

However, it isn't just the larger cities in South Dakota that benefit from NEA funding. Last year, the South Dakota Arts Council funded over 220 weeks of Artists-In-Schools residencies conducted by professional artists at schools and other educational institutions throughout our state. Some of the communities that benefitted from the annual Artists-In-Schools program include: Arlington, Batesland, Belle Fourche, Beresford, Box Elder, Brandon, Buffalo, Canton, Castlewood, Cavour, Centerville, Chester, Clark, Doland, Emery, Fairfax, Faulkton, Garretson, Gettysburg, Harrold, Hartford, Hitchcock, Huron, Kadoka, Kimball, Leola, Madison, Martin, Mission, Mobridge, North Sioux City, Piedmont, Pollock, Porcupine, Revillo, Sisseton, Tyndall, Valley Springs, Wakonda, Waubay, Webster, White River, Wilmot, Woonsocket, and Worthing.

I am pleased to note that NEA funds have been essential in helping to cultivate art on South Dakota's Native American Reservations. Federal funds have supported arts education at the Tiospa Zina Tribal School, the St. Joseph Indian School, the HVJ Lakota Cultural Center, Lower Brule Elementary School, and throughout the Wounded Knee School District. The Northern Plains Tribal Arts festival has also grown into the region's premiere Native American art show and market, in large part to NEA funding.

The total NEA budget amounts to one one-thousandth of one percent of the federal budget. I believe that this extremely modest investment in the NEA is overwhelmingly well spent, thanks to the leadership and creativity of those within the South Dakota arts community. While I am pleased that the Senate was able to once again fight off an attack on the NEA, I hope that we will soon be debating expansion of this federal-local-private partnership with a proven record of success in South Dakota.

FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT AID

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, since the end of the Second World War, the United States has provided billions of dollars in development assistance worldwide—foreign aid. The goal of that aid has been to bring recipient countries out of poverty.

That is an admirable goal, but in those 40 years, aid has failed to even come close to meeting it.

The most telling regional example is sub-Saharan Africa, home to the greatest number of aid recipients. The countries of the region have received over \$200 billion in aid from donors since 1980 and \$27 billion from the United States alone in the past 40 years.

As a percentage of Gross Domestic Product, the average of current aid recipient countries in the region far exceeds that of the beneficiaries under the Marshall Plan—the intellectual basis for modern development aid pro-

grams and a resounding success for recipients and donors alike. Those percentages are 13.2 percent to 2.5 percent, respectively.

Yet almost every country in Africa that has received aid—some of them since the early 1960s—are no better off now than when they began an aid program. Some are considerably worse off than at any time since their independence. Clearly, no positive link exists between foreign aid—even massive amounts of foreign aid—and bringing recipient countries out of poverty and off dependence on foreign donations.

We must come to the uncomfortable but obvious conclusion that, although very well intentioned in most cases, aid has neither ended poverty on a reasonable scale nor has it supported our policy goals.

But why such a difference in results?

The World Bank itself has concluded that development aid can be effective only in an environment of sound economic policies and good economic management. Economic freedoms, rule of law, and governmental and regulatory transparency are essential elements in providing an environment in which aid can reasonably be expected to promote economic growth.

While many internal and external factors contribute to poverty and quality of life for the people in recipient countries, the governments of those recipient countries determine the degree of economic freedom, economic management, and regulatory and transparency which dictate whether development assistance can reasonably be expected to help promote sustained economic growth.

Foreign assistance can improve the lives of individual recipients and institutions to which it is directly applied, unless it brings about necessary changes in the bigger picture, the economy and welfare of the recipients will not change on a nationwide scale to any meaningful degree.

Recipient countries which do not provide economic freedom, sound management, and regulatory transparency do not provide an environment where development assistance can be expected to eliminate poverty and promote economic growth. In some cases, it can even constitute a "moral hazard," where it weakens pressures for necessary changes by supporting institutions or governments that should otherwise be allowed to collapse and clear the way for real reform.

Thus, the provision of development assistance into unreceptive environments does not promote United States' interests nor the people of recipient countries' welfare. Those efforts and funding would thus be more effectively committed elsewhere, or to programs which, over time, will help the intended beneficiaries (the citizens of the countries) change their governments and other factors that contribute to the perpetuation of poverty and support American goals of democracy, economic development and peaceful coexistence.

Congress must be frank and recognize that well-intentioned aid has not worked, and that special interests and those who depend on aid programs for contracts and employment are a great barrier to necessary change.

In recognition of the fact that foreign development aid has not reduced poverty and has not made reasonable progress toward America's goals overseas, I will today introduce legislation which aims to end our spending on programs which, over 40 years, have achieved too little.

The legislation directs the Secretary of State to establish an index of recipient countries which evaluates their degree of economic freedom. The index will be based on trade policy, including the level of tariffs and other barriers to foreign goods and services as well as the extent of corruption in their customs service; taxation policy, including individual and corporate earnings tax rates; the degree of government intervention in the economy; the country's monetary policy; the degree to which the recipient country allows foreign investment, including foreign ownership of business, land, etc., and the extent to which it allows the investor to use the earnings outside the country; the recipient country's banking policies; whether the country has price controls; the degree of property rights and rule of law and whether the government retains "rights" to seize property without just cause and due process; the regulatory environment and whether it is just and truly designed to protect consumers, the environment, and economic freedom; and the state of the black market and the response by the recipient government.

The index will rate economic freedom for each country and sets a timetable to phase out or terminate accordingly to governments who do not provide a free environment for economic development. It is constructed to provide incentives for reform and ends support for the undemocratic and predatory governments which often benefit from our assistance.

In addition, Mr. President, the Secretary will also have to provide a description of the total amount of assistance the country receives from all foreign sources; the total revenues from all sources; the total of its own revenues each recipient government spends on eliminating poverty; and the total they spend on military expenditures and whether a legitimate security threat warrants them. From this and the index, Congress will be able to clearly judge the viability of countries as recipients and the degree to which the recipients share our priorities in combating poverty.

This legislation will allow for a degree of honesty about heavily defended aid programs. It will allow Americans to use those resources for other national priorities we know to be effective, or to simply relieve the burden on taxpayers overall. It will set the stage for testing new strategies to combat

poverty and pursue American interests across the globe. After 40 years, it's an idea whose time has come.

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read some of the names of those who lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

July 13, 1999: Debbie Ahl, 39, Nashville, TN; Desiree Battle, Detroit, MI; Antonio Darias, 49, Miami-Dade County, FL; Leonardo Duran, 18, Houston, TX; Doug Harris, 31, Cincinnati, OH; Stefanie Harris, 29, Cincinnati, OH; Romero Jones, 19, St. Louis, MO; Sigmund Linberger, 34, Akron, OH; Michael McKinnon, 18, Nashville, TN; Rodolfo Recendez, 32, Fort Worth, TX; Dylan Sertich, 22, Toledo, OH; Unidentified male, 16, Long Beach, CA; Unidentified male, 35, Nashville, TN.

One of the victims of gun violence I mentioned, 19-year-old Romero Jones from Missouri, grew up in tough circumstances and turned his life around after a troublesome childhood. Romero worked with his city's "Cease Fire Program" to reach out to young people to encourage them to give up their involvement with gangs and pursue job training and careers. Romero sat on the stage with President Clinton during the President's 1995 visit to St. Louis to discuss the city's successes in addressing crime.

Romero was shot and killed in what police say was a case of mistaken identity—no drugs or money were found in Romero's home following his tragic death.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The time has come to enact sensible gun legislation. Our country cannot afford to lose more of its promising young leaders like Romero Jones. His death is a reminder to all of us that we need to act now.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, July 12, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,664,141,886,637.91 (Five trillion, six hundred sixty-four billion, one hundred forty-one million, eight hundred eighty-six thousand, six hundred thirty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents).

One year ago, July 12, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,621,471,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred twenty-one

billion, four hundred seventy-one million).

Five years ago, July 12, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,927,811,000,000 (Four trillion, nine hundred twenty-seven billion, eight hundred eleven million).

Ten years ago, July 12, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,152,770,000,000 (Three trillion, one hundred fifty-two billion, seven hundred seventy million).

Fifteen years ago, July 12, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,792,949,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred ninety-two billion, nine hundred forty-nine million) which reflects a debt increase of almost \$4 trillion—\$3,871,192,886,637.91 (Three trillion, eight hundred seventy-one billion, one hundred ninety-two million, eight hundred eighty-six thousand, six hundred thirty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents) during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WILLIAM J. BECKHAM, JR. MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute to the life of one of Michigan's great civic leaders, William J. Beckham, Jr. After living a remarkably accomplished life, sadly, Bill passed away April 27 while on vacation with his beloved wife, Mattie Maynard Beckham. This week, Bill's friends and colleagues and members of the Senate and the House will come together in our Nation's capital to celebrate his memory and his legacy.

Bill loved life and all the important things in it—his family, his friends, school kids, and his African American heritage. Bill loved the difference that he was making in Michigan through his work on school reform—enhancing and expanding the quality of education for all students in the Detroit public school system. Behind Bill's dignified, gentle yet deliberate manner was a fierce determination to help improve the everyday lives of families. Multitudes were beneficiaries of his visionary efforts. He showed that character and the principles of hard work, integrity and perseverance can transform one's dreams into reality. He has left a mark of great achievement in civil rights, education, economic and political reform.

Bill had a distinguished career of public service in Michigan, which included positions as Vice Chair of the School Board for the Detroit Public Schools, Chairman of the Schools of the 21st Century Corporation, President and Trustee of The Skillman Foundation, the first Deputy Mayor of Detroit, and President of New Detroit, Inc. His successful career in the private sector included key leadership positions at Burroughs/Unisys Corporation, Envirotest Systems Corporation in Phoenix and the Ford Motor Company.

Bill also enjoyed a long and noteworthy career in federal service from

1967 through the early 1980s. Over a period of eight years, he served Senator Phil Hart in several capacities including Policy Adviser in his Washington office for four years, Chief of Staff of the Senator's office in Detroit for three years, and Campaign Assistant for one year. Bill subsequently served as Staff Director to the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, chaired by Representative Gus Hawkins. Sought out by President Jimmy Carter, Bill was nominated and confirmed first as Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and later as Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

During his tenure on Capitol Hill, Bill joined with several of his staff colleagues to establish the first minority congressional staff group to study and act on the political and legislative demands of minority communities nationwide. The group's pioneering efforts in Quitman and Cohoma Counties in Mississippi, along with civil rights leader JOHN LEWIS and, my brother, SANDER LEVIN (both of whom now serve in the House) helped to mark a new and powerful political and participatory direction for the people of the Mississippi Delta. Wise and loyal colleagues—Gordon Alexander, Jackie Parker, Judy Jackson, Willa Rawls Dumas, Alan Boyd, Dora Jean Malachi, Mattie Barrow and Bob Parker—declared Bill their leader. The group moved ahead and soon designed the legendary mission to the Mississippi Delta; and, under the direction of Julian Bond of the then-Southern Elections Fund, pursued other worthy political initiatives, during a time when there was only a handful of minority elected officials nationwide.

Mr. President, I include for the RECORD the names of the members of the William J. Beckham, Jr. Memorial Committee, all of whom were former staff colleagues of Bill's during his tenure of federal service, including my current Deputy Legislative Director Jackie Parker. These devoted friends and former colleagues organized this week's great tribute to Bill and will be attesting, along with others, to the truly incredible life that Bill led and the impact he had on their lives. They are as follows:

WILLIAM J. BECKHAM, JR. MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Gordon Alexander, Legislative Assistant, former Senator Birch Bayh

*President, 40+ Parenting, Inc.

Robert Bates, former Special Assistant, Senator Edward Kennedy

Alan Boyd, Senior Aide, former Senator Clifford Case

*Charitable Games Control Board

George Dalley, former Chief of Staff, Rep. Charles Rangel

Winifred Donaldson, Chief of Staff, former Rep. Andy Jacobs

Willa Rawls Dumas, Office Manager, former Rep. Silvio Conti

*Vice President for Administration, Directions Data, Inc.

Ernestine Hunter, Senior Aide, former Senator John Glenn

Judy Jackson, Senior Aide, former Rep. Bob Eckhardt and Ex Assistant,