

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) Recent scientific evidence demonstrates that enhancing children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development before the age of six results in tremendous benefits throughout life.

(2) Successful schools are led by well-trained, highly qualified principals, but many principals do not get the training that the principals need in management skills to ensure their school provides an excellent education for every child.

(3) Good teachers are a crucial catalyst to quality education, but one in four new teachers do not meet State certification requirements; each year more than 50,000 under-prepared teachers enter the classroom; and 12 percent of new teachers have had no teacher training at all.

(4) Public school choice is a driving force behind reform and is vital to increasing accountability and improving low-performing schools.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should support State and local educational agencies engaged in comprehensive reform of their public education system and that any education reform should include at least the following principals—

(1) that every child should begin school ready to learn by providing the resources to expand existing programs, such as Even Start and Head Start;

(2) that training and development for principals and teachers should be a priority;

(3) that public school choice should be encouraged to increase options for students;

(4) that support should be given to communities to develop additional counseling opportunities for at-risk students; and

(5) school boards, administrators, principals, parents, teachers, and students must be accountable for the success of the public education system and corrective action in underachieving schools must be taken.

SEC. 523. The applicable time limitations with respect to the giving of notice of injury and the filing of a claim for compensation for disability or death by an individual under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended, for injuries sustained as a result of the person's exposure to a nitrogen or sulfur mustard agent in the performance of official duties as an employee at the Department of the Army's Edgewood Arsenal before March 20, 1944, shall not begin to run until the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 524. Section 169(d)(2)(B) of Public Law 105-220, the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, is amended by striking "or Alaska Native villages or Native groups (as such terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602)).", and inserting in lieu thereof, "or Alaska Natives."

SEC. 525. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PREVENTION OF NEEDLESTICK INJURIES. (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that American health care workers report more than 800,000 needlestick and sharps injuries each year;

(2) the occurrence of needlestick injuries is believed to be widely under-reported;

(3) needlestick and sharps injuries result in at least 1,000 new cases of health care workers with HIV, hepatitis C or hepatitis B every year; and

(4) more than 80 percent of needlestick injuries can be prevented through the use of safer devices.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate should pass

legislation that would eliminate or minimize the significant risk of needlestick injury to health care workers.

SEC. 526. (a) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Thomas R. Harkin Centers for Disease Control and Prevention".

(b) Effective upon the date of enactment of this Act, any reference in a law, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention" shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Thomas R. Harkin Centers for Disease Control and Prevention".

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the Director of the Thomas R. Harkin Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from utilizing for official purposes the term "CDC" as an acronym for such Centers.

SEC. 527. DESIGNATION OF ARLEN SPECTER DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES. (a) IN GENERAL.—The National Library of Medicine building (building 38) at 8600 Rockville Pike, in Bethesda, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Arlen Specter National Library of Medicine".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Arlen Specter National Library of Medicine.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000".

CONGRATULATING HENRY "HANK" AARON

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 201, submitted earlier by Senators COVERDELL and CLELAND.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 201) congratulating Henry "Hank" Aaron on the 25th anniversary of breaking the Major League Baseball career home run record established by Babe Ruth and recognizing him as one of the greatest baseball players of all time.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution commemorating one of the great heroes of American sport. Twenty-five years ago, Henry "Hank" Aaron broke one of baseball's most legendary records—the all time home run record set by George Herman "Babe" Ruth. In 1974 Hank Aaron hit his 715th career home run and forever etched his name in the annals of baseball history. But we should always remember that this record was only part of the story for an athlete whose impact on the game and society is still felt today.

From the time he first arrived in the major leagues with the Milwaukee Braves in 1954, Hank Aaron gained a reputation as one of the most feared hitters in the National League, prompting the rival Brooklyn Dodgers

to quickly give him the nickname "Bad Henry." In 1957 he led the Braves to the World Series and earned himself the League's Most Valuable Player Award.

Aaron continued his consistently outstanding play through the 1960s and was with the Braves when they moved from Milwaukee to Atlanta in 1966. During these years, Hank Aaron continued to lead the Braves' offense and began amassing an impressive number of home runs. By the early 1970s it was clear that Aaron was on the verge of breaking a record many thought was unreachable—Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

Despite numerous threats to himself and his family from those who did not want to see him break the record, Hank Aaron persevered and made the record his own on the evening of April 8, 1974 at Atlanta Stadium. He went on to finish his career with the Milwaukee Brewers and retired with an amazing total of 755 career home runs, along with a .305 lifetime batting average and 2,297 career runs batted in, also a major league record. He entered baseball's Hall of Fame in 1982, receiving one of the highest vote totals in the history of Hall of Fame balloting.

After his playing days were over, Aaron returned to the Braves and became a pivotal part of the team's front office staff as their vice president of player development. He continues to serve the Atlanta community through various charities, including his own Chasing the Dream Foundation, and as corporate vice president of community relations for Turner Broadcasting.

Few players have had as large an impact on their sport and the cities where they played. As one of baseball's first African-American stars, Hank Aaron withstood prejudice and bigotry and helped to create the modern integrated game where stars like Ken Griffey, Jr., Ramon Martinez, Brian Jordan and Sammy Sosa flourish. His calm, quiet, methodical style is a lasting example that actions always speak louder than words. The game of baseball and society as a whole owes a debt of gratitude to Henry Aaron, and this resolution will show the Senate's appreciation for the all-time home run king on the anniversary of his greatest achievement on the field.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 201) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

