

could consider a new strategy, or a new way with which to accommodate the growing array of legislative needs that we, as a caucus, and the Senate need to address. I had intended at some point today to offer a unanimous consent request. I will do so, and then I will speak to it in a moment.

At this time I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its consideration today of the Interior appropriations bill, it turn to consideration of Calendar No. 505, the House-passed HMO reform bill, and that the bill become the pending business every day thereafter upon completion of legislative business. I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be limited to relevant amendments.

Mr. BENNETT. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. BENNETT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, or longer if they obtain consent.

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

TAKE BACK THE NIGHT ALLIANCE

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the efforts of the Take Back The Night Alliance, an organization in the metropolitan Louisville, Kentucky area that is working to end a problem that affects us all in one way or another: violence against women. On Thursday, September 10, as part of Sexual Assault Awareness and Domestic Violence Awareness months, the Alliance will for the first time in its nine-year history kick off a month-long series of events that will create a greater awareness of the attitudes, beliefs and behaviors that perpetuate these specific kinds of crimes.

The statistics of domestic violence are sobering, and I'll give you just a brief sampling here:

A woman is physically abused every nine seconds in the United States.

In Kentucky alone, 80,000 women were victims of domestic violence in 1997.

One out of four females will be sexually assaulted before they reach the age of 18.

For every rape, 10 others go unreported.

Husbands and boyfriends commit 13,000 acts of violence against women in the workplace every year.

The total healthcare costs of family violence are estimated at \$44 million each year.

Take Back The Night rallies have been held throughout the United States since 1978. In Louisville, the National Organization for Women has

been the organizing force for this event for the past nine years, but over 200 civic organizations, government agencies and businesses have joined this year to sponsor a wide range of activities drawing attention to the problems faced by women who are victims of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault. One group will collect previously owned business clothing for abused women returning to the workforce. Another will sponsor safety and prevention workshops in area hospitals and companies. And yet another will provide materials on date rape and sexual assault to be placed in bars and in women's restrooms.

Louisville and Jefferson County have been recognized as leaders in the field of domestic violence, and I am heartened by the strong outpouring of support that the Take Back the Night Alliance has received from the community. We all know that such success does not happen by accident, and I would like to commend the Alliance leaders for their dedicated efforts to ease the plight of women who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and rape.

NATIONAL JEWISH MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the National Jewish Medical Research Center in Denver, Colorado, which has recently been recognized by U.S. News and World Report as the top-ranked Respiratory Hospital in the United States. The work of National Jewish is close to my heart because I watched my mother struggle with tuberculosis throughout her lifetime. She lived and worked in a sanatorium for many years, making it difficult for her to care for my sister and me.

In the late 1800s, Denver's elevation and abundant sunshine made it a mecca for people with tuberculosis. National Jewish treated only patients with tuberculosis until the 1950s, when antibiotics brought the disease under control. The hospital then turned its attention to asthma. Allergies which can develop into asthma, bronchitis, and sinus infections, now attack some 40 million people, double the number 25 years ago. Twice as many people, 15 million, have asthma now, too, at a cost of \$6.2 billion a year in missed work and school, in medications and hospital visits.

Today, National Jewish is a world-class institution, a global leader in the research and treatment of lung, allergic and immune diseases. It is ranked as the number one private institution for immunology research in the world and as one of the top 10 independent research institutions of any kind in the world. Tremendous breakthroughs in understanding respiratory disease are taking place in Denver.

Not only is National Jewish recognized world-wide for its research, it is also known for its considerable philan-

thropic activities in the health care community. Until the mid-1960s, patient care was funded entirely through philanthropy. Today, the hospital continues to provide a significant amount of free and subsidized care to those unable to afford total treatment costs.

Founded in 1899 as a nonsectarian, non-profit hospital for tuberculosis patients, National Jewish enters the 21st century as the only facility in the world dedicated exclusively to pulmonary disorders. It is one of Colorado's treasures. Next year it will celebrate its 100th year of giving health and hope to people suffering from pulmonary diseases.

Today, I want to commend National Jewish on the rich history of patient care and research given to Colorado, to congratulate them on being recognized as the top-ranked Respiratory Hospital in America, and to wish them well as they celebrate the 100th anniversary in 1999.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, September 4, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,547,400,016,580.17 (Five trillion, five hundred forty-seven billion, four hundred million, sixteen thousand, five hundred eighty dollars and seventeen cents).

One year ago, September 4, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,413,849,000,000 (Five trillion, four hundred thirteen billion, eight hundred forty-nine million).

Twenty-five years ago, September 4, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$458,627,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-eight billion, six hundred twenty-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,088,773,016,580.17 (Five trillion, eighty-eight billion, seven hundred seventy-three million, sixteen thousand, five hundred eighty dollars and seventeen cents) during the past 25 years.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALISON AND PARKER BANKS CELEBRATING THEIR FIRST BIRTHDAY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to join me in congratulating Alison Spencer Banks and Parker James Banks on the anniversary of their first birthday. It was one year ago today that their parents, Sarah and John, were blessed with the gift of life, times two. Alison and Parker will see a much different world in their lifetime, than either myself or my colleagues have witnessed in theirs. Alison and Parker will have to meet the demands of an "information" based culture and economy.

As people of freedom reach for opportunity and achieve greatness, our nation prospers. A government that lives beyond its means and reaches beyond its limits violates our basic liberties, and the nation suffers.

All of us assembled here in the United States Senate on this Fourth

Day of September must keep in mind that the decisions we make today will shape the world that Alison, Parker, and their peers will inherit tomorrow. As elected leaders, we must teach them the values of our great democracy.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 3682. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines to avoid law requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SPECTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2440. An original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-300).

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1380. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 regarding charter schools (Rept. No. 105-301).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1016. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Coastal Heritage Trail Route in New Jersey, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-302).

S. 1408. A bill to establish the Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-303).

S. 1990. A bill to authorize expansion of Fort Davis National Historic Site in Fort Davis, Texas (Rept. No. 105-304).

S. 2039. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a National Historic Trail (Rept. No. 105-305).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2109. A bill to provide for an exchange of lands located near Gustavus, Alaska, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-306).

S. 2232. A bill to establish the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-307).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 2276. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de los Tejas as a National Historic Trail (Rept. No. 105-308).

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2228. A bill to amend the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to modify termination and reauthorization requirements for advisory committees, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-309).

By Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with amendments:

S. 2317. A bill to improve the National Wildlife Refuge System, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-310).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1333. A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to allow national park units that cannot charge an entrance or admission fee to retain other fees and charges (Rept. No. 105-311).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 1665. A bill to reauthorize the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-312).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 2129. A bill to eliminate restrictions on the acquisition of certain land contiguous to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Rept. No. 105-313).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 2440. An original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 2441. A bill to amend the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act to provide to nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti an opportunity to apply for adjustment of status under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 2442. A bill to repeal the limitation on the use of foreign tax credits under the alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S. 2443. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the public safety and community policing program and to encourage the use of school resource officers under that program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 2444. A bill to redesignate the Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue, in Los Angeles, California, and known as the Watts Finance Office, as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. KEMPTHORNE):

S. 2445. A bill to provide that the formulation and implementation of policies by Federal departments and agencies shall follow the principles of federalism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COVERDELL:

S. 2446. A bill to stop illegal drugs from entering the United States, to provide additional resources to combat illegal drugs, and to establish disincentives for teenagers to use illegal drugs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 2447. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the heads

of other agencies, to conduct a feasibility and cost-benefit study of options for the design, development, implementation, and operation of a national database to track participation in Federal means-tested public assistance programs; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. HARKIN, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 2448. A bill to amend title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, relating to public policy goals and real estate appraisals, to amend section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, relating to interest rates and real estate appraisals, and to amend section 7(m) of the Small Business Act with respect to the loan loss reserve requirements for intermediaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. CLELAND:

S. 2449. A bill to amend the Controlled Substance Act relating to the forfeiture of currency in connection with illegal drug offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. Res. 272. A resolution recognizing the distinguished service of Angela Raish; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 2441. A bill to amend the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act to provide to nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti an opportunity to apply for adjustment of status under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1998

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I introduce the Central American and Caribbean Refugee Adjustment Act of 1998. This legislation will provide deserved and needed relief to thousands of immigrants from Central America and the Caribbean who came to the United States fleeing political persecution.

In the 1980's, thousands of Salvadorans and Guatemalans fled civil wars in their countries and sought asylum in the United States. The vast majority had been persecuted or feared persecution in their home countries. The people of Honduras had a similar experience. While civil war was not formally waged within Honduras, the geography of the region made it impossible for Honduras to be unaffected by the violence and turmoil that surrounded it. The country of Haiti has also experienced extreme upheaval. Haitians for many years were forced to seek the protection of the United States because of oppression, human rights abuses and civil unrest.

Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Haitians and Hondurans have now established