

this title, pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, concerning investments and expenditures of the endowment fund corpus or endowment fund income.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—If the Secretary terminates a grant under subsection (a), the University shall return to the Treasury of the United States an amount equal to the sum of the original grant or grants under this title, plus any endowment fund income earned thereon. The Secretary may direct the University to take such other appropriate measures to remedy any violation of this title and to protect the financial interest of the United States.

SEC. 406. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, and each subsequent fiscal year thereafter. Funds appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended.

REQUIRING MINTING OF COINS IN COMMEMORATION OF BICENTENNIAL OF LEWIS AND CLARK.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1560 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1560) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3831

(Purpose: To award congressional gold medals to the "Little Rock Nine" and Gerald R. and Betty Ford, to provide for a 6-month extension for certain coin sales, and for other purposes)

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, Senator D'AMATO has an amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], for Mr. D'AMATO, proposes an amendment numbered 3831.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new sections:

SEC. 11. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS FOR THE "LITTLE ROCK NINE".

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmarm, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, hereafter in this section referred to as the "Little Rock Nine", voluntarily subjected themselves to the bitter stinging pains of racial bigotry;

(2) the Little Rock Nine are civil rights pioneers whose selfless acts considerably advanced the civil rights debate in this country;

(3) the Little Rock Nine risked their lives to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and subsequently the Nation;

(4) the Little Rock Nine sacrificed their innocence to protect the American principle

that we are all "one nation, under God, indivisible";

(5) the Little Rock Nine have indelibly left their mark on the history of this Nation; and

(6) the Little Rock Nine have continued to work toward equality for all Americans.

(b) **PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.**—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of Congress, to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmarm, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, commonly referred to the "Little Rock Nine", gold medals of appropriate design, in recognition of the selfless heroism that such individuals exhibited and the pain they suffered in the cause of civil rights by integrating Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

(c) **DESIGN AND STRIKING.**—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (b) the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary for each recipient.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.**—Effective October 1, 1998, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(e) **DUPLICATE MEDALS.**—

(1) **STRIKING AND SALE.**—The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medals struck pursuant to this section under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

(2) **REIMBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.**—The appropriation used to carry out this section shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under paragraph (1).

SEC. 12. FORD CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) **PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.**—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of the Congress, to Gerald R. and Betty Ford a gold medal of appropriate design—

(1) in recognition of their dedicated public service and outstanding humanitarian contributions to the people of the United States; and

(2) in commemoration of the following occasions in 1998:

(A) The 85th anniversary of the birth of President Ford.

(B) The 80th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Ford.

(C) The 50th wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Ford.

(D) The 50th anniversary of the 1st election of Gerald R. Ford to the United States House of Representatives.

(E) The 25th anniversary of the approval of Gerald R. Ford by the Congress to become Vice President of the United States.

(b) **DESIGN AND STRIKING.**—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$20,000 to carry out this section.

(d) **DUPLICATE MEDALS.**—

(1) **STRIKING AND SALE.**—The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to this section under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

(2) **REIMBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.**—The appropriation used to carry out this sec-

tion shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under paragraph (1).

(e) **NATIONAL MEDALS.**—The medals struck pursuant to this section are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 13. 6-MONTH EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN SALES.

Notwithstanding section 101(7)(D) of the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996, the Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time before January 1, 1999, make bulk sales at a reasonable discount to the Jackie Robinson Foundation of not less than 20 percent of any denomination of proof and uncirculated coins minted under section 101(7) of such Act which remained unissued as of July 1, 1998, except that the total number of coins of any such denomination which were issued under such section or this section may not exceed the amount of such denomination of coins which were authorized to be minted and issued under section 101(7)(A) of such Act.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 3831) was agreed to.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; that 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. 1560), as amended, was considered read the third time and passed.

THIRD-PARTY PROCUREMENT MONITORING

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that corruption and fraud are major problems in the procurement of goods and services funded by multi-lateral lending programs. Since these programs are paid for by U.S. taxpayers, the Senate Appropriations Committee identified potential mechanisms in its report accompanying the fiscal year 1999 Foreign Operation Appropriations bill to ensure that procurement processes by borrowing or recipient nations are transparent, non-biased and open.

One of the mechanisms identified by the committee is independent third party procurement monitoring. An independent third party procurement monitor provides an independent review and assessment of government procurement projects by auditing and certifying that the procurement process is non-biased, open, transparent and fair. Importantly, independent third party monitoring provides technical assistance and training in country to improve the quality of the procurement process, thereby making the procurement process more effective. The program also verifies that the contractual, technical, economic and financial obligations of the supplier are fully discharged.

I encourage the Administration to support the use of programs such as independent third-party procurement monitoring which have proven their value in reducing costs by deterring corruption and fraud, ensuring the quality of the goods and services provided, stimulating competition and free trade, as well as enabling U.S. business to compete more successfully.

FOREIGN POLICY: AN UNFINISHED AGENDA

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I have some good news, and I have some bad news.

First the good news: We won. The Cold War, that is. Now the bad news: We may find the burden of winning that war as heavy as the burden of fighting it. I say that is the "bad news," Mr. President, because it seems like bad news. But I believe it is both our destiny—a mantle that history has placed on our shoulders whether we like it or not—and an opportunity. The opportunity is this: the furnace in which American values are forged throughout the world is fiery hot, and its door is open.

That furnace will not be hot forever, Mr. President. Our triumph in the Cold War dissolved an empire and set free the nations that had been chained up by it. The totalitarian idea was stripped of the thin threads of legitimacy to which its aging adherents continued to cling. The birth of freedom—the opportunity to build new institutions of democracy and world stability—opened.

This furnace was hot, and still is, Mr. President, but the opportunity to build from the rubble of a fallen empire also brings turmoil. As what we hope are the transitional problems of economic instability, ethnic conflict, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction cool and harden into habits, the door to that furnace of opportunity is closing.

America has learned before that the smoldering embers of victory contain the fires of reignited conflict. Once in this century we got it wrong. After the first world war, we made the fatal mistake of a vengeful peace. The result was a second world war, after which we got much more right, especially our leadership in rebuilding a crumbled world. Now, like then, we are weary of war's toll, but now, like then, we must bear the burden of leadership in victory. And we must do it while the furnace is hot and the opportunity right.

That, Mr. President, is why I am concerned that the 105th Congress is preparing to adjourn with too much foreign policy business left unfinished. The challenges we face around the world are burdens not just for this Congress, but for this country, for every American. The bell of leadership will toll for all of us, and we should not be surprised when it does. I want to outline just a few places where we may hear that call.

First, we face a global economic meltdown. Economies throughout the world are slowing and more uncertainty seems to arise everyday. Over the past year we have seen how instability in the Asian financial markets can quickly spread and undermine the stability of the global economy.

The impact has been devastating. Overnight, people in Asia and Russia have seen their entire life savings disappear. They have seen the chance to give their children an education and a shot at a better life evaporate. They have seen their standards of living plummet to the point where they must struggle to acquire basic necessities. Failure to act quickly to reverse the situation and promote global economic growth could consign an entire generation—who only months ago were on the verge of building a middle class—to a life of continued poverty.

We must know that global prosperity is not possible without a strong U.S. economy. I am pleased with the recent decision by the Federal Reserve to cut U.S. interest rates; although I admit I wish they would have cut it further. As the economic engine that drives the world, we must be prepared to take bold action to ensure world economic growth. Let me be clear, not only do we seek to improve the lives of people around the world through economic growth, we act with an element of self interest. A healthy global economy is the surest way to maintain a robust economy in the United States. As the farmers in my state know, without markets for U.S. products abroad, our own prosperity is threatened. Should this economic crisis deepen, should we start seeing credible signs of global depression, this Congress and the Administration must be prepared to act boldly to stimulate economic growth.

In that regard, I am pleased we are taking a proactive role in trying to prevent the economic crisis from spreading further to places like Latin America. We should continue to work cooperatively with other nations, like Japan, to assist them in implementing the kind of economic and legal reforms that will help them rebuild their economies.

Out of this crisis, we are also learning that economic instability leads to political instability. We see this in Russia, where financial shocks have created a political crisis which threatens Russian democracy. The situation in Russia demands our attention. As a nation with a capability to launch thousands of nuclear weapons, we cannot afford to allow Russia to slip into anarchy. I still believe the Russian transition will be successful, but it will be measured in decades, not years. We must be prepared to help the Russian people over the long run to create a democratic system based on the rule of law.

At the same time, we cannot allow the wealth of challenges we face both at home and abroad to embolden despotic leaders to flaunt international

standards. Recent missile tests by North Korea only too clearly demonstrate the need to remain committed to the security of our friends in Asia. It refocuses our attention on this troubled region.

A divided Korea is one of the few lingering vestiges of the Cold War. But a change there is inevitable. I see two potential scenarios on the Korea Peninsula. In the first scenario, North Korea will acquiesce to the tide of history, renounce totalitarianism, embrace democracy, and peacefully reunite with the South. In the other scenario, North Korea implodes into an irrational and dangerous nation threatening the peace and security not only of South Korea, but of the entire region. While we should strive to ensure the former scenario, we should prepare for the latter.

First, we should reaffirm our military ties with South Korea and Japan. The 37,000 American troops stationed in South Korea, and the tens of thousands stationed throughout Asia, should serve as ample warning of our intent to stand by our allies and respond to all threats. Second, we should continue to support South Korea as it rebuilds its economy and implements further democratic reforms. Finally, we must maintain our active containment of North Korea with the cooperation of all of our partners in the region.

As we remain vigilant in Korea, we cannot release the pressure we have built on Saddam Hussein's regime. We are all concerned about Saddam's unwillingness to live up to his agreements, to fully disclose all information on his weapons of mass destruction programs, and to cooperate with United Nations Security Council Resolutions and mandates. Iraq's refusal to cooperate with UNSCOM monitors can not be allowed to go unchallenged.

But ultimately, our success in Iraq will not come from winning a game of hide and seek with Saddam's weapons of mass destruction, but through the establishment of democracy in Iraq. We must change our policy from containment of Iraq to the replacement of Saddam Hussein with a democratic government. I am pleased legislation sponsored by Senator LOTT and myself—designed to set the Iraqi people on the path to self-government—was recently passed by both the House and the Senate. As Americans, we should strive for no less. This policy is both noble, and with our assistance, possible.

In the Balkans, recent election victories by Serbian hardliners in Bosnia once again raise concerns about the prospects for a lasting peace. While enormous progress has been made since the days of open warfare and ethnic cleansing, more must be done to assure that Bosnia will become a peaceful, multi-ethnic state.

Let us be clear, the chance for peace in Bosnia did not come from a sudden willingness of the warring parties to come together. It came from our willingness to use our own military power.