

King, Sergeant Kendall Kitson, Jr., Airman First Class Christopher Lester, Airman First Class Brent Marthaler, Airman First Class Brian McVeigh, Airman First Class Peter Morgera, Sergeant Thanh Nguyen, Airman First Class Joseph Rimkus, Senior Airman Jeremy Taylor, Airman First Class Justin Wood, and Airman First Class Joshua Woody;

Whereas those guilty of this attack have yet to be brought to justice;

Whereas the families of these brave servicemen still mourn their loss and await the day when those guilty of this act are brought to justice; and

Whereas terrorism remains a constant and ever-present threat around the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Congress, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia, recognizes the sacrifice of the 19 servicemen who died in that attack, and calls upon every American to pause and pay tribute to these brave soldiers and to remain ever vigilant for signs which may warn of a terrorist attack.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 56—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART**

Ms. SNOWE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 56

Whereas the Order of the Purple Heart for Military Merit, commonly known as the Purple Heart, is the oldest military decoration in the world in present use;

Whereas the Purple Heart is awarded in the name of the President of the United States to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded in conflict with an enemy force or while held by an enemy force as a prisoner of war, and posthumously to the next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who are killed in conflict with an enemy force or who die of a wound received in conflict with an enemy force;

Whereas the Purple Heart was established on August 7, 1782, during the Revolutionary War, when General George Washington issued an order establishing the Honorary Badge of Distinction, otherwise known as the Badge of Military Merit or the Decoration of the Purple Heart;

Whereas the award of the Purple Heart ceased with the end of the Revolutionary War, but was revived out of respect for the memory and military achievements of George Washington in 1932, the year marking the 200th anniversary of his birth; and

Whereas the issuance of a postage stamp commemorating the members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Purple Heart is a fitting tribute both to those members and to the memory of George Washington: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the United States Postal Service should issue a postage stamp commemorating the members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Purple Heart; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued not later than 1 year after the adoption of this resolution.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President. I rise today to submit a concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service honoring the members of the Armed Forces that have been awarded the Purple Heart.

The Purple Heart, our nation's oldest military decoration, was originated by General George Washington in 1782 to recognize "instances of unusual gallantry." Referred to then as the Badge of Military Merit, the decoration was awarded only three times during the Revolutionary War.

Following the war, the general order authorizing the "Badge" was misfiled for over 150 years until the War Department reactivated the decoration in 1932. The Army's then Adjutant General, Douglas MacArthur, succeeded in having the medal re-instituted in its modern form—to recognize the sacrifice our service members make when they go into harm's way.

Both literally and figuratively, the Purple Heart is the world's most costly decoration. However, the 19 separate steps necessary to make the medal pale in comparison to the actions and heroics that so often lead to its award. The Department of Defense does not track the number of Purple Hearts awarded, but we do know that just over 500,000 of the veterans and military personnel that have received the medal are still living. And we also know that every single recipient served this country in one form or another; a good number of the awardees even made the ultimate sacrifice—giving their lives for the liberty and freedoms that we all enjoy and often take for granted.

I am sure you will agree that these sacrifices deserve our respect and remembrance. This resolution, to express the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp honoring Purple Heart recipients should be issued by the U.S. Postal Service, is a fitting place to start. I urge my colleagues to support this effort to recognize those brave service members.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 813. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1052, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 814. Mr. SANTORUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1052, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 815. Mr. SANTORUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1052, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 816. Mr. BOND proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1052, supra.

SA 817. Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. NICKLES) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1052, supra.

SA 818. Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. NICKLES) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1052, supra.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 813.** Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1052, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following

**TITLE —HUMAN GERMLINE GENE MODIFICATION**

**SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Human Germline Gene Modification Prohibition Act of 2001".

**SEC. 02. FINDINGS.**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Human Germline gene modification is not needed to save lives, or alleviate suffering, of existing people. Its target population is "prospective people" who have not been conceived.

(2) The cultural impact of treating humans as biologically perfectible artifacts would be entirely negative. People who fall short of some technically achievable ideal would be seen as "damaged goods", while the standards for what is genetically desirable will be those of the society's economically and politically dominant groups. This will only increase prejudices and discrimination in a society where too many such prejudices already exist.

(3) There is no way to be accountable to those in future generations who are harmed or stigmatized by wrongful or unsuccessful human germline modifications of themselves or their ancestors.

(4) The negative effects of human germline manipulation would not be fully known for generations, if ever, meaning that countless people will have been exposed to harm probably often fatal as the result of only a few instances of germline manipulations.

(5) All people have the right to have been conceived, gestated, and born without genetic manipulation.

**SEC. 03. PROHIBITION ON HUMAN GERMLINE GENE MODIFICATION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 15, the following:

**"CHAPTER 16—GERMLINE GENE MODIFICATION**

"Sec.

"301. Definitions

"302. Prohibition on germline gene modification.

**"§ 301. Definitions**

"In this chapter:

(1) HUMAN GERMLINE GENE MODIFICATION.—The term 'human germline gene modification' means the introduction of DNA into any human cell (including human eggs, sperm, fertilized eggs, (ie. embryos, or any early cells that will differentiate into gametes or can be manipulated to do so) that can result in a change which can be passed on to future individuals, including DNA from any source, and in any form, such as nuclei, chromosomes, nuclear, mitochondrial, and synthetic DNA. The term does not include any modification of cells that are not a part