

BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2004, a bill to amend title 49 of the United States Code to expand State authority with respect to pipeline safety, to establish new Federal requirements to improve pipeline safety, to authorize appropriations under chapter 601 of that title for fiscal years 2001 through 2005, and for other purposes.

S. 2013

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2013, a bill to restore health care equity for medicare-eligible uniformed services retirees, and for other purposes.

S. 2062

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2062, a bill to amend chapter 4 of title 39, United States Code, to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for organ and tissue donation awareness through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps.

S. 2070

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2070, a bill to improve safety standards for child restraints in motor vehicles.

S. 2074

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2074, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the social security earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age.

S. 2076

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2076, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to John Cardinal O'Connor, Archbishop of New York, in recognition of his accomplishments as a priest, a chaplain, and a humanitarian.

S. 2083

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2083, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a uniform dollar limitation for

all types of transportation fringe benefits excludable from gross income, and for other purposes.

S. 2090

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2090, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a 1 year moratorium on certain diesel fuel excise taxes.

S. CON. RES. 81

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 81, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately release Rabiya Kadeer, her secretary, and her son, and permit them to move to the United States if they so desire.

S. RES. 60

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 60, a resolution recognizing the plight of the Tibetan people on the fortieth anniversary of Tibet's attempt to restore its independence and calling for serious negotiations between China and the Dalai Lama to achieve a peaceful solution to the situation in Tibet.

S. RES. 128

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 128, a resolution designating March 2000, as "Arts Education Month." At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 128, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 2825

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2825 intended to be proposed to S. 1134, an original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2854

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2854 proposed to S. 1134, an original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2854 proposed to S. 1134, an original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 85—CONDEMNING THE DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES PREVALENT AT BOB JONES UNIVERSITY

Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. REID, and Mr. ROBB) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 85

Whereas the Senate strongly rejects the practices of racism, segregation, and intolerance based on religious beliefs;

Whereas the administration of Bob Jones University enforces a segregationist policy by prohibiting interracial couples on the Bob Jones University campus;

Whereas officials of Bob Jones University routinely disparage those of other religious faiths with intolerant and derogatory remarks;

Whereas officials of Bob Jones University have likened the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church to a "possessed demon", and branded Catholicism as a "satanic system and religion of the anti-Christ";

Whereas the Website of Bob Jones University greets visitors with the University's belief that Catholicism and Mormonism are "cults"; and

Whereas senior officials of Bob Jones University have made openly racist remarks on many occasions regarding African Americans and Asian Americans: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) condemns practices, such as those prevalent at Bob Jones University, that seek to discriminate against and divide Americans on the basis of race, ethnicity, and religion; and

(2) strongly denounces individuals who seek to subvert the American ideals of inclusion, equality, and social justice.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 86—REQUESTING THAT THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE ISSUE A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP HONORING THE 9TH AND 10TH HORSE CAVALRY UNITS, COLLECTIVELY KNOWN AS THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS

Mr. DEWINE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs

S. CON. RES. 86

Whereas the 9th and 10th Horse Cavalry Units, collectively known as the Buffalo Soldiers, have made key contributions to the history of the United States by fighting to defend and protect our Nation;

Whereas the 9th and 10th Horse Cavalry Units maintained the trails and protected the settler communities during the period of westward expansion;

Whereas the 9th and 10th Horse Cavalry Units, who came to be known as the Buffalo Soldiers while in combat with the Native Americans, secured land for the Union from the Native Americans;

Whereas the 9th and 10th Horse Cavalry Units were among Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and crossed into Mexico in 1916 under General John J. Pershing;

Whereas African-American men were drafted into the 9th and 10th Horse Cavalry Units to serve on harsh terrain and protect the Mexican Border;

Whereas these African-American units went to North Africa, Iran, and Italy during World War II and worked in many positions including paratroopers and combat engineers;

Whereas in the face of fear of a Japanese invasion, the soldiers in the 9th and 10th Cavalry units were placed along the rugged border terrain of the Baja Peninsula and protected dams, power stations, and rail lines that were crucial to San Diego's war industries; and

Whereas the 21 currently existing chapters of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Association, with 20 domestic chapters and 1 in Germany, have built a Buffalo Soldiers Memorial in Junction City, Kansas: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That Congress requests that the United States Postal Service issue a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the 9th and 10th Horse Cavalry Units, collectively known as the Buffalo Soldiers.

• Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, as my colleagues know, February is designated as "Black History Month." As part of the celebration of African American achievements and contributions to our country, I would like to draw your attention to the heroic and courageous acts of the African Americans who served in the Ninth and Tenth Horse Cavalry Units of the United States Army.

These units were established at the end of the Civil War and composed of former slaves. Their first charge was to maintain trails and protect settlers from Native Americans during the period of westward expansion. The units were called to combative service during the wars against the Native Americans, where they were also given the name of "Buffalo Soldiers."

During the Spanish American War, the Buffalo Soldiers were among Theo-

dore Roosevelt's Rough Riders. In 1916, they crossed into Mexico under the direction of General John J. Pershing. At a time when the majority of the troops fighting in Mexico were from the South, these soldiers faced many internal obstacles and discriminatory actions, even while defending our country.

The Buffalo Soldiers were last called into service during World War II. The soldiers went to North Africa, Iran, and Italy and held various positions as combat engineers and paratroopers, among others. When the Army feared a Japanese invasion, the Buffalo Soldiers were placed along the rugged border terrain of the Baja Peninsula and protected dams, power stations, and rail lines to ensure the safety of crucial war industries in San Diego.

Currently, there are twenty-one existing chapters of the 9th and 10th Horse Cavalry associations, one in Germany and twenty in the United States.

Mr. President, I am submitting a resolution today to honor these brave men through the creation of a commemorative postage stamp. This stamp is a way to pay tribute to the Buffalo Soldiers' great acts of courage and dedication to our country. It is my hope that this stamp can serve as a reminder of their valor and to help teach future generations about their contributions to our nation. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

An informative article about the Buffalo Soldiers in my home state of Ohio was recently featured in the Cincinnati Enquirer. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this article be reprinted in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 9, 2000]

LAST OF A STORIED CAVALRY FIGHT'S FOR RECOGNITION—ALL-BLACK UNIT SERVED IN WW II AFTER LONG HISTORY

(By Mark Curnutte)

In 1943, Lorenzo Denson was one of about two dozen men from Cincinnati drafted to serve in an all-black cavalry unit on the Mexican border.

"The only horse I'd ever seen was the milkman's horse on Seventh Street," he said. Shortages of men in segregated black infantry units took Mr. Denson and other Cincinnatians overseas—without their horses—to North Africa, Iran and Italy. They worked as everything from paratroopers to combat engineers. Mr. Denson was a firefighter at an airfield.

"We did our job," he said. "We did what we were told."

These Tristate men also found their way into history as the last of the Buffalo Soldiers, members of the renowned all-black cavalry units formed during the Indian wars. The U.S. Army disbanded all horseback cavalry units in 1944.

This month—Black History Month—finds Cincinnati's Buffalo Soldiers on a final ride. Like the Tuskegee Airmen and other groups of black veterans before them, the Buffalo Soldiers are trying to win recognition for contributions that they say have been overlooked for more than 50 years.

Mr. Denson, now 79, retired and living in Columbia Township, will be among a group of nine living World War II-era Buffalo Soldiers scheduled to make its first Tristate ap-

pearance Thursday at the public library in Corryville.

"We helped to win World War II," said Linwood Greene Jr., 79, of Silverton, another Buffalo Soldier.

At least 14 of Cincinnati's World War II Buffalo Soldiers are dead—none was killed in action—and chances are this piece of Tristate history would have faded away if not for George Hicks III. A retired Army veteran who's a fan of the all-black cavalry units; Mr. Hicks moved from Washington, D.C., to the Tristate a couple of years ago and immediately organized the Cincinnati-based Heartland Chapter of the Ninth and Tenth Horse Cavalry Association.

"These men are American heroes," said Mr. Hicks, 50.

There are 20 domestic chapters of the Ninth and Tenth Association and one in Germany. About 650 black cavalry veterans from World War II are still living.

"We owe a lot to George," said Mr. Denson, who appeared at the Buffalo Soldiers booth at the Indiana Black Expo in July in Indianapolis. Public reaction there added urgency to the black troopers mission.

People—black and white alike—didn't know who they were. "They thought we were actors," Mr. Denson said.

The men sported black hats with crossed cavalry swords and the No. 10 affixed to the front. With blue shirts they wore the cavalry's standard yellow neckerchief.

"Once people found out who we were and what we did, they wanted to have their pictures taken with us," Mr. Denson said.

William Snow, 77, of New Burlington will appear at the library with Mr. Denson and at least three other men.

"Overseas, we did everything we were instructed to do," said Mr. Snow, a Walnut Hills native and retired postal worker. "I was proud to be in the cavalry. I am proud to be part of the history."

The black cavalry dates to post-Civil War North America. It's first recruits in 1866 were former slaves who patrolled the frontier from Texas to Montana. They guarded settlers and protected wagon trains.

Buffalo Soldiers earned respect and their nickname from the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians they sometimes fought, a story captured in the song "Buffalo Soldier" by the late reggae icon Bob Marley. Indians said black soldiers' hair resembled buffalo fur.

Four all-black regiments, stationed throughout the western territories, were known as some of the fiercest fighters of the Indian wars.

They were among Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and crossed into Mexico in 1916 under Gen. John J. Pershing.

During World War II, fearing a Japanese land invasion through Mexico's Baja Peninsula, the government placed cavalry units—first white, then black—along the rugged border terrain. Armed units on horseback protected dams, power stations and rail lines important to San Diego's war industries.

Black troopers from Cincinnati were sworn in at Fort Thomas and sent to train at Camp Lockett near San Diego.

"We were trained in infantry and how to be infantry on horseback," Mr. Denson said. "When you were assigned a horse, you were instructed to treat this animal like it was your best friend."

African-Americans could not rise beyond the rank of sergeant, so all commanding officers were white.

"They treated black troopers very well," Mr. Denson said.

Patrolling the border is how Buffalo Soldiers figured they would close out the war.

But within a year of arriving in California, the cavalry troopers were put on alert to go