

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 in-

spire 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 ac-

complished 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.

(c) MEANS OF DISSEMINATION.—The Secretary shall determine the means to disseminate information under this section. In making such determination, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) public service announcements;

(2) a printed manual or pamphlet;

(3) an Internet website;

(4) direct mailings; and

(5) telephone outreach to individuals whose names appear on so-called "mooch lists" confiscated from fraudulent marketers.

(d) PRIORITY.—In disseminating information under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to areas with high incidents of fraud against senior citizens.

SEC. 5. STUDY OF CRIMES AGAINST SENIORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall conduct a study relating to crimes

against seniors, in order to assist in developing new strategies to prevent and otherwise reduce the incidence of those crimes.

(b) ISSUES ADDRESSED.—The study conducted under this section shall include an analysis of—

(1) the nature and type of crimes perpetrated against seniors, with special focus on—

(A) the most common types of crimes that affect seniors;

(B) the nature and extent of telemarketing, sweepstakes, and repair fraud against seniors; and

(C) the nature and extent of financial and material fraud targeted at seniors;

(2) the risk factors associated with seniors who have been victimized;

(3) the manner in which the Federal and State criminal justice systems respond to crimes against seniors;

(4) the feasibility of States establishing and maintaining a centralized computer database on the incidence of crimes against seniors that will promote the uniform identification and reporting of such crimes;

(5) the effectiveness of damage awards in court actions and other means by which seniors receive reimbursement and other damages after fraud has been established; and

(6) other effective ways to prevent or reduce the occurrence of crimes against seniors.

SEC. 6. INCLUSION OF SENIORS IN NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY.

Beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, as part of each National Crime Victimization Survey, the Attorney General shall include statistics relating to—

(1) crimes targeting or disproportionately affecting seniors;

(2) crime risk factors for seniors, including the times and locations at which crimes victimizing seniors are most likely to occur; and

(3) specific characteristics of the victims of crimes who are seniors, including age, gender, race or ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.

SEC. 7. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTREACH.

It is the sense of Congress that State and local governments should fully incorporate fraud avoidance information and programs into programs that provide assistance to the aging.

ADOPTION OF RETIRED MILITARY DOGS

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5314, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5314) to amend title 10, United States Code, to facilitate the adoption of retired military dogs by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of caring for these dogs.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4338

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I understand Senator ROBB has an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], for Mr. ROBB, proposes an amendment numbered 4338.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. PROMOTION OF ADOPTION OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS.

(a) ADOPTION OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS.—Chapter 153 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2582. Military working dogs: transfer and adoption at end of useful working life

"(a) AVAILABILITY FOR ADOPTION.—The Secretary of Defense may make a military working dog of the Department of Defense available for adoption by a person or entity referred to in subsection (c) at the end of the dog's useful working life or when the dog is otherwise excess to the needs of the Department, unless the dog has been determined to be unsuitable for adoption under subsection (b).

"(b) SUITABILITY FOR ADOPTION.—The decision whether a particular military working dog is suitable or unsuitable for adoption under this section shall be made by the commander of the last unit to which the dog is assigned before being declared excess. The unit commander shall consider the recommendations of the unit's veterinarian in making the decision regarding a dog's adoptability.

"(c) AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS.—Military working dogs may be adopted under this section by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of humanely caring for these dogs.

"(d) CONSIDERATION.—The transfer of a military working dog under this section may be without charge to the recipient.

"(e) LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY FOR TRANSFERRED DOGS.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be subject to any suit, claim, demand or action, liability, judgment, cost, or other fee arising out of any claim for personal injury or property damage (including death, illness, or loss of or damage to property or other economic loss) that results from, or is in any manner predicated upon, the act or omission of a former military working dog transferred under this section, including any training provided to the dog while a military working dog.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be liable for any veterinary expense associated with a military working dog transferred under this section for a condition of the military working dog before transfer under this section, whether or not such condition is known at the time of transfer under this section.

"(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report specifying the number of military working dogs adopted under this section during the preceding year, the number of these dogs currently awaiting adoption, and the number of these dogs euthanized during the preceding year. With respect to each euthanized military working dog, the report shall contain an explanation of the reasons why the dog was euthanized rather than retained for adoption under this section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2582. Military working dogs: transfer and adoption at end of useful working life."

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.