

River in Washington County, the driest county in the second driest state in the Union.

The Santa Clara is a fairly small river running through the Shivwits Band's reservation near the city of St. George, Utah. This water is shared by the Washington County, the Washington County Water Conservancy District, St. George, the town of Ivins, the town of Santa Clara, and the Shivwits Band. Last, but not least, Mr. President, this water is also used by the Virgin Spinedace, an endangered fish species residing in the river. This water settlement meets the needs of all of these interested parties.

This legislation will also establish the St. George Water Reuse Project. This project will provide 2,000 acre-feet of water for the Shivwits Band. It will also create the Santa Clara Project. This project will provide a pressurized pipeline from the nearby Gunlock Reservoir to deliver 1,900 acre-feet of water to the Shivwits Band.

I was pleased to be the sponsor of this bill in the Senate, and I would like to express my deep appreciation to Chairman CAMPBELL and Vice Chairman INOUE of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee for their outstanding support for this legislation. Without their help and the help of their staffs, this legislation would not have progressed as smoothly as it has. I also express my appreciation to my good friend, Senator BENNETT, a cosponsor of this bill, for his support.

Finally, however, I want to give due credit to the Administration, the local officials of Washington County, and the members of the Shivwits Band for constructing this agreement. I am a firm believer in a collaborative process and the inclusion of local officials and citizens in it. I believe that legislation—both before and after passage—can be far more successful than when local input is missing from a bill's development.

Again, I want to thank all Senators for their support of this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3291) was read the third time and passed.

DONALD J. MITCHELL DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CLINIC

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Veterans Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1982, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1982) to name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinics located at 125 Brookley Drive, Rome, New York as the "Donald J. Mitchell Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1982) was read the third time and passed.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 697, S.J. Res. 48.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 48) calling upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 25th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read the third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 48) was read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 48

Whereas August 1, 2000, is the 25th anniversary of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), renamed the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in January 1995 (in this joint resolution referred to as the "Helsinki Final Act");

Whereas the Helsinki Final Act, for the first time in the history of international agreements, accorded human rights the status of a fundamental principle in regulating international relations;

Whereas during the Communist era, members of nongovernmental organizations, such as the Helsinki Monitoring Groups in Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, and Armenia and similar groups in Czechoslovakia and Poland, sacrificed their personal freedom and even their lives in their courageous and vocal support for the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act;

Whereas the United States Congress contributed to advancing the aims of the Helsinki Final Act by creating the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor and encourage compliance with provisions of the Helsinki Final Act;

Whereas in the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the participating states de-

clared, "Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, are inalienable and are guaranteed by law. Their protection and promotion is the first responsibility of government";

Whereas in the 1991 Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE, the participating states "categorically and irrevocably declare[d] that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension of the CSCE are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned";

Whereas in the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the participating states committed themselves "to build, consolidate and strengthen democracy as the only system of government of our nations";

Whereas the 1999 Istanbul Charter for European Security and Istanbul Summit Declaration note the particular challenges of ending violence against women and children as well as sexual exploitation and all forms of trafficking in human beings, strengthening efforts to combat corruption, eradicating torture, reinforcing efforts to end discrimination against Roma and Sinti, and promoting democracy and respect for human rights in Serbia;

Whereas the main challenge facing the participating states remains the implementation of the principles and commitments contained in the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents adopted on the basis of consensus;

Whereas the participating states have recognized that economic liberty, social justice, and environmental responsibility are indispensable for prosperity;

Whereas the participating states have committed themselves to promote economic reforms through enhanced transparency for economic activity with the aim of advancing the principles of market economies;

Whereas the participating states have stressed the importance of respect for the rule of law and of vigorous efforts to fight organized crime and corruption, which constitute a great threat to economic reform and prosperity;

Whereas OSCE has expanded the scope and substance of its efforts, undertaking a variety of preventive diplomacy initiatives designed to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict within and among the participating states;

Whereas the politico-military aspects of security remain vital to the interests of the participating states and constitute a core element of OSCE's concept of comprehensive security;

Whereas the OSCE has played an increasingly active role in civilian police-related activities, including training, as an integral part of OSCE's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation; and

Whereas the participating states bear primary responsibility for raising violations of the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress calls upon the President to—

(1) issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(B) reasserting the commitment of the United States to full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act;

(C) urging all signatory states to abide by their obligations under the Helsinki Final Act; and

(D) encouraging the people of the United States to join the President and the Congress in observance of this anniversary with

appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; and

(2) convey to all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, economic liberty, and the implementation of related commitments continue to be vital elements in promoting a new era of democracy, peace, and unity in the region covered by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

CONDEMNING PREJUDICE AGAINST ASIANS AND PACIFIC ISLAND ANCESTRY

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 698, S. Con. Res. 53.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 53) condemning all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States and supporting political and civic participation by such individuals throughout the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to the preamble, and an amendment to the title; as follows:

(Strike out all after the enacting clause and the preamble and insert the part printed in italic)

Whereas the belief that all persons have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is a truth that individuals in the United States hold as self-evident;

Whereas all individuals in the United States are entitled to the equal protection of law;

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have made profound contributions to life in the United States, including the arts, the economy, education, the sciences, technology, politics, and sports, among other areas;

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have demonstrated their patriotism by honorably serving to defend the United States in times of armed conflict, from the Civil War to the present;

Whereas recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing involve allegations of misconduct by certain individuals, such allegations should not result in questioning the loyalty and probity of individuals of the same or similar ancestry in the United States, simply due to such ancestry; and

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have suffered discrimination and unfounded accusations of disloyalty throughout the history of the United States, resulting in discriminatory laws, including the former Act of May 6, 1882 (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126) (often referred to as the "Chinese Exclusion Act") and a 1913 California law relating to alien-owned land, and discriminatory actions, including internment of patriotic and loyal individuals of Japanese ancestry during the Second World War, the repatriation of Filipino immigrants, and the prohibition of individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry from owning property, voting, testifying in court, or attending school with other people in the United States: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) Congress condemns all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States; and

(2) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) no individual in the United States should stereotype or generalize the actions of an individual to an entire group of people;

(B) individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States are entitled to all due process rights and privileges afforded to all individuals in the United States; and

(C) all executive agencies should act within their respective jurisdictions in accordance with existing civil rights laws.

Amend the title to read as follows: "Condemning all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States."

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. I ask unanimous consent that the substitute amendment, the concurrent resolution, the amendment to the preamble, the preamble, and the amendment to the title be agreed to en bloc, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 53), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 53

Whereas the belief that all persons have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is a truth that individuals in the United States hold as self-evident;

Whereas all individuals in the United States are entitled to the equal protection of law;

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have made profound contributions to life in the United States, including the arts, the economy, education, the sciences, technology, politics, and sports, among other areas;

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have demonstrated their patriotism by honorably serving to defend the United States in times of armed conflict, from the Civil War to the present;

Whereas recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing involve allegations of misconduct by certain individuals, such allegations should not result in questioning the loyalty and probity of individuals of the same or similar ancestry in the United States, simply due to such ancestry; and

Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have suffered discrimination and unfounded accusations of disloyalty throughout the history of the United States, resulting in discriminatory laws, including the former Act of May 6, 1882 (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126) (often referred to as the "Chinese Exclusion Act") and a 1913 California law relating to alien-owned land, and discriminatory actions, including internment of patriotic and loyal individuals of Japanese ancestry during the Second World War, the repatriation of Filipino immigrants, and the prohibition of individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry from owning property, voting, testifying in court, or attending school with other people in the United States: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) Congress condemns all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States; and

(2) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) no individual in the United States should stereotype or generalize the actions of an individual to an entire group of people;

(B) individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States are entitled to all due process rights and privileges afforded to all individuals in the United States; and

(C) all executive agencies should act within their respective jurisdictions in accordance with existing civil rights laws.

The title was amended so as to read: "Condemning all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States."

NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 301 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 301) designating August 16, 2000, as "National Airborne Day."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 301) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 301

Whereas the Parachute Test Platoon was authorized by the War Department on June 25, 1940, to experiment with the potential use of airborne troops;

Whereas the Parachute Test Platoon was composed of 48 volunteers that began training in July, 1940;

Whereas the Parachute Test Platoon performed the first official Army parachute jump on August 16, 1940;

Whereas the success of the Parachute Test Platoon led to the formation of a large and successful airborne contingent serving from World War II until the present;

Whereas the 11th, 13th, 17th, 82nd, and 101st Airborne Divisions and the numerous other regimental and battalion-sized airborne units were organized following the success of the Parachute Test Platoon;

Whereas the 501st Parachute Battalion participated successfully and valiantly in achieving victory in World War II;

Whereas the airborne achievements during World War II provided the basis for continuing the development of a diversified force of parachute and air assault troops;

Whereas paratroopers, glidermen, and air assault troops of the United States were and are proud members of the world's most exclusive and honorable fraternity, have earned and wear the "Silver Wings of Courage", have participated in a total of 93 combat jumps, and have distinguished themselves in battle by earning 69 Congressional Medals of Honor, the highest military decoration of the United States, and hundreds of