

to population-based prevention." According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, the government spends \$1,390 per person per year to treat disease and only \$1.21 per person per year to prevent disease. This is simply not enough.

We must do a better job of supporting health promotion and disease prevention, as well as research to find cures for diseases and helping those who suffer from all illnesses. By doing so, we will see an increase in the number of Americans who are living longer and healthier lives and this could mean a decrease in overall national health costs. Simply put, it is much cheaper to prevent a disease than to treat it.

Diseases that are modifiable, if not checked, can become very expensive in treatment and cures. For instance:

The direct and indirect costs of smoking is \$130 billion per year.

Diabetes costs \$98 billion per year.

Physical inactivity costs \$24 billion per year.

Cardiovascular diseases cost \$327 billion per year.

Cancer costs \$107 billion per year.

Here is another example. Obesity costs our nation \$70 billion per year. In a recent report titled "Promoting Health for Young People through Physical Activity and Sports," the CDC states that it is increasingly important that children from pre-kindergarten to 12th grade receive physical education every day, as well as after-school sports programs. According to Dr. Jeffrey Koplan, the director of the CDC, "We are facing a serious public health program . . . we have an epidemic of obesity among youth, and we are seeing a troubling rise in cardiovascular risk factors, including type 2 diabetes among young people."

With increased physical education, our children will be less likely to suffer from obesity, and in turn lower the risk type 2 diabetes.

Increased awareness about disease prevention and health promotion will never totally prevent illness, but it can reduce the cost of treating preventable diseases. It can save millions of dollars.

For instance, sun-block is proven to prevent some skin cancers. If every person who spent prolonged periods of time outside, protected themselves adequately from the sun's harmful rays, many incidents of skin cancer could be prevented. It is that easy.

Early detection helps to lower costs of diseases in the long run. If everyone had regular physicals and screenings, many diseases could be detected early and treated long before they advance to serious, incurable, and terminal stages.

Clearly, we must make health promotion a national priority.

The sad part is, our government invests very little to help educate people and promote healthier living.

As I stated earlier, it is estimated that out of the \$1.5 trillion spent annually on health care, only two to five percent goes to health promotion and disease prevention. Government public health activities receive 3.2 percent of national health expenditures, according to the Health Care Financing Administration. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) spent \$4.4 billion on prevention research in Fiscal Year 2000.

Surgeon General Dr. David Satcher believes that the government should pursue "a balanced community health system, a system which balances health promotion, disease prevention, early detection and universal access to care." I couldn't agree more. While it is imperative that our nation's research in diseases and medicine continue, we must increase our attention to disease prevention.

Passing this concurrent resolution will make a strong statement that the health of all Americans is a national priority.

As the generation of baby boomers quickly approaches retirement, the education and promotion of health and the lengthening of life-spans becomes even more important.

Keeping people healthy should be our number one goal.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
12—EXPRESSING THE
SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING
THE IMPORTANCE OF
ORGAN, TISSUE, BONE MARROW,
AND BLOOD DONATION, AND
SUPPORTING NATIONAL DONOR
DAY

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. KERRY, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. ENZI, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. INOUE, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. REID, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. KOHL, and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. CON. RES. 12

Whereas more than 70,000 individuals await organ transplants at any given moment;

Whereas another man, woman, or child is added to the national organ transplant waiting list every 20 minutes;

Whereas despite the progress in the last 15 years, more than 15 people per day die because of a shortage of donor organs;

Whereas almost everyone is a potential organ, tissue, and blood donor;

Whereas transplantation has become an element of mainstream medicine that prolongs and enhances life;

Whereas for the fourth consecutive year, a coalition of health organizations is joining forces for National Donor Day;

Whereas the first three National Donor Days raised a total of nearly 25,000 units of blood, added over 4,000 potential donors to the National Marrow Donor Program Registry, and distributed tens of thousands of organ and tissue pledge cards;

Whereas National Donor Day is America's largest one-day organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation event; and

Whereas a number of businesses, foundations, health organizations, and the Department of Health and Human Services have designated February 10, 2001, as National Donor Day: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports the goals and ideas of National Donor Day;

(2) encourages all Americans to learn about the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation and to discuss such donation with their families and friends; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to say just a few words about Senator DURBIN's measure honoring National Donor Day on February 10, 2001. I am proud to join Senator DURBIN as a cosponsor of this measure.

As Americans, one of the many things that we can be thankful for is the high quality of medical care. American technology, physicians, and pharmaceutical companies are often leaders in the development of new and improved healthcare equipment and techniques. But even the most cutting-edge technologies, the best doctors and nurses, and the finest facilities cannot save the life of a person in need of a transplant or transfusion. A grandfather with failing kidneys, a child with cancer, a mother who was in a car accident—any of these individuals could be saved by a gift of blood or an organ. Without these vital gifts, all of which are in great demand, many of our patients would not survive.

Let me just take a moment to mention a few very telling facts. Only five percent of people who are able to donate blood do so on a regular basis. And, although donated blood can be stored for up to six weeks, is rarely is for more than ten days, because the demand is so great. And that is just for the donation of blood. There are more than 70,000 individuals awaiting organ transplants at any given time, and ten people die every day because of the shortage of these organs. Ten people a day—over the past year, 3,650 of our citizens have died, simply because there are not enough organs out there to meet the need.

On a most personal level, there was a young child from my state—Caleb Godso—who was recently admitted to St. Jude Hospital with Leukemia. Caleb, who is just over a year old now, was only five months old when he was diagnosed. He was given only a ten percent chance of surviving. But thanks to

chemotherapy, a new kind of treatment, and a bone marrow transplant from his father, Caleb is in remission now, and doing well. He is only one of the thousands of individuals whose lives are saved by transplants every year, and the many more who require blood transfusions. But there are so many more who do not receive the help they need.

This is why it is so vital that we make people aware of the importance of donating blood, tissue, marrow, or organs. Today, on this very special day, we focus on the impact love can have on a person's life. We shower our loved ones with gifts and flowers to show how much we truly care for them. We exchange cards and kind words with coworkers, friends, and even strangers. But what better way to show our love for others than through the simple gift of a pint of blood, or checking the box on our driver's license to become an organ donor?

The majority of people are eligible to be donors, and the past three National Donor Days have made many people aware of our great need. I urge my colleagues to work and help continue to make National Donor Day a success.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE UPCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH TO MEXICO TO MEET WITH THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT VICENTE FOX, AND WITH RESPECT TO FUTURE COOPERATIVE EFFORTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DODD, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LOTT, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. L. CHAFEE, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. CON. RES. 13

Whereas Vicente Fox Quesada of the Alliance for Change (consisting of the National Action Party and the Mexican Green Party) was sworn in as President of the United Mexican States on December 1, 2000, the first opposition candidate to be elected president in Mexico in seven decades;

Whereas the United States, as Mexico's neighbor, ally, and partner in the Hemisphere, has a strong interest in seeing President Fox advance prosperity and democracy during his term of office;

Whereas President George W. Bush and President Vicente Fox have demonstrated their mutual willingness to forge a deeper alliance between the United States and Mexico by making President Bush's first foreign trip as President of the United States to Mexico on February 16, 2001;

Whereas both presidents recognize that a strong, steady Mexican economy can be the foundation to help solve many of the challenges shared by the two countries, such as immigration, environmental quality, organized crime, corruption and trafficking in illicit narcotics;

Whereas the economic cooperation spearheaded by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has established Mexico as the second largest trading partner of the United States, with a two-way trade of \$174,000,000,000 each year;

Whereas the North American Development Bank and its sister institution, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, were established to promote environmental infrastructure development that meets the needs of border communities;

Whereas the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, an independent self-sustaining United States Government agency responsible for facilitating the investment of United States private sector capital in emerging markets, has recently developed a small business-financing program to support United States investment in Mexico;

Whereas under the North American Free Trade Agreement the United States currently has an annual limit on the number of visas that may be issued to Mexican business executives for entry into the United States but there is no such limit with respect to the Canadian business executives;

Whereas United States-Mexico border tensions have continued to escalate, with the number of illegal migrant deaths increasing 400 percent since the mid 1990s; and

Whereas the Government of Mexico, through the establishment of a special cabinet commission, has made a renewed commitment, with increased resources, to combat drug trafficking and corruption: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it is the sense of Congress that the President should work with the Government of Mexico to advance bilateral cooperation and should, among other initiatives, seek to—

(1) encourage economic growth and development to benefit both the United States and Mexico, including developing a common strategy to improve the flow of credit and United States investment opportunities in Mexico, as well as increasing funding of entrepreneurial programs of all sizes, from micro- to large-scale enterprises;

(2) strengthen cooperation between the United States and Mexican military and law enforcement entities for the purpose of addressing common threats to the security of the two countries, including illegal drug trafficking, illegal immigration, and money laundering;

(3) upon the request of President Fox—

(A) provide assistance to Mexico in support of President Fox's plan to reform Mexico's entire judicial system and combat inherent corruption within Mexico's law enforcement system; and

(B) provide assistance to the Government of Mexico to strengthen the institutions that are integral to democracy;

(4) develop a common strategy to address undocumented and documented immigration between the United States and Mexico through increased cooperation, coordination, and economic development programs;

(5) develop a common strategy for fighting the illicit drug trade by reducing the demand for illicit drugs through intensification of anti-drug information and education, improvement of intelligence sharing and the coordination of counterdrug activities, and increasing maritime and logistics cooperation to improve the respective capacities of the two countries to disrupt drug shipments by land, air, and sea;

(6) encourage bilateral and multilateral environmental protection activities with Mex-

ico, including strengthening the North American Development Bank (NADbank) so as to facilitate expansion of the Bank;

(7) obtain the support of the Government of Mexico to assist the Government of Colombia in achieving a peaceful political resolution to the conflict in Colombia; and

(8) review the current illicit drug certification process, and should seek to be open to consideration of other evaluation mechanisms that would promote increased cooperation and effectiveness in combating the illicit drug trade.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14—RECOGNIZING THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO ENHANCE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF IT

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mr. KOHL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 14

Whereas more than 3,000,000 American children are reported as suspected victims of child abuse and neglect annually;

Whereas more than 500,000 American children are unable to live safely with their families and are placed in foster homes and institutions;

Whereas it is estimated that more than 1,000 children, 78 percent under the age of 5 and 38 percent under the age of 1, lose their lives as a direct result of abuse and neglect every year in America;

Whereas this tragic social problem results in human and economic costs due to its relationship to crime and delinquency, drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and welfare dependency; and

Whereas Childhelp USA has initiated a "Day of Hope" to be observed on the first Wednesday in April, during Child Abuse Prevention Month, to focus public awareness on this social ill: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) it is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) all Americans should keep these victimized children in their thoughts and prayers;

(B) all Americans should seek to break this cycle of abuse and neglect and to give these children hope for the future; and

(C) the faith community, nonprofit organizations, and volunteers across America should recommit themselves and mobilize their resources to assist these children; and

(2) the Congress—

(A) supports the goals and ideas of the "Day of Hope"; and

(B) commends Childhelp USA for its efforts on behalf of abused and neglected children everywhere.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, for far too long, our nation has been almost silent about the needs of some of its most vulnerable families and children—those caught in the vicious cycle of child abuse. That is why, today, I am submitting a Senate concurrent resolution recognizing the first Wednesday of April as a National Day of Hope dedicated to remembering the victims of