

Alzheimer's disease. It would also prevent vital research on the repair of spinal cord injuries and severe burns.

"I urge you to convey to your colleagues that the Bond bill would cause us to lose ground in the battle against deadly and disabling human diseases."

Is this really what the Senate or the American people want, Mr. President? To lose ground in the battle against deadly and disabling human diseases? I don't believe so.

More than 120 scientific and medical organizations have expressed opposition to the Lott-Bond bill or concerns about prohibition on legitimate cloning research as the result of ill-conceived or over-broad legislation.

So you have this immense array of scientific and medical societies and patient groups opposing S. 1601 and urging us to use caution and not to rush ahead without adequate consideration. Our friends who are supporting this bill say that it won't impede necessary research. If this true, where is their support from people who know.

I ask them to cite even a handful of mainstream scientific or medical organizations supporting rushing their legislation through without committee hearings, adequate definitions, or even a semblance of careful consideration. They can't do it. They can't do it, because the scientific and medical and patients' communities know that what they are doing is wrong.

As objectionable as the substance of this bill is the procedure by which it is being considered. To grant cloture to this bill tomorrow would be a travesty of the Senate's role as a deliberative body.

This is one of the most important scientific and ethical issues of the 21st century.

It was introduced on Tuesday of last week.

It was put on the calendar on Wednesday.

The Majority Leader tried to bring it to the floor on Thursday and filed an immediate cloture petition when he was unsuccessful.

The Senate was not in session Friday—and few of our colleagues are present today.

This legislation has not received one day of committee hearings.

It has not received one minute of committee discussion and markup.

The telephones in my office are ringing off the hook from scientists and physicians and patients from all over the country who are deeply concerned about the impact of this legislation. But they have had no opportunity to have their voices heard.

Mr. President, this is an important issue. It warrants Senate consideration. But it does not warrant consideration under this accelerated and indefensible procedure.

The authors of this legislation know that it cannot stand up to public scrutiny. That is the reason for their extraordinary attempt to rush this legislation through.

The Lott-Bond bill does not just ban cloning of human beings, it bans vital medical research related to cloning—research which has the potential to find new cures for cancer, diabetes, birth defects and genetic diseases of all kinds, blindness, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, paralysis due to spinal cord injury, arthritis, liver disease, life-threatening burns, and many other illnesses and injuries.

Here is what the bill says—Page 2, line 13, paragraph 301 is entitled, "Prohibition on cloning." It is the heart of the bill. It states, "It shall be unlawful for any person or entity, public or private, in or affecting interstate commerce, to use human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology." That is the end of the statement.

It does not just ban the technology for use in human cloning. It bans it for any purpose at all.

That means scientists can't use the technology to try to grow cells to aid men and women dying of leukemia. They can't use it to grow new eye tissue to help those going blind from certain types of cell degeneration. They can't use it to grow new pancreas cells to cure diabetes. They can't use it to regenerate brain tissue to help those with Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease. They can't use it to regrow spinal cord tissue to cure those who have been paralyzed in accidents or by war wounds.

Congress should ban the production of human beings by cloning. But we should not slam on the brakes and stop scientific research that has so much potential to bring help and hope to millions of citizens. As J. Benjamin Younger, Executive Director of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, has said:

We must work together to ensure that in our effort to make human cloning illegal, we do not sentence millions of people to needless suffering because research and progress into their illness cannot proceed.

Let us work together. Let us stop this know-nothing and unnecessarily destructive bill. Let us vote against cloture tomorrow and send this bill to Committee where it can receive the careful consideration it deserves. Together, we can develop legislation that will ban the cloning of human beings, without banning needed medical research that can bring the blessings of good health to so many millions of our fellow citizens.

BOSTON'S SUCCESS FIGHTING JUVENILE CRIME

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I recently received an impressive letter from Boston Police Commissioner Paul Evans on Boston's current successful experience in reducing crime in the city, especially juvenile crime. Firearms homicides have plummeted, and the overall crime rate has dropped significantly.

As Commissioner Evans states, "The keys to our effort in Boston have been

prevention, intervention and enforcement." The city's comprehensive approach includes not only law enforcement agencies, but the entire criminal justice system and community and social service agencies as well. As more and more cities become aware of this successful, anti-crime strategy, Boston is becoming a model for the nation on this vital issue.

His letter goes on to say, "Our strategy relies on focused intervention, with smarter, tougher enforcement targeted at the very small group of hard-core offenders. We work closely with state and federal agencies to disrupt the flow of illegal firearms by mounting coordinated investigations and prosecutions of gun traffickers."

As Commissioner Evans emphasizes, the progress in Boston was made "without measures such as housing juvenile detainees and convicts in adult jails and prisons. The focus of policy and dollars should be intervention and prevention at the front end, and not incarceration in adult facilities at the back end."

As the Senate prepares to take up legislation to combat juvenile crime, I urge my colleagues to heed the words of Commissioner Evans, and I ask unanimous consent that his letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT,
January 30, 1998.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: As the Senate prepares to debate the juvenile crime bill, I agree with your suggestion that it would be helpful to look again at the collaborative work in Boston, and the progress we have made over the past 18-24 months. I offer the following.

The keys to our effort in Boston have been prevention, intervention and enforcement conducted with broad collaboration across law enforcement, criminal justice, community and social service agencies. Our strategy relies on focused intervention, with smarter, tougher enforcement targeted at the very small group of hard-core offenders. We work closely with state and federal agencies to disrupt the flow of illegal firearms by mounting coordinated investigations and prosecutions of gun traffickers.

Firearm homicides among people aged 24 years and younger are down over 70 percent since we instituted the innovative "Cease-Fire" program in 1995. We have lost one juvenile to a firearm homicide since July, 1995. Overall homicides are at their lowest level in 30 years, with a 30 percent decrease in 1997 as compared with 1996.

It also noteworthy that we have made these strides without measures such as housing juvenile detainees and convicts in adult jails and prisons. The focus of policy and dollars should be intervention and prevention at the front end, and not incarceration in adult facilities at the back end.

As the Senate takes up the complex question of effective juvenile crime control policy, I would strongly recommend federal spending that requires collaboration, that requires communities to support a balance of prevention along with enforcement, and the directs these funds in the most crime-impacted neighborhoods. We cannot be credible

in the community about enforcement if we are not credible on prevention. The juvenile block grant offers an excellent opportunity for the Senate to invest seriously in prevention.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL F. EVANS,
Police Commissioner.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, February 6, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,472,049,936,751.15 (Five trillion, four hundred seventy-two billion, forty-nine million, nine hundred thirty-six thousand, seven hundred fifty-one dollars and fifteen cents).

One year ago, February 6, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,307,084,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred seven billion, eighty-four million).

Twenty-five years ago, February 6, 1973, the Federal debt stood at \$445,600,000,000 (Four hundred forty-five billion, six hundred million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,026,449,936,751.15 (Five trillion, twenty-six billion, four hundred forty-nine million, nine hundred thirty-six thousand, seven hundred fifty-one dollars and fifteen cents) during the past 25 years.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORT OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 93

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1823, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Poland extending the Agreement of August 1, 1985, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annexes and agreed minutes, as amended and extended (the

1985 Agreement). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Warsaw on February 5 and August 25, 1997, extends the 1985 Agreement to December 31, 1999.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Poland, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 5, 1998.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1996—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 94

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to present to you the 1996 annual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the Federal agency charged with fostering scholarship and enriching the ideas and wisdom born of the humanities. The agency supports an impressive range of projects encompassing the worlds of history, literature, philosophy, and culture. Through these projects, Americans of all walks of life are able to explore and share in the uniqueness of our Nation's democratic experience.

The activities of the NEH touch tens of millions of our citizens—from the youngest students to the most veteran professors, to men and women who simply strive for a greater appreciation of our Nation's past, present, and future. The NEH has supported projects as diverse as the widely viewed documentary, *The West*, and research as specialized as that conducted on the Dakota Tribe. Small historical societies have received support, as have some of the Nation's largest cultural institutions.

Throughout our history, the humanities have provided Americans with the knowledge, insights, and perspectives needed to move ourselves and our civilization forward. Today, the NEH remains vitally important to promoting our Nation's culture. Not only does its work continue to add immeasurably to our civic life, it strengthens the democratic spirit so essential to our country and our world on the eve of a new century.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 5, 1998.

REPORT OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 95

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United

States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of section 13, Public Law 806, 80th Congress (15 U.S.C. 714k), I transmit herewith the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for fiscal year 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 5, 1998.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H.R. 2631) disapproving the cancellations transmitted by President on October 6, 1997, regarding Public Law 105-45, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was resolved, that the said bill, pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3932. A communication from the Director of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the reports of three rules received on January 27, 1997; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC-3933. A communication from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, the sequestration preview report for fiscal year 1999; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, to the Committee on the Budget, and to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3934. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule received on February 3, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3935. A communication from the General Counsel of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on January 27, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3936. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on February 2, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3937. A communication from the Secretary of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on February 2, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first