

S. 3152

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3152, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for distressed areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3181

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3181, a bill to establish the White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance, and for other purposes.

S. 3183

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3183, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the contributions of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the United States.

S. 3186

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 3186, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 3187

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3187, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to apply aggregate upper payment limits to non-State publicly owned or operated facilities under the medicaid program.

S. 3188

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 3188, a bill to facilitate the protection of the critical infrastructure of the United States, to enhance the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crimes, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 9

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 9, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

S. J. RES. 14

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. J. Res. 14, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

S. RES. 69

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 69, a resolution to prohibit the consideration of retroactive tax increases in the Senate.

S. RES. 339

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 339, a resolution designating November 18, 2000, as "National Survivors of Suicide Day."

S. RES. 340

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 340, a resolution designating December 10, 2000, as "National Children's Memorial Day."

S. RES. 343

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 343, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement should recognize and admit to full membership Israel's Magen David Adom Society with its emblem, the Red Shield of David.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 150—RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 150

Whereas Afghanistan has existed as a sovereign nation since 1747, maintaining its independence, neutrality, and dignity;

Whereas Afghanistan had maintained its own decisionmaking through a traditional process called a "Loya Jirgah", or Grand Assembly, by selecting, respecting, and following the decisions of their leaders;

Whereas recently warlords, factional leaders, and foreign regimes have laid siege to

Afghanistan, leaving the landscape littered with landmines, making the most fundamental activities dangerous;

Whereas in recent years, and especially since the Taliban came to power in 1996, Afghanistan has become a haven for terrorist activity, has produced most of the world's opium supply, and has become infamous for its human rights abuses, particularly abuses against women and children;

Whereas the former King of Afghanistan, Mohammed Zahir Shah, ruled the country peacefully for 40 years, and after years in exile retains his popularity and support; and

Whereas former King Mohammed Zahir Shah plans to convene an emergency "Loya Jirgah" to reestablish a stable government, with no desire to regain power or reestablish a monarchy, and the Department of State supports such ongoing efforts: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports the democratic efforts that respect the human and political rights of all ethnic and religious groups in Afghanistan, including the effort to establish a "Loya Jirgah" process that would lead to the people of Afghanistan determining their own destiny through a democratic process and free and fair elections; and

(2) supports the continuing efforts of former King Mohammed Zahir Shah and other responsible parties searching for peace to convene a Loya Jirgah—

(A) to reestablish a representative government in Afghanistan that respects the rights of all ethnic groups, including the right to govern their own affairs through inclusive institution building and a democratic process;

(B) to bring freedom, peace, and stability to Afghanistan; and

(C) to end terrorist activities, illicit drug production, and human rights abuses in Afghanistan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 371—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED TO HONOR SCULPTOR KORCZAK ZIOLKOWSKI

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LEVINE, and Mr. CONRAD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 371

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski was born in Boston, Massachusetts on September 6, 1908, the 31st anniversary of the death of Lakota Sioux warrior Crazy Horse;

Whereas, although never trained in art or sculpture, Korczak Ziolkowski began a successful studio career in New England as a commissioned sculptor at age 24;

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski's marble sculpture of composer and Polish leader Ignace Jan Paderewski won first prize at the 1939 New York World's Fair and prompted Lakota Indian Chiefs to invite Ziolkowski to carve a memorial for Native Americans;

Whereas later that year, Korczak Ziolkowski assisted Gutzon Borglum in carving Mount Rushmore;

Whereas while in South Dakota, Korczak Ziolkowski met with Chief Henry Standing Bear who taught Korczak more about the life of the brave warrior Crazy Horse;

Whereas at the age of 34, Korczak Ziolkowski temporarily put his sculptures aside when he volunteered for service in World War II, later landing on Omaha Beach;

Whereas after the war, Korczak Ziolkowski turned down other sculpting opportunities in order to accept the invitation of Chief Henry Standing Bear and dedicate the rest of his life to carving the Crazy Horse Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota;

Whereas on June 3, 1948, when work was begun on the Crazy Horse Memorial, Korczak Ziolkowski vowed that the memorial would be a nonprofit educational and cultural project, financed solely through private, nongovernmental sources, for the Native Americans of North America;

Whereas the Crazy Horse Memorial is a mountain carving-in-progress, and once completed it will be the tallest sculpture in the world;

Whereas since his death on October 20, 1982, Korczak's wife Ruth and the Ziolkowski family have continued to work on the Memorial and to expand upon the dream of Korczak Ziolkowski; and

Whereas on June 3, 1998, the Memorial entered its second half century of progress and heralded a new era of work on the mountain with the completion and dedication of the face of Crazy Horse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate recognizes—

(A) the admirable efforts of the late Korczak Ziolkowski in designing and creating the Crazy Horse Memorial;

(B) that the Crazy Horse Memorial represents all North American Indian tribes, and the noble goal of reconciliation between peoples; 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 Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that a commemorative postage stamp be issued in honor of sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski for his upcoming 100th birthday.

SENATE RESOLUTION 372—A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1322

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. GRAMS (for himself and Mr. BROWBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 372

Whereas in an Emergency Special Session, the United Nations Security Council voted on October 7, 2000, to approve Resolution 1322, which unfairly blames Israel for the outbreak of violence and politicizes the Geneva Convention;

Whereas Resolution 1322 singles out Israel for the use of excessive force against Palestinians while ignoring identical acts perpetrated by Palestinians against Israelis;

Whereas Resolution 1322 incorrectly labels the September 28, 2000, visit of Israeli opposition leader Ariel Sharon to Temple Mount, a holy place open to all members of all faiths, as the "provocation" for violence;

Whereas there is clear evidence this violence was a premeditated and coordinated action by the Palestinian Authority and Palestinian militias;

Whereas Israeli army officials noted a sharp increase in attacks against security forces and Israeli civilians in the weeks before September 28, 2000, including the killing of one soldier and the wounding of another in a Gaza Strip ambush on September 27;

Whereas the Palestinian Authority has used official Palestinian television and the Voice of Palestine radio to incite violence;

Whereas there is evidence that Fatah leader Marwan Barghouti, Chairman Arafat's top political lieutenant in the West Bank, has been orchestrating the rioting of armed uniformed police and civilians;

Whereas the United States refused to veto Resolution 1322, although United States Ambassador to the United Nations Richard Holbrooke reportedly declared it "unbalanced, biased, and really a lousy piece of work"; and

Whereas the United States has vetoed three anti-Israel Security Council Resolutions since the 1993 Oslo Accords and has still played a constructive role in the peace process as an "honest broker": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) denounces the United States failure to vote against United Nations Security Council Resolution 1322;

(2) condemns the United Nations Security Council for its discrimination against the State of Israel and its efforts to manipulate the Fourth Geneva Conference for the sole purpose of attacking Israel; and

(3) urges the leaders of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples to seek a secure future through the end of violence and the resumption of the peace process.

SENATE RESOLUTION 373—RECOGNIZING THE 225TH BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 373

Whereas on Friday, October 13, 1775, the Continental Congress, representing the citizens of 13 American colonies, passed a resolution which stated "That a swift sailing vessel, to carry ten carriage guns, and a proportionable number of swivels, with eighty men, be fitted, with all possible dispatch, for a cruise of three months, and that the commander be instructed to cruise eastward, for intercepting such transports as may be laden with warlike stores and other supplies for our enemies, and for such other purposes as the Congress shall direct.":

Whereas the founders recognized the essential nature of a Navy to the strength and longevity of the Nation by providing authority to Congress "To provide and maintain a Navy" in article I of the Constitution;

Whereas a Naval Committee was established to build a fitting Navy for our fledgling country, acquire and fit out vessels for sea, and draw up regulations;

Whereas the Continental Navy began a proud tradition, carried out for 225 years by our United States Navy, to protect our island Nation and pursue the causes of freedom we hold so dear;

Whereas, for the past 225 years, the central mission of the Navy has been to protect the interests of our Nation around the world on the high seas, to fight and win the wars of our Nation, and to maintain control of the sea lines of communication enabling this Nation and other free nations to grow and prosper;

Whereas, whether in peace or at war, United States citizens around the world can rest assured that the United States Navy is on watch, ever vigilant, and ready to respond;

Whereas, for the past 225 years, Navy men and women, as both ambassadors and warriors, have won extraordinary distinction and respect for the Nation and its Navy on the high seas, among the ocean depths, on distant shores, and in the skies above;

Whereas the core values of "Honor, Courage, and Commitment" are the guides by which United States sailors live and serve;

Whereas the United States Navy today is the most capable, most respected, and most effective sea service in the world;

Whereas 75 percent of the land masses in the world are bounded by water and 75 percent of the population of the world lives within 100 miles of the sea, assuring that our Naval forces will continue to be called upon to respond to emerging crises, to maintain freedom of the sea, to deter would-be aggressors, and to provide our allies with a visible reassurance of the support of the United States of America; and

Whereas, no matter what the cause, location, or magnitude of future conflicts, the Nation can rely on its Navy to produce well-trained, well-led, and highly motivated sailors to carry out the missions entrusted to them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic significance of the 225th birthday of the United States Navy;

(2) expresses the appreciation of the people of the United States to the Navy, and the men and women who have served in the Navy, for 225 years of dedicated service;

(3) honors the courage, commitment, and sacrifice that Americans have made throughout the history of the Navy; and

(4) gives special thanks to the extended Navy family of civilians, family members, and loved ones who have served and supported the Navy for the past 225 years.

SENATE RESOLUTION 374—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 17, 2000, AS A "DAY OF NATIONAL CONCERN ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE AND GUN VIOLENCE"

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 374

Whereas young people are our Nation's most important resource, and we, as a society, have a vested interest in enabling children to grow in an environment free from fear and violence;

Whereas young people can, by taking responsibility for their own decisions and actions, and by positively influencing the decisions and actions of others, help chart a new and less violent direction for the entire Nation;

Whereas students in every school district in the Nation will be invited to take part in a day of nationwide observance involving millions of their fellow students, and will thereby be empowered to see themselves as significant agents in a wave of positive social change; and

Whereas the observance of October 17, 2000, as a "Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence" will allow students to make a positive and earnest decision about their future in that such students