

(Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1007, a bill to assist in the conservation of great apes by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of countries within the range of great apes and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of great apes.

S. 1150

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1150, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to more accurately codify the depreciable life of semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

S. 1185

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1185, a bill to provide small business certain protections from litigation excesses and to limit the product liability of non-manufacturer product sellers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 59

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), and the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 59, a bill designating both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as "National Literacy Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 95

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 95, a resolution designating August 16, 1999, as "National Airborne Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 96

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 96, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding a peaceful process of self-determination in East Timor, and for other purposes.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES ARE ENCOURAGED TO DEDICATE A DAY OF LEARNING TO THE STUDY AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, AND THE FEDERALIST PAPERS**

Mr. SESSIONS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

Whereas the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the signing of the United States Constitution in 1787, and the ratification of the Bill of Rights in 1789 were principal events in the history of the United States;

Whereas these documents stand as the foundation of our form of democracy, providing at the same time the touchstone of our national identity and the vehicle for orderly growth and change;

Whereas the Federalist Papers embody an eloquent and forceful argument made in support of the adoption of our republican form of government;

Whereas the success of the American experiment requires that our Nation's children—the future of its heritage and participants in its governance—have a firm knowledge of its principles and history; and

Whereas the limited nature of government is the fundamental American concept of governance, because our system is based on the belief that power is granted by our Creator to the citizen who then voluntarily loans power to the state and because, as the Declaration of Independence states, "all men . . . are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) State and local governments and local educational agencies are encouraged to dedicate at least one day of learning to the study and understanding of the significance of the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Federalist Papers; and

(2) State and local governments and local educational agencies are encouraged to include a requirement that, before receiving a certificate or diploma of graduation from high school, students be tested on their competency in understanding the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Federalist Papers.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### NEW MILLENNIUM CLASSROOMS ACT

#### ABRAHAM AND WYDEN AMENDMENT NO. 539

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Finance.)

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 542) to amend the Internal Revenue code of 1986 to expand the deduction for computer donations to schools and to allow a tax credit for donated computers; as follows:

On page 3, lines 11 and 12, strike "(as defined in section 170(e)(6)(B))".

On page 3, between lines 13 and 14, insert: "(b) QUALIFIED ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified elementary or secondary educational contribution' has the meaning given such term by section 170(e)(6)(B), except that such term shall include the contribution of a computer (as defined in section 168(i)(2)(B)(ii)) only if computer software (as defined in section 197(e)(3)(B)) that serves as a computer operating system has been lawfully installed in such computer.

On page 3, line 14, strike "(b)" and insert "(c)".

On page 3, line 18, strike "(as so defined)".

On page 3, line 24, strike "(c)" and insert "(d)".

On page 4, line 1, strike "(d)" and insert "(e)".

On page 4, line 4, add end quotation marks after the period.

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, today my good friend Senator WYDEN and

myself are filing an amendment in the RECORD to S. 542, the New Millennium Classrooms Act. The Abraham-Wyden amendment would mandate that in order for a company to receive the enhanced computer donation tax credit, the computer must be equipped with an operating system, ensuring donated computers will be fully operational as soon as they are received by schools.

All of us can agree that our schools are in desperate need of high tech computer equipment and Internet access. The New Millennium Classrooms Act address this need through enhanced tax incentives for companies donating computers to schools.

Mr. President, we can also agree that this valuable equipment is rendered useless if it is given to schools incomplete. To work properly, computers must be furnished with an operating system. Without this software, the equipment simply sits on a shelf until the school itself can find the means to procure and then install the necessary operating system. Mr. President, this equipment offers nothing toward a child's knowledge and education if it is capable of little more than filling storage space and gathering dust. The Abraham-Wyden amendment, recognizing this reality, requires an operating system to be installed on donated computers, guaranteeing complete, quality, ready-to-go equipment.

In addition, the Abraham-Wyden amendment would ensure that schools are not subjected to faulty or broken hardware. Without an operating system there is no way to tell if a donated computer is functioning properly. Sophisticated hardware can be easily damaged during transport or even when the donating company's private files and documents are removed. With an operating system installed, ascertaining the condition of the equipment is as simple as plugging it in and turning it on. Without the operating system, it could be weeks before the school is aware of any problems concerning the donation, burdening an already financially strapped school with added, and unnecessary, costs.

Mr. President, allow me to reiterate how important this technology is to our children's future. By the year 2000, less than one year from now, more than 60 percent of all jobs in this country will demand high tech skills. Computers and the Internet continue to drastically change the face of business and communications on a global level, developing at a pace far surpassing what anyone predicted even just a few years ago. With the passage of the New Millennium Classrooms Act, all our children will have a chance at succeeding in the new technological millennium.

I ask that the text of the letter of support from Microsoft for the New Millennium Classrooms Act be printed in the RECORD.

The letter is printed as follows:

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,  
LAW AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, May 28, 1999.

Hon. SPENCER ABRAHAM,  
Dirksen Senate Office Building,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR ABRAHAM: Microsoft supports your effort, through the New Millennium Classrooms Act, to increase charitable contributions of personal computers to schools and other non-profit organizations. Microsoft appreciates the enormous needs in our nation's schools for access to technology. We work closely with businesses, charitable organizations, and educators in an effort to increase the technology available in schools in order to create opportunities for learning by our children.

to help accomplish this goal, Microsoft supports efforts to stimulate the charitable donation of personal computers to schools. The New Millennium Classrooms Act provides a helpful incentive to spur donations of computers to schools. We also appreciate your interest in ensuring that donated computers have valid operating systems, which helps to promote legitimate software use and to fight software piracy. Under this program, Microsoft will approve a transfer without charge from the donor to the school of the valid Microsoft operating system license on the computer at the time of transfer.

We believe the New Millennium Classrooms Classrooms Act is helpful legislation for our nation's schools and we are proud to support it.

Thank you for once again demonstrating your leadership on high technology issues and your commitment to our nation's schools and children.

Sincerely,

JACK KRUMHOLTZ,  
Director of Federal Government Affairs,  
Senior Corporate Attorney.●

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

#### GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 540

Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1122) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the general provisions, add the following:

SEC. . Section 8106(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under section 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3309-111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), is amended—

(1) by striking "not later than June 30, 1997,"; and

(2) by striking "\$1,000,000" and inserting "\$500,000".

#### NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR AND  
PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will be held on Thursday, June 10, 1999, 10:00 a.m., in SD-628 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is "ESEA: Special Popu-

lations". For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### IN HONOR OF IRA WEINSTEIN

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to make my colleagues aware of the accomplishments of an outstanding Illinois citizen. This Thursday, June 10, Ira P. Weinstein will turn 80. As we celebrated Memorial Day just a week ago, I think it is appropriate to mention Mr. Weinstein's service to our country as it is a constant reminder that without the dedication and bravery of so many like him, the freedom we are privileged to enjoy could not be possible.

Born in Chicago, Illinois on June 10, 1919, Mr. Weinstein entered the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1942, just as America was being drawn into World War II. Trained as a Navigator-Bombardier, Mr. Weinstein rose to the rank of First Lieutenant and proceeded to fly 25 missions during World War II as a member of the 8th Air Force 445 Bomb Group, 702nd Squadron. Although the 24 previous missions he flew had been safe ones, Mr. Weinstein's 25th would be his most harrowing.

On September 27, 1944, Mr. Weinstein's plane was shot down over Germany during the Kassell Mission. As he parachuted to the ground, Mr. Weinstein found safety and eluded capture for six days. Unfortunately, he was found by the enemy and held as a Prisoner of War in Stalag Luft I, in Barth, Germany. On May 11, 1945, the camp where Mr. Weinstein was held was liberated, ending an eight-month ordeal as a POW. For his heroism, Mr. Weinstein was awarded several distinguished service medals. These include the Purple Heart, the Air Medal, the POW Medal, a Presidential Citation, the American Campaign and European Campaign Medals, the WW II Victory Medal, and the distinguished French Croix de Guerre.

After returning from the war, Mr. Weinstein, like so many others of his generation, went on to become accomplished in the world of business, building a successful advertising agency respected throughout the Chicago area. Despite the loss of his wife several years ago, Mr. Weinstein, now retired, enjoys being a grandfather and takes special pride in his expertise as a horticulturist.

I am pleased to take this opportunity today to honor an American hero and one of my constituents. As we did one week ago today, we should not hesitate to honor our defenders of freedom every day as we enjoy the liberty they fought so hard to protect.●

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

● Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, June 4, 1999, the federal debt stood at

\$5,605,818,000,792.65 (Five trillion, six hundred five billion, eight hundred eighteen million, seven hundred ninety-two dollars and sixty-five cents).

One year ago, June 4, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,496,568,000,000 (Five trillion, four hundred ninety-six billion, five hundred sixty-eight million).

Fifteen years ago, June 4, 1984, the federal debt stood at \$1,519,266,000,000 (One trillion, five hundred nineteen billion, two hundred sixty-six million).

Twenty-five years ago, June 4, 1974, the federal debt stood at \$469,771,000,000 (Four hundred sixty-nine billion, seven hundred seventy-one million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,136,047,000,792.65 (Five trillion, one hundred thirty-six billion, forty-seven million, seven hundred ninety-two dollars and sixty-five cents) during the past 25 years.●

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO DAVID LIEDERMAN

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today, I would like to pay tribute to Mr. David S. Liederman, the outgoing Executive Director of the Child Welfare League of America. Throughout his long, distinguished career, David Liederman has fought hard to make a difference in the lives of families and children, especially some of the most vulnerable children who are at risk of abuse and neglect.

Over many years, I have been privileged to work directly with David Liederman and the extraordinary team of dedicated professionals whom he has assembled at the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA). David has the unique ability to be a leader on a variety of levels—within his own organization, throughout the country with many CWLA affiliates, and in Washington as a policy maker and advocate.

Early in his career, he had the vision and the determination to seek bold policy answers by helping to creating the original Independent Living Program. We worked closely together in 1993 to secure over a billion dollars in new investments in prevention services for abused and neglected children. In 1997, David was an effective ally and advocate in the effort to enact the Adoption and Safe Families Act which ensures that a child's health and safety are paramount, and continues the investments in prevention to deliver on this promise.

Those who know David Liederman's personal history are not surprised by his commitment, or his successful record of accomplishments. David began his career working directly with families and serving disadvantaged youths living in public housing in the Boston area. These years in the trenches instilled in him a sense of compassion and the challenges wrought by the harsh realities many of our Nation's citizens face. After working in direct services, he went on to serve the people of Massachusetts first in the State Legislature and then as Chief of Staff