

S. RES. 223

Whereas, since September 1999, the Russian Federation has conducted a military operation against Chechnya that has resulted in the deaths of thousands of innocent civilians and the displacement of more than 200,000 people;

Whereas the Russian armed forces is launching repeated bombing attacks on the capital city of Grozny;

Whereas the recent conflict in Chechnya represents a continuation of the use of military force by Russia in 1994-1996, which caused the deaths of approximately 100,000 citizens of Russia;

Whereas neither the use of force in 1994-1996, nor the current use of force in Chechnya enhances the prospects for a peaceful resolution of the status of Chechnya;

Whereas the United States condemns terrorism in all forms, including the bombing attacks of apartment buildings in Moscow and Volgograd in the summer of 1999;

Whereas the appropriate manner to combat terrorist attacks is not through the use of indiscriminate force against civilians;

Whereas on November 4, 1999, Elena Bonner, Chairman of the Andrei Sakharov Foundation, testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that "carpet bombing and shelling of cities, villages, and refugee convoys attempting to escape the war zone constitute a grave violation of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and the Additional Protocols and demonstrate the Russian government's complete disregard for these extremely important international agreements";

Whereas the United States believes that the recent targeting of ethnic minorities by local Russian officials, including blanket detentions and expulsions, calls into question the commitment of the Government of Russia to pluralism in the process of democratic reform in that country;

Whereas the Government of Russia has limited media access to and coverage of the conflict in Chechnya to preserve Russian popular support for the military operation;

Whereas the Government of Russia has openly violated its commitments under the Flank Document to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe with its deployments of military equipment in and around Chechnya; and

Whereas the conduct of the Russian armed forces in Chechnya threatens to destabilize the southern part of the Russian Federation as well as the region of the Caucasus as a whole: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the use of indiscriminate force by the Russian armed forces against civilians in Chechnya;

(2) urges the Russian Federation—

(A) to assist those persons who have been displaced from Chechnya as a result of the conflict; and

(B) to allow representatives of the international community access to the internally displaced persons for humanitarian relief; and

(3) calls upon Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to devote every effort, including the use of third-party mediation, to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Chechnya.

SENATE RESOLUTION 224—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE TO DESIGNATE NOVEMBER 11, 1999, AS A SPECIAL DAY FOR RECOGNIZING THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE RECENT CONFLICT IN KOSOVO AND THE BALKANS

Mr. CLELAND submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 224

Whereas approximately 39,000 members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the United States were deployed at the peak of the 1999 conflict in Kosovo;

Whereas approximately 700 United States aircraft were deployed and committed to combat missions during that conflict;

Whereas approximately 37,000 combat sorties were flown by aircraft of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) during that conflict;

Whereas approximately 25,000 combat sorties were flown by United States aircraft during that conflict;

Whereas more than 5,000 weapons strike missions were completed during that conflict;

Whereas that conflict was the largest combat operation in the history of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

Whereas the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization achieved all the military objectives of that conflict;

Whereas there were no United States or North Atlantic Treaty Organization combat fatalities during that conflict; and

Whereas that conflict was the most precise air assault in history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate—

(1) to designate November 11, 1999, as a special day for recognizing and welcoming home the members of the Armed Forces (including active component and reserve component personnel), and the civilian personnel of the United States, who participated in the recently-completed operations in Kosovo and the Balkans, including combat operations and humanitarian assistance operations;

(2) to designate November 11, 1999, as a special day for remembering the members of the Armed Forces deployed in Kosovo and throughout the world, and the families of such members;

(3) to make the designations under paragraphs (1) and (2) on November 11, 1999, in light of the traditional celebration and recognition of the veterans of the United States on November 11 each year;

(4) to acknowledge that the members of the Armed Forces who served in Kosovo and the Balkans responded to the call to arms during a time of change in world history;

(5) to recognize that we live in times of international unrest and that the conflict in Kosovo was a dangerous military operation, as all combat operations are; and

(6) to acknowledge that the United States owes a debt of gratitude to the members of the Armed Forces who served in the conflict in Kosovo, to their families, and to all the members of the Armed Forces who place themselves in harm's way each and every day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 225—TO DESIGNATE NOVEMBER 23, 2000, THANKSGIVING DAY, AS A DAY TO "GIVE THANKS, GIVE LIFE" AND TO DISCUSS ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MACK, Mr. DODD, and Mr. THURMOND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 225

Whereas traditionally, Thanksgiving is a time for families to take time out of their busy lives to come together and to give thanks for the many blessings in their lives;

Whereas approximately 21,000 men, women, and children in the United States are given the gift of life each year through transplantation surgery, made possible by the generosity of organ and tissue donations;

Whereas more than 66,000 Americans are awaiting their chance to prolong their lives by finding a matching donor;

Whereas nearly 5,000 of these patients each year (or 13 patients each day) die while waiting for a donated heart, liver, kidney, or other organ;

Whereas nationwide there are up to 15,000 potential donors annually, but families' consent to donation is received for less than 6,000;

Whereas the need for organ donations greatly exceeds the supply available;

Whereas designation as an organ donor on a driver's license or voter's registration is a valuable step, but does not ensure donation when an occasion arises;

Whereas the demand for transplantation will likely increase in the coming years due to the growing safety of transplantation surgery due to improvements in technology and drug developments, prolonged life expectancy, and increased prevalence of diseases that may lead to organ damage and failure, including hypertension, alcoholism, and hepatitis C infection;

Whereas the need for a more diverse donor pool, including a variety of racial and ethnic minorities, will continue to grow in the coming years;

Whereas the final decision on whether a potential donor can share the gift of life usually is made by surviving family members regardless of the patient's initial intent;

Whereas many Americans have indicated a willingness to donate their organs and tissues but have not discussed this critical matter with the family members who are most likely to make the decision, if the occasion arises, as to whether that person will be an organ and tissue donor;

Whereas some family members may be reluctant to give consent to donate their deceased loved one's organs and tissues at a very difficult and emotional time if that person has not clearly expressed a desire or willingness to do so;

Whereas the vast majority of Americans are likely to spend part of Thanksgiving Day with some of those family members who would be approached to make such a decision; and

Whereas it is fitting for families to spend a portion of that day discussing how they might give life to others on a day devoted to giving thanks for their own blessings: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates November 23, 2000, Thanksgiving Day, as a day to "Give Thanks, Give Life" and to discuss organ and tissue donation with other family

members so that informed decisions can be made if the occasion to donate arises.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleagues, Senator FRIST, Senator DEWINE, Senator KENNEDY, Senator LEVIN and others in submitting a resolution that would designate November 23, 2000, Thanksgiving Day, as a day for families to discuss organ and tissue donation with other family members. The resolution uses the theme Give Thanks, Give Life to encourage these discussions so that informed decisions can be made if the occasion to donate arises.

Traditionally, Thanksgiving is a time for families to take time out of their busy lives to come together and give thanks for the many blessings in their lives. This presents the perfect opportunity for family members to discuss their intentions on the issue of organ and tissue donation. Although designation as an organ donor on a driver's license or voter's registration is a valuable first step in the donation process, it does not ensure donation will take place since the final decision on whether a potential donor will share the gift of life is always made by surviving family members regardless of their loved one's initial intent.

There are approximately 21,000 men, women, and children in the United States who receive the gift of life each year through transplantation surgery made possible by the generosity of organ and tissue donations. This is only a small proportion of the more than 66,000 Americans who are on the waiting list, hoping for their chance to prolong their lives by finding a matching donor. Tragically, nearly 5,000 of these patients each year (or 13 patients each day) die while waiting for a donated heart, liver, kidney, or other organ.

In order to narrow the gap between the supply and the increasing demand for donated organs, there must be an effort to encourage willing donors to make their desire to donate clear to the only people able to make the decision, if the occasion should arise—their immediate family members. Although there are up to 15,000 potential donors annually, families' consent to donation is received for less than 6,000 donors. As the demand for transplantation increases due to prolonged life expectancy; increased prevalence of diseases that lead to organ damage and failure including hypertension, alcoholism, and hepatitis C infection, this shortfall will become even more pronounced. Additionally, the need for a more diverse donor pool, including a variety of racial and ethnic minorities, will also continue to grow with the predicted population trends.

Many Americans will spend part of the Thanksgiving Day with some of those family members who would be most likely approached to make the important decision of whether or not to donate. Therefore, this would be a good time for families to spend a por-

tion of that day discussing how they might give life to others on a day devoted to giving thanks for their own blessings. Open family discussions on this topic on a day of relaxation and family togetherness will increase awareness of the intentions of those willing to make the courageous and selfless decision to be organ donors, leading to more lifesaving transplants in the future. Designation of November 23, 2000, Thanksgiving Day, as a day for families to Give Thanks, Give Life is an important next step to promoting the dialogue between willing donors and their families, so that family members will know their loved ones' wishes long before the issue arises.

We have received the support of many national organ and tissue donation organizations for this resolution including: the American Heart Association, American Kidney Fund, American Liver Foundation, American Lung Association, American Society of Transplant Surgeons, Association of Organ Procurement Organizations, Coalition on Donation, Eye Bank Association of America, National Kidney Foundation, National Minority Organ and Tissue Transplant Education Program (MOTTEP), Transplant Recipients International Organization (TRIO), United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS), and the Wendy Marks Foundation for Organ Donor Awareness. The efforts of these groups and others have been critical in increasing donor awareness and education of the public on this extremely important cause.

Mr. President, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this worthwhile resolution designating Thanksgiving day of 2000 as a day for families to discuss organ and tissue donation with other family members, a day to "Give Thanks, Give Life."

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED ON NOVEMBER 5, 1999

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AU- THORIZATION ACT OF 1999

FRIST AMENDMENT NO. 2542

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. FRIST) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1654) to authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 2000, 2001, and 2002, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—
Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 101. International Space Station.

Sec. 102. Launch Vehicle and Payload Operations.

Sec. 103. Science, aeronautics, and technology.

Sec. 104. Mission support.

Sec. 105. Inspector General.

Sec. 106. Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.

SUBTITLE B—LIMITATIONS AND SPECIAL AUTHORITY

Sec. 111. Use of funds for construction.

Sec. 112. Availability of appropriated amounts.

Sec. 113. Reprogramming for construction of facilities.

Sec. 114. Consideration by committees.

Sec. 115. Use of funds for scientific consultations or extraordinary expenses.

TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

Sec. 201. International Space Station contingency plan.

Sec. 202. Cost limitation for the International Space Station.

Sec. 203. Liability cross-waivers for International Space Station-related activities.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 amendments.

Sec. 302. Use of existing facilities.

Sec. 303. Authority to reduce or suspend contract payments based on substantial evidence of fraud.

Sec. 304. Notice.

Sec. 305. Sense of Congress on the year 2000 problem.

Sec. 306. Unitary Wind Tunnel Plan Act of 1949 amendments.

Sec. 307. Enhancement of science and mathematics programs.

Sec. 308. Authority to vest title.

Sec. 309. NASA mid-range procurement test program.

Sec. 310. Space advertising.

Sec. 311. Authority to license NASA-developed software.

Sec. 312. Carbon cycle remote sensing technology.

Sec. 313. Indemnification and insurance.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration should continue to pursue actions and reforms directed at reducing institutional costs, including management restructuring, facility consolidation, procurement reform, personnel base downsizing, and convergence with other defense and commercial sector systems, while sustaining safety standards for personnel and hardware.

(2) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration should sustain its proud history as the leader of the United States in basic aeronautics and space research.

(3) The United States is on the verge of creating and using new technologies in microsatellites, information processing, and space launches that could radically alter the manner in which the Federal Government approaches its space mission.

(4) The Federal Government should invest in the types of research and innovative technology in which United States commercial providers do not invest, while avoiding competition with the activities in which United States commercial providers do invest.

(5) International cooperation in space exploration and science activities serves the interest of the United States.

(6) In participating in the National Aeronautical Test Alliance, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense should cooperate more effectively in leveraging the mutual