

Whereas Crazy Horse fought to defend the rights and lives of the Sioux Indians and all Native Americans;

Whereas Crazy Horse is best known for leading a force of Cheyenne and Oglala Sioux warriors to victory over George Armstrong Custer in the Battle of Little Big Horn;

Whereas in 1940, several Sioux Indian chiefs invited the late sculptor, Korczak Ziolkowski, to create a memorial to their great leader, Crazy Horse, by carving a tribute to Crazy Horse into the Black Hills in South Dakota on a mountain popularly known as "Thunderhead Mountain";

Whereas on June 3, 1948, the Crazy Horse Memorial was dedicated, which is the date on which the first blast was made to shape the memorial on Thunderhead Mountain;

Whereas at the time of that dedication, Korczak Ziolkowski vowed that the Crazy Horse Memorial would be a nonprofit educational and cultural project that would be financed solely through private, nongovernmental sources;

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski dedicated his life to the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial and continued that work through his death on October 20, 1982; and

Whereas once complete, the Crazy Horse Memorial, with a height of 563 feet and length of 641 feet, will be the largest sculpture in the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate recognizes—

(A) that June 3, 1998, commemorates the 50th anniversary of the blast on the mountain known as Thunderhead Mountain in the Black Hills of South Dakota that constituted the first step made toward the completion of the Crazy Horse Memorial;

(B) the admirable efforts of the late Korczak Ziolkowski, the sculptor responsible for the design and techniques involved in the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial; and

(C) that the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial, from its inception, has been accomplished through private donations and without any Federal funding; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that the Crazy Horse Memorial will constitute a tribute to—

(A) Tasunke Witko, a great Oglala Sioux warrior and spiritual leader; and

(B) all Native Americans.

Mr. Campbell. Mr. President, Congress is beginning its annual process of writing a budget and appropriating funds. This is important work and gets a great deal of media coverage and public scrutiny. But I think we tend to get so caught up in this process that we forget some people in this country accomplish great things without a single dollar from Washington.

One shining example is the Crazy Horse Memorial. The Ziolkowski family has worked for 50 years carving the image of the Oglala Sioux leader and his horse out of Thunder Mountain in South Dakota. They have relied entirely on private donations, twice turning down \$10 million in federal funds.

Today I am submitting a resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the memorial and the efforts of the Ziolkowski family.

Crazy Horse is a permanent fixture in our history as the man who led a force of Cheyenne and Oglala Sioux to victory over George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of Little Big Horn. thanks to the Ziolkowskis and their many benefactors, he will become a permanent fixture on our landscape as well.

Korczak Ziolkowski began this task at the request of Sioux Indian Chief Henry Standing Bear, who said "My fellow chiefs and I would like the white man to know the red man has great heroes too." Though Korczak passed away in 1982, the work is continue by his widow, Ruth, and seven of their children. The ambition behind this project is breathtaking. When complete, it will be the largest sculpture in the world. All four of the heads on Mount Rushmore could fit inside Crazy Horse's head. Future plans call for a university and a medical training center to be built at the base of the mountain.

Mr. President, this resolution is about more than the dedication of the Ziolkowski family or the legacy of a great Indian leader. It honors the spirit of hard work and independence that make America the country it is. It honors all people who have followed a dream. I urge my colleagues to assist in its passage in time for the memorial's 50th anniversary on June 3, 1998.

SENATE RESOLUTION 208—CONCERNING THE YER 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE); submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. RES. 208

SENATE RESOLUTION 207—RELATIVE TO THE VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA

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

S. RES. 207

Whereas the year 1998 marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Veterans of America;

Whereas the history of the Vietnam Veterans of America organization is a story of America's gradual recognition of the tremendous sacrifices of its Vietnam-era veterans and their families;

Whereas the Vietnam Veterans of America is dedicated to serving its membership through advocacy for its membership;

Whereas the Vietnam Veterans of America provides public and member awareness of critical issues affecting Vietnam-era veterans and their families;

Whereas the local grassroots efforts of Vietnam Veterans of America chapters like Chapter One in Rutland, Vermont, which was founded 18 years ago in April 1980, have greatly contributed to the quality of lives of veterans in our Nation's communities;

Whereas the Vietnam Veterans of America promotes its principles through volunteerism, professional advocacy, and claims work; and

Whereas the future of the Vietnam Veterans of America relies not only on its past accomplishments, but on future accomplishments of its membership that will ensure the Vietnam Veterans of America remains a leader among veterans advocacy organizations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Veterans of America and commends it for its advancement of veterans rights which set the standard for other veterans organizations around the country;

(2) asks all Americans to join in the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Vietnam Veterans of America and 20 years of advocacy for Vietnam veterans; and

(3) encourages the Vietnam Veterans of America to continue into the next millennium to represent and promote the goals of its organization in the veterans community and on Capitol Hill, and to continue organizing to keep its national membership of 51,000 members and 500 chapters strong.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today with great pride and enthusiasm to submit a Senate Resolution Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Veterans of America. This resolution has the cosponsorship of Senator SPECTER, Senator AKAKA and Senator LEAHY. The resolution also points out that April marks the 18th Anniversary of the founding of Vietnam Veterans of America's first local chapter in my home town of Rutland, Vermont.

Mr. President, the VVA is a Congressionally chartered national veterans service organization exclusively dedicated to Vietnam-era veterans and their families. In the late 1970s, America had come through its longest and most divisive war. Many of the millions of veterans who served during that period felt that their concerns were not being addressed by the veterans community and by the federal government.

In January, 1978, Bobby Muller and a small band of Vietnam veterans came to Washington, D.C. to create an advocacy organization to push for federal action to address the needs of this unique veteran population. The VVA, initially known as the Vietnam Veterans Coalition and then the Council of Vietnam Veterans, went to work focusing first on the dissemination of government information and coordination of relations between the federal government and the veteran.

In time it became clear that, like many other organizations, this one could not survive simply by making a good case for its initiatives—it needed to build a strong membership base in order to wield political power. By the summer of 1979, the new Vietnam Veterans of America began to focus on building its membership.

The growth of the organization was slow initially, but a breakthrough came following resolution of the American Hostage Crisis in Iran in January, 1981. It became clear to many Americans that if the hostages deserved a jubilant homecoming, so did the veterans of Vietnam. Vietnam veterans began to clamor for action in the form of programs that would place the last generation of wartime veterans on the same footing as veterans from previous wars.

The strength of the organization grew with the increase in membership. The public also became more willing to

deal with the neglected veterans issues unique to the Vietnam war. This culminated in the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in November, 1982. The activities around the Memorial rekindled a sense of camaraderie among the veterans and the feeling of a shared experience too significant to ignore.

Since then, the VVA has made great strides in the kinds of services it provides to its membership, including the founding of the Vietnam Veterans of America Legal Services that provides assistance to veterans seeking benefits and services from the government. VVA has also published critical information around benefits for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Agent Orange illnesses.

I can personally vouch for the incredible efforts of people like Albert and Mary Trombley, Jake Jacobsen, Dennis Ross, Clark Howland, and of course the late Mike Dodge and Don Bodette to establish and foster the growth of grassroots organizations like Chapter 1 in Rutland, Vermont. This individual leadership has ensured a steady growth in VVA's size, stature, and prestige.

The legislative accomplishments of the VVA through its high-profile presence on Capitol Hill have been impressive. Organizations like Vietnam-era Veterans in Congress, which now boasts 70 members, have served the overall membership well by supporting the pragmatic agenda of the VVA and sticking to its founding principle that "Never again will one generation of veterans abandon another."

Today, the VVA has a national membership of 51,000 with more than 500 chapters. VVA state councils in 43 states coordinate the activities and programs of its national organization, ensuring that grassroots input to Congress continues to ensure that the federal government meets its obligations to its Vietnam veterans.

Mr. President, this Resolution expresses the Senate's gratitude to the organization for its advocacy for its members and wishes it continued success in the years to come.

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a special committee of the Senate to be known as the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the "special committee").

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the special committee is—

(1) to study the impact of the year 2000 technology problem on the Executive and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government, State governments, and private sector operations in the United States and abroad;

(2) to make such findings of fact as are warranted and appropriate; and

(3) to make such recommendations, including recommendations for new legislation and amendments to existing laws and any administrative or other actions, as the special committee may determine to be necessary or desirable.

No proposed legislation shall be referred to the special committee, and the committee

shall not have power to report by bill, or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction.

(c) TREATMENT AS STANDING COMMITTEE.—For purposes of paragraphs 1, 2, 7(a)(1)–(2), and 10(a) of rule XXVI and rule XXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and section 202 (i) and (j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the special committee shall be treated as a standing committee of the Senate.

SEC. 2. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The special committee shall consist of 7 members of the Senate—

(A) 4 of whom shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate from the majority party of the Senate upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader of the Senate; and

(B) 3 of whom shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate from the minority party of the Senate upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader of the Senate.

The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Appropriations Committee shall be appointed ex-officio members.

(2) VACANCIES.—Vacancies in the membership of the special committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the special committee and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments to it are made.

(3) SERVICE.—For the purpose of paragraph 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member, chairman, or vice chairman of the special committee shall not be taken into account.

(b) CHAIRMAN.—The chairman of the special committee shall be selected by the Majority Leader of the Senate and the vice chairman of the special committee shall be selected by the Minority Leader of the Senate. The vice chairman shall discharge such responsibilities as the special committee or the chairman may assign.

SEC. 3. AUTHORITY OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this resolution, the special committee is authorized, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel;

(3) to hold hearings;

(4) to sit and act at any time or place during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate;

(5) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents;

(6) to take depositions and other testimony;

(7) to procure the services of individual consultations or organizations thereof, in accordance with the provisions of section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; and

(8) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) OATHS FOR WITNESSES.—The chairman of the special committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

(c) SUBPOENAS.—Subpoenas authorized by the special committee may be issued over the signature of the chairman after consultation with the vice chairman, or any member of the special committee designated by the chairman after consultation with the vice chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or the member signing the subpoena.

(d) OTHER COMMITTEE STAFF.—The special committee may use, with the prior consent of the chairman of any other Senate committee or the chairman of any subcommittee of any committee of the Senate and on a nonreimbursable basis, the facilities or services of any members of the staff of such other Senate committee whenever the special committee or its chairman, following consultation with the vice chairman, considers that such action is necessary or appropriate to enable the special committee to make the investigation and study provided for in this resolution.

(e) USE OF OFFICE SPACE.—The staff of the special committee may be located in the personal office of a Member of the special committee.

SEC. 4. REPORT AND TERMINATION.

The special committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—From the date this resolution is agreed to through February 29, 2000, the expenses of the special committee incurred under this resolution shall not exceed \$575,000 for the period beginning on the date of adoption of this resolution through February 28, 1999, and \$575,000 for the period of March 1, 1999 through February 29, 2000, of which amount not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for each period for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof, as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

(b) PAYMENT OF BENEFITS.—The retirement and health benefits of employees of the special committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 209—PROVIDING SECTION 302 ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Ms. COLLINS submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 209

Resolved, That (a) for the purposes of section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the estimated allocation of the appropriate levels of budget totals for the Senate Committee on Appropriations shall be—

For non-defense: (1) \$289,547,000,000 in total budget outlays, (2) \$255,450,000,000 in total new budget authority;

For defense: (1) \$266,635,000,000 in total budget outlays, (2) \$271,570,000,000 in total new budget authority;

For Violent Crime Reduction: (1) \$4,953,000,000 in total budget outlays; and (2) \$5,800,000,000 in total new budget authority;

For mandatory: (1) \$291,731,000,000 in total budget outlays; and (2) \$299,159,000,000 in total new budget authority.

until a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999 is agreed to by the Senate and the House of Representatives pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

HUTCHINSON AMENDMENT NO. 2279

Mr. HUTCHINSON proposed an amendment to amendment No. 2218