

Foreign exchange students bring knowledge, cultural exposure and understanding to American students, schools and communities. I have been a proponent of cultural and educational exchanges and have supported most international exchange programs over the years—both those which bring foreign visitors here and those which send American students, scholars and practitioners abroad. I remain committed to these programs.

In 1996, I supported the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act. This law states that as of November 30, 1996, IIRIRA prohibits any alien from receiving an F-1 student visa to attend a public elementary school, grades K-8, or a publicly-funded adult education program unless they pay the unsubsidized, per capita cost of their education in advance. My bill would not change current law relating to elementary schools or adult education. It would not pertain to students on formal, government-funded international exchanges. It would simply allow high school officials to waive the cost of education of high school-level foreign students in order to enroll an exchange student, should they wish to do so. I believe this has been an unintended consequence of IIRIRA.

Several cities have "Sister City" arrangements between American cities and cities in foreign countries. One valuable component of these arrangements is an exchange program for high school students enabling American youth to spend a year in a foreign high school while students from abroad spend a year in a high school here. No tuition is generally exchanged under the sister city agreement, but current U.S. law states that visitors to our country must pay the unsubsidized cost of their education, even though American students are exempted from the cost requirement.

Along the Alaska-Yukon, Alaska-British Columbia and U.S.-Mexican borders there are schools serving very remote communities on both sides of the border. After enactment of the 1996 law, Canadian or Mexican students were no longer eligible to enter the United States to attend the local public school even though governments and the local school districts agreed to enroll the students.

Many school districts prefer to enroll one or two exchange students a year. Reciprocal exchange agreements are beneficial and host families enjoy these students in their homes. American exchange students attending schools in Germany, for example, are not subjected to the same tuition requirements for their schooling, yet they gain an understanding of German history and culture and benefit from their travels. Currently, U.S. law requires foreign students to pay tuition before they arrive in the United States. The extra paper work, the up-front costs and the extra burden these requirements place on foreign students tend to undermine the purposes of cultural exchanges.

I remain mindful to past abuses of F-1 visas and am sympathetic to the burden that large enrollments of foreign students place on American public schools. My purpose in introducing this bill today is not to weaken the law as it currently reads, but to provide an outlet for our schools to give an educational opportunity for enrolling international exchange students.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 358

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 358, a bill to provide for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products, and for other purposes.

S. 852

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 852, a bill to establish nationally uniform requirements regarding the titling and registration of salvage, non-repairable, and rebuilt vehicles.

S. 1459

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1459, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 5-year extension of the credit for producing electricity from wind and closed-loop biomass.

S. 1464

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1464, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the research credit, and for other purposes.

S. 1482

At the request of Mr. COATS, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1482, a bill to amend section 223 of the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a prohibition on commercial distribution on the World Wide Web of material that is harmful to minors, and for other purposes.

S. 2154

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2154, a bill to promote research to identify and evaluate the health effects of silicone breast implants, and to ensure that women and their doctors receive accurate information about such implants.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 97

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 97, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning the human rights and humanitarian situa-

tion facing the women and girls of Afghanistan.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 105

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 105, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the culpability of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in the former Yugoslavia, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 189

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 189, a resolution honoring the 150th anniversary of the United States Women's Rights Movement that was initiated by the 1848 Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, and calling for a national celebration of women's rights in 1998.

AMENDMENT NO. 3199

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 3199 proposed to S. 2168, an original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 108—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. FRIST) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. CON. RES. 108

Whereas in 1948 the Congress, by its enactment of the National Heart Act and creation of the National Heart Institute, recognized the urgent need to establish a national program of research and demonstration projects relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases of the heart and circulation;

Whereas the Congress has consistently and generously supported the purposes of the National Heart Act;

Whereas, since the creation of the National Heart Institute, the Congress changed the name of the Institute to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and expanded and clarified the Institute's role in advancing human understanding or awareness of diseases of the heart and blood vessels, diseases of the lungs, diseases of the blood, the use of blood and blood products, the management of blood resources, and sleep disorders through research, research training, demonstration projects, and public education activities;

Whereas June of 1998 marks the 50th anniversary of the creation of the National Heart Institute which was established to lead a national effort to prevent, diagnose, and treat heart diseases;

Whereas research supported by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has

led to the identification of risk factors for coronary heart disease such as high cholesterol level, high blood pressure, obesity, physical inactivity, and cigarette smoking;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has conducted and supported studies that resulted in lifesaving procedures for heart disease patients, including open-heart surgery, balloon angioplasty, heart transplants, and insertion of pacemakers and other devices to improve heart function;

Whereas patients with asthma, cystic fibrosis, and other lung diseases are receiving better treatment with an improved quality of life because of research supported by programs of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute;

Whereas the work of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has provided significant bases for progress in the treatment of inherited blood diseases such as sickle cell anemia and hemophilia, and in gene therapy research which suggests the possibility of cures for such diseases;

Whereas the work of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has provided significant bases for advances in molecular genetics, gene therapy, and other new technologies, which offer opportunity and promise of further advances against such devastating diseases as coronary heart disease, asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease, and cystic fibrosis;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's national education programs have significantly raised public awareness about the dangers of elevated cholesterol levels and high blood pressure, the importance of early response to heart attack symptoms, and asthma prevention and treatment;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's efforts to promote research and education have contributed to a dramatic decline over the past 50 years in death rates from coronary heart disease and stroke;

Whereas researchers, professional societies, voluntary and public health organizations, and patient groups have all contributed to the National Heart Act's goals of advancing research and increasing public awareness;

Whereas the Congress intends that the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute continue its contribution to public awareness by disseminating its research findings to health professionals and the public; and

Whereas the Congress intends that the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute continue to aggressively pursue efforts to improve the health of the people of the United States by conducting and supporting research and demonstration projects on the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases of the heart and blood vessels, diseases of the lungs, and diseases of the blood while also conducting or supporting research and demonstration projects on the use of blood and blood products, the management of blood resources, and sleep disorders: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the historic significance of the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the National Heart Act and the creation of the institute that became the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute;

(2) recognizes heart, lung, and blood researchers, professional societies, voluntary and public health organizations, and patient groups for their active participation in the activities of, or promoted by, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and for their many, varied contributions toward the achievement of the goals of the National Heart Act and subsequent related Acts; and

(3) reaffirms its support of the National Heart Act and subsequent related Acts and their primary goal of establishing and implementing a national effort to prevent, diagnose, and treat diseases of the heart and blood vessels, lungs, and blood.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to be submitting today a Senate Concurrent Resolution recognizing and honoring the 50th anniversary of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. I am joined in this effort by our esteemed colleague from Tennessee, Dr. FRIST, who by profession is a heart and lung transplant surgeon and medical researcher. An identical resolution has already been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative BILL YOUNG.

Heart disease is our country's No. 1 killer and a leading cause of disability. Chronic lung disease is the fourth leading cause of death. Virtually all of us have a friend or a loved one who has been affected by heart attack, stroke, high blood pressure, other cardiovascular diseases, asthma, cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, or hemophilia.

The NHLBI is the Federal Government's leading supporter of heart research, as well as research into diseases of the blood vessels, lungs, and blood. There have been wonderful discoveries made through research and wonderful treatments that are provided in our hospitals in these areas. For instance, the first open heart surgery did not occur until 1954. Today, surgeons routinely perform double, triple, and even quadruple heart bypass procedures.

Yet there is so much we still do not know. It seems to me more and more research can unlock these mysteries and give us the opportunity to save more and more lives in this country.

I might also add that there is another organization devoted to the reduction of death and disability from heart attack, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases that is also celebrating its 50th birthday—the American Heart Association. The American Heart Association has worked closely over the years with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in the fight against cardiovascular diseases.

As many of my colleagues know, I have become increasingly concerned about what has been happening to the amount of money spent on heart and stroke research by the federal government. Even with the significant increases that Congress has been giving to the National Institutes of Health over the past decade, funding for heart research has simply not kept pace even though it kills more Americans than any other disease.

In fact, funding for heart research at the NHLBI appears to be losing more and more ground. It constant dollars from FY 1987 to FY 1997, funding for the NHLBI heart program has decreased by 7.6 percent in constant dollars, while funding for the Heart Program has increased by 27.5 percent.

We can do better, and we must do better. Our Nation must do a better job

than this in the battle against America's No. 1 killer.

During the commemoration of this 50th anniversary of the 1948 Heart Act, which created the National Heart Institute, I hope we can make more progress against cardiovascular and other insidious diseases by providing a significant increase in funding for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and particularly for research against heart disease and stroke.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

RELATIVE TO SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC CULPABILITY

D'AMATO AMENDMENTS NOS. 3212-3213

Mr. D'AMATO proposed two amendments to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 105) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the culpability of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in the former Yugoslavia, and for other purposes; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3212

On page 3, line 4, strike "probable cause" and insert "reason".

AMENDMENT NO. 3213

On page 5, strike lines 24 through page 6 line 5.

SHACKLEFORD BANKS WILD HORSES PROTECTION ACT

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 3214

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 765) to ensure maintenance of a herd of wild horses in Cape Lookout National Seashore; as follows:

In lieu of the language proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SECTION 1. MAINTENANCE OF WILD HORSES IN CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE.

Section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes", approved March 10, 1966 (Public Law 89-366; 16 U.S.C. 459g-4), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 5.", and by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) The Secretary, in accordance with this subsection, shall allow a herd of 100 free roaming horses in Cape Lookout National Seashore (hereinafter referred to as the 'seashore'): *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the Secretary from implementing or enforcing the provisions of paragraph (3).

"(2) Within 180 days after enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Foundation for Shackleford Horses (a nonprofit corporation established under the laws of the State of North Carolina), or another qualified nonprofit entity, to provide for management of free roaming horses in the seashore. The agreement shall—

"(A) provide for cost-effective management of the horses while ensuring that natural resources within the seashore are not adversely impacted; and