

REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2781, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that a deduction equal to fair market value shall be allowed for charitable contributions of literary, musical, artistic, or scholarly compositions created by the donor.

S. 2802

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2802, a bill to amend the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 to add White Earth Tribal and Community College to the list of 1994 Institutions.

S. 2868

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 2868, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to children's health.

S. 2912

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2912, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to remove certain limitations on the eligibility of aliens residing in the United States to obtain lawful permanent residency status.

S. 2936

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2936, a bill to provide incentives for new markets and community development, and for other purposes.

S. 2957

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2957, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve coverage of drugs and biologicals under part B of the medicare program.

S. 2986

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2986, a bill to limit the issuance of regulations relating to Federal contractor responsibility, to require the Comptroller General to conduct a review of Federal contractor compliance with applicable laws, and for other purposes.

S. 3009

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3009, a bill to provide funds to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

S. 3016

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3016, to amend the Social Security Act to establish an outpatient prescription drug assistance program for low-in-

come medicare beneficiaries and medicare beneficiaries with high drug costs.

S. 3017

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3017, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish an outpatient prescription drug assistance program for low-income medicare beneficiaries and medicare beneficiaries with high drug costs.

S. 3020

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) were added as cosponsors of S. 3020, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to revise its regulations authorizing the operation of new, low-power FM radio stations.

S. 3054

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3054, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to reauthorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out pilot projects to increase the number of children participating in the summer food service program for children.

S. 3055

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3055, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the payments for certain physician pathology services under the medicare program.

S. CON. RES. 135

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 135, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975

S.J. RES. 30

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 30, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for women and men.

S. RES. 304

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 304, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the development of educational programs on veterans' contributions to the country and the designation of the week that includes Veterans Day as "National Veterans Awareness Week" for the presentation of such educational programs.

S. RES. 339

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 339, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 339, a resolution designating November 18, 2000, as "National Survivors of Suicide Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 136—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF BRINGING TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND EFFECTIVENESS TO THE WORLD BANK AND ITS PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

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

S. CON. RES. 136

Whereas the United States is the single largest shareholder of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "World Bank");

Whereas recent reports by the General Accounting Office and others raise serious questions about management at the World Bank, corruption involving World Bank programs and projects, and the lack of effectiveness of World Bank programs and projects;

Whereas the estimated failure rate of World Bank programs and projects based on the World Bank's data is greater than 50 percent, as determined at the time of the final loan disbursement, and the estimated failure rate rises to 65 to 70 percent in the most impoverished nations;

Whereas the United States has an obligation to the American people to ensure that the hard-earned dollars they pay in taxes to the Federal Government are, when made available to the World Bank, being spent efficiently and as they were intended to be spent;

Whereas the United States has a duty to ensure that the policies and practices of the World Bank are consistent with the laws and objectives of the United States; and

Whereas the World Bank will continue to seek financial contributions from the United States to fund its programs and projects: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE AUDITS AND EVALUATIONS OF WORLD BANK PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the World Bank should publicly commit to execute within one year performance audits and a complete performance evaluation of the effectiveness of its programs and projects by independent private sector firms;

(2) the individual program and project audits and the complete performance evaluation conducted by the World Bank should be published and meet the requirements of subsection (b);

(3) the audits and complete performance evaluation of the programs and projects, together with the General Accounting Office

review of these audits and evaluations, would help bring necessary transparency, accountability, and effectiveness to the World Bank and its programs and projects; and

(4) the health and well-being of people around the world would be aided by the World Bank's efforts to ensure that its resources are properly and appropriately directed to those truly in need.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements referred to in subsection (a)(2) are the following:

(1) One-third of the number of the World Bank's programs and projects should be audited at the location of the program or project between four and six years after the final disbursement of World Bank funds with respect to those programs and projects.

(2) Audited programs and projects should be representative, by sector and recipient country, of the World Bank's programs and projects.

(3) Results of the individual program and project audits should be compiled into a complete performance evaluation that examines whether the funds loaned by the World Bank are used in a manner that complies with the conditions of the loans and analyzes the direct and indirect costs and benefits of each program or project audited.

(4) The individual program and project audits and the complete performance evaluation of programs and projects should be performed every 3 years and should examine those programs and projects that have been completed since the submission of the last evaluation.

(5) Not later than six months after the date of completion of the complete performance evaluation, the General Accounting Office should have complete and unfettered access to the auditors, the individual program and project audits, and the complete performance evaluation and should review and report to Congress on the results and methodologies of the audits and the evaluation, the independence and competence of the auditors, and the appropriateness, thoroughness, and quality of the audit and evaluation procedures.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution that expresses Congress' views on the importance of bringing transparency, accountability, and effectiveness to the World Bank. A necessary step towards achieving these worthwhile objectives is getting the World Bank to carefully and properly examine current programs and projects. The resolution I am introducing today calls for the World Bank to commit to independent performance audits and evaluations of its programs and projects. It outlines some of the steps the World Bank must take to begin a much-needed overhaul.

I share the objectives of the World Bank in reducing poverty in developing countries and bolstering their economies. The World Bank seeks a "World Free of Poverty," and we can all recognize this as a good aim. We live in a global society and all have a role in improving the health and well-being of people living in all parts of the world.

With this said, I fear that the U.S. is sending its taxpayers' hard-earned dollars to the World Bank with little to show for it. Collectively, U.S. taxpayers represent the single largest contributor of financial resources to the World Bank. Recent reports by the General Accounting Office, the con-

gressionally-mandated and bipartisan International Financial Institution Advisory Commission as well as the testimony of experts testifying before a hearing I held this summer in the Senate Banking Subcommittee on International Trade and Finance, all agree on one thing—we can't even tell with a reasonable level of certainty that funds the World Bank spends on its programs and projects are spent efficiently and as intended to be spent.

Additionally, right now Congress is being asked to pony up money for bilateral debt relief to the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and as a contribution to the HIPC Initiative for multilateral debt relief to these poor countries. This allows the multilateral financial institutions to forgive debts and make debt service payments that they are owed by the HIPCs. In part, HIPC Trust Fund monies are used to reimburse the World Bank for debt relief it provides to the HIPCs. We don't want to be sending good money after bad. We don't want to support failed lending and program practices of any international institutions because that would be money wasted. If Congress is to continue supporting the HIPC Initiative, we need to send a message that we want change.

This is why it is essential that Congress take a stand for our taxpayers who contribute so much money and a stand for the people around the globe who the Bank's programs and projects are designed to benefit.

Adopting this resolution makes this statement. It asks the World Bank to carefully examine its current activities and the way it conducts business. The resolution calls for the World Bank to publicly commit to having an independent third party with no vested interest in the outcome, conduct a thorough review of the Bank's programs and projects through performance audits and a complete performance evaluation that is made public.

A complete and open examination of the Bank's practices, its successes and failures, is a win-win for everyone. It's a win for the Bank who will know whether its programs are best targeted to achieve its mission of "A World Free of Poverty," a win for member countries who will know whether their monies are being spent as intended, and most importantly, a win for people worldwide whose health and well-being the Bank strives to improve.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this measure.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 137—RECOGNIZING, APPRECIATING, AND REMEMBERING WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT THE NATIVE AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED THE UNITED STATES IN MILITARY SERVICE

Mr. LEVIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 137

Whereas it is necessary to recognize, appreciate, assist, and remember the Native American men and women who have served the United States in military service;

Whereas Native American men and women have served the United States armed forces in every military campaign since the American Revolutionary War;

Whereas some tribes, notably the Ottawa Nation, sent a special company of warriors to serve in the Civil War with the Michigan Sharpshooters and the Ottawa Warriors of Company K were highly decorated for their brave actions in that military action;

Whereas some tribes, notably the Ottawa Nation, sent their finest warriors to serve in the Spanish American War and one of their warriors distinguished himself in the calvary with Teddy Roosevelt on San Juan Hill;

Whereas some tribes, notably Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi answered the warrior call from within and served in great numbers in World War I even though they were not accepted as citizens of this country at that time;

Whereas the Navajo Code Talkers as well as other tribes, including the Ottawa and Chippewa, used their sacred languages to assist our country in World War II;

Whereas these sacred languages were also used to assist the United States efforts in the Korean war and the Vietnam conflict during which Native American veterans distinguished themselves with their bravery;

Whereas Native American veterans served in operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield; and

Whereas Native Americans have served in the United States military in numbers that far exceed their representation in the United States population: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress recognizes, appreciates, and remembers with dignity and respect the service to the United States of Native American veterans.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to submit a concurrent resolution along with Representative BART STUPAK which recognizes the Native American men and women who have served in the United States military.

This resolution recognizes the contributions of Native Americans in the United States Military service which are indeed impressive. Native Americans have served in the United States military since the American Revolution. During the Civil War, there were 3 Confederate units and 1 Union unit primarily made up of Native Americans from the Oklahoma tribes. Many Native Americans fought in the Spanish American War. In fact, one warrior from Michigan, Jonas Shawandase, fought bravely with Teddy Roosevelt on San Juan Hill.

In World War I, many Native Americans were so eager to join that they went to Canada to enlist before the United States entered the war. 6,000 of the more than 8,000 who served during this war were volunteers. This tremendous act of patriotism persuaded Congress to pass the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924. During World War II, 25,000 Native American men and women fought on all fronts in Europe and Asia, receiving more than 71 Air Medals, 51 Silver Stars, 47 Bronze Stars, 34 Distinguished Flying Crosses and two Congressional Medals of Honor. In fact Ira