

the first cycle of prostate cancer research grants. However, this is not enough. If the DoD is to maintain its program at its current level, it requires an appropriation in FY99 of \$80 million. There is no question in my mind what we need to do.

It is a stark reality that one in every six American men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer during their lifetime. Most victims of this disease are over the age of 65. Upon entering the Senate, I requested to be put on the Veterans Committee to ensure the veterans of Washington state were getting the recognition and benefits to which they are entitled. Many of the men suffering from prostate cancer are veterans. They fought for our country and our freedom. It is time we returned the favor and find the cure to a disease that threatens them all.

Now is the time to tackle prostate cancer with equal vigor as breast cancer. This is not about decreasing statistics, but is about preventing American families from having to deal with this fatal disease. We must act now. To postpone this essential decision is unacceptable. We must have faith in our medical community and allow them to find the cure.●

TRUTH IN EMPLOYMENT ACT— MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to S. 1981, the so-called salting bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I object.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to S. 1981, the salting bill, and send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 344, S. 1981, the salting legislation:

Trent Lott, Tim Hutchinson, Don Nickles, Lauch Faircloth, Paul Coverdell, John Ashcroft, Jim Inhofe, Susan Collins, Chuck Hagel, John Warner, Jeff Sessions, Connie Mack, Sam Brownback, Jesse Helms, Wayne Allard, and Kit Bond.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, this cloture vote will occur on Monday, September 14, 1998.

I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I now withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to proceed is withdrawn.

VITIATION OF PASSAGE—SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS 110 AND 111

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I have a number of housekeeping matters.

On behalf of Senator LOTT, I ask unanimous consent that passage of S. Con. Res. 110 and S. Con. Res. 111 be vitiated and the resolutions be indefinitely postponed.

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

MEASURES INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

Mr. SESSIONS. I further ask unanimous consent that the following calendar numbers be indefinitely postponed: 46, 84, 155, 226, 277, 279, 413, and 432.

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

(S. 717, S. 924, S. 1156, S.J. Res. 37, S. 845, S. 1287, S. 2038, and S. 627 were indefinitely postponed.)

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FINANCIAL REPORT EXTENSION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 458, S. 2071.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2071) to extend a quarterly financial report program administered by the Secretary of Commerce.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered 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 at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2071) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2071

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT PROGRAM.

Section 4(b) of the Act entitled "An Act to amend title 13, United States Code, to transfer responsibility for the quarterly financial report from the Federal Trade Commission to the Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes", approved January 12, 1983 (Public Law 97-454; 13 U.S.C. 91 note), is amended by striking "September 30, 1998" and inserting "September 30, 2005".

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 2454

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill that is due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The clerk will read the bill for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2454) to provide for competition between forms of motor vehicle insurance, to permit an owner of a motor vehicle to choose the most appropriate form of insurance for that person, to guarantee affordable premiums, to provide for more adequate and timely compensation for accident victims, and for other purposes.

Mr. SESSIONS. I object to further proceedings on the bill at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask that the bill be placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the Calendar of General Orders.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1998

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Friday, September 11. I further ask that when the Senate reconvenes on Friday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and the time between 9:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. be equally divided between Senators ABRAHAM and LEAHY or their designees. I further ask that at 10 a.m. the Senate proceed to the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to the child custody bill.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I further ask that if an agreement cannot be reached on the bankruptcy bill, there be 30 minutes for closing remarks to be followed by a cloture vote on the Grassley substitute.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that Senators have until 10 a.m. to file second-degree amendments to the bankruptcy amendment to the bankruptcy bill if the cloture vote occurs.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. SESSIONS. For the information of all Senators, and on behalf of the majority leader, Senator LOTT, when the Senate reconvenes on Friday at 9:30 a.m., there will be 30 minutes for debate on the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to the child custody protection bill. At 10 a.m., a cloture vote will occur on the child custody bill. If an agreement can be reached with respect to the bankruptcy bill, then the second cloture vote with respect to the bankruptcy bill will be vitiated. If an agreement cannot be reached, a second cloture vote would occur at approximately 11 a.m. At the conclusion of the two votes, the Senate can be expected to resume the Interior appropriations bill. Therefore, additional votes can be expected during Friday's session of the Senate.

The Senate could also consider any other legislative or executive items cleared for action. As a reminder, Members have until 10 a.m. to file second-degree amendments to the bankruptcy bill.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of the Senator from Nebraska, Senator KERREY.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request for the Senate adjournment is granted, without objection. The Senate is in quorum call. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SESSIONS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, 7 years ago last month, hard-line and aging Communist bosses in the Soviet Union made a clumsy attempt at a coup d'etat against then President Gorbachev. The coup accelerated the slow-motion implosion of the Soviet empire. By December of that year, our old nemesis had collapsed in an overwhelming, decisive and total victory for the United States. This ended 50 years of cold war that had exacted a tremendous toll in blood, sweat and treasure from our Nation. Our emotions ran the gamut from pride to relief—relief especially that the dark cloud of nuclear annihilation seemed to have passed and, in a more subtle way, relief that the heavy burden of leading the world in a battle for freedom against communism had been lifted from our shoulders. We clamored for a peace dividend. We reveled in our newfound ability to focus the Nation's energy on domestic affairs.

But the last few weeks of events in Russia have been a rude wake-up call, a convincing demonstration that neither the danger nor the burden have been lifted. If anything, Mr. President, they are greater. Russia's economy and currency have been stressed to the point of breaking. President Yeltsin's government is in grave crisis. The men and women who tend Russia's nuclear arsenal—the one remaining threat on this planet to the instantaneous extinction of the United States—have not been paid, by some reports, inasmuch as a year.

The danger is still great, Mr. President, but so is the burden, and it is that burden I want to discuss this evening.

We may react to these developments with a tinge of surprise. It is an axiom of the American tradition—an axiom, incidentally, in which I firmly believe—that democracies do not behave this way. When last most of us tuned in to the Russian saga, they had held democratic elections. They had abandoned central planning and other tenets of Communist ideology and embraced basic precepts of capitalism. They had agreed to swallow the magic elixir that we all assumed would cure the disease and now—just when we thought it might be safe to retreat from our global responsibilities—they are sick again. And once again, the burden of global leadership is thrust upon us.

What happened?

Let me stipulate, first of all, that I don't believe capitalism and democracy are magic elixirs that cure all diseases in a single dose. But I do believe that, taken as a rigorous regimen of treatment, they are about as good a cure for a whole variety of ills as we will ever find.

What we are learning, Mr. President, isn't that democracy and free markets are bad medicine, but that it is tough medicine that works as part of a sustained regimen. We are learning that democracy does not exist simply because the first election was called, and that capitalism does not exist the moment after the central planners are fired. Infrastructure must be built to sustain and manage these systems in a lawful manner. I believe the true test of the success of Russia will be determined by our ability to help the Russian people build this infrastructure.

The first institution that must undergird capitalism and democracy is the rule of law. The importance of that institution is illustrated by one of this century's great inventions, the airplane. Five years passed from the first successful flight at Kitty Hawk to the first public demonstration of the "Wright Model A" in France. The reason is that the Wright brothers were busy litigating a patent. It was that protection—the protection of law for their invention—that unleashed the ingenuity of the air age. Without the knowledge that the law protected their right to earn a living off their own ingenuity, the air age might never have been born.

It is exactly this sort of simple institution of law that makes capitalism possible. Such institutions do not yet exist in Russia.

There is a joke that in America, when two businessmen agree on something, put their agreement down on a piece of paper and sign their names to it, they have a contract. In Russia, all they have is a piece of paper. Without the rule of law, the simple act of opening a business, marketing a new idea or so much as buying a house becomes foolish and risky.

What we have learned, and what the Russian people are learning, is that democracy is also hard work, and our

challenge now is to help the Russian people build the institutions that enable freedom to succeed. That Russia is still struggling to make democracy work should come as no surprise to us. For 222 years, we have been struggling with the same questions. On this day we are debating a bill whose goal is to fine-tune our own democracy. We helped the Russian people become free; now we must help them do the much harder work of being free. Mr. President, the true test of the success of Russia will be determined by our ability to help the Russian people build this infrastructure.

Despite these tall hurdles, the Russian people deserve credit for the long distance they have traveled.

They have created a democratic environment with the guarantee of essential freedoms like speech and press.

They have a functioning democratic electoral system. Boris Yeltsin is the democratically elected President of Russia. In turn, there is a democratically elected Duma controlled by an opposition party. As a result, Russia has learned the lesson that we in this body know all too well—democratic politics sometimes means gridlock.

Here as I see them are the areas in which Russia has fallen short:

Simply put, they have not done enough to establish the rule of law.

Because the style of capitalism they have implemented does not rest on the solid base of the rule of law, economic interactions have become distorted and unstable.

The government has not lived up to its responsibilities, and by failing to collect taxes and pay pensions, back wages and so forth, the government has lost the faith of the people. Corrupt privatization of state-owned enterprises and the failure to implement reforms, such as the protection of private property, have given the people a distorted vision of capitalism.

Take just the collection of taxes. We all know in this body that we just reformed the laws governing our Internal Revenue Service and reformed them because a significant percentage of Americans no longer trusted the tax collector.

But what we failed to acknowledge is, as bad as our system is, and as much as it can be improved—and I hope this legislation will improve it—a well functioning tax collector is a critical part, and a trusted tax collector is a critical part, of a functioning free market democratic form of Government.

As a result, the Russian people have become discouraged by "cowboy capitalism" and do not realize a true market economy should have the checks and balances of the rule of law.

Mr. President, we cannot be content to treat these simply as Russia's problems. And I submit there are three reasons why we cannot.

First, Russia's problems are our problems. Our own economy is not closely entwined with theirs, but it is not insulated either. Furthermore, the