

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 371) expressing the sense of the Senate that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued to honor sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, Senator DASCHLE has three amendments at the desk to the resolution, the preamble, and the title, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered and agreed to in the proper sequence.

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

The amendments (Nos. 4335, 4336, and 4337) were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 4335

Strike paragraphs (1) and (2) of the resolving clause and insert the following:

(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 sources 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 and the Crazy Horse Memorial for the 20th anniversary of his death, October 20, 2002.

AMENDMENT NO. 4336

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski was born in Boston, Massachusetts on September 6, 1908, the 31st anniversary of the death of Lakota Sioux leader 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 in his invitation letter to Korczak Ziolkowski, Chief Henry Standing Bear wrote: "My fellow chiefs and I would like the white man to know that the red man has great heroes, too.";

Whereas in 1939, Korczak Ziolkowski assisted Gutzon Borglum in carving Mount Rushmore;

Whereas in 1941, Korczak Ziolkowski met with Chief Henry Standing Bear who taught Korczak more about the life of the brave Sioux leader Crazy Horse;

Whereas at the age of 34, Korczak Ziolkowski temporarily put his sculpting career 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, to honor the Native Americans of North America;

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

Whereas since his death on October 20, 1982, Korczak's wife Ruth, the Ziolkowski family, and the Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation have continued to work on the Memorial and to continue the dream of Korczak Ziolkowski and Chief Henry Standing Bear; 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

AMENDMENT NO. 4337

Amend the title so as to read: "Resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued to honor sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski and the Crazy Horse Memorial."

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I am delighted that the Senate passed my resolution to urge the creation of a postage stamp honoring Korczak Ziolkowski, the visionary sculptor who began work on the Crazy Horse Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota over 52 years ago. I would like to take a moment to describe the man and the dream that led him to carve a mountain.

Korczak Ziolkowski was born on September 6, 1908 in Boston, Massachusetts. Orphaned at age one, he grew up in a series of foster homes and often was mistreated. Korczak later would say that his collective experiences during this difficult part of his life prepared him for sculpting the Crazy Horse memorial and enabled him to prevail over the decades of financial hardship he encountered trying to create an Indian memorial in the Black Hills.

Before coming west, Korczak was a noted studio sculptor and member of the National Sculpture Society. Although he never took a lesson in art or sculpture, his marble portrait of Polish composer and political leader Ignace Jan Paderewski won first prize by unanimous vote at the 1939 New York World's Fair. This award drew the attention of Lakota Sioux Chief Henry Standing Bear, who invited Korczak to carve a memorial to the Sioux warrior Crazy Horse in the sacred Black Hills. In his invitation letter, Chief Standing Bear wrote: "My fellow chiefs and I would like the white man to know the red man has great heroes, too."

In 1939, Korczak also traveled to South Dakota to assist Gutzon Borglum, the famed sculptor of Mount Rushmore. Korczak finally met Chief

Standing Bear in 1941 and he learned more about Crazy Horse. He then returned to his sculpting career in New England, but he never stopped studying the life of Crazy Horse and the Native American tribes of North America. However, a sense of duty to his country delayed his return to South Dakota. At age 34, he volunteered for service in World War II, landed on Omaha Beach and later was wounded. After the war, Korczak turned down a government commission to create war memorials in Europe to accept Chief Standing Bear's invitation. He returned to South Dakota in 1947 and dedicated the rest of his life to sculpting the Crazy Horse Memorial.

Korczak's first year in the Black Hills was spent pioneering, building a log cabin, and constructing a massive wooden staircase to the top of the mountain he would carve. Then, on June 3, 1948, the Crazy Horse Memorial was dedicated. From its inception, Korczak said that the memorial would be a nonprofit educational and cultural project for all Native Americans. The memorial would be financed solely by the interested public, not from government funds. In fact, Korczak twice turned down \$10 million in federal funds because he believed the government would never complete the memorial as he envisioned it—a sprawling campus including the Indian Museum of North America and the University and Medical Training Center for the North American Indian with the massive mountain carving at its center. Carved in three dimensions, the memorial is 563 high and 641 feet long, and upon completion will be the largest sculpture in the world.

In 1950, Korczak married Ruth Ross, a volunteer at the memorial, and had 10 children, one of whom he delivered himself. Korczak soon realized that finishing the memorial would exceed one man's lifetime, so he and Ruth prepared detailed plans for the memorial's completion. Since Korczak's death on October 20, 1982, Ruth has carried out his vision. Under her leadership, the memorial continues to grow. In 1998, 50 years after the first blast on the mountain, the completed face of Crazy Horse was dedicated, and more recently, a state of the art visitors center was opened to educate visitors about the memorial. Ruth's next task is to complete work on the head of the Sioux leader's horse, which is a staggering 20 stories tall. Completing the memorial may take decades, even generations, to complete, but I am certain that under the leadership of the Ziolkowski family and the Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation it will be completed.

Korczak Ziolkowski was a humble man. From his first days on the memorial to his death, he never took salary. He always believed that, first and foremost, the Crazy Horse Memorial was for the Native Americans. I would like

to close with a quote Korczak was fond of: "When the legends die, the dreams end; when the dreams end, there is no more greatness." Korczak's legend did not die with him. His and Chief Henry Standing Bear's dream continues to inspire greatness today. Now, eighteen years after his death, it is my hope we can share his dream with all Americans by issuing a postage stamp in his honor.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution, as amended, and the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 371), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

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

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.

PROTECTING SENIORS FROM FRAUD ACT

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 3164, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3164) to protect seniors from fraud.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a 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 (S. 3164) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 3164

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting Seniors From Fraud Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Older Americans are among the most rapidly growing segments of our society.

(2) Our Nation's elderly are too frequently the victims of violent crime, property crime, and consumer and telemarketing fraud.

(3) The elderly are often targeted and re-targeted in a range of fraudulent schemes.

(4) The TRIAD program, originally sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the American Association of Retired Persons unites sheriffs, police chiefs, senior volunteers, elder care providers, families, and seniors to reduce the criminal victimization of the elderly.

(5) Congress should continue to support TRIAD and similar community partnerships that improve the safety and quality of life for millions of senior citizens.

(6) There are few other community-based efforts that forge partnerships to coordinate criminal justice and social service resources

to improve the safety and security of the elderly.

(7) According to the National Consumers League, telemarketing fraud costs consumers nearly \$40,000,000,000 each year.

(8) Senior citizens are often the target of telemarketing fraud.

(9) Fraudulent telemarketers compile the names of consumers who are potentially vulnerable to telemarketing fraud into the so-called "mooch lists".

(10) It is estimated that 56 percent of the names on such "mooch lists" are individuals age 50 or older.

(11) The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Trade Commission have provided resources to assist private-sector organizations to operate outreach programs to warn senior citizens whose names appear on confiscated "mooch lists".

(12) The Administration on Aging was formed, in part, to provide senior citizens with the resources, information, and assistance their special circumstances require.

(13) The Administration on Aging has a system in place to inform senior citizens of the dangers of telemarketing fraud.

(14) Senior citizens need to be warned of the dangers of telemarketing fraud before they become victims of such fraud.

SEC. 3. SENIOR FRAUD PREVENTION PROGRAM.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for programs for the National Association of TRIAD.

(b) **COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the effectiveness of the TRIAD program 180 days prior to the expiration of the authorization under this Act, including an analysis of TRIAD programs and activities; identification of impediments to the establishment of TRIADS across the Nation; and recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the TRIAD program.

SEC. 4. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Aging, shall provide to the Attorney General of each State and publicly disseminate in each State, including dissemination to area agencies on aging, information designed to educate senior citizens and raise awareness about the dangers of fraud, including telemarketing and sweepstakes fraud.

(b) **INFORMATION.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) inform senior citizens of the prevalence of telemarketing and sweepstakes fraud targeted against them;

(2) inform senior citizens how telemarketing and sweepstakes fraud work;

(3) inform senior citizens how to identify telemarketing and sweepstakes fraud;

(4) inform senior citizens how to protect themselves against telemarketing and sweepstakes fraud, including an explanation of the dangers of providing bank account, credit card, or other financial or personal information over the telephone to unsolicited callers;

(5) inform senior citizens how to report suspected attempts at or acts of fraud;

(6) inform senior citizens of their consumer protection rights under Federal law; and

(7) provide such other information as the Secretary considers necessary to protect senior citizens against fraudulent telemarketing and sweepstakes promotions.