

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF EVENT TO CELEBRATE THE DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL JAPANESE-AMERICAN MEMORIAL.

The National Japanese-American Memorial Foundation may sponsor the dedication of the National Japanese-American Memorial to Patriotism on the Capitol grounds on November 9, 2000, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 3. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event shall be open to the public, free of admission charge, and arranged so as not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 4. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, beginning on November 8, 2000, the sponsor may erect or place and keep on the Capitol grounds, until not later than 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, November 11, 2000, such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as are required for the event.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board may make any such additional arrangements as are appropriate to carry out the event.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol grounds, with respect to the event.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 140—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HIGH-LEVEL VISITS BY TAIWANESE OFFICIALS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. KYL, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. HUTCHINSON); submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 140

Whereas Taiwan is the seventh largest trading partner of the United States and plays an important role in the economy of the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas Taiwan routinely holds free and fair elections in a multiparty system, as evidenced most recently by Taiwan's second democratic presidential election of March 18, 2000, in which Mr. Chen Shui-bian was elected as president of the 23,000,000 people of Taiwan;

Whereas Members of Congress, unlike executive branch officials, have long had the freedom to meet with leaders of governments with which the United States does not have formal relations—meetings which provide a vital opportunity to discuss issues of mutual concern that directly affect United States national interests;

Whereas several Members of Congress expressed interest in meeting with President Chen Shui-bian during his 16-hour layover in

Los Angeles, California, en route to Latin America and Africa on August 13, 2000;

Whereas the meeting with President Chen did not take place because of pressure from Washington and Beijing;

Whereas Congress thereby lost the opportunity to communicate directly with President Chen about developments in the Asia-Pacific region and key elements of the relationship between the United States and Taiwan when he visited Los Angeles;

Whereas there could not be a more important time to find opportunities to talk to Taiwan's new leaders given the enormous economic, security, and political interests we share with both Taiwan and the People's Republic of China, as well as the results of the recent election in Taiwan which provided for the first party leadership change in Taiwan's history;

Whereas Congress must continue to play an independent oversight role on United States policy toward Taiwan, and try to find ways to reduce the threat of war between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China, and in particular, to counteract China's buildup of missiles pointed at Taiwan;

Whereas the United States continues to cling to its policy of more than 20 years, which prohibits high-ranking Taiwan leaders from making official visits to the United States, forcing Members of Congress to choose whether to rely solely upon indirect assessments provided by the administration or to travel to Taiwan to obtain this information firsthand, and denying Taiwan's democratically elected officials the respect they deserve;

Whereas by bestowing upon President Chen the respect his office deserves, the United States would have demonstrated to the people of both Taiwan and the People's Republic of China United States support for democracy; and

Whereas the Immigration and Nationality Technical Corrections Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-416) provides that the President of Taiwan shall be welcome in the United States at any time to discuss a host of important issues: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) it is in the interest of Congress and the executive branch of the United States to communicate directly with elected and appointed top officials of Taiwan, including its democratically elected president; and

(2) the United States should end restrictions on high-level visits by officials of Taiwan to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 362—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING ROBERTO CLEMENTE AS A GREAT HUMANITARIAN AND AN ATHLETE OF UNFATHOMABLE SKILL

Mr. SANTORUM (for himself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 362

Whereas Roberto Clemente's athletic legacy has been honored by the City of Pittsburgh with a 14 foot bronze statue and the naming of a bridge over the Allegheny River located just outside the centerfield gate of the new baseball stadium in Pittsburgh;

Whereas Roberto Clemente led the Pittsburgh Pirates to World Championship titles in 1960 and 1971, winning the Series Most Valuable Player Award in 1971 when he batted .414 with two home runs against Baltimore;

Whereas during his 18 year career with the Pittsburgh Pirates, Roberto Clemente won

four National League batting crowns, the 1966 National League Most Valuable Player award, and ended his career with a .317 lifetime average, 240 homers, and 1,305 runs batted in;

Whereas on September 30, 1972, Roberto Clemente became the 11th Major League Baseball player to record 3,000 hits with a 4th inning double off of New York Mets left hander Jon Matlack;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was one of the first Latin American baseball players in the Major Leagues, and as such he faced language barriers and racial segregation throughout his career;

Whereas Roberto Clemente worked tirelessly to improve professional baseball's understanding of the unique challenges faced by young Latin American baseball players thrust into a new culture and language;

Whereas in August of 1973, Roberto Clemente became just the second player to have the mandatory five-year waiting period waived as he was inducted posthumously into the National Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas in 1984, Roberto Clemente became the second baseball player to be honored for his athletic and philanthropic achievements with an appearance on a United States postage stamp;

Whereas Roberto Clemente devoted himself to improving the lives of inner city youth in Puerto Rico and throughout the United States, putting into action his belief that sport could be a stepping stone to a better life for underprivileged youth;

Whereas Roberto Clemente tragically died in an airplane crash on December 31, 1972 as he accompanied relief supplies to Nicaragua to aid the victims of the devastating 1972 Managua earthquake;

Whereas Roberto Clemente's humanitarian legacy continues to this day, embodied by the Roberto Clemente Sports City in Puerto Rico, which creates an environment for the development of the human spirit through sport, and promotes community, education, and awareness of human rights: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Roberto Clemente was a great humanitarian and an athlete of unfathomable skill;

(2) Roberto Clemente should be honored for his contributions to the betterment of society; and,

(3) all Americans should honor Roberto Clemente's legacy every day through humanitarian and philanthropic efforts toward their fellow man.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, as the last baseball games are about to be played in Pittsburgh's Three Rivers Stadium, a stadium referred to as the "House that Clemente Build," I am reminded of Roberto Clemente, one of the greatest athletes and humanitarians of all time. Every baseball fan can recite Roberto's achievements during his professional career as a Pittsburgh Pirate—from hitting a remarkable .317 over 18 seasons and collecting 3,000 hits, to his 12 Gold Glove awards and 12 National League All Star Game appearances. However, it was his philanthropic gestures which truly represent Roberto Clemente's invaluable legacy.

As many people know, Roberto Clemente died tragically on December 31, 1972, after he and four others boarded a small DC-7 to deliver food, clothing and medicine to Nicaragua, to aid victims of a devastating earthquake. The four-engine plane, with a

questionable past and an overload of cargo, crashed into the Atlantic Ocean, killing all aboard. What is not well known is that, upon hearing rumors that Nicaraguan government officials were delaying the delivery of relief supplies, Roberto Clemente left his New Year's celebration with family and friends to travel to Nicaragua in order to personally oversee the delivery of the Puerto Rican relief supplies to the individuals devastated by the Managua earthquake. On that fateful New Year's Eve night in 1972, the world lost not just a great athlete, arguably the greatest in the history of the Pittsburgh Pirates, but a humanitarian, a cultural icon, and a hero.

Mr. President, over the years, Roberto Clemente's dedication to his fellow man became legendary. As one of the first Latin America baseball players in the Major Leagues, Roberto Clemente faced language barriers and racial segregation throughout his career. He worked tirelessly to improve professional baseball's understanding of the unique challenges faced by young Latin American ballplayers thrust into a new culture and language as they start their baseball careers.

However, his concern for his fellow man did not stop at the foul lines. Throughout his career, Roberto Clemente expressed his concern for the troubled lives faced by urban youth both in the United States and Puerto Rico. In a 1966 interview with Myron Cope for "Sports Illustrated," Roberto Clemente discussed his desire to help youth by stoking their interest in sports. Roberto Clemente believed that sports could bring families together in an athletic setting while providing a stage for youngsters to excel. In what would be the final months of his life, Roberto Clemente conducted a series of baseball clinics for Puerto Rican youth in addition to fundraising efforts for a large sports facility dedicated to the youth of the world.

Mr. President, Robert Clemente's humanitarian legacy continues to this day with the Roberto Clemente Sports City in Puerto Rico. Established March 18, 1973, when the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's government granted 304 acres of land for development, the Roberto Clemente Sports City commemorates Roberto Clemente's commitment of a better life for children through sports, education and community service by creating an environment for the development of the human spirit through sports, involving community, education and human rights. This sports facility provides high quality recreational and sports facilities for children, youth and the general public such as: baseball, volleyball, basketball, tennis, swimming, track and field, batting cages, a golf range, tae kwondo, camping and social and cultural activities. The Roberto Clemente Sports City provides Puerto Rico with learning and training facilities, to include tutoring, mentoring and professional development programs in sports and life.

As eloquently stated by Bowie Kuhn in his 1973 eulogy to Clemente, "he made the world 'superstar' seem inadequate. He had about him the touch of royalty." With all of this in mind, Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to support the resolution I am offering with Senator SPECTER which urges our fellow Americans to honor Roberto Clemente's legacy every day through humanitarian and philanthropic efforts towards their fellow man.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, immediately following my statement.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 363—COM-
MENDING THE LATE ERNEST
BURGESS, M.D., FOR HIS SERV-
ICE TO THE NATION AND THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY,
AND EXPRESSING THE CONDO-
LENCES OF THE SENATE TO HIS
FAMILY ON HIS DEATH**

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

S. RES. 363

Whereas Dr. Ernest Burgess practiced medicine for over 50 years;

Whereas Dr. Burgess was a pioneer in the field of prosthetic medicine, spearheading groundbreaking advances in hip replacement surgery and new techniques in amputation surgery;

Whereas in 1964, recognizing his work in prosthetic medicine, the United States Veterans' Administration chose Dr. Burgess to establish the Prosthetic Research Study, a leading center for postoperative amputee treatment;

Whereas Dr. Burgess was the recipient of the 1985 United States Veterans' Administration Olin E. League Award and honored as the United States Veterans' Administration Distinguished Physician;

Whereas Dr. Burgess' work on behalf of disabled veterans has allowed thousands of veterans to lead full and healthy lives;

Whereas Dr. Burgess was internationally recognized for his humanitarian work;

Whereas Dr. Burgess established the Prosthetics Outreach Foundation, which since 1988, has enabled over 10,000 children and adults in the developing world to receive quality prostheses;

Whereas Dr. Burgess' lifelong commitment to humanitarian causes led him to establish a demonstration clinic in Vietnam to provide free limbs to thousands of amputees;

Whereas Dr. Burgess received numerous professional and educational distinctions recognizing his efforts on behalf of those in need of care;

Whereas Dr. Burgess' exceptional service and his unflinching dedication to improving the lives of thousands of individuals merit high esteem and admiration; and

Whereas the Senate learned with sorrow of the death of Dr. Burgess on September 26, 2000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends its deepest condolences to the family of Ernest Burgess, M.D.;

(2) commends and expresses its gratitude to Ernest Burgess, M.D. and his family for a life devoted to providing care and service to his fellow man; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED—
SEPTEMBER 27, 2000**

**PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR
GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS ACT
OF 1999**

LEAHY AMENDMENT NO. 4218

(Ordered referred to the Committee on the Judiciary)

Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 855) to clarify the applicable standards of professional conduct for attorneys for the Government, and other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Professional Standards for Government Attorneys Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS.

Section 530B of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 530B. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS.

"(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'Government attorney'—

(1) means the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General; the Solicitor General; the Assistant Attorneys General for, and any attorney employed in, the Antitrust Division, Civil Division, Civil Rights Division, Criminal Division, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and Tax Division; the Chief Counsel for the Drug Enforcement Administration and any attorney employed in the DEA Office of Chief Counsel; the General Counsel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any attorney employed in the FBI Office of General Counsel; any attorney employed in, or head of, any other legal office in a Department of Justice agency; any United States Attorney; any Assistant United States Attorney; any Special Assistant to the Attorney General or Special Attorney appointed under section 515; any Special Assistant United States Attorney appointed under section 543 who is authorized to conduct criminal or civil law enforcement investigations or proceedings on behalf of the United States; any other attorney employed by the Department of Justice who is authorized to conduct criminal or civil law enforcement proceedings on behalf of the United States; any independent counsel, or employee of such counsel, appointed under chapter 40; and any outside special counsel, or employee of such counsel, as may be duly appointed by the Attorney General; and

(2) does not include any attorney employed as an investigator or other law enforcement agent by the Department of Justice who is not authorized to represent the United States in criminal or civil law enforcement litigation or to supervise such proceedings.

"(b) CHOICE OF LAW.—Subject to any uniform national rule prescribed by the Supreme Court under chapter 131, the standards of professional responsibility that apply to a Government attorney with respect to the attorney's work for the Government shall be—

"(1) for conduct in connection with a proceeding in or before a court, the standards of professional responsibility established by the rules and decisions of that court;

"(2) for conduct in connection with a grand jury proceeding, the standards of professional responsibility established by the rules and decisions of the court under whose authority the grand jury was impanelled; and