

Washington (Mr. GORTON), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2408, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to the Navajo Code Talkers in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

S. 2417

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2417, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase funding for State nonpoint source pollution control programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2419

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) were added as cosponsors of S. 2419, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the annual determination of the rate of the basic benefit of active duty educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill, and for other purposes.

S. 2420

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2420, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of a program under which long-term care insurance is made available to Federal employees, members of the uniformed services, and civilian and military retirees, and for other purposes.

S. 2447

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2447, a bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to establish National Centers for Distance Working to provide assistance to individuals in rural communities to support the use of teleworking in information technology fields.

S. 2459

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2459, a bill to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to former President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy Reagan in recognition of their service to the Nation.

S. 2465

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2465, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny tax benefits for research conducted by pharmaceutical companies where United States consumers pay higher

prices for the products of that research than consumers in certain other countries.

S. 2516

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2516, a bill to fund task forces to locate and apprehend fugitives in Federal, State, and local felony criminal cases and give administrative subpoena authority to the United States Marshals Service.

S. 2554

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2554, a bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to prohibit the display of an individual's social security number for commercial purposes without the consent of the individual.

S. 2596

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2596, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage a strong community-based banking system.

S. 2599

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2599, a bill to amend section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 53

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 53, a concurrent resolution 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.

S. CON. RES. 111

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 111, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding ensuring a competitive North American market for softwood lumber.

S. CON. RES. 113

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 113, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the 10th anniversary of the free and fair elections in Burma and the urgent need to improve the democratic and human rights of the people of Burma.

S. RES. 296

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from New Mexico

(Mr. DOMENICI) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 296, a resolution designating the first Sunday in June of each calendar year as "National Child's Day."

# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 114—RECOGNIZING THE LIBERTY MEMORIAL IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, AS A NATIONAL WORLD WAR I SYMBOL HONORING THOSE WHO DEFENDED LIBERTY AND OUR COUNTRY THROUGH SERVICE IN WORLD WAR I

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. ASHCROFT, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. CON. RES. 114

Whereas over 4 million Americans served in World War I, however, there is no nationally recognized symbol honoring the service of such Americans;

Whereas in 1919, citizens of Kansas City expressed an outpouring of support, raising over \$2,000,000 in 2 weeks, which was a fundraising accomplishment unparalleled by any other city in the United States irrespective of population;

Whereas on November 1, 1921, the monument site was dedicated marking the only time in history that the 5 Allied military leaders (Lieutenant General Baron Jacques of Belgium, General Armando Diaz of Italy, Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France, General John J. Pershing of the United States, and Admiral Lord Earl Beatty of Great Britain) were together at one place;

Whereas during a solemn ceremony on Armistice Day in 1924, President Calvin Coolidge marked the beginning of a 3-year construction project by the laying of the cornerstone of the Liberty Memorial;

Whereas the 217-foot Memorial Tower topped with 4 stone "Guardian Spirits" representing courage, honor, patriotism, and sacrifice, rises above the observation deck, making the Liberty Memorial a noble tribute to all who served;

Whereas during a rededication of the Liberty Memorial in 1961, former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized the memorial as a constant reminder of the sacrifices during World War I and the progress that followed;

Whereas the Liberty Memorial is the only public museum in the United States specifically dedicated to the history of World War I; and

Whereas the Liberty Memorial is internationally known as a major center of World War I remembrance: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri, is recognized as a national World War I symbol, honoring those who defended liberty and our country through service in World War I.

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today I come to the floor to submit a resolution recognizing the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri as a national World War I symbol. I am pleased that Senator ASHCROFT and Senator ROBERTS are joining me as original cosponsors.

Fighting in the trenches in Europe, America's sons and daughters defended liberty and our country through service in World War One. We want to ensure that the sacrifices they made are

not forgotten. The Liberty Memorial serves as a long-standing tribute to their accomplishments.

More than 4 million Americans served in World War One, however, the Liberty Memorial is the only major memorial and museum honoring their courage and loyalty. It is important to me that these men and women have an appropriate national symbol; they deserve to be recognized and honored. The Liberty Memorial serves as a constant reminder of the patriotism and sacrifice that the War evoked, both to the people of Kansas City, and across the country.

In 1919, Kansas Citizens expressed an unprecedented outpouring of support, raising \$2.5 million in less than two weeks. Three years later the five Allied military leaders met in Kansas City, marking the only time in history all five leaders came together at one place. The leaders from Belgium, Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States looked on, as the site for the Liberty Memorial was dedicated. Since that historic occasion, many other great world leaders have addressed the public at the Liberty Memorial including: Presidents Calvin Coolidge, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and William Howard Taft.

The Liberty Memorial opened to the public in 1926. It is an amazing structure; the impressive size and design puts it in a class with monuments here on the National Mall. The Memorial Tower is 217-feet-tall. The four Guardian Spirits: Honor, Courage, Patriotism, and Sacrifice, encircle the top of the tower. This is a great, inspirational work of art that serves as an outstanding tribute to America's sons and daughters of World War I.

In addition to the Memorial Tower, there is a Liberty Memorial Museum located within the complex. This museum promotes and encourages a better understanding of the sacrifices and progress made during World War I. While the Memorial undergoes a major renovation project, the museum is currently closed to the public. Upon its reopening, visitors from around the world can come to Kansas City to view the finest collection of World War I memorabilia in the United States. These fascinating displays are arranged to give visitors insight into America's role in the First World War.

The Memorial's history, consistent local support and its location in the Heart of America, makes the Liberty Memorial an ideal national tribute to all Americans who fought in World War One. I am proud to have such a distinguished Memorial in my home state of Missouri.

Mr. President, I urge the Senate to pass this resolution in a timely fashion so that we can properly honor the veterans of World War One with a national monument, and recognize the significance of the Liberty Memorial.●

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 115—PROVIDING FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF A STATUE OF CHIEF WASHAKIE, PRESENTED BY THE PEOPLE OF WYOMING, FOR PLACEMENT IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 115

Whereas Chief Washakie was a recognized leader of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe;

Whereas Chief Washakie contributed to the settlement of the west by allowing the Oregon and Mormon Trails to pass through Shoshone lands;

Whereas Chief Washakie, with his foresight and wisdom, chose the path of peace for his people;

Whereas Chief Washakie was a great leader who chose his alliances with other tribes and the United States Government thoughtfully; and

Whereas in recognition of his alliance and long service to the United States Government, Chief Washakie was the only chief to be awarded a full military funeral: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

**SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF CHIEF WASHAKIE FROM THE PEOPLE OF WYOMING FOR PLACEMENT IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Chief Washakie, furnished by the people of Wyoming for placement in National Statuary Hall in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (40 U.S.C. 187), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of Wyoming for providing this commemoration of one of Wyoming's most eminent personages.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Wyoming is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol on September 7, 2000, at 11:00 a.m., for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The statue shall be displayed in the rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which period the statue shall be moved to its permanent location in National Statuary Hall.

**SEC. 2. TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The transcript of proceedings of the ceremony held under section 1 shall be printed, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, as a Senate document, with illustrations and suitable binding.

(b) PRINTED COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed 6,555 copies of the ceremony transcript, of which 105 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 450 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,500 copies shall be for use of the Representative from Wyoming, and 3,500 copies shall be for the use of the Senators from Wyoming.

**SEC. 3. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.**

The Clerk of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Wyoming.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, today I rise along with Senator ENZI to submit

a concurrent resolution allowing for the placement of Wyoming's second statue in Statuary Hall.

As many individuals from Wyoming know, Chief Washakie was a true warrior and statesman. Chief Washakie was born in 1798 and actively participated in the cultural and historic events that shaped the West before passing away in 1900. The value of his life experiences—which span three separate centuries—still resonate in my home state today.

Chief Washakie, a skilled orator and charismatic figure, was widely known for his ability to foresee what the future held for his people. As Chief of the Shoshone tribe for fifty years, Washakie was successful in protecting the interests of his people in the face of westward expansion. In 1868, Chief Washakie was instrumental in the signing of the Fort Bridger treaty—which granted the Shoshone more than three million acres of land in the Warm Valley of the Wind on the Wind River reservation. His legacy lives on today as many of his descendants continue to be involved in tribal matters throughout Wyoming.

It is fitting that Wyoming has chosen Chief Washakie to be honored in our Nation's Capitol. This resolution not only speaks to his achievements but also commemorates the very spirit on which our great country was founded.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise with my colleague Senator THOMAS to submit a resolution authorizing Congress to accept Wyoming's second statue for National Statuary Hall, a statue of the great Chief of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Chief Washakie. The entire nation owes Chief Washakie a great debt of gratitude for his assistance in allowing settlers to pass over his tribe's lands during the great Western migration and for advancing the cause of peace between the United States and Native American nations.

The exact birthdate of Chief Washakie is not known, but it is believed that he was born in 1804 to a Flathead father and a Shoshone mother who lived in a Flathead tribe village. That village was attacked by the Blackfeet tribe and Washakie's father was killed in the battle. Washakie's mother was taken in by the Lemhi tribe of the Shoshone and Washakie and his sister remained with the Lemhis when his mother and the rest of his family rejoined the Flatheads.

Washakie made his name as a successful warrior. He devised a large rattle from a dried buffalo hide that was inflated and filled with stones that he used to frighten the horses of rival tribes in battle. He also aligned his nation with the United States and served the United States Army as a scout. It was that service which earned him a funeral with full military honors upon his death in 1900. He was the only Native American leader to be accorded such an honor.

Washakie united the Shoshones to battle threats presented by hostile