securing control of two-thirds of the territory of Afghanistan.

The Taliban, many of whom grew up and were educated in the refugee camps in Pakistan during the war years of the 1980's, see themselves as the guardians of Afghan security and stability. Unfortunately, this guardianship has had very harsh consequences for the women and young girls of Afghanistan. Moreover, in an effort to solidify total control over Afghanistan, they continue to engage militarily with the other factions led by various leaders of that country. Today, the Taliban controls three-quarters of the nation.

Mr. President, my concern here is that we have had significant reports of terrible abuse of the young women of Afghanistan by the Taliban, including denying them even the basic opportunities to work. Many of the teachers in

Afghanistan were women. They have been denied entirely the right to work, to teach.

Internal tensions have been exacerbated by players who have encouraged the various factions to continue the armed conflict in order to advance their own selfish economic and security interests. Outside assistance in the form of arms transfer, military training, and financial aid seriously undermined international efforts to broker a political solution to the conflict.

With respect to humanitarian issues, the fact of the matter is that none of the parties involved in the civil conflict are innocent. All have contributed to the extraordinary human rights crisis.

While all these human rights abuses concern me, today I want to call specific attention to the deteriorating human rights practices as they relate to the rights and treatment against Afghan women and girls—much of these at the hands of the Taliban. I am deeply disturbed by the Taliban's discriminatory treatment of women and girls. Some of the most objectionable features of the Taliban's discriminatory policies include barring women from employment, prohibiting girls from attending schools, restricting the times when women and girls may leave their homes, and mandating a restrictive dress code for females. Moreover, the Taliban has reacted to women and girls who stray from these restrictive policies with public rebukes in the form of street beatings and stonings.

I believe, and imagine most of my colleagues would agree that: Women should have the right to work—to earn a living for their families using their knowledge, expertise, and skills; girls and women must be given access to basic education; and both women and men must be afforded a basic sense of humanity and respect. Street beatings, amputations, and other forms of summary justice for alleged crimes are unacceptable.

The United States cannot stand idly by in the face of unconscionable violations of basic human rights and needless killings. We certainly cannot condone, by our silence, the plainly discriminatory practices which severely handicap women and girls.

I believe that the resolution I have introduced today will call public attention to the serious situation in Afghanistan. I urge my colleagues to join me in reaffirming the need for a peaceful settlement for a country that has been plagued by the brutality of war for too many years; in urging all the factions in Afghanistan to adhere to internationally recognized principles of human rights; and in calling an end to the Taliban's discriminatory policies toward women and girls. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting the enactment of this resolution at the appropriate time.

I am going to, Mr. President, send this resolution to the desk. And I urge my colleagues to take a look at it,

along with a report from Amnesty International, and urge that they join with me in our condemnation of these events as they are occurring today.

Hopefully, we can consider this resolution at some appropriate time on the floor of the U.S. Senate and adopt it and send a clear message that those of us in this body—while there are many issues we deal with at home—that an issue such as this basic fundamental denial of human rights should not go unrecognized as an institution here that cares so deeply about it in a bipartisan way as we have talked about so frequently. I urge they give their support to this resolution. I just send it to the desk, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received.

EXHIBIT 1

AFGHANISTAN: AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL BRIEF, JANUARY 24, 1997

Summary

For years Amnesty International has consistently decried the shocking human rights abuses committed by all sides of the conflict in Afghanistan. Due to the last twelve years of civil war, 400,000 children have been killed, five million people, one-third of the population, have been made refugees. Afghanistan is the most heavily mined country in the world, women have been treated as spoils of war.

Since the emergence of the Taliban as a major political and military force in 1994 and the takeover of Kabul on September 27, 1996, a new chapter has opened in the long history of human rights abuses in Afghanistan. The Taliban's strict interpretation of Islamic law have led them to severely restrict public freedom, especially with regards to women.

The Taliban

The Taliban, (literally "religious students"), were trained and organized in Islamic schools in Pakistan. They now control approximately three-fourths of the country, with other factions controlling the rest. When the Taliban first took over Kabul, it seemed that perhaps the death and destruction of the previous years of fighting could finally be replaced by some semblance of stability. However, it soon became apparent that the price of this stability would be human rights, and its primary victims would be women.

Abuses against women

Women have suffered tremendously over the years of conflict in Afghanistan as rape victims, casualties of war, refugees, and mothers, sisters, and wives of the dead. However, since the Taliban's rise, their strict policies towards women's behavior have been of particular concern. These policies not only violate internationally recognized standards of human rights but do so solely based on their gender.

All schools for girls have been closed and women forbidden from attending universities.

Women are not allowed to work outside the home or leave the house without being covered from head to toe.

Women have been beaten for allowing their head covering to slip or showing a few inches of ankle.

Appearing in public without "proper" reason is punished by severe beating. One woman received bullet wounds for leaving her home in order to take her child to the doctor.

By forbidding women to work outside the home, the Taliban have severely limited

many families' incomes. Especially hard hit are some 30,000 widows who were the primary providers for their families and now have no means to support them.

Women's medical care has suffered, as women are not allowed to be treated by male doctors, and the female doctors are now forbidden to work.

Other concerns

Amnesty International is also concerned with several other forms of human rights abuses perpetrated by the Taliban. These include:

Deliberate and arbitrary killings: These include civilians killed in retribution, for being suspected anti-Taliban sympathizers, and captured soldiers.

Political prisoners: The Taliban have detained hundreds, possibly more than a thousand, civilians for their ethnic origin, political affiliation, or refusing to obey the Taliban's religious edicts.

Torture and ill-treatment: Beatings have become a common form of punishment, and prisoners are often used for life-threatening work such as clearing minefields.

Unfair trials and cruel or inhumane punishments: Courts of law in Taliban-controlled areas are presided over by "Islamic" judges who sentence such punishments as stonings and amputations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 51—CONCERNING THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF NETDAY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BURNS, Mr. ROBB, Mrs. MURRAY and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

S. RES. 51

Whereas the children of the United States deserve the finest preparation possible to face the demands of this Nation's changing information-based economy;

Whereas in the year 1996, NetDay succeeded in bringing together more than 100,000 volunteers nationwide to install the wiring infrastructure necessary to connect classrooms, from kindergarten to the high school level (K-12), to the Information Superhighway and bring them the educational benefits of contemporary technology;

Whereas NetDay succeeded in wiring 25,000 K-12 schools nationwide efficiently and cost-effectively, while establishing and improving classroom information infrastructure;

Whereas NetDay organizers created a World Wide Web site (<http://www.netday96.com/>) with an on-line database of all public and private K-12 schools, where individuals with a shared interest in upgrading technology in their schools can locate each other and form communities with a lasting interest in their schools;

Whereas NetDay stresses educational opportunity for everyone by reaching out to rural and lower income communities to equalize access to current technology;

Whereas the relationships formed through NetDay activities and initiatives between schools and their communities will last well beyond 1996 into the 21st century, and other communities are already planning to organize future NetDay projects that build and expand upon the initial achievements of NetDay in 1996;

Whereas NetDay has substantially increased the visibility of educational technology issues;

Whereas NetDay enables K-12 schools to move into the information age through community and cyberspace-based action;

Whereas students and schools benefited from significant NetDay corporate sponsorship and donations from hundreds of companies and organizations throughout the nation who contributed by sponsoring individual schools, providing wiring kits, and helping to design and test the networks;

Whereas NetDay will help facilitate the placement of educational technology, such as computer hardware, software, Internet and technical services, and teaching aids and training material, in the hands of schools through NetDay activities nationwide; and

Whereas both past and future NetDay activities across America will save schools and taxpayers millions of dollars in technology startup costs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the organizers, coordinators, and volunteers of NetDay throughout the United States should be commended for their actions;

(2) NetDay's success should be used as a positive model in other communities throughout the United States, this year and in future years;

(3) NetDay activities should continue to expand nationwide to assist students, parents, and schools across the country, so that they may obtain the full benefits of computer equipment and networks, strengthen their educations, and begin careers with more skills and opportunities in order to help them compete more successfully in the global economy;

(4) businesses, students, parents, educators, and unions throughout the country should consider organizing NetDay activities in their communities to provide similar opportunities for their schools; and

(5) the Senate affirms its support of NetDay's commitment to have classrooms of K-12 schools fitted with the needed technological infrastructure for the 21st century.

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Senator JOHN WARNER, Senator CONRAD BURNS, Senator CHARLES ROBB, Senator PATTY MURRAY, and Senator BARBARA BOXER, I rise today to reintroduce a Senate resolution acknowledging the achievements of NetDay and affirming NetDay's commitment to wire our local K-12 schools to the information superhighway. I wish to commend the organizers and volunteers of NetDay, a nationwide public-private partnership.

Last year, NetDay was successful in bringing out more than 100,000 Americans, including 50,000 Californians to volunteer in their neighborhood schools. These students, teachers, parents, and friends of the schools came to wire classrooms and school libraries throughout the Nation. Thousands of individuals accomplished their goal to install communications cables, connect wires and switches to upgrading their schools for the 21st century.

Their success was significant. Over 25,000 elementary, junior, and senior high schools were wired. Throughout the United States, volunteers climbed ladders and got on their hands and knees to install the wiring infrastructure needed to connect thousands of elementary and secondary school classrooms with contemporary technology.

In recognition of the NetDay effort, I am very proud to submit a Senate resolution commending all of the more than 100,000 volunteers for their hard

work and dedication to ensure that schools throughout America have the needed technological infrastructure for the 21st century.

NetDay began in California on March 9, 1996. The term was coined by co-founders John Gage of Sun Microsystems, one of the Nation's leading technology companies and Michael Kaufman of KQED, a California public broadcasting station. Mr. Gage and Mr. Kaufman saw this initiative as a day where hundreds of Californians came out to an old-fashioned barn raising for the modern technology age.

Just as volunteers would gather in the Nation's early years, with neighbor helping neighbor, to build homes, barns, or community buildings, California's NetDay volunteers gather in support of neighborhood schools. Amazingly, and to their surprise, NetDay succeeded in 1 year in wiring 3,500 schools efficiently and cost effectively, establishing and improving our classroom information infrastructure up and down the State.

The NetDay effort is an important one to California. Despite the State's tremendous resources, opportunities, and wealth of technology companies, California still ranks at the bottom of States in funds spent per student on computers. The cost today of providing a computer for each student, from kindergarten to high school, is approximately \$6 billion for 1,159,565 computers in California. NetDay activities are one way to ease some of the financial burden.

With our current budget deficit, we have been doing everything to encourage local, volunteer solutions to difficult problems. NetDay activities across America have and will continue to save schools and taxpayers millions of dollars in technology start-up costs by providing equipment, computer time, and training for teachers through the school's corporate partners. Business sponsors and corporate volunteers have been instrumental in making NetDay a successful reality.

But we should also note that NetDay was not just about saving money. The most valuable asset of NetDay was the commitment of thousands of volunteers who worked in their community schools. The relationships formed between schools and their communities will extend beyond 1996. NetDay volunteers have the continued goal of stimulating and facilitating communities in the United States to participate in their local schools. Parents and neighbors who had previously never visited or been involved in their children's school are now motivated to come back to the classroom and work to improve their child's learning environment.

NetDay organizers tell me that communities across the Nation are already planning to organize future NetDay activities, building and expanding upon earlier achievements. Further, in April of this year, NetDay organizers will be focusing resources on schools and communities that are often underserved.