

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 971

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 971, A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to improve the quality of coastal recreation waters, and for other purposes.

S. 1208

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1208, A bill to protect women's reproductive health and constitutional right to choice, and for other purposes.

S. 1214

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1214, A bill to amend the Line Item Veto Act of 1996 to eliminate the requirement that a Federal budget deficit must exist in order for the President to use the line-item veto authority.

S. 1251

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] were added as cosponsors of S. 1251, A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of private activity bonds which may be issued in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1252, A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of low-income housing credits which may be allocated in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1260

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1260, A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to limit the conduct of securities class actions under State law, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1260, *supra*.

S. 1297

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI] were added as cosponsors of S. 1297, A bill to redesignate Washington National Airport as "Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport."

S. 1384

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 1384, A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program available to the general public, and for other purposes.

S. 1427

At the request of Mr. FORD, the names of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1427, A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to preserve lowpower television stations that provide community broadcasting, and for other purposes.

S. 1480

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1480, A bill to authorize appropriations for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to conduct research, monitoring, education and management activities for the eradication and control of harmful algal blooms, including blooms of *Pfiesteria piscicida* and other aquatic toxins.

S. 1575

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI] were added as cosponsors of S. 1575, A bill to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the "Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 12

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 12, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the collection on data on ancestry in the decennial census.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 65, A concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restriction on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 71

At the request of Mr. REED, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate

Concurrent Resolution 71, A concurrent resolution condemning Iraq's threat to international peace and security.

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCONNELL], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. ENZI, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. KYL, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, his name, and the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, *supra*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 168

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 168, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Department of Education, States, and local educational agencies should spend a greater percentage of Federal education tax dollars in our children's classrooms.

AMENDMENT NO. 1397

At the request of Mr. GRAMM the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], and the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 1397 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, A bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 170—RELATIVE TO BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. REED, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. D'AMATO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

S. RES. 170

Whereas past investments in biomedical research have resulted in better health, an improved quality of life for all Americans and a reduction in national health care expenditures;

Whereas the Nation's commitment to biomedical research has expanded the base of

scientific knowledge about health and disease and revolutionized the practice of medicine;

Whereas the federal government represents the single largest contributor to biomedical research conducted in the United States;

Whereas biomedical research continues to play a vital role in the growth of this Nation's biotechnology, medical device, and pharmaceutical industries;

Whereas the origin of many of the new drugs and medical devices currently in use is based in biomedical research supported by the National Institutes of Health;

Whereas women have traditionally been underrepresented in medical research protocols, yet are severely affected by diseases including breast cancer, which will kill over 44,000 women this year; ovarian cancer which will claim another 14,800 lives; and, osteoporosis and cardiovascular disorders;

Whereas research sponsored by the National Institutes of Health is responsible for the identification of genetic mutations relating to nearly 100 diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, cystic fibrosis, Huntington's disease, osteoporosis, many forms of cancer, and immune deficiency disorders;

Whereas many Americans still face serious and life-threatening health problems, both acute and chronic;

Whereas neurodegenerative diseases of the elderly, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease threaten to destroy the lives of millions of Americans, overwhelm the Nation's health care system, and bankrupt the Medicare and Medicaid programs;

Whereas 33 million Americans annually suffer from injuries resulting from trauma;

Whereas 4 million Americans are currently infected with the hepatitis C virus, an insidious liver condition that can lead to inflammation, cirrhosis, and cancer as well as liver failure;

Whereas 200,000 Americans are now suffering from AIDS and hundreds of thousands more with HIV infection;

Whereas cancer remains a comprehensive threat to any tissue or organ of the body at any age, and remains a top cause of morbidity and mortality;

Whereas the extent of psychiatric and neurological diseases poses considerable challenges in understanding the workings of the brain and nervous system;

Whereas recent advances in the treatment of HIV illustrate the promise research holds for even more effective, accessible, and affordable treatments for persons with HIV;

Whereas infants and children are the hope of our future, yet they continue to be the most vulnerable and underserved members of our society;

Whereas approximately one out of every five American men will develop prostate cancer and over 40,000 men will die from prostate cancer each year;

Whereas diabetes, both insulin and non-insulin forms, afflict 16 million Americans and places them at risk for acute and chronic complications, including blindness, kidney failure, atherosclerosis and nerve degeneration;

Whereas the emerging understanding of the principles of biomimetics have been applied to the development of hard tissue such as bone and teeth as well as soft tissue, and this field of study holds great promise for the design of new classes of biomaterials, pharmaceuticals, diagnostic and analytical reagents;

Whereas research sponsored by the National Institutes of Health will map and sequence the entire human genome by 2005, leading to a new era of molecular medicine that will provide unprecedented opportunities for the prevention, diagnoses, treatment, and cure of diseases that currently plague society;

Whereas the fundamental way science is conducted is changing at a revolutionary pace, demanding a far greater investment in emerging new technologies, research training programs, and in developing new skills among scientific investigators;

Whereas most Americans show overwhelming support for an increased federal investment in biomedical research: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Biomedical Revitalization Resolution of 1998".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that funding for the National Institutes of Health should be increased by \$2,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 and that the budget resolution appropriately reflect sufficient funds to achieve this objective.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today for the purpose of submitting a resolution calling for the Budget Committee to add \$2 billion for the National Institutes of Health, and I do so because of the unanimous view expressed by the Senate last year on a resolution that NIH funding should be doubled over the course of the 5 years following the date of the introduction of the resolution by our distinguished colleague, Senator MACK. That resolution was introduced on January 22, 1997. Regrettably, even though that resolution was passed 98 to nothing, when the budget resolution was returned, the appropriate health account has a reduction of \$100 million. So that even though the Senate had spoken on its intent to see NIH funding raised, doubling over 5 years, and that was from a figure of about \$13 billion, the funds simply were not there. That led to the introduction of an amendment to the budget resolution by Senator HARKIN and myself, Senator HARKIN being my distinguished colleague and ranking member of the subcommittee which I chair on Labor, Health, Human Services and Education. And we sought to add in \$1.1 billion to carry out the expressed sense of the Senate. That was defeated 63 to 37. So that, while the Senate had expressed its druthers on a resolution, when it came to the dollars they simply were not there.

Senator HARKIN and I then went to work with our subcommittee and we were able, by making economies and establishing priorities, to add \$952 million to the NIH account for an increase of 7.5 percent. After the conference we did increase the figure by some \$907 million, so that now the National Institutes of Health has \$13,647,843,000. And the National Institutes of Health, I suggest to my colleagues, and the country—anybody who is watching on C-SPAN2—is the crown jewel of the Federal Government. The funding has been increased steadily during my tenure in the Senate, regardless of who was chairing the subcommittee. Although the budgets were always high, frequently had cuts called for by the administration, when the chairman was Senator Weicker, when the chairman was Lawton Chiles, when the

chairman was TOM HARKIN, or more recently under my chairmanship, we have increased the funding tremendously. And the National Institutes of Health has responded with really extraordinary advances in research identifying genes. Now the work has to be pushed forward to see exactly what can be accomplished in the next century.

The President said on Tuesday night that someone born today would have a good chance of living into the 22nd century, 100 years. I think that is a possibility. But only if we maintain the phenomenal advances of the NIH.

I personally have been the beneficiary of the tremendous advances of the National Institutes of Health. Two decades ago there was no such thing as an MRI. That device detected a problem for me. And other advances led to good results for me. I know millions of people have benefited from the research and the investment which we have made in the National Institutes of Health. But that takes money, and that is why this resolution is being offered by Senator HARKIN, Senator FRIST, Senator REID, Senator SNOWE and myself, to call upon the Budget Committee to add in \$2 billion so we can carry forward the important work of the National Institutes of Health.

Last year I attended the dedication of a building named in honor of Senator Hatfield, who has been a tremendous leader on NIH, and many other items, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for many years. When I was there, I talked to Dr. Varmus, who is the head of NIH. I said, "Dr. Varmus, what would it really take?" As I asked Dr. Klausner, who heads the cancer research, "Tell us what you can really appropriately use?" Because many grant applications are turned down. He said, "Well, Senator, I can't really tell you that because we have to file the wish list with the Office of Management and Budget." He didn't quite put it that way. But there are limitations.

I said to Dr. Varmus, "This year the Senate is going to want to know in an unvarnished form what you really think could be appropriately used for the National Institutes of Health." Then I made a comment that we still have the subpoena power, to really find out what it would take. And I suspect that it is a very large figure. But when you have a Federal budget of \$1.7 trillion, I believe it is possible to establish priorities to make NIH a top priority.

In the last few years, Senator HARKIN and I have consolidated and eliminated 135 programs to enable us to save \$1.5 billion. It's pretty hard to eliminate a program in Washington, DC, but we have been able to do that. With that \$1.5 billion we have allocated those funds to NIH, guaranteed student loans, and many, many other important projects.

So, with those brief comments I send this resolution to the desk. I ask it be held at the desk. I ask my colleagues who are listening on C-SPAN2, or their

staffs, to take a look at the resolution because I would like to see cosponsors. I think we ought to have the 98 who voted last year for the resolution which I cosponsored with Senator MACK, and perhaps the two absentees as well.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise in support of the resolution before us today to express the Sense of the Senate that the Federal commitment to biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health is one of our highest priorities in fiscal year 1999. This resolution states that Congress should increase the NIH budget by \$2 billion next year.

I would like to commend my colleague, Senator SPECTER, for his leadership in bringing this resolution forward today to ensure our commitment to biomedical research. I was an original cosponsor with Senator MACK of similar legislation, Senate Resolution 15, introduced on the first day of the 105th Congress. The "Biomedical Research Commitment Resolution of 1997," expressed the Sense of the Senate that the NIH budget should be doubled over the next five years. The resolution before us today puts us one step closer to achieving that goal.

I have struggled with the effort to balance the budget and preserve a strong federal role in biomedical research during times of fiscal restraint. As a member of the Senate Budget Committee, it will be my goal to increase the NIH budget within the context of the overall budget agreement reached by Congress last year.

Historically, Congress has demonstrated strong support for increased funding for the important work of the National Institutes of Health. The scientific and medical breakthroughs supported by the National Institutes of Health in the last 50 years have improved vastly our capacity to prevent, diagnose, and treat human disease. As a heart and lung transplant surgeon, I know that biomedical research is fundamentally important in our battle against disease. As Americans, we have the benefit of one of the finest health care systems in the world, and it is vital that we continue to invest in our research efforts to maintain this health care system.

As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety with jurisdiction over the NIH, I believe that one of the federal government's primary duties is to ensure our investment in long-term biomedical research as a public good. The commitment to this investment allows us to reap many benefits in improving the quality of life for our citizens. It is in this spirit that I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the passage of this resolution in recognition that the future of our nation's health is dependent on our strong investment in biomedical research.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, January 29, 1998, in open session, to receive testimony on the national security implications of enlarging NATO and the continued deployment of U.S. forces in Bosnia.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 29, 1998, in open session, to receive testimony on the report and recommendations of the national defense.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 29, 1998, to conduct an oversight hearing on market circuit breakers.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Thursday, January 29, 1998 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 29, 1998, to hold a hearing at 9:30 a.m. in SD-342 entitled *Medicare Fraud Prevention: Improving The Medicare Enrollment Process*.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CUBAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN HUMANITARIAN RELIEF ACT

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of Senator DODD's legislation, the "Cuban Women and Children Humanitarian Relief Act."

This bill, which is long overdue, authorizes the President to permit the sale of food, medicine, and medical equipment to the Cuban people. One would think that this would not be necessary. The United States has a long history of providing humanitarian assistance to needy people even when

we differ with their government. North Korea is an example. Yet, because of our obsessive antipathy toward Fidel Castro, we have applied a different standard to Cuba. Unfortunately, it is the Cuban people who have suffered as a result, not their government. In fact, it has given Fidel Castro a convenient excuse to blame the United States for whatever goes wrong there.

The American Association for World Health reports that malnutrition, deterioration of water quality, and serious deficiencies in medicines, equipment and medical information have resulted from American restrictions severely limit the sale of medicines they actually prohibit the sale of food. Not even the sanctions against Libya, Iran, and Iraq contain such extreme measures. This outright ban on food has been especially harmful to women and children, contributing to nutritional deficits among pregnant women and low birth-weight babies, as well as a high incidence of neurological disease.

I have long believed that the way to encourage democratic reforms and respect for human rights in Cuba is not through isolation of this tiny island nation, but through the normalization of our relationship by relaxing the embargo. One would think that after thirty-seven years, with Castro still in power, we would try another approach. Many Americans share this view. Over \$60 million in medicine and medical supplies have been donated by U.S. citizens over the past five years. Unfortunately, this great display of generosity represents only a tiny portion of the over \$400 million in medicines and food that Cuba imported from the United States prior to the passage of the restrictive 1992 Cuban Democracy Act.

I urge all Members of Congress to reconsider the reasons behind our embargo against Cuba. The Cold War ended years ago. Easing the restrictions on the sale and donation of medicines and food to Cuba will not, in any way, compromise our nation's security. While Pope John Paul's visit may not signal a political change in Cuba, it does illustrate a new opening by the Castro regime for religious expression that the United States should encourage. Passage of the Cuban Women and Children Humanitarian Relief Act would not only ease the suffering of the Cuban population, it would reaffirm to the world that the United States is the humanitarian nation we hold ourselves out to be. •

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES H. CUFFELD

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a distinguished public servant upon his retirement as President Judge of the Philadelphia Traffic Court. Born and raised in Philadelphia, Charles Cuffeld devoted his life to the city. Charles will be sincerely missed not only for the vision and leadership he brought to his office, but also for his integrity and character.