

That is why I introduced the Presidential Sites Improvement Act last year and plan to reintroduce it later this year. This legislation is designed to provide grant money for the protection and improvement of Presidential sites, like the William Howard Taft home in Ohio.

President Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857. He was the son of a distinguished judge and former Ohio Attorney General. Taft graduated from Yale, and then returned to Cincinnati to study and practice law. As my colleagues know, Taft went on to become our 27th U.S. President. He is the only President in U.S. history who went on to become the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. In describing his illustrious career as a public servant, Taft once wrote that he always had his "plate the right side up when offices were falling."

With the bill I am introducing today, we can make a lasting commitment to future generations by preserving the memory and contributions of our nation's former leaders. Our children and grandchildren should have the opportunity to understand the richness of our country's history.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, last year's Loan Deficiency Payments, LDPs, were made available to producers for crops grown on farms not covered by Production Flexibility Contract, PFC, under the 1996 farm bill. In Iowa there are 6200 farms that do not participate in the farm program. Non-participating farms are classified as farms not enrolled in 1996 at the beginning of the program, or farms that changed hands during the farm bill that were not properly re-enrolled.

The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, which we passed into law last year, furnished LDP's to farmers who produced a 2000 crop contract commodity on a farm not covered by a PFC. Senator NELSON and I are offering legislation to extend this one-year opportunity for producers. Our legislation provides an extension of this opportunity that will run for the remainder of the 1996 farm bill.

Not all of the 6200 non-participating farms will choose to use and benefit from an LDP, but for the family farmers in Iowa who are not in the program, guaranteeing close to \$1.78 on corn and \$5.26 on soybeans is significant assistance.

With the record low prices Iowa producers have experienced recently, I think that the Federal Government should do everything it can to keep producers on the farm. This by no means solves all their problems, but it helps and it's something we should have done for these individuals on a permanent basis when we provided a one-year opportunity for participation in the LDP program last year. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 923

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF EXPANSION OF PRODUCERS ELIGIBLE FOR LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.

Section 135(a)(2) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7235(a)(2)) is amended by striking "the 2000 crop year" and inserting "each of the 2000 through 2002 crop years".

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 91—CONDAMNING THE MURDER OF A UNITED STATES CITIZEN AND OTHER CIVILIANS, AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE FAILURE OF THE INDONESIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM TO HOLD ACCOUNTABLE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLINGS

Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 91

Whereas on September 6, 2000, a paramilitary mob in the West Timor town of Atambua killed 3 United Nations aid workers, including United States citizen Carlos Caceres, a United States citizen;

Whereas Caceres and the other victims were stabbed and hacked to death with exceptional brutality, and their bodies were then set on fire and dragged through the streets;

Whereas Caceres, an attorney originally from San Juan, Puerto Rico, whose family now resides in the State of Florida, had emailed a plea for help saying that "the militias are on their way", and that "we sit here like bait";

Whereas on May 4, 2001, an Indonesian court in Jakarta meted out only token sentences to the murderers of Carlos Caceres and the other United Nations workers, and failed to allot any punishment whatsoever to the Indonesian military commanders alleged to have sanctioned this attack;

Whereas these token sentences have been condemned as "wholly unacceptable" by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, and described by the Department of State as acts that "call into question Indonesia's commitment to the principle of accountability";

Whereas the self-confessed killer of Carlos Caceres, a pro-government militia member named Julius Naisama, was sentenced to spend not more than 20 months in jail, and remarked afterwards, "I accept the sentence with pride";

Whereas the murders of Carlos Caceres and the other United Nations workers fit a pattern of killings perpetrated or sanctioned by the Indonesian military in Aceh, Irian Jaya, and other parts of the Indonesia, both during and since the end of the Suharto regime;

Whereas, despite Indonesian government promises of judicial accountability, since the initiation of democratic rule in Indonesia in 1998, no senior military official has been put on trial for human rights abuses, extrajudicial killings, torture, or incitement to mob violence; and

Whereas the Government of Indonesia could have prevented both the murder of the

United Nations workers and the subsequent miscarriage of justice if the Government had—

(1) upheld its explicit commitment, made after the August, 1999 referendum in East Timor, to ensure that Indonesian military forces would safeguard United Nations workers and Timorese refugees from attacks by the paramilitary militias who had killed approximately 1,000 East Timorese civilians in the preceding weeks;

(2) brought charges of murder or manslaughter against the 6 men who proudly admitted to killing the United Nations workers in an unprovoked attack, rather than only the lesser charge of conspiring to foment violence; and

(3) brought charges against senior military commanders who, according to the United Nations, the Department of State, and the Government of Indonesia itself, are suspected of arming and directing the paramilitary militias responsible for the carnage in East Timor; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the Senate—

(1) condemns the brutal murder of Carlos Caceres, a United States citizen;

(2) decries the inadequate sentences given by the Indonesian judicial system to the self-confessed killers of the 3 United Nations aid workers;

(3) calls on the Government of Indonesia to indict and bring to trial the senior military commanders described in a September 1, 2000, statement by the Government of Indonesia itself, as suspects in the mass killings following the August, 1999 East Timor referendum; and

(4) offers condolences to the family, friends, and colleagues of Carlos Caceres and the other victims of the September 6, 2000, attack.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the President should, at every appropriate meeting with officials of the Government of Indonesia, stress the importance of ending the climate of impunity which shields those individuals, especially senior members of the Indonesian military, suspected of perpetrating, collaborating in, or covering up extra judicial killings, torture, and other abuses of human rights; and

(2) the President should consider the willingness of the Government of Indonesia to make rapid and substantive progress in judicial reform when determining the level of financial support provided by the United States to Indonesia, whether directly or through international financial institutions.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.

SENATE RESOLUTION 92—TO DESIGNATE THE WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 3, 2001, AS "NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK"

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HELMS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. WARNER, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HATCH, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DODD, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 92

Whereas the operation of correctional facilities represents a crucial component of our criminal justice system;

Whereas correctional personnel play a vital role in protecting the rights of the public to be safeguarded from criminal activity;

Whereas correctional personnel are responsible for the care, custody, and dignity of the human beings charged to their care; and

Whereas correctional personnel work under demanding circumstances and face danger in their daily work lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK.

That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning June 3, 2001, as “National Correctional Officers and Employees Week”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution to honor correctional officers and employees. This resolution reaffirms our support for the thousands of correctional officers and employees who work in the face of danger each day, while reforming hardened criminals. They deserve our respect and support.

Nationally more than 200,000 corrections professionals work hard to maintain the safety of our communities. We must never forget that this is an often stressful and dangerous occupation. Nor can we forget the sacrifices made by those courageous individuals who have been injured or killed in the line of duty. Officers put their lives on the line every time they begin a shift.

Tragically, correctional officers have been permanently injured and killed in the line of duty. There have been over 356 men and women who have died while on duty. This year, we honor Wilmot A. Burnett, Lee Dunn, Raymond Curtis, Michael Price, Allen Gamble, Peter Hillman, Jason Acton, Leon Egly, William Giacomo, Alvin Glenn, and Allen Myers, who have all been killed during the past year.

Most of us leave for work knowing that we will return home safe and sound at the end of the day. While we take this peace of mind for granted, correctional officers are not afforded this luxury.

On June 6, 2000, Sergeant Allen Gamble, a correctional officer at Oklahoma State Reformatory was fatally stabbed in the throat as he attempted to help a fellow officer who was being attacked by a prisoner. Sergeant Gamble was survived by his wife, Sherri and his four children. Equally disturbing is the case of Officer Jason Coryell, a correctional officer at the Arizona State Prison Complex. On August 25, 2000, Officer Jason Coryell was stabbed three times in the stomach when an inmate refused to be handcuffed. Though the wound was severe, Officer Coryell returned to work in November, 2000.

Officers Gamble and Coryell exemplify the heroism that takes place each day in our nation’s correctional facil-

ties. They remind us how individual acts of heroism are a regular part of the job among correctional officers and employees.

In addition to dealing with society’s most hardened criminals, correctional officers and employees also seek to reform offenders. They play an important role in lowering recidivism rates. And through literacy programs and vocational training they help transform criminals into productive, law abiding members of society. This is not an easy task.

Correctional officers and their families and friends endure a tremendous amount of stress and sacrifice. Prison security never takes a break, which often means that officers work all hours of the day and night, weekends, and holidays. I hope with this resolution we can honor and recognize this sort of commitment and sacrifice, not just this week, but throughout the year.

America’s correctional officers and employees efforts to make our world a better, safer place too often go unnoticed. Few of us can truly appreciate the perils faced daily by our correctional officers. With this resolution we reflect on the contributions correctional officers have made to keep our communities safe. This is why I am pleased to submit this resolution to establish June 3–10, 2001, as Correctional Officers and Employees Week.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 689. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 690. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 691. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 692. Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 693. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 694. Mr. REID (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 695. Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 696. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 697. Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, Mr. REID, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 698. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 699. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 700. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 701. Mr. HATCH (for Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. HATCH)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 697 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill (H.R. 1836) supra.

SA 702. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 703. Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 704. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 705. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 706. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 707. Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 708. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 709. Mr. HUTCHINSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 710. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 711. Mrs. LINCOLN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 712. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 713. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.

SA 714. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 715. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 716. Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 717. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 718. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 719. Mrs. CARNAHAN (for herself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 720. Mr. BAYH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 721. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1836, supra.