

attempted to bring the bill up throughout the day. I must say, Senator LOTT deserves commendation in his efforts to work with those who have threatened filibusters on the legislation. We received a letter from the President today urging the Senate to send the bill to the President as soon as possible. That was my hope today, that we would have a bill to send to the President. But as I now understand it, our Republican colleagues, rather than filibustering the bill, will ask for a substantial amount of additional time.

We will ask unanimous consent they have 6 hours on Tuesday and 6 hours on Wednesday to talk about a conference report. So we will accommodate that request and we will proceed with that unanimous consent request as soon as the Republican leader comes to the floor.

I have been getting calls today from the administration urging us to complete our work on trade as well. But as my colleagues know, there are those Senators on the other side who currently are filibustering the trade bill, the trade package. So we have a filibuster on trade and trade adjustment assistance, a quasi-filibuster on the farm bill, and I guess you could call it a filibuster on terrorism insurance—at least an unwillingness to proceed to terrorism insurance.

These issues are important. We hear oftentimes our colleagues talk about how they wish we could accomplish more on the Senate floor. I advise my colleagues, this is one reason it is difficult to accomplish more, when we don't get any more cooperation than that.

I do appreciate the work the Republican leader has invested in getting us at least to this point. I am prepared to entertain the unanimous consent request as soon as he comes to the floor.

I might say that the schedule next week will include not only this elongated debate on a conference report relating to the farm bill but the trade bill. The schedule will include, of course, the debate on Tuesday for 6 hours. We will then go back to the trade bill. The debate on the farm conference report will pick up again on Wednesday, beginning at around 9:30. Our expectation would be that we would then complete debate by Wednesday afternoon with, again, the expectation we would come back to the trade bill and attempt to move and consider additional amendments.

Because there are no vote scheduled on Monday, we will be in a pro forma session on Monday. There will be no votes, and I would not expect any debate on the trade bill on Monday.

That is the schedule. My desire is to dual-track other issues as they become available. I realize the possibility is not very significant, but if we could reach an agreement procedurally on terrorism insurance, of course we would bring that up. We have other confirmation questions we would want to raise and certainly would be pre-

pared to have votes on those as well. In addition, as legislation becomes available that does not involve a great deal of controversy, it would be my hope that we could take that up, as well, on a dual track.

I remind my colleagues, we do have to make every effort to accommodate the May 16 deadline on the Andean Trade Preferences Act. If we fail, obviously all of the conditions involving the trade barriers that existed prior to the enactment of TPA kick back in. We would hate to see that. I hope we can avoid that. We will cross that bridge when we come to it.

Therefore, it is important we use all of that time available to us next week, outside of this consideration of the farm bill, to continue TPA, TAA consideration.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

FOSTERING HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD remarks I made before the U.S. Humane Society.

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

REMARKS BY U.S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD, AT THE U.S. HUMANE SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

From ancient days, before the ink of history, man has held dominion over the animals. Should we be able to peer through the mist of those distant times, we might witness the process by which man turned from gatherer to hunter, and, skill permitting, began to use the flesh of animals as a source of food and survival in a cold world full of danger and a perilous future. Later, the relationship of man and animals began to evolve through so-called domestication, and animals became a more reliable source of food. A partnership of sorts was formed in which animals came to bear the brunt of labor and the title "Beasts of Burden".

Over this same stretch of time, man developed social compacts from which sprang the seeds of modern civilization, and which led to pursuits of philosophy, and an emphasis on morality. The process was slow in development and uneven in allocation among and within societies. Even today, attitudes and actions persist that run counter to a higher understanding about the value of life and the lives of all things. For better or worse, man is destined to rule this world, and with that charge comes the heavy responsibility of benevolent custody and faithful husbandry to all creatures found within nature. To fail in that duty is to denigrate the sanctity of all life. Choices in our treatment of animals are a good barometer of how well we are carrying out our stewardship of God's beautiful world. Man may choose to rule this world, or attempt to do so, but for all his worry over property rights among his own species, it is

well to remember that it is only God who holds title to this planet.

Maintaining civilization sometimes seems a process of constant struggle with those who, either because of ignorance or a deliberate scheme, would prefer to stress efficiency and materialism over more elusive concepts. To balance those forces, those of us who hear a different drummer must educate, legislate, and promulgate better understandings and guidelines aimed at bringing mankind into closer harmony with nature. The Congress embodies the collective will of the American people, and those of us who serve there recognize that our duty is to the people in our states. But, we also have a duty to safeguard the spirit of this Nation and all that it represents in terms of philosophy and ideals, as well as law. You honor me this evening for my work in pursuit of these higher objectives, and I am very grateful.

Your organization works to enrich the condition of man by improving his relationship with nature, and in particular, his relationship with the animal kingdom. You bring to the public discourse a better understanding of the conditions in which animals exist and, unfortunately in many instances, of the inhumane manner in which they are treated. You remind us all that animals share this planet with us, and that their space, their comfort, and their lives are not without importance. You remind us of man's higher purpose in the larger universe. Public debate is enriched by your participation, and the lives of God's creatures greatly benefit because of your contributions.

Animals are man's fellow occupants on this blue-green ball, slowly spinning through eternity, and they enlighten and enliven our lives in many ways. They provide us companionship and friendship. They ward off loneliness. They assist the blind. They protect us. They help maintain the balance of nature. While there are those who object to the practice, they feed us. They benefit us in ways we don't even recognize. In return, it is our duty to ensure that their lives and, in some cases, their deaths, are free from unnecessary discomfort. Animals, deserve our respect because, they, too, are creatures of God. Combating cruelty and apathy towards the welfare of animals is a high and moral calling. I commend you for your altruism, and I am proud to count myself among your number. We cannot correct all the problems overnight, but we can make changes today, and we can make changes tomorrow. We have come a long way towards the goal of fostering more humane treatment for animals, but we still have much to do.

This evening, together we pause to reflect on our achievements and to contemplate future strategies. I am humbled by your recognition of my work, your encouragement, and the hope that our efforts may inspire others to a more sublime level of humanity through empathy with the animals with which we share this lovely world.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to join several of my distinguished colleagues in support of S. 2439, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2002, that will outlaw the reproductive cloning of human beings, and at the same time promote critical medical research. During my consideration of the new and emerging areas of regenerative medicine, including nuclear transplantation technologies, two basic principles have guided my thoughts. First, as someone who has taken a pro-life stance, I believe that Congress should pursue policies that encourage the development of life-saving treatments. Second, nuclear transplantation research, if performed under the strictest

of safeguards, is both moral and ethical.

Nuclear transplantation technologies hold enormous promise for the future of medicine. For example, this research may help those suffering from defective organs. Scientists may one day have the ability to use a patient's own body cells to grow tissues with identical genetic material, thereby eliminating the risk of rejection. Regenerative medicine also has the potential to provide treatments for diseases such as cancer, heart disease, Parkinson's, diabetes, ALS, multiple sclerosis, and many others. Experts estimate that over 100 million Americans suffer from diseases that are candidates for regenerative medicine research using nuclear transplantation.

While some critics of this research claim that we cannot be sure of its benefits, we will certainly not know the answer unless we try. Scientific discoveries are never predictable, and we must not hamper the abilities of our sharpest minds to explore the universe, down to the tiniest cell. We do not know the full potential of this research. These scientific advances may help us gain insight into how undifferentiated stem cells begin to develop into the more than 200 specialized cells and tissues that make up the human body. There are untold benefits to be gained from knowledge of the earliest development of these cells. In addition to the advances that may be made in the treatment of common diseases, we may also learn more about human health, how disease develops, and other conditions ranging from birth defects to genetically-inherited illnesses.

All of us know people who have suffered from incurable diseases. I believe that we must make every effort, within ethical bounds, to help those afflicted with life-threatening illness. While I respect those who disagree with me, I believe that support for regenerative medicine is the essence of the pro-life position. We must help those living in the shadow of sickness, whether they are cancer patients receiving chemotherapy treatments or diabetics facing the loss of vision or kidney failure.

Nuclear transplantation research, if performed under strict ethical guidelines and with appropriate oversight, is an entirely appropriate and morally sound activity. For instance, during nuclear transplantation, an egg is never fertilized by a sperm. Rather, the genetic material from a non-reproductive human cell is placed into an egg cell. Additionally, the resulting embryo is never implanted into a woman's womb or an artificial womb. The result is that a human being can never be born from this carefully controlled research.

I want to assure my colleagues and constituents that I am committed to ensuring the safety and morality of scientific research. I feel confident that nuclear transplantation technologies can be performed in a controlled and regulated environment which will pre-

vent abuse. While the bill as introduced includes stringent ethical guidelines, I am open to amending the bill to ensure that the strongest protections are put in place. For example, women who donate eggs and those who donate body cells must only do so in a voluntary manner. Additionally, the development of the unfertilized embryo in the lab must be restricted. Therefore, the embryo will not grow past a certain time threshold. I will also gladly consider any other appropriate and reasonable guidelines to ensure the safety of nuclear transplantation technologies.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation that will ban human reproductive cloning but will promote the development of regenerative medicine. We must make reproductive cloning illegal and provide for stiff criminal penalties. This bill accomplishes these all-important goals. Also, this legislation allows invaluable scientific research to go forward under strict ethical standards, thereby establishing a policy that both respects human life and encourages the advancement of medicine.

Regenerative medicine technologies such as nuclear transplantation hold out significant hope for those people who suffer from devastating and debilitating medical conditions. Cures for horrific diseases may one day be a reality. We should not allow these promising areas of research to go untapped, and we should pursue scientific breakthroughs that will improve the quality of life for millions of people. I am pleased to stand in support of regenerative medicine alongside former President Ford, former First Lady Nancy Reagan, the American Pediatric Association, the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, and 40 American Nobel Prize winners.

LT. CMDR. A. JASON BAYER

MR. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I stand before you today with a heavy heart. On Thursday, March 28, this country lost one of its prized sons. Lt. Cmdr. A. Jason Bayer was killed during a search and rescue training mission on a rugged Sierra Nevada Ridge.

The son of Arthur Bayer of Carson City, NV, and the late Merry Ann Bayer, Jason's success as a fighter pilot was determined early in life. As his father recalls, the very first word out of his mouth was "jet."

Growing up in Carson City, Jason was a star student, an avid athlete, and a loyal friend. Jason graduated from Carson City High School in 1986 and the University of Southern California in 1990. Commissioned to the Navy later the same year, he was accepted to the Naval Aviators Officer Candidate School, from which he was an honor graduate. He graduated first in his class from Intermediate Jet Flight Training, and then first in his class from Advanced Jet Training. Jason was stationed in Japan then was a flight instructor at Cecil Field in Florida and

graduated from the Navy Test Pilot School in Maryland. Most recently, he was a test pilot in the Naval Weapons Test Squadron at China Lake. Jason's career was distinguished. He earned the VT 22 Eagle "Top Hook" award, the Meritorious Service Medal, and the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal. Each achievement in his career took him closer to his ultimate goal of becoming an astronaut. His love for flying and the military and his devotion to God and this country never wavered and was only paralleled by his love for his family and friends. His lifelong friend, Dan Bernal, described him as "a true patriot."

I share these details of Jason's life with you so that his wife Anne, their one-year-old daughter, Gabriella, and their unborn son, Jason Christian, will have one more thing by which to remember him. Anne and Jason were blessed with 6 years of marriage. Although cut short, they were filled with many wonderful memories. But for Gabriella and her brother, stories and pictures of their father are all that they will have. In speaking to Anne about her husband, I quickly learned what a remarkable and strong person she is as well. Jason's legacy and their children are in wonderful hands.

As an F/A-18 Hornet fighter pilot, Jason was prepared to fight for his country no matter what the cost. He was focused on his mission as a pilot, and he never lost sight of his dream to challenge the sky's limits and be the first man on Mars. With our loss of Jason, I am reminded of our loss of seven valiant astronauts on January 28, 1986, on these space shuttle *Challenger*. Jason was a senior in high school with a bright future when President Reagan spoke of the astronauts' final journey in which they "slipped the surly bonds of earth" to "touch the face of God."

Jason is surely touching the face of God today. His service and dedication earn him a place among the outstanding men and women who risked their lives in the name of freedom and in the end made the ultimate sacrifice. Jason's life was cut tragically short, but his time here is an inspiration to me and an example of a true American hero for us all.

God bless Lt. Cmdr. Jason Bayer, and God bless his family.

MR. REID. Mr. President, I applaud my colleague from Nevada for his heartfelt remarks concerning the tragic death of Lt. Cmdr. A. Jason Bayer. I rise today to honor this outstanding individual, a patriot, and I agree that this country, and more importantly Nevada, has lost one of its cherished sons.

It is with deep sorrow that I make this statement to you today on the Senate floor. Anne, please accept my sincerest condolences for the loss of your husband.

Jason made the ultimate sacrifice while conducting a search and rescue training mission in the rugged Sierra