

S. 2190

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2190, a bill to authorize qualified organizations to provide technical assistance and capacity building services to microenterprise development organizations and programs and to disadvantaged entrepreneurs using funds from the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 2213

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2213, a bill to allow all States to participate in activities under the Education Flexibility Partnership Demonstration Act.

S. 2292

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2292, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the medicare program of insulin pumps as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 2295

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2295, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations of appropriations for that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2412

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2412, a bill to create employment opportunities and to promote economic growth establishing a public-private partnership between the United States travel and tourism industry and every level of government to work to make the United States the premiere travel and tourism destination in the world, and for other purposes.

S. 2494

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2494, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) to enhance the ability of direct broadcast satellite and other multichannel video providers to compete effectively with cable television systems, and for other purposes.

S. 2562

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of S. 2562, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend for 6 months the contracts of certain managed care organizations under the medicare program.

S. 2563

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Missouri

(Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2563, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore military retirement benefits that were reduced by the Military Retirement Reform Act of 1986.

S. 2565

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2565, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the circumstances in which a substance is considered to be a pesticide chemical for purposes of such Act, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 56

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. KEMPTHORNE), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 56, a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress in support of the existing Federal legal process for determining the safety and efficacy of drugs, including marijuana and other Schedule I drugs, for medicinal use.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 124

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 124, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the denial of benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences to developing countries that violate the intellectual property rights of United States persons, particularly those that have not implemented their obligations under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 125

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 125, a concurrent resolution expressing the opposition of Congress to any deployment of United States ground forces in Kosovo, a province in southern Serbia, for peacemaking or peacekeeping purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 199

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 199, a resolution designating the last week of April of each calendar year as "National Youth Fitness Week."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 127—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. MACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 127

Whereas November 1998 marks the 50th anniversary of the creation of the National Microbiological Institute (referred to in this resolution as the "Institute") under authority of section 202 of the Public Health Service Act;

Whereas the Institute was formed through the combination of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, the Biologics Control Laboratory, the Division of Infectious Diseases and the Division of Tropical Diseases of the National Institutes of Health;

Whereas in 1955 Congress renamed the Institute as the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (referred to in this resolution as "NIAID") under the authority of the Omnibus Medical Research Act, recognizing the need for a coordinated scientific research program on infectious, allergic and immunologic diseases;

Whereas the research portfolio of NIAID encompasses infectious diseases such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, malaria and influenza, immunologic diseases including asthma, allergies and primary immune deficiency diseases, transplantation immunology, and development of new diagnostic therapies and vaccines for infectious diseases;

Whereas research supported by NIAID continues to yield promising advances including the development of vaccines against the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and in the identification of effective treatment regimens for childhood asthma;

Whereas the continued threat of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, like tuberculosis, poses a risk to the health worldwide, NIAID-supported research provides the necessary tools to develop diagnostic tests, new and improved treatments, vaccines and other means to combat the microbial threats of today and those of the future;

Whereas NIAID-supported research is making significant progress in understanding the immune system and its disorders including the mechanisms of immune tolerance, which refers to the ability of the immune system to distinguish between cells and tissues that are "self" and those that are foreign or "non-self," such as a pathogen, tumor, or transplanted organ;

Whereas such advances are vital to the field of organ transplantation and may prove useful in treating autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis;

Whereas Congress intends that NIAID continue its innovative leadership in delineating pathogenesis, improving diagnosis and treatment, and developing vaccines to prevent infectious and immunologic diseases, thereby contributing to the overall health of the American public and the people of the world: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the historic significance of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Microbiological Institute and the creation of the Institute that became the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases;

(2) recognizes the research scientists, administrative staff, professional societies, and patient groups for their active participation in support of the research programs and goals of the NIAID; and

(3) reaffirms its support of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and its commitment to advance knowledge and improve health.

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit a Senate Concurrent Resolution recognizing and honoring the 50th anniversary of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. An identical resolution is being introduced in the House by my distinguished colleague, Representative NORTHUP.

As you know I am an ardent supporter of biomedical research and the National Institutes of Health. In this century, great strides have been made in the control of such killer infectious diseases such as polio, rubella, measles, cholera, typhoid fever, and diphtheria. Small pox has been eradicated. We continue to benefit from the development of new drugs and vaccines that contribute enormously to the betterment of the public health.

At the forefront of these advances stands the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. NIAID began as the National Microbiological Institute, formed through the union of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, the Biologics Control Laboratory, the Division of Infectious Diseases, and the Division of Tropical Disease of the NIH. In 1955, Congress renamed the Institute as the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recognizing the need for a coordinated scientific research program on infectious, allergic, and immunologic diseases.

Research supported by the Institute has led to important advances, including: the development of vaccines against infectious diseases such as meningitis, hepatitis A, whooping cough and the rotavirus diarrhea; new treatments to fight against the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); and novel interventions to treat childhood asthma.

However, despite significant progress, infectious diseases remain the world's leading cause of death, and the third leading cause of death in the United States, and immune-mediated diseases continue to exact a considerable toll. NIAID-supported research will continue to provide the necessary tools to develop diagnostic tests, new and improved treatments, vaccines, and other means to combat the microbial threats of today and those of the future, and to address diseases of the immune system.

I am submitting this resolution today to demonstrate the support of the United States Senate for the NIAID, the NIH and all of the dedicated professionals who have devoted their lives to improving the quality of the nation's health. •

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 128—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING MEASURES TO ACHIEVE A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT IN THE STATE OF CHIAPAS, MEXICO

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 128

Whereas the United States and Mexico have a long history of close relations and share many economic and security interests;

Whereas the democratic and prosperous Mexico is in the interest of the United States;

Whereas the United States is providing assistance and licensing exports of military equipment to Mexican security forces for counter-narcotics purposes;

Whereas the Department of State has documented human rights violations by Mexican security forces and paramilitary groups;

Whereas the conflict in Chiapas, Mexico has resulted in the deaths and disappearance of innocent civilians;

Whereas the lack of progress in implementing a preliminary peace agreement signed in 1996 and the presence of tens of thousands of Mexican soldiers, as well as paramilitary and other groups, have contributed to increased political tension and violence in Chiapas and the absence of basic human rights protections;

Whereas the persistence of political tension and violence has exacerbated the impoverished conditions of indigenous people in Chiapas;

Whereas thousands of indigenous people in Chiapas have fled their homes as a result of the violence and are living in deplorable conditions;

Whereas despite President Zedillo's calls for negotiations and repeated visits to Chiapas, efforts to negotiate a peaceful resolution of the conflict have been unsuccessful and the National Mediation Commission was dissolved after the resignation of its President, Bishop Samuel Ruiz, due to the lack of progress in the peace process; and

Whereas the summary expulsions of United States citizens and human rights monitors from Mexico raise concerns about the commitment of the Government of Mexico to freedom of movement, association and expression. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should—

(1) take effective measures to ensure that United States assistance and exports of equipment to Mexican security forces—

(A) are used primarily for counter-narcotics purposes; and

(B) do not contribute to human rights violations;

(2) encourage the Government of Mexico to reduce political tension and violence in Chiapas by disarming paramilitary groups and decreasing its military presence there;

(3) commend the Government of Mexico for inviting the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit Mexico to discuss the Chiapas conflict;

(4) encourage the Government of Mexico and the Zapatista National Liberation Army

to take steps to create conditions for good faith negotiations that address the social, economic and political causes of the conflict to achieve a peaceful and lasting resolution of the conflict, and to vigorously pursue such negotiations;

(5) support efforts to provide relief assistance to displaced persons in Chiapas and adequate monitoring of such assistance; and

(6) seek a commitment from the Government of Mexico to respect the rights of United States citizens and human rights monitors in Mexico in accordance with Mexican law and international law.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am today submitting a Concurrent Resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding measures to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the state of Chiapas, Mexico.

This resolution is cosponsored by Senator DODD, who is the ranking member of the Western Hemisphere subcommittee and among the most knowledgeable Members of Congress on Mexican affairs, Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator BINGAMAN, Senator JEFFORDS, Senator FEINGOLD, Senator KERRY of Massachusetts, Senator WELLSTONE, Senator BUMPERS, Senator BOXER, Senator KENNEDY, Senator DURBIN, Senator MURRAY, Senator WYDEN, Senator HARKIN, and Senator MIKULSKI.

Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI is today introducing an identical resolution in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, the purpose of this resolution is to convey our support for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Chiapas that has been simmering since the Zapatista uprising in 1994. Since then, and despite attempts at negotiations, the situation remains explosive. Scores of innocent people, mostly impoverished Indians, have been killed. Thousands have fled their homes and are living in squalid conditions, made unbearable by the recent flooding.

This resolution does not attempt to take sides or to dictate an outcome. The situation in Chiapas is a complex one that has social, ethnic, economic and political dimensions. It is a manifestation of years of Mexican history. It is for the Mexican people to resolve.

But despite its complexities, there is no doubt that the indigenous people of Chiapas have been the victims of centuries of injustice. Most do not own any land and they live—as their parents and grandparents did—in abject poverty. The Zapatista uprising was a reflection of that injustice and despair, and the political tension and violence of recent years has only exacerbated their plight.

To his credit, President Zedillo has called for a resumption of negotiations and has visited Chiapas several times. Recently, his government invited Mary Robinson, the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, to visit Mexico to discuss the Chiapas situation. I welcome that. But there remains a deep distrust between the two sides, and no sign that the government's strategy is working. This resolution calls on our Secretary of State to encourage the Mexican Government and the