

Whereas compared to children reared in 2-parent families, children reared in single-parent families are less likely to complete high school and thus, more likely as adults to obtain low paying, unstable jobs;

Whereas researchers have linked the presence of fathers with improved fetal and infant development, and father-child interaction has been shown to promote a child's physical well-being, perceptual abilities, and competency for interpersonal relations;

Whereas researchers have also found that both boys and girls demonstrate a greater ability to take initiative and exercise self-control when they are reared by fathers who are actively involved in their upbringing;

Whereas the general involvement of parents in the lives of their children has decreased significantly over the last generation;

Whereas a Gallup Poll indicated that over 50 percent of all adults agree that fathers today spend less time with their children than their fathers spent with them;

Whereas nearly 20 percent of children in grades 6 through 12 report that they have not had a meaningful conversation with even 1 parent in over a month;

Whereas in a broad survey of 100,000 children in grades 6 through 12, less than half of the children "feel they have family boundaries or high expectations from parents or teachers";

Whereas 3 out of 4 adolescents report that "they do not have adults in their lives that model positive behaviors";

Whereas in a widely cited study of the health risks to the young people in the United States, University of Minnesota researchers found that "independent of race, ethnicity, family structure and poverty status, adolescents who are connected to their parents, their schools, and to their school community are healthier than those who are not", and that "when teens feel connected to their families, and when parents are involved in their children's lives, teens are protected";

Whereas millions of single mothers in the United States are heroically struggling to raise their children in safe and loving environments;

Whereas promoting responsible fatherhood is not meant to diminish the parenting efforts of single mothers, but rather to increase the chances that children will have 2 caring parents to help them grow up healthy and secure;

Whereas many of this country's leading experts on family and child development agree that it is in the best interest of both children and the United States to encourage more 2-parent, father-involved families to form and endure;

Whereas in 1994, the National Fatherhood Initiative was formed to further the goal of raising societal awareness about the ramifications of father absence and father disengagement by mobilizing a national response to father absence;

Whereas the Congressional Task Force on Fatherhood Promotion and the Senate Task Force on Fatherhood Promotion that were formed in 1997, the Governors' Task Force on Fatherhood Promotion of 1998, and the Mayor's Task Force on Fatherhood Promotion of 1999 were created to work in partnership with the National Fatherhood Initiative;

Whereas on June 14, 1999, the National Fatherhood Initiative is holding a national summit on supporting urban fathers in Washington, D.C., to mobilize a response to father absence by many powerful sectors of society, including public policy, social services, educational, religious, entertainment, media, and civic groups; and

Whereas those groups are working across party, ideological, racial, and gender lines in

order to reverse the trend of father absence and disengagement by encouraging and supporting responsible fatherhood and greater father involvement in children's lives: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that the creation of a better United States requires the active involvement of fathers in the rearing and development of their children;

(2) urges each father in the United States to accept his full share of responsibility for the lives of his children, to be actively involved in rearing his children, and to encourage the emotional, academic, moral, and spiritual development of his children;

(3) urges the States to hold fathers who ignore their legal responsibilities accountable for their actions and to pursue more aggressive enforcement of child support obligations;

(4) encourages each father to devote time, energy, and resources to his children, recognizing that children need not only material support, but also, more importantly, a secure, affectionate, family environment;

(5) urges governments and institutions at every level to remove barriers to father involvement and enact public policies that encourage and support the efforts of fathers who do want to become more engaged in the lives of their children;

(6) to demonstrate the commitment of the Senate to those critically important goals, designates June 20, 1999, as "National Father's Return Day";

(7) calls on fathers around the country to use the day to reconnect and rededicate themselves to their children's lives, to spend National Father's Return Day with their children, and to express their love and support for them; and

(8) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe "National Father's Return Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT

#### THOMAS AMENDMENT NO. 688

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 886, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000 and 2001; to provide for enhanced security at United States diplomatic facilities; to provide for certain arms control, nonproliferation, and other national security measures; to provide for the reform of the United Nations; and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section and renumber the remaining sections accordingly:

#### SEC. . PROHIBITION OF THE RETURN OF VETERANS MEMORIAL OBJECTS TO FOREIGN NATIONS WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION IN LAW.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding section 2572 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the President may not transfer a veterans memorial object to a foreign country or entity controlled by a foreign government, or otherwise transfer or convey such object to any person or entity for purposes of the ultimate transfer or con-

veyance of such object to a foreign country or entity controlled by a foreign government, unless specifically authorized by law.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENTITY CONTROLLED BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term "entity controlled by a foreign government" has the meaning given that term in section 2536(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) VETERANS MEMORIAL OBJECT.—The term "veterans memorial object" means any object, including a physical structure or portion thereof, that—

(A) is located at a cemetery of the National Cemetery System, war memorial, or military installation in the United States;

(B) is dedicated to, or otherwise memorializes, the death in combat or combat-related duties of members of the United States Armed Forces; and

(C) was brought to the United States from abroad as a memorial of combat abroad."

#### SARBANES AMENDMENT NO. 689

Mr. SARBANES proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 688, *supra*; as follows:

On page 39, strike lines 14 and 15 and insert the following: "for a period commensurate with the seriousness of the offense, as determined by Director General of the Foreign Service, except that the personnel records shall retain any record with respect to a reprimand for not less than one year and any record with respect to a suspension for not less than two years.".

On page 41, line 15, strike "one year" and all that follows through the end of line 22 and insert the following: "two years after the occurrence giving rise to the grievance or, in the case of a grievance with respect to the grievant's rater or reviewer, one year after the date on which the grievant ceased to be subject to rating or review by that person, but in no case less than two years after the occurrence giving rise to the grievance.".

#### DODD AMENDMENT NO. 690

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section—

#### SEC. . TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR GENERAL TO DIPLOMATIC SECURITY SERVICE.

(a) Section 37(a)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2709(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) conduct investigations—

(A) concerning illegal passport or visa issuance or use; and

(B) concerning potential violations of Federal criminal law by employees of the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

(b) Section 209(c)(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(c)(3)) is amended by adding the following—

"In such cases, the Inspector General shall immediately notify the Director of the Diplomatic Security Service, who, unless otherwise directed by the Attorney General, shall assume the responsibility for the investigation."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall take effect October 1, 2000.

(c) Not later than February 1, 2000, the Secretary of State and the State Department Inspector General shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on—

(1) the budget transfer required from the Inspector General to the Diplomatic Security Service to carry out the provisions of this section;

(2) other budgetary resources necessary to carry out the provisions of this section;  
 (3) any other matters relevant to the implementation of this section.

FEINGOLD AMENDMENTS NOS. 691–692

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FEINGOLD submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 691

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. .

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established to prosecute individuals responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda;

(2) A separate tribunal, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), was created with a similar purpose for crimes committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

(3) The acts of genocide and crimes against humanity that have been perpetrated against civilians in the Great Lakes region of Africa equal in horror the acts committed in the former Yugoslavia;

(4) The ICTR has succeeded in issuing at least 28 indictments against 48 individuals, and currently has in custody 38 individuals presumed to have led and directed the 1994 genocide;

(5) The ICTR issued the first conviction ever by an international court for the crime of genocide against Jean-Paul Akayesu, the former mayor of Taba, who was sentenced to life in prison;

(6) The mandate of the ICTR is limited to acts committed only during calendar year 1994, yet the mandate of the ICTY covers serious violations of international humanitarian law since 1991 through the present;

(7) There have been well substantiated allegations of major crimes against humanity and war crimes that have taken place in the Great Lakes region of Africa that fall outside of the current mandate of the tribunal in terms of either the dates when, or geographical areas where, such crimes took place;

(8) The attention accorded the ICTY and the indictments that have been made as a result of the ICTY's broad mandate continue to play an important role in current U.S. policy in the Balkans;

(9) The international community must send an unmistakable signal that genocide and other crimes against humanity cannot be committed with impunity;

(b) POLICY.—The President should instruct the U.S. representative to the United Nations to advocate to the Security Council an expansion of the mandate of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to include crimes committed outside calendar year 1994 and in a broader geographical area.

AMENDMENT NO. 692

On page 13, after line 10, add the following new section:

SEC. 106. LIMITATIONS ON NONCOMPETITIVELY AWARDED NED GRANTS.

(a) LIMITATIONS.—Of the total amount of grants made by the National Endowment for Democracy in each of the following fiscal years, not more than the following percentage for each such fiscal year shall be grants that are awarded on a noncompetitive basis to the core grantees of the National Endowment for democracy:

- (1) For fiscal year 2000, 52 percent.
- (2) For fiscal year 2001, 39 percent.
- (3) For fiscal year 2002, 36 percent.
- (4) For fiscal year 2003, 13 percent.
- (5) For fiscal year 2004, zero percent.

(b) CORE GRANTEES OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY DEFINED.—In this section, the term "core grantees of the National endowment for Democracy" means the following:

- (1) The International Republican Institute (IRI).
- (2) The National Democratic Institute (NDI).
- (3) The Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE).
- (4) The American Center for International Solidarity (also known as the "Solidarity Center").

FEINSTEIN (AND OTHERS)

AMENDMENT NO. 693

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

On page 115, after line 18, add the following new section:

SEC. \_\_\_. REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In numerous regional conflicts, the presence of vast numbers of small arms and light weapons has prolonged and exacerbated conflict and frustrated attempts by the international community to secure lasting peace. The sheer volume of available weaponry has been a major factor in the devastation witnessed in recent conflicts in Angola, Cambodia, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan, among others, and has contributed to the violence endemic to narcotrafficking in Colombia and Mexico.

(2) Increased access by terrorists, guerrilla groups, criminals, and others to small arms and light weapons poses a real threat to United States participants in peacekeeping operations and United States forces based overseas, as well as to United States citizens traveling overseas.

(3) In accordance with the reorganization of the Department of State made by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, effective March 28, 1999, all functions and authorities of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency were transferred to the Secretary of State. One of the stated goals of that Act is to integrate the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency into the Department of State "to give new emphasis to a broad range of efforts to curb proliferation of dangerous weapons and delivery systems".

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing—

(1) an assessment of whether the export of small arms poses any proliferation problems including—

(A) estimates of the numbers and sources of licit and illicit small arms and light arms in circulation and their origins;

(B) the challenges associated with monitoring small arms; and

(C) the political, economic, and security dimensions of this issue, and the threats posed, if any, by these weapons to United States interests, including national security interests;

(2) an assessment of whether the export of small arms of the type sold commercially in

the United States should be considered a foreign policy or proliferation issue;

(3) a description of current Department of State activities to monitor and, to the extent possible ensure adequate control of, both the licit and illicit manufacture, transfer, and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, including efforts to survey and assess this matter with respect to Africa and to survey and assess the scope and scale of the issue, including stockpile security and destruction of excess inventory, in NATO and Partnership for Peace countries;

(4) a description of the impact of the reorganization of the Department of State made by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 on the transfer of functions relating to monitoring, licensing, analysis, and policy on small arms and light weapons, including—

(A) the integration of and the functions relating to small arms and light weapons of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with those of the Department of State;

(B) the functions of the Bureau of Arms Control, the Bureau of Nonproliferation, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, regional bureaus, and any other relevant bureau or office of the Department of State, including the allocation of personnel and funds, as they pertain to small arms and light weapons;

(C) the functions of the regional bureaus of the Department of State in providing information and policy coordination in bilateral and multilateral settings on small arms and light weapons;

(D) the functions of the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security pertaining to small arms and light weapons; and

(E) the functions of the scientific and policy advisory board on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament pertaining to small arms and light weapons; and

(5) an assessment of whether foreign governments are enforcing their own laws concerning small arms and light weapons import and sale, including commitments under the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials or other relevant international agreements.

LEAHY (AND OTHERS)

AMENDMENT NO. 694

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. REED, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR EAST TIMOR

SEC. . (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) On May 5, 1999 the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal signed an agreement that provides for an August 8, 1999 ballot organized by the United Nations on East Timor's political status;

(2) On January 27, 1999, President Habibie expressed a willingness to consider independence for East Timor if a majority of the East Timorese reject autonomy in the August 8th ballot;

(3) Under the May 5th agreement the Government of Indonesia is responsible for ensuring that the August 8th ballot is carried out in a fair and peaceful way in an atmosphere free of intimidation, violence or interference;

(4) The inclusion of anti-independence militia members in Indonesian forces responsible for establishing security in East Timor violates the May 5th agreement which states that the absolute neutrality of the military and police is essential for holding a free and fair ballot;

(5) The arming of anti-independence militias by members of the Indonesian military for the purpose of sabotaging the August 8th ballot has resulted in hundreds of civilians killed, injured or disappeared in separate attacks by these militias who continue to act without restraint;

(6) The United Nations Secretary General has received credible reports of political violence, including intimidation and killings, by armed anti-independence militias against unarmed pro-independence civilians;

(7) There have been killings of opponents of independence, including civilians and militia members;

(8) The killings in East Timor should be fully investigated and the individuals responsible brought to justice;

(9) Access to East Timor by international human rights monitors and humanitarian organizations is limited, and members of the press have been threatened;

(10) The presence of members of the United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor has already resulted in an improved security environment in the East Timorese capital of Dili;

(11) A robust international observer mission and police force throughout East Timor is critical to creating a stable and secure environment necessary for a free and fair ballot;

(12) The Administration should be commended for its support for the United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor which will provide monitoring and support for the ballot and include international civilian police, military liaison officers and election monitors;

(b) POLICY.—The President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Treasury (acting through the United States executive directors to international financial institutions) should immediately intensify their efforts to prevail upon the Indonesian Government and military to—

(A) disarm and disband anti-independence militias;

(B) grant full access to East Timor by international human rights monitors, humanitarian organizations, and the press;

(C) allow Timorese who have been living in exile to return to East Timor to participate in the ballot; and

(2) The President should submit a report to the Congress, not later than 21 days after passage of this Act, containing a description of the Administration's efforts and his assessment of steps taken by the Indonesian Government and military to ensure a stable and secure environment in East Timor, including those steps described in paragraph (1).

#### SARBANES AMENDMENT NO. 695

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SARBANES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

On page 116, strike “\$94,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 and \$940,000,000” and insert

“\$963,308,000 for the fiscal year 2000 and \$963,308,000”.

On page 121, line 6, strike “\$215,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 and \$215,000,000” and insert “\$235,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 and \$235,000,000”.

#### WELLSTONE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 696

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

On page 115, after line 18, insert the following new section:

#### SEC. 730. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING CHILD LABOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The International Labor Organization (in this resolution referred to as the “ILO”) estimates that at least 250,000,000 children under the age of 15 are working around the world, many of them in dangerous jobs that prevent them from pursuing an education and damage their physical and moral well-being.

(2) Children are the most vulnerable element of society and are often abused physically and mentally in the work place.

(3) Making children work endangers their education, health, and normal development.

(4) UNICEF estimates that by the year 2000, over 1,000,000,000 adults will be unable to read or write on even a basic level because they had to work as children and were not educated.

(5) Nearly 41 percent of the children in Africa, 22 percent in Asia, and 17 percent in Latin America go to work without ever having seen the inside of a classroom.

(6) The President, in his State of the Union address, called abusive child labor “the most intolerable labor practice of all,” and called upon other countries to join in the fight against abusive and exploitative child labor.

(7) The Department of Labor has conducted 5 detailed studies that document the growing trend of child labor in the global economy, including a study that shows children as young as 4 are making assorted products that are traded in the global marketplace.

(8) The prevalence of child labor in many developing countries is rooted in widespread poverty that is attributable to unemployment and underemployment among adults, low living standards, and insufficient education and training opportunities among adult workers and children.

(9) The ILO has unanimously reported a new Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

(10) The United States negotiators played a leading role in the negotiations leading up to the successful conclusion of the new ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

(11) On September 23, 1993, the United States Senate unanimously adopted a resolution stating its opposition to the importation of products made by abusive and exploitative child labor and the exploitation of children for commercial gain.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) abusive and exploitative child labor should not be tolerated anywhere it occurs;

(2) ILO member States should be commended for their efforts in negotiating this historic convention;

(3) the Senate should consider the new ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child

Labor as soon as practical after submission by the President;

(4) it should be the policy of the United States to continue to work with all foreign nations and international organizations to promote an end to abusive and exploitative child labor; and

(5) ILO member States should take necessary steps to meet the standards and objectives of the new ILO Convention.

#### WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 697

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following—

#### SEC.

Expressing the sense of Senate that the global use of child soldiers is unacceptable and that the International Community must find remedies to end this practice:

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) There are at least 300,000 children below the age of 18 who are involved in armed conflict in at least 25 countries around the world. This is an escalating international humanitarian crisis which must be addressed promptly;

(2) Children are uniquely vulnerable to military recruitment because of their emotional and physical immaturity, are easily manipulated and can be drawn into violence that they are too young to resist or understand;

(3) Children are most likely to become child soldiers if they are orphans, refugees, poor, separated from their families, displaced from their homes, living in a combat zone, or have limited access to education;

(4) Child soldiers, besides being exposed to the normal hazards of combat, are also afflicted with other injuries due to their lives in the military. Young children may have sexually related illnesses, suffer from malnutrition, have deformed backs and shoulders which are the result of carrying loads too heavy for them, as well as respiratory and skin infections;

(5) One of the most egregious examples of the use of child soldiers in the abduction of thousands of children, some as young as 8 years of age, by the Lord's Resistance Army (in this resolution referred to as the “LRA”) in northern Uganda;

(6) The Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practice for 1999 reports that in Uganda the LRA abducted children “to be guerrillas and tortured them by beating them, raping them, forcing them to march until collapse, and denying them adequate food, water, or shelter.”;

(7) Children who manage to escape from LRA captivity have little access to trauma care and rehabilitation programs, and many find their families displaced, missing, dead, or fearful of having their children return home;

(8) A large number of children have participated and been killed in the armed conflict in Sri Lanka and the use of children as soldiers has led to a breakdown in law and order in Sierra Leone;

(9) Graca Machel, the former United Nations expert on the impact of armed conflict on children, identified the immediate demobilization of all child soldiers as an urgent priority, and recommended the establishment through an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 18 as the minimum age for recruitment and participation in armed conflict; and

(10) The international community is trying to reach a consensus on how to most effectively deal with this grave problem and

among these options is the raising of the international legal age of recruitment to 18 years old;

(11) The International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commission on Refugee, and the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights also support the establishment of 18 as the minimum age for military recruitment and participation in armed conflict;

(12) The United Nations has decided to make 18 the minimum age for its own peace-keeping forces;

(13) International organizations such as the European Parliament and the 8th Assembly of the World Council of Churches have condemned the use of child soldiers;

(14) Religious leaders such as Pope John Paul II and Nobel Peace Prize winner Arch Bishop Desmond Tutu have urged that children no longer be used as soldiers;

(15) US civic organizations drawn from the religious, peace and justice and human rights communities such as the 36 member organizations of the Washington Coalition on Child Soldiers seek US support for alleviating this crisis;

(16) The United Nations created a Working Group to negotiate language that would formulate an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which would raise the age of recruitment of children.

(17) For the past four years the international community has been negotiating language for an Optional Protocol without reaching a consensus agreement: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate hereby—

1) Joins the international community in condemning the use of children as soldiers and combatants by governmental and non-governmental armed forces;

2) Expresses the sense of Congress that US policy should be one of permitting consensus on the language of an Optional Protocol.

3) Directs the State Department to address positively and expediently this issue in the next session of the Working Group, before this process is abandoned, resulting therefore in the protection of hundreds of thousands of children from the life of a soldier and the horrors of war;

4) Directs the State Department to study the issue of the rehabilitation of former child soldiers, the manner in which their suffering can be alleviated and the positive role that the US can play in such an effort, and to submit a report to Congress on the issue of rehabilitation of child soldiers and their families.

#### WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 698.

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

On page 115, after line 18, add the following new subtitle:

#### Subtitle C—International Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection

##### SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "International Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection Act of 1999".

##### SEC. 02. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The worldwide trafficking of persons has a disproportionate impact on women and girls and has been and continues to be condemned by the international community as a violation of fundamental human rights.

(2) The fastest growing international trafficking business is the trade in women, whereby women and girls seeking a better

life, a good marriage, or a lucrative job abroad, unexpectedly find themselves in situations of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, exploitative domestic servitude, or battering and extreme cruelty.

(3) Trafficked women and children, girls and boys, are often subjected to rape and other forms of sexual abuse by their traffickers and often held as virtual prisoners by their exploiters, made to work in slavery-like conditions, in debt bondage without pay and against their will.

(4) The President, the First Lady, the Secretary of State, the President's Interagency Council on Women, and the Agency for International Development have all identified trafficking in women as a significant problem.

(5) The Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing Conference) called on all governments to take measures, including legislative measures, to provide better protection of the rights of women and girls in trafficking, to address the root factors that put women and girls at risk to traffickers, and to take measures to dismantle the national, regional, and international networks on trafficking.

(6) The United Nations General Assembly, noting its concern about the increasing number of women and girls who are being victimized by traffickers, passed a resolution in 1998 calling upon all governments to criminalize trafficking in women and girls in all its forms and to penalize all those offenders involved, while ensuring that the victims of these practices are not penalized.

(7) Numerous treaties to which the United States is a party address government obligations to combat trafficking, including such treaties as the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, which calls for the complete abolition of debt bondage and servile forms of marriage, and the 1957 Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, which undertakes to suppress and requires signatories not to make use of any forced or compulsory labor.

##### SEC. 03. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are to condemn and combat the international crime of trafficking in women and children and to assist the victims of this crime by—

(1) setting a standard by which governments are evaluated for their response to trafficking and their treatment of victims;

(2) authorizing and funding an interagency task force to carry out such evaluations and to issue an annual report of its findings to include the identification of foreign governments that tolerate or participate in trafficking and fail to cooperate with international efforts to prosecute perpetrators;

(3) assisting trafficking victims in the United States by providing humanitarian assistance and by providing them temporary nonimmigrant status in the United States;

(4) assisting trafficking victims abroad by providing humanitarian assistance; and

(5) denying certain forms of United States foreign assistance to those governments which tolerate or participate in trafficking, abuse victims, and fail to cooperate with international efforts to prosecute perpetrators.

##### SEC. 04. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) POLICE ASSISTANCE.—The term "police assistance"—

(A) means—

(i) assistance of any kind, whether in the form of grant, loan, training, or otherwise, provided to or for foreign law enforcement officials, foreign customs officials, or foreign immigration officials;

(ii) government-to-government sales of any item to or for foreign law enforcement offi-

cials, foreign customs officials, or foreign immigration officials; and

(iii) any license for the export of an item sold under contract to or for the officials described in clause (i); and

(B) does not include assistance furnished under section 534 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346c; relating to the administration of justice) or any other assistance under that Act to promote respect for internationally recognized human rights.

(2) TRAFFICKING.—The term "trafficking" means the use of deception, coercion, debt bondage, the threat of force, or the abuse of authority to recruit, transport within or across borders, purchase, sell, transfer, receive, or harbor a person for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude, or slavery or slavery-like conditions, or in forced, bonded, or coerced labor.

(3) VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING.—The term "victim of trafficking" means any person subjected to the treatment described in paragraph (2).

##### SEC. 05. INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

###### (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department of State in the Office of the Secretary of State an Inter-Agency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking (in this section referred to as the "Task Force"). The Task Force shall be co-chaired by the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Affairs and the Senior Coordinator on International Women's Issues, President's Interagency Council on Women.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—The members of the Task Force shall be appointed by the Secretary of State. The Task Force shall consist of no more than twelve members.

(3) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall include representatives from the—

(A) Violence Against Women Office, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice;

(B) Office of Women in Development, United States Agency for International Development; and

(C) Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State.

(4) STAFF.—The Task Force shall be authorized to retain up to five staff members within the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Affairs, and the President's Interagency Council on Women to prepare the annual report described in subsection (b) and to carry out additional tasks which the Task Force may require. The Task Force shall regularly hold meetings on its activities with nongovernmental organizations.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Task Force, shall submit a report to Congress describing the status of international trafficking, including—

(1) a list of foreign states where trafficking originates, passes through, or is a destination; and

(2) an assessment of the efforts by the governments described in paragraph (1) to combat trafficking. Such an assessment shall address—

(A) whether any governmental authorities tolerate or are involved in trafficking activities;

(B) which governmental authorities are involved in anti-trafficking activities;

(C) what steps the government has taken toward ending the participation of its officials in trafficking;

(D) what steps the government has taken to prosecute and investigate those officials found to be involved in trafficking;

(E) what steps the government has taken to prohibit other individuals from participating in trafficking, including the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of individuals involved in trafficking, the criminal and civil penalties for trafficking, and the efficacy of those penalties on reducing or ending trafficking;

(F) what steps the government has taken to assist trafficking victims, including efforts to prevent victims from being further victimized by police, traffickers, or others, grants of stays of deportation, and provision of humanitarian relief, including provision of mental and physical health care and shelter;

(G) whether the government is cooperating with governments of other countries to extradite traffickers when requested;

(H) whether the government is assisting in international investigations of transnational trafficking networks; and

(I) whether the government—

(i) refrains from prosecuting trafficking victims or refrains from other discriminatory treatment towards trafficking victims due to such victims having been trafficked, or the nature of their work, or their having left the country illegally; and

(ii) recognizes the rights of victims and ensures their access to justice.

(c) REPORTING STANDARDS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—

(1) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that United States missions abroad maintain a consistent reporting standard and thoroughly investigate reports of trafficking.

(2) CONTACTS WITH NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—In compiling data and assessing trafficking for the Human Rights Report and the Inter-Agency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking Annual Report, United States mission personnel shall seek out and maintain contacts with human rights and other nongovernmental organizations, including receiving reports and updates from such organizations, and, when appropriate, investigating such reports.

#### SEC. 06. INELIGIBILITY FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE.

(a) INELIGIBILITY.—Except as provided in subsection (b), any foreign government identified in the latest report submitted under section \_\_\_\_05 as a government that—

(1) has failed to take effective action towards ending the participation of its officials in trafficking; and

(2) has failed to investigate and prosecute meaningfully those officials found to be involved in trafficking,

shall not be eligible for police assistance.

(b) WAIVER OF INELIGIBILITY.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a foreign country if the President determines and certifies to Congress that the provision of police assistance to the country is in the national interest of the United States.

#### SEC. 07. PROTECTION OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

(a) NONIMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—Section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (R);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (S) and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(T) an alien who the Attorney General determines—

“(i) is physically present in the United States, and

“(ii) is or has been a trafficking victim (as defined in section \_\_\_\_04 of the International

Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection Act of 1999),

for a stay of not to exceed 3 months in the United States, except that any such alien who has filed a petition seeking asylum or who is pursuing civil or criminal action against traffickers shall have the alien's status extended until the petition or litigation reaches its conclusion.”.

(b) WAIVER OF GROUNDS FOR INELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION.—Section 212(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” after “(d)”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) The Attorney General shall, in the Attorney General's discretion, waive the application of subsection (a) (other than paragraph (3)(E)) in the case of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(T), if the Attorney General considers it to be in the national interest to do so.”.

(c) INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.—Section 1584 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) inserting “(a)” before “Whoever”;

(2) by striking “or” after “servitude”;

(3) by inserting “transfers, receives or harbors any person into involuntary servitude, or” after “servitude.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) In this section, the term ‘involuntary servitude’ includes trafficking, slavery-like practices in which persons are forced into labor through non-physical means, such as debt bondage, blackmail, fraud, deceit, isolation, and psychological pressure.”.

(d) TRAFFICKING VICTIM REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State shall jointly promulgate regulations for law enforcement personnel, immigration officials, and Foreign Service officers requiring that—

(1) Federal, State and local law enforcement, immigration officials, and Foreign Service officers shall be trained in identifying and responding to trafficking victims;

(2) trafficking victims shall not be jailed, fined, or otherwise penalized due to having been trafficked, or nature of work;

(3) trafficking victims shall have access to legal assistance, information about their rights, and translation services;

(4) trafficking victims shall be provided protection if, after an assessment of security risk, it is determined the trafficking victim is susceptible to further victimization; and

(5) prosecutors shall take into consideration the safety and integrity of trafficked persons in investigating and prosecuting traffickers.

#### SEC. 08. ASSISTANCE TO TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

(a) IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized and encouraged to provide, through the Office of Refugee Resettlement, assistance to trafficking victims and their children in the United States, including mental and physical health services, and shelter.

(b) IN OTHER COUNTRIES.—The President, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized and encouraged to provide programs and activities to assist trafficking victims and their children abroad, including provision of mental and physical health services, and shelter. Such assistance should give special priority to programs by nongovernmental organizations which provide direct services and resources for trafficking victims.

#### SEC. 09. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE.—To carry out the purposes of section \_\_\_\_05, there are

authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF HHS.—To carry out the purposes of section \_\_\_\_08(a), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.—To carry out the purposes of section \_\_\_\_08(b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(d) PROHIBITION.—Funds made available to carry out this subtitle shall not be available for the procurement of weapons or ammunition.

#### McCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 699

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. McCRAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 886, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Department of State shall serve as the Inspector General of the Inter-American Foundation and shall have all the authorities and responsibilities with respect to the Inter-American Foundation as the Inspector General has with respect to the Department of State.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### SEAPLANE CREW'S BATTLE FOR RECOGNITION

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I bring to the Senate's attention an excellent article written by Alan Emory, the Senior Washington Correspondent for the Watertown Daily Times, entitled “WWII Seaplane Crew Still Battling With Navy Red Tape Over Medals.” Mr. Emory tells the incredible story of the rescue of a U.S. Airman by the crew of the Patrol Bomber Martin from the waters off Japan in World War II. Remarkably, the crew was denied the proper recognition for this act, and they have battled over the years to right that wrong.

At the time the rescue took place, the Navy, according to those involved, promised the pilot the Navy Cross and his crew the Silver Star. When the medals were actually awarded, however, all were awarded lesser medals. The disappointed crew accepted the medals without complaint. Years later when an appeal was filed, the Navy rejected the claim on the grounds that the deadline for such appeals had passed. But, a 1997 law waived the time limitation on appeals for such heroic acts.

The Navy has denied that any promise was made to the pilot or the crew. However, a newly declassified document from six months after the rescue showed that in fact the Navy had promised the pilot, Robert H. Macgill, the Navy Cross. The crew had signed affidavits that they were promised the