

S. 2125

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2125, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax treatment of section 42 housing cooperatives and the shareholders of such cooperatives, and for other purposes.

S. 2162

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2162, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to more accurately codify the depreciable life of printed wiring board and printed wiring assembly equipment.

S. 2217

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) were added as cosponsors of S. 2217, a bill to provide for continuation of the Federal research investment in a fiscally sustainable way, and for other purposes.

S. 2263

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2263, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the expansion, intensification, and coordination of the activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism.

S. 2281

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2281, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate disincentives to fair trade conditions.

S. 2296

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2296, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on the amount of receipts attributable to military property which may be treated as exempt foreign trade income.

S. 2318

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2318, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phase out the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period.

S. 2364

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) were added as cosponsors of S. 2364, a bill to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 2418

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Minnesota

(Mr. WELLSTONE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2418, a bill to establish rural opportunity communities, and for other purposes.

S. 2432

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2432, a bill to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 55

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 55, a joint resolution requesting the President to advance the late Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel on the retired list of the Navy to the highest grade held as Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, during World War II, and to advance the late Major General Walter C. Short on the retired list of the Army to the highest grade held as Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, during World War II, as was done under the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 for all other senior officers who served in positions of command during World War II, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 108

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 108, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 259

At the request of Mr. FRIST, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 259, a resolution designating the week beginning September 20, 1998, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week," and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 119—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BLOOD SERVICES

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LOTT, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. COATS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 119

Whereas the American Red Cross is a non-profit humanitarian organization of 32,000 paid staff, 1,300,000 volunteers, and 4,300,000 blood donors which considers its role in the provision of blood services to be a public trust;

Whereas the American Red Cross Blood Services began by collecting and distributing

blood to help save the lives of soldiers on the battlefields of World War II, and has evolved to become a leader in the healthcare industry;

Whereas following World War II the American Red Cross created the first national civilian blood program, opening its first blood center in 1948;

Whereas through the generosity of over 4,300,000 voluntary blood donors the American Red Cross is able to provide half the Nation's blood supply, and every day, in communities throughout this country, many thousands of people receive lifesaving blood in the 3,000 hospitals served by the 38 American Red Cross Blood Regions;

Whereas in May 1991, the American Red Cross announced its ambitious "Transformation" program, a 7-year, \$287,000,000 comprehensive modernization of every aspect of the American Red Cross Blood Services blood collection, testing, processing, and distribution systems;

Whereas one of the most massive undertakings of Transformation was the Manufacturing and Computer Standardization (MACS) initiative which integrated 28 different computer systems into a single, national system linking American Red Cross Blood Regions nationwide to the world's largest blood information database for transfusion medicine research, and standardized manufacturing processes;

Whereas under Transformation the more than 50 individual, nonstandardized laboratories operated by local American Red Cross Blood Regions were replaced by 8 state-of-the-art National Testing Laboratories, which effectively implement the latest medical technology to perform the testing of approximately 6,000,000 units of blood annually, serving both American Red Cross blood centers and several non-American Red Cross blood centers as well, and are located in Atlanta, Georgia; Charlotte, North Carolina; Dedham, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Portland, Oregon; St. Louis, Missouri; and St. Paul, Minnesota;

Whereas the American Red Cross Blood Services has created a Quality Assurance program recognized throughout the world as a leader in assuring quality in the manufacture of blood products;

Whereas the creation of the Charles Drew Biomedical Institute has allowed the American Red Cross to provide training and other educational resources to American Red Cross Blood Services' personnel through "One Touch" which is an interactive, distance learning system that allows instructors to train personnel across the country from the institute's location at American Red Cross Biomedical Headquarters in Rosslyn, Virginia;

Whereas Transformation saw the development of a centrally managed blood inventory system to ensure the consistent availability of blood and blood components in every American Red Cross Blood Services Region throughout the country, and the creation of the new centralized organizational structure within American Red Cross Blood Services;

Whereas the American Red Cross Jerome H. Holland Laboratory in Rockville, Maryland, is the world's premiere blood research facility, consistently contributing to the progress of biomedical science, especially transfusion safety and new blood products, and shares its expertise with a number of countries around the world;

Whereas the American Red Cross manages an almost \$30,000,000 investment in research and development, which includes \$8,000,000 in Federal research grants, and is committed to working with others in the biotechnology field to ensure that this pioneering research is translated into lifesaving products available for patient use as quickly as possible;

Whereas the American Red Cross is investigating and implementing the newest technologies to ensure blood safety, including Genome Amplification Technology to test for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and for hepatitis C virus (HCV), solvent detergent treated fresh frozen plasma, virus inactivated plasma for transfusion, use of iodine in plasma filtration, and inactivation of viruses in cellular products (such as red blood cells) through a light-activated dye called 491;

Whereas the American Red Cross is in the constant process of modernization and improvement and at the forefront of new product development, and is prepared to enter the 21st century as a cutting-edge organization providing safe, high quality blood and blood products to the hundreds of thousands of patients in need;

Whereas Congress and the American Red Cross join in celebrating the phenomenal success in the reduction of HIV infection through the use of blood and blood products as evidenced by the fact that in 1991 an American's risk of HIV transmission through a blood transfusion was 1 in 220,000 and today the risk is 1 in 676,000, nearly non-existent; and

Whereas Congress and the American Red Cross encourage healthy Americans to donate blood by calling the American Red Cross: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) joins with the American Red Cross in celebration of the 50th anniversary of American Red Cross Blood Services and the impact of their efforts on modern medicine; and
(2) looks forward to the tremendous possibilities and potential for discovery and innovation as the American Red Cross Blood Services enters the next 50 years of providing the Nation with a safe blood supply.

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the American Red Cross Blood Services. The Red Cross Blood Services has been saving lives since its inception during World War II. Today, in a rapidly changing health care environment, with ever increasing challenges, the Red Cross continues to serve patients throughout our country.

The Red Cross is America's first nationwide, volunteer blood collection and distribution system. During World War II, the Red Cross saved soldiers' lives by collecting and distributing blood. This led to the first National Civilian Blood Program, with the opening of the first blood center in 1948. Today, the Red Cross serves over 3,000 hospitals nationwide by supplying almost half of the nation's blood for transfusion. This life-giving service is made possible by volunteers who generously donate nearly six million units of blood each year.

In 1991, the Red Cross began a comprehensive technology and systems review, to ensure the organization entered the next century with state-of-the-art programs, systems, and facilities. This program, entitled, "Transformation," is a \$287 million modernization of every aspect of blood collection, processing, and distributing. According to Red Cross President Elizabeth Dole, it is the most ambitious project that the Red Cross has ever undertaken. Transformation's goals included the creation of a new central-

ized management structure, a new information system, and a program of the highest quality. Without objection, I'd like to submit a copy of Mrs. Dole's remarks at the 50th Anniversary Bicentennial Celebration of the Red Cross, which includes comments on Transformation, for the RECORD.

Transformation successfully consolidated 50 individual, non-standardized labs operated by local Blood Regions into eight state-of-the-art National Testing Laboratories that perform 70 million laboratory tests each year. These new labs serve the Red Cross as well as several non-Red Cross blood centers. As part of this Transformation, the American Red Cross has undertaken a Manufacturing and Computer Standardization initiative. This program has integrated 28 different computer systems into one national system, linking Red Cross Blood Regions across the nation to the world's largest information database for transfusion medical research.

In addition, Transformation has led to standardized manufacturing processes throughout the Red Cross system, thereby promoting a consistent standard of high quality blood services. A centrally managed blood inventory system operated by the Red Cross was designed to facilitate consistent availability of blood in every region of the country. Transformation has also created the Quality Assurance Program and a new Charles Drew Biomedical Institute which provides training and other education to personnel, using state of the art technology which does not require staff and volunteers to travel for training. Instructors can now train personnel in a wide range of fields across the country.

Through the American Red Cross Jerome H. Holland Laboratory, a premiere blood research facility, significant progress has been made in improving transfusion safety, and fostering the development of new blood products. Red Cross has shared the knowledge and expertise gained through studies conducted by Holland Laboratory scientists and physicians with the transfusion services of countries throughout the world. The Red Cross translates research into life-saving products for patients because of its tremendous investment in research and development. Let me just note that the risk of becoming infected with HIV through a blood transfusion has been reduced from one in 220,000 in 1991, to one in 676,000 today—a tremendous improvement in the safety of the blood supply.

I congratulate the 32,000 paid staff and 1.3 million volunteers on their first fifty years of providing blood services, and especially want to recognize Mrs. Elizabeth Dole and her tremendous management team for their vision in the implementation of the Transformation program.

In recognition of their accomplishments, I am submitting the following concurrent resolution, with ten of my colleagues, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LOTT,

Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. COATS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. BINGAMAN, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Red Cross Blood Services. •

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 120—TO REDESIGNATE THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE HEADQUARTERS AS THE "ENEY, CHESTNUT, GIBSON MEMORIAL BUILDING"

Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 120

Whereas the United States Capitol Police force has protected the Capitol and upheld the beacon of democracy in America;

Whereas 3 officers of the United States Capitol Police have lost their lives in the line of duty;

Whereas Sgt. Christopher Eney was killed on August 24, 1984, during a training exercise;

Whereas officer Jacob "J.J." Chestnut was killed on July 24, 1998, while guarding his post at the Capitol; and

Whereas Detective John Gibson was killed on July 24, 1998, while protecting the lives of visitors, staff, and the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the United States Capitol Police headquarters building located at 119 D Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C., shall be known and designated as the "Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building".

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, today I am submitting a concurrent resolution to redesignate the United States Capitol Police Headquarters as the "Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building" in honor of the three brave United States Capitol Police Officers who have been killed in the line of duty since the inception of the Capitol Police.

The United States Capitol Police are a very special breed. They have a very special duty and a special trust. They guard our nation's Capitol and keep it safe and secure for the citizens of the world. When Officers Gibson and Chestnut were killed on July 24, 1998, I joined my colleagues on the floor to express my profound shock, and to express my very heartfelt sympathies to their families. I quoted an editorial in Roll Call then and I want to read from it again because I think it sums up the nature of our Capitol Police Force:

Sometimes, given the comparative low level of violence around the Capitol complex and given that Capitol Police Officers are usually seen cheerfully directing traffic or gently herding tourists, it's forgotten that ours—meaning the Capitol Hill Police Force—is a real police force. We who live and work around the Capitol know—but others don't—that our police also fight crime in the neighborhood as well as watch the Capitol. But now all America understands that the Capitol Police do not just stand guard, but