

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

Hayes, a Pima Indian, was one of the men to raise the flag on Iwo Jima.

In the Vietnam War more than 41,500 Native Americans served in the United States Armed Forces. Of those, 90% were volunteers, giving Native Americans the highest record of service of any ethnic group in the country. In 1990, prior to Operation Desert Storm, some 24,000 Native American men and women were in the military. Approximately 3,000 served in the Persian Gulf. One of every four Native American males is a military veteran.

Native Americans in Michigan have told me that veterans are greatly respected in Native American societies and this honor is nowhere more apparent than at powwows. At a powwow celebration, the veterans are given the honor of carrying the flag and are the first to enter the powwow circle.

This resolution recognizes those Native Americans who with dignity served in the U.S. military. We note today their service to this country and honor Native Americans for their military contributions.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

STEM CELL RESEARCH ACT OF 2000

BROWNBACK AMENDMENTS NOS. 4140-4153

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.)

Mr. BROWNBACK submitted fourteen amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 2015, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research with respect to human embryonic stem cells; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 4140

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON MIXING HUMAN AND ANIMAL GAMETES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GAMETE.—The term “gamete” means a haploid germ cell that is an egg or a sperm.

(2) SOMATIC CELL.—The term “somatic cell” means a diploid cell whose nucleus contains the full set of chromosomes of a human or an animal.

(b) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly attempt to create a human/animal hybrid by—

(1) combining a human gamete and an animal gamete; or

(2) conducting nuclear transfer cloning using a human egg or a human somatic cell nucleus.

(c) SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

(2) CIVIL PENALTIES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate regulations providing for the application of civil penalties to persons who violate subsection (b).

AMENDMENT No. 4141

On page 1, line 4, strike “This”.

AMENDMENT No. 4142

On page 1, line 4, strike “Act”.

AMENDMENT No. 4143

On page 1, line 4, strike “may”.

AMENDMENT No. 4144

On page 1, line 4, strike “be”.

AMENDMENT No. 4145

On page 1, line 4, strike “cited”.

AMENDMENT No. 4146

On page 1, line 4, strike “as”.

AMENDMENT No. 4147

On page 1, line 4, strike “the”.

AMENDMENT No. 4148

On page 1, line 4, strike “Stem”.

AMENDMENT No. 4149

On page 1, line 4, strike “Cell”.

AMENDMENT No. 4150

On page 1, line 4, strike “Research”.

AMENDMENT No. 4151

On page 1, line 5, strike “Act”.

AMENDMENT No. 4152

On page 1, line 5, strike “of”.

AMENDMENT No. 4153

On page 1, line 5, strike “2000”.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on September 20, 2000 in SR-328A at 9:00 a.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to review how our food safety system should address microbial contamination.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the oversight hearing scheduled for Wednesday, September 20, 2000, at 10:00 a.m. before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has been rescheduled for Tuesday, September 26, 2000, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the current outlook for supply of heating and transportation fuels this winter.

For further information, please call Dan Kish at (202) 224-8276 or Jo Meuse (202) 224-4756.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, September 20, 2000 at 2:00 p.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Building to conduct a business meeting to markup S. 2920, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Improvement Act of 2000; S. 1840, the California Indian Land

Transfer Act; S. 2688, the Native American Languages Act Amendments Act of 2000; S. 2665, To establish a streamlined process to enable the Navajo Nation to lease trust lands without having to obtain the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of individual leases, except leases for exploration, development, or extraction of any mineral resources; S. 2917, the Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000; S. 2580, the Indian School Construction Act; and S. 3031, technical amendments.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTRY, CONSERVATION AND RURAL REVITALIZATION

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Subcommittee on Forestry, Conservation, and Rural Revitalization will meet on September 21, 2000 in SR-328A at 3:00 p.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to review the Trade Injury Compensation Act of 2000.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, September 26, 2000 at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

S. 3039, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell a Forest Service administrative site occupied by the Rocky Mountain Research Station in Boise, Idaho, and use the proceeds derived from the sale to purchase interests in a multiagency research and education facility to be constructed by the University of Idaho, and for other purposes, has been added to the agenda.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Mike Menge at (202) 224-6170.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 19, 2000, at 9:30 a.m., in open session to receive testimony on U.S. policy toward Iraq.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 19, 2000 to mark up H.R. 4986, the FSC Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000 and H.R. 2868, the Tariff Suspension and Trade Act of 2000.