

Clearly, this is an issue that has America's attention. The idea that so much progress has been made in the cloning area, and that we have doctors or scientists already threatening to clone human beings, is a very serious matter from a scientific, medical, moral and ethical standpoint. I don't think we can afford to set this issue aside without some immediate consideration and some immediate attention.

I am very pleased that the Senators that are involved on both sides of the aisle are obviously very concerned, very thoughtful, and would like to get an agreement.

I am particularly pleased that one of the leaders on our side of the aisle is Dr. BILL FRIST of Tennessee, one of the Senators who knows the most about questions of science. He would never want us to sacrifice appropriate advancements in science and medical achievement in any way. The difference is he really knows what he's talking about. So, while there are some disagreements about how far to go, what would be appropriate, what would not be appropriate, a lot of good work has been done.

It seems to me that the thing to do is to go forward. Let's have a continued debate in addition to what we have already heard from a half dozen or seven Senators or so. Let's have other Senators become informed, read the debate we have already had, think about this issue, study the bills, and make recommendations. If there are amendments by the Senator from California, I think they should be offered. Let's debate them and let's think about them.

This is an issue whose time has come—maybe sooner than we would have ever dreamed, and maybe in a lot of ways we had not anticipated this. But if we don't act, what could be the result? Do we want to allow the possibility of human cloning to go forward? I don't think so. Leaders in the scientific and medical communities, and others, have already indicated their concerns about that. The President of the United States has made it very clear in an early statement that he wanted to make sure that this human cloning did not occur. So I urge the Senate—we can go forward with deliberate speed, which is always the case, but we should go forward and not have this pigeon-holed somewhere in the bowels of the building for weeks or months while time and events pass us by.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk so that we can proceed to the very serious legislation on the issue of cloning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill 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 S. 1601 regarding human cloning.

Trent Lott, Christopher S. Bond, Bill Frist, Spencer Abraham, Michael B. Enzi, James Inhofe, Slade Gorton, Sam Brownback, Don Nickles, Chuck Hagel, Rick Santorum, Judd Gregg, Rod Grams, Larry E. Craig, Jesse Helms, and Jon Kyl.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I emphasize once again that this is only to end debate on the motion to proceed. Could we at least go to the substance of the bill, and then we can make a judgment about whether we have had enough discussion, whether we know enough, or whether we have amended it appropriately. We have no option at this point other than to file cloture.

For the information of all Senators, the vote will occur on Tuesday, February 10, at a time to be determined by the majority leader after discussion with Senators on both sides of the issue and with the minority leader.

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

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

Mr. LOTT. I now withdraw the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to proceed will be withdrawn.

CLOTURE MOTION

NOMINATION OF DAVID SATCHER, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, AND SURGEON GENERAL OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now resume the nomination of David Satcher in order for me to file a cloture motion on the nomination.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of David Satcher, of Tennessee, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, Medical Director of the Public Health Service, and Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the cloture motion.

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provision of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Executive Calendar Nos. 338 and 339, the nomination of David Satcher to be Assistant Secretary of HHS and to be Surgeon General.

Trent Lott, James Jeffords, Richard Lugar, Conrad Burns, Arlen Specter, Frank H. Murkowski, Ted Stevens, Ted Kennedy, Olympia J. Snowe, Susan Collins, Tom Daschle, Paul Wellstone, Herb Kohl, Christopher Dodd, Chuck Robb, Tim Johnson, and Tom Harkin.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote occur at 11 a.m. on Thursday, February 10, with the mandatory quorum being

waived and, further, that if cloture is invoked, the Senate proceed to an immediate vote on the confirmation of David Satcher to be Assistant Secretary of HHS and Surgeon General, all without any intervening action or debate. I further ask that following the vote, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate resume legislative session.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I further ask that there be up to 6 hours for debate on the nomination on Monday, February 9, to be equally divided between Senators JEFFORDS and ASHCROFT, and that there be 1 hour, equally divided in the same fashion, on Tuesday morning.

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

Mr. LOTT. Once again, Mr. President, regarding this matter, I want to make it clear that there is no intent to rush to judgment here. This nomination has been pending for quite some time. There is strong support for this nomination on both sides of the aisle, and there are legitimate concerns about this nominee. I had indicated yesterday that we would not go forward to a vote until requested information from the Centers for Disease Control had been received, as requested by the Senator from Missouri, Senator ASHCROFT. I had FAXED that list to the Secretary of HHS, Secretary Shalala, and talked to her subsequently on the telephone. I had been told that there were seven items listed. One of them had already been provided, one was on the way, and the other five were being pursued. I believe that most of that information now has been obtained. If not, there is time for it to be received Saturday, Sunday, or Monday before we get to vote on Tuesday.

I urge the White House, the Centers for Disease Control, and everybody involved, to make that information available. It was inferred that, well, it might be used against him. I don't know what the information is. It may be used against him. If it is out there and in the public record or should be in the public record, we need to know that, and we will make a decision.

We have had time given to this nomination in that it has been pending a long time, and now we have had debate pointing out where the problems are and pointing out the assets of this nominee. I think we should not delay it any further. It would be my intent to vote for cloture, which I don't always do, but I think once you have had adequate time—in fact, I rarely do it, but I think this nominee should have a vote on his nomination. So if we in fact do come to a final vote on cloture, I will vote for cloture. That does not indicate how I would vote on final passage. I will make that final decision based on all the information made available before the vote occurs. But I think we should bring it to a conclusion.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I would like to announce, for the information of all Senators, that at 3:45 the Senate will receive, on a bipartisan basis, the Secretary of State in S. 407 for a briefing on her recent visit to Europe and the Middle East. Then, also, a number of Senators and House Members will be meeting with Prime Minister Blair in the Rayburn Room on the House side at 4:30. So we would like to make sure that all Senators can attend the briefing at 3:45, and since we have such a large number of Senators that are going to be meeting with Prime Minister Blair, it would not be our intent to have recorded votes or further substantive business this afternoon.

Obviously, we still have time for morning business speeches, if Senators would like to do that. That is why we are not scheduling anything else this afternoon legislatively, because these are very important meetings we have pending.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations:

Four nominations reported by the Armed Services Committee today.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nominations appear at this point in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and then the Senate return to legislative session.

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

The nominations were considered and confirmed, en bloc, as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named United States Air Force officer for appointment as the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and for appointment to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 154:

To be general

Gen. Joseph W. Ralston, 0000.

The following-named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Thomas R. Case, 0000.

IN THE ARMY

The following Army National Guard to the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Michael J. Squier, 0000.

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be Brigadier general

Col. Robert L. Echols, 0000.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

SENATOR KENNEDY'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, earlier this month, our colleague Senator KENNEDY made his first ever visit to Northern Ireland.

On Friday, January 9, in the Guildhall, in the City of Derry, Senator KENNEDY delivered the first Tip O'Neill Memorial Lecture, sponsored by the University of Ulster, the City Council of Derry, and the U.S. Consulate in Belfast.

Senator KENNEDY's leadership on this issue and his longstanding efforts to reach out to both Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland were evident in his remarks and in the warm reception he received from both sides of the community during his visit.

For many years, Senator KENNEDY has been at the forefront of this country's commitment to do all it can to end the violence in Northern Ireland and achieve a lasting peace for that troubled land. I believe all of us in Congress share that commitment.

I commend Senator KENNEDY for his contribution to the current peace initiative. I believe that his eloquent address will be of interest to all of us in Congress and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS OF SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY—
"NORTHERN IRELAND—A VIEW FROM AMERICA"

TIP O'NEILL MEMORIAL LECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER, MAGEE COLLEGE, INCORE, GUILDHALL—DERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND—JANUARY 9, 1998

I want to thank Professor Lord Smith and the University of Ulster's Initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity, the home of the Tip O'Neill Chair in Peace Studies and the Tip O'Neill Fellowship, for inviting me here today. Let me also thank the Deputy Mayor, Joe Miller and everyone at Derry City Council for welcoming me to this beautiful city. I'm grateful to Dr. Maurice Hayes for his generous introduction, and I commend him and the Ireland Funds for establishing this living memorial to a great man, a great friend of mine, and a great friend of Ireland.

I'm especially honored that Mr. and Mrs. Restorick and Mr. and Mrs. McGoldrick have traveled from Peterborough in England and from Craigavon to take part in this occasion. In the face of great personal tragedy, these two families refuse to hate. They honor their sons Stephen and Michael most by their resolve that no other family shall have to suffer what they endure. Their lives every day are as eloquent as their words here today.

I'm honored as well that the U.S. Ambassador to the U.K., Philip Lader, is with us today. Ambassador Lader has close personal and professional ties to President Clinton, and I have great respect for his skill and judgment. He is perhaps best known in America for his ability to bring people together, and he's an excellent choice to represent President Clinton here at this auspicious and hopeful time.

And I'm delighted that my sister Jean is here. My family has a great love for this island from which we come and which for us will always be a home. Jean visited Ireland in 1963 with President Kennedy and I know he would be proud—as all the Kennedys are—of the extraordinary work she has done as our Ambassador to Ireland.

A President of Harvard is reported to have said that the reason universities are such great storehouses of learning is that every entering student brings a little knowledge in—and no graduating student ever takes any knowledge out.

But I'm sure that's not true at the University of Ulster.

This institution teaches, in many different ways, the most important lesson of all—that all knowledge is universal and all men and women are brothers and sisters.

It was here, in the Guildhall, in November 1995 that President Clinton inaugurated the Tip O'Neill Chair in Peace Studies. As he said on that occasion, "peace is really the work of a lifetime."

In that spirit, I come here to give the Tip O'Neill Memorial Lecture. And it is fitting that I do so in this place, because Tip's ancestral home on his grandfather O'Neill's side was just down the road in Buncrana.

Throughout Tip's life, Ireland was one of his greatest loves. His Irish smile could light up a living room, the whole chamber of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the whole State of Massachusetts.

One of Tip's most famous stories was about a gift by Henry Ford to help build a new hospital in Ireland. His gift was \$5,000, but a local newspaper the next day reported that it was \$50,000. The editor apologized profusely for the mistake, and said he'd run a correction right away, explaining that the actual gift was only \$5,000. It took Henry Ford about one second to realize what was happening, and he said, "No, no, don't run the correction. I'll give the \$50,000, but on one condition—that you install a plaque over the entrance to the hospital with this inscription—"I came unto you, and you took me in."

Tip was scrupulously neutral in the American presidential campaign of 1980, when I was running for President against Jimmy Carter. But Tip told me that every night, before he went to sleep, he was secretly praying that we would have another Irish President of the United States. The prayer was a little ambiguous—but Tip's Irish friend Ronald Reagan, who eventually won that election, was very grateful.

This doesn't quite feel like my first visit to Derry, since I've known John Hume for so long, and I've heard him sing "The Town I Love So Well" so many times.

I first met him a quarter century ago, in the fall of 1972. I was troubled by what had been taking place here, and people I knew well in Massachusetts told me to get in touch with him. I was traveling to Germany for a NATO conference in November of that year. So I called John and he agreed to meet me in Bonn. We had dinner at the home of Ireland's Ambassador there, Sean Ronan. When I signed the Ambassador's guest book, I wrote that I hoped to see him again when there was peace in Ireland. I see Ambassador Ronan here today, so I'm more hopeful than ever that lasting peace is finally very close.

In the following years, John Hume came to Washington often, and we would sit together and talk about the Troubles. He has been a constant voice of reason, an often lonely champion of non-violence, a stalwart advocate of peace.

In 1977, because of John, four Irish-American elected officials—Tip O'Neill, Senator