

twice, first by the Nazis, then by the financial institutions that deprived them of their assets.

Today, after over 50 years of injustice, Holocaust survivors and their families are finally reclaiming what is rightfully theirs. It is high time these victims of oppression finally got back some of the property stolen from them. It also is time, in my view, that the rest of us stood up to protect them from further raids on their assets. Under current law, any money received by Holocaust survivors in their settlements with banks and other organizations that once cooperated with the Nazis is treated as gross income for federal tax purposes. And that's just plain wrong.

My colleagues and I offer this amendment to prevent the federal government from imposing income tax on any settlement payments, received by Holocaust survivors or their families resulting from a Holocaust claim. We do so because we feel it is morally imperative that we stand with the victims of this injustice, and that this nation not treat as income what is in fact the return of what had been stolen.

Specifically, our amendment would allow a Holocaust survivor or the surviving heirs to receive a tax exemption for any monies received as payment resulting from a Holocaust claim from any international fund for survivors.

This would include settlements from the action "*In re Holocaust Victims' Asset Litigation*" or any other similar lawsuit, including actions already settled.

Also included would be the value of any land recovered from a foreign government as a result of a settlement arising out of the illegal confiscation of such land in connection with the Holocaust.

The victims of the Holocaust have suffered far too much for any such taxation to be just. These settlements represent but a fraction of what is owed to those who suffered under Nazi tyranny. To treat them as income subject to taxation would be to add a new injury to the old.

Mr. President, we cannot undo the evil acts of the Nazi regime. But we can put ourselves firmly on the side of those who suffered so unjustly by passing this amendment. By excluding Holocaust settlement monies from taxation, we will show that we understand what justice demands of us as we face the continuing consequences of an unjust regime.

KOSOVO'S DEADLY LEGACY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as NATO soldiers struggle to keep the peace in Kosovo, war crimes investigators labor to identify and exhume bodies from hundreds of mass graves, and the costly effort to rebuild homes and communities gets underway, we are seeing a repeat of many of the challenges that confront any post-conflict society.

One I want to mention today is a threat that is hidden among the debris,

killing and horribly injuring civilians and NATO peacekeepers indiscriminately as they work to rebuild what was destroyed in the war.

The threat is unexploded ordnance, and in Kosovo that means landmines left by the Serbs and the Kosovo Liberation Army, and cluster bombs dropped by NATO forces, mostly by American aircraft.

I have often spoken about the problem of landmines. There are tens of thousands of them scattered in the fields, forests, and roads of Kosovo.

Each one is designed to blow the legs off the unsuspecting person who triggers it. Usually it is a farmer, or child, or some other innocent person trying to rebuild a normal life. The United States is helping to clear the mines, but it is a tedious, costly, and dangerous job.

But even more than landmines, it is unexploded cluster bombs which pose the greatest danger to civilians and NATO peacekeepers in Kosovo.

Cluster bombs are a favorite anti-personnel weapon of the U.S. military, and hundreds of thousands of them were dropped by NATO planes over Kosovo. They cover wide areas, are designed to explode on impact, and they spread shrapnel in all directions.

People and lightly armored vehicles are the usual targets, but since cluster bombs are often dropped from high altitudes they often miss the target.

Not only do they too often miss the target, between 5 and 20 percent of cluster bombs do not explode on impact. According to the State Department, there may be as many as 11,000 of these deadly bomblets currently lying on Kosovo soil, waiting for someone, anyone, to walk or drive by and set them off.

Unlike landmines, their location cannot be accurately mapped. We do not know where they are. Like landmines, it is the victim who pulls the trigger.

The usual victims of these explosions, like landmines, are innocent civilians, not military targets. And they remain active for years. In Laos, where millions of United States cluster bombs were dropped during the Vietnam war a quarter century ago, people are still losing their lives, their limbs, and their eyesight from these weapons.

Cluster bombs do not discriminate. NATO peacekeepers are not immune. Children are not immune. Approximately 5 Kosovars each day are killed by unexploded ordnance, mostly U.S. cluster bombs. Over 170 people have died this way since the war ended.

Even though we have known about this problem for decades, little has been done to try to minimize the harm to civilians from cluster bombs.

Recently, to its credit, the Pentagon began studying this problem. There are two things that could and should be done immediately.

First, we need to significantly reduce or eliminate the problem of dud cluster bombs that remain active and dangerous. We have the technology to

make landmines self-destruct or self-deactivate after a short period of time.

Why can't that same technology—usually a simple battery that runs out after a few hours—be applied to cluster bombs? It needs to be done.

Second, the Pentagon should revisit its rules of engagement for using cluster bombs. In Kosovo, NATO showered cluster bombs over densely populated areas. Was this militarily necessary or justified? Was it consistent with international law?

Since too often they miss the target, what limits should be imposed on where and when cluster bombs can be used so the innocent are not harmed? These questions need answers.

I am not the only one concerned about this. The same concerns have been conveyed to me by active duty and retired members of our Armed Forces. Just recently, the House Armed Services Committee included language in its report accompanying the fiscal year 2000 National Defense Appropriation Act, which directs the Secretary of Defense to establish a defense-wide program to develop affordable, reliable self-destruct fuses for munitions.

I see a real problem, and countless tragedies, resulting from the way these munitions are designed and used. We can do better.

There is always too much death and destruction in any military conflict. The lingering threat of landmines and unexploded bombs can be significantly reduced. If implemented, the changes I have suggested could save many innocent lives in the aftermath of war.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief article and a letter to the editor about cluster bombs that appeared in the August 3 Washington Post, be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, August 3, 1999]

THE REMAINS OF WAR

U.S. warplanes dropped 1,100 cluster bombs during Operation Allied Force against Yugoslavia, says the Defense Department. Each contained 202 bomblets. That's 222,200 bomblets each. With a dud rate of 5 percent, it is likely, a DOD spokesman said, that about 11,110 bomblets are sitting around unexploded.

DUDS KEEP ON KILLING

The problem of high dud rates in cluster bombs has been well known to the military for years. The 5 percent dud rate mentioned in "NATO 'Duds' Keep Killing in Kosovo" [front page, July 19] must be characterized as more of a prayer than a fact: Dud rates among cluster munitions were as high as 30 percent during the Vietnam War. Dud rates during the Gulf War were as high as 20 percent.

Laos remains littered with millions of duds in unmarked minefields. They continue to kill farmers who strike them with implements and children who mistake them for toys. Many young victims' parents were not even born when the United States dropped these weapons in unprecedented numbers. The grandchildren of Kosovars and Serbs

alike will die as they discover unexploded bombs in the future.

The military was aware of how attractive these "bomblets" are. Numerous similar stories came out of the Gulf War explaining that the brightly colored and appealing shapes made unexploded cluster bombs irresistible to child and soldier alike.

These weapons should be banned from the U.S. arsenal and arsenals around the world.—
VIRGIL WIEBE.

THE NEW MILLENNIUM CLASSROOMS ACT

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the New Millennium Classrooms Act amendment to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1999. I am pleased that this amendment was cleared on both sides of the aisle and has been accepted by the full United States Senate. The passage of the Abraham-Wyden New Millennium Classrooms Act amendment by unanimous consent, demonstrates beyond shadow of a doubt that the United States Senate is firmly committed to bringing quality high technology to schools and seniors. This provision will go a long way toward ensuring our nation's technological and economic leadership in the New Economy.

First, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman for his leadership and support during this process, without which we might not have had this opportunity to pass such important legislation. In addition, I would like to express my thanks to Senator WYDEN who has worked closely with me to develop this strong legislation which would bridge the digital divide between technological haves and have-nots, ensuring that all our nation's students, and seniors, enjoy access to quality technology and the Internet.

When I first introduced this legislation, I was joined by Senators WYDEN, HATCH, KERREY, COVERDELL, DASCHLE, JEFFORDS, LIEBERMAN, ALLARD, GORTON, BURNS, and MCCONNELL. Like me, they believe it will encourage companies and individuals to donate more computers to schools, helping these institutions train kids for jobs in the fast-growing high technology sector of our economy. Since then we have been joined by 14 additional colleagues from both sides of the aisle.

Mr. President, our kids must be prepared for the jobs of the 21st century, which requires training and experience with computers and the Internet. Unfortunately, not enough schools have the equipment they need to teach the essential skills our kids and our nation need to keep our economic future bright.

Education Secretary Riley recently testified before the Joint Economic Committee, saying that he expects us to see 70 percent growth in computer and technology-related jobs in the next six years alone. In less than six months, 60 percent of all jobs will require computers.

However, Mr. President, our classrooms have too few computers. And the

computers they do have are so old and outdated that they cannot run the most basic software or even access the Internet. One of the more common computers in our schools today is the Apple IIc, a model so archaic it is now on display at the Smithsonian.

Mr. President, the problem is even worse for those already disadvantaged. A recent Commerce Department report, *Falling through the Net: Defining the Digital Divide* shows a growing divide between technological haves and have-nots. Among the study's findings:

The gap between white and black/Hispanic households with incomes between \$15-\$35,000 per year has increased, from 8% five years ago to 13% today.

Households with annual incomes of at least \$75,000 are more than 20 times as likely to have Internet access than households at the lowest income levels.

All this points up the need to encourage access to the Internet from computers outside the home. Access translates into usage, then experience and knowledge. Bringing high technology to schools, especially schools in economically disadvantaged areas, and senior centers will provide students and seniors the opportunity to succeed in the next millennium that they might not have had otherwise.

The Detwiler Foundation, an organization with unparalleled status as a facilitator of computer donations to K-12 schools nationwide, estimates that if just 10 percent of the computers taken out of service each year were donated to schools, the national ratio of students to computers would be brought down to five to one, or even less.

Mr. President, this amendment, through tax incentives, would increase the amount of computer technology donated to schools.

Our amendment would do the following:

First, allow a tax credit equal to 30 percent of the fair market value of the donated computer equipment, including computers, peripheral equipment, software and fiber optic cable related to computer use, generally, and a 50 percent credit for donations made within designated empowerment zones, enterprise communities, and Indian reservations. Increasing the amount of the tax credits for donations made to schools and senior centers in economically-distressed areas will increase the availability of computers to the children and seniors who need them most.

Second, increase the age limit to include equipment three years old or less. Many companies update their equipment every 3 to 5 years. Yet three year old computers equipped with Pentium-based or equivalent chips have the processing power, memory, and graphics capabilities to provide sufficient Internet and multi-media access and run any necessary software.

Third, expand the pool of eligible donors. By expanding the number of donors eligible for the tax credit we can increase the number of computers available as well.

In addition, this amendment would require that donated computers include an installed operating system. Sophisticated hardware can be easily damaged during transport or even when the donating company's private files and documents are removed. Without the operating system, it could be weeks before the school is aware of any problems concerning the donation. Further, inclusion of an operating system will ensure that students can begin using the machines as soon as they are plugged in, without further burdening school budgets with the added purchasing costs of an operating system and license.

This amendment has been endorsed by: the National Association of Secondary School Principals, Microsoft, The Information Technology Industry Council, The National Association of Manufacturers, The Technology Training Tax Credit Coalition, 11 senior executives of leading technology companies and venture capital firms, The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, TechNet, and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

All of these organizations agree that this amendment will provide powerful tax incentives for businesses to donate high-tech equipment to our classrooms.

Mr. President, without duly increasing federal expenditures or creating yet another federal program or department this amendment will give all our children an equal chance to succeed in the new millennium.

I yield the floor.

DR. GERALD WALTON, RETIRED UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI PROVOST

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, today I want to honor a man of integrity, perseverance, intellect, and dedication. Dr. Gerald Walton recently retired from my alma mater, the University of Mississippi. Dr. Walton has served Ole Miss for nearly forty years in several capacities ranging from a part-time English instructor in 1959 to the position of Provost from which he is retiring.

Born and raised in Neshoba County, Mississippi, Dr. Walton has been a great servant of higher education in Mississippi. He graduated from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1956 with a degree in English. He then attended Ole Miss, where he obtained his master's degree and then his doctorate. Dr. Walton's next step was a stint as a teaching assistant. Once he got his foot in the door, he quickly gained the respect of his colleagues and began to move up in the ranks. He has demonstrated exemplary commitment to public education.

In addition to managing the demands of a career in academia, Dr. Walton has been dedicated to his family. He has always put his wife and three daughters first. I am envious of all the free time he will have for his four grandchildren.