

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] proposes an amendment numbered 1860.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . LIMITATION ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total amounts of federal funds expended in any fiscal year for AIDS and HIV activities may not exceed the total amounts expended in such fiscal year for activities related to cancer.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I ask for the yeas and nays on both amendment No. 1860 and amendment No. 1858 when they fall in the proper order of our voting this morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, it is my understanding that we are prepared to begin the voting on the amendments. And as was agreed to last night in the consent agreement, we will take them in the order as we listed them last night. The first will be an amendment of Senator HELMS, No. 1854. This amendment prohibits the use of funds under the act for the direct or indirect promotion of homosexuality or intravenous drug use. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1854

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is now on agreeing to the amendment No. 1854 to S. 641.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 333 Leg.]

YEAS—54

Abraham	Dole	Hollings
Ashcroft	Domenici	Hutchison
Baucus	Dorgan	Inhofe
Bond	Exon	Johnston
Breaux	Faircloth	Kempthorne
Brown	Ford	Kyl
Bumpers	Frist	Lott
Burns	Glenn	Lugar
Byrd	Gramm	Mack
Coats	Grams	McCain
Cochran	Grassley	McConnell
Conrad	Gregg	Murkowski
Coverdell	Hatch	Nickles
Craig	Heflin	Pressler
DeWine	Helms	Pryor

Rockefeller
Roth
Santorum

Shelby
Smith
Stevens

Thompson
Thurmond
Warner

Snowe
Specter

Stevens
Thurmond

Warner
Wellstone

NAYS—45

Akaka
Biden
Bingaman
Boxer
Bradley
Bryan
Campbell
Chafee
Cohen
D'Amato
Daschle
Dodd
Feingold
Feinstein
Gorton

Graham
Harkin
Hatfield
Inouye
Jeffords
Kassebaum
Kennedy
Kerrey
Kerry
Kohl
Lautenberg
Leahy
Levin
Lieberman
Mikulski

Moseley-Braun
Moynihan
Murray
Nunn
Packwood
Pell
Reid
Robb
Sarbanes
Simon
Simpson
Snowe
Specter
Thomas
Wellstone

NOT VOTING—1

Bennett

So the amendment (No. 1855) was rejected.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. EXON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1856

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 1856. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 335 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Abraham	Feinstein	Lugar
Akaka	Ford	Mack
Ashcroft	Frist	McCain
Baucus	Glenn	McConnell
Biden	Gorton	Mikulski
Bingaman	Graham	Moseley-Braun
Bond	Gramm	Moynihan
Boxer	Grams	Murkowski
Bradley	Grassley	Murray
Breaux	Gregg	Nickles
Brown	Harkin	Nunn
Bryan	Hatch	Packwood
Bumpers	Hatfield	Pell
Burns	Heflin	Pressler
Byrd	Helms	Pryor
Campbell	Hollings	Reid
Chafee	Hutchison	Robb
Coats	Inhofe	Rockefeller
Cochran	Inouye	Roth
Cohen	Jeffords	Santorum
Conrad	Johnston	Sarbanes
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Shelby
Craig	Kempthorne	Simon
D'Amato	Kennedy	Simpson
Daschle	Kerrey	Smith
DeWine	Kerry	Snowe
Dodd	Kohl	Specter
Dole	Kyl	Stevens
Domenici	Lautenberg	Thomas
Dorgan	Leahy	Thompson
Exon	Levin	Thurmond
Faircloth	Lieberman	Warner
Feingold	Lott	Wellstone

NOT VOTING—1

Bennett

So the amendment (No. 1856) was agreed to.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. SANTORUM). The distinguished minority leader is recognized.

COMMENDING SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD FOR CASTING 14,000 VOTES

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure and respect that I announce that Senator ROBERT C. BYRD has now become the first U.S. Senator in history to cast 14,000 votes.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I know I speak for all Senators in congratulating him on this unprecedented accomplishment. I note that this is only his latest in a most distinguished career. Senator BYRD's remarkable voting

record began on January 8, 1959, when he cast his very first vote in the Senate. Fittingly, it was a vote on Senate procedure.

During his next 13,999 votes, he has served as the secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference, the Senate majority whip, the Senate majority leader, the Senate minority leader, and President pro tempore. This record of Senate service means that Senator BYRD has held more leadership positions in the Senate than any other Senator in history.

He has cast more votes than any other Senator. It was on April 27, 1990, that he cast his 12,134th Senate vote to surpass Senator William Proxmire. Recognizing that monumental vote, the current majority leader, Senator DOLE, remarked that:

When another person writes the history of the Senate, they will look back on this era and they will note the significance of this giant in the Senate, Robert C. Byrd.

Indeed, they will, Mr. President, because this Senate giant from West Virginia has been an active participant in so much of our Nation's history. He has served in the Senate under nine Presidents, through assassinations and resignations. He has been an integral part of the high drama and history of the second half of the 20th century, including the cold war, the civil rights movement, Vietnam, Watergate, Iran-contra, and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Today, we pause to recognize this extraordinary leader for the milestones in his legislative career, and they are many.

They include being one of only three U.S. Senators in American history to be elected to seven 6-year terms; being the first sitting Member of either House of Congress to begin and complete the study of law and obtain a law degree while serving in Congress; being the first person to carry every county in the State of West Virginia, 55 of them, in a contested Statewide general election; being the only person in the history of West Virginia to serve in both chambers of the State legislature and both Houses of the U.S. Congress; obtaining the greatest number, the greatest percentage, and the greatest margin of votes cast in Statewide contested elections in his State; being the first U.S. Senator in West Virginia to win a Senate seat without opposition in a general election; and serving longer in the Senate than anyone else in West Virginia history.

He wrote his incomparable four-volume history of the Senate, an award-winning study that has brought our understanding of the history and workings of this subtle and complex institution to new heights.

This is quite a record for a poor boy from the hills of West Virginia, who was raised by foster parents in a coal company house and who had to walk 3 miles to catch a bus in order to attend school, who rose from collecting scraps for hogs to become a gas station at-

tendant, a produce salesman, a meat cutter, a welder, and a grocery store owner.

Mr. President, Senator BYRD will cast more votes, we hope he will write more books, and we know he will help make more history, but to me his greatest feat will always be the dignity he has brought to this institution every day the Senate is in session and the way he has served and the way he shares his reverence for this institution with all of his colleagues. I am pleased and very proud to be one of them.

So today, Mr. President, we congratulate Senator BYRD not only for today's historic vote but for his remarkable career of which today's feat is symbolic.

I should also note that in a few months our esteemed colleague on the other side of the aisle, Senator STROM THURMOND, who is only a few votes behind Senator BYRD, will also reach this particular milestone, and I look forward to recognizing his achievement as well.

Today, however, is Senator BYRD's day and the Senate Democrats and Senate Republicans alike join together in honoring and celebrating Senator BYRD's historic feat, becoming the first U.S. Senator in history to cast 14,000 votes.

So I send a resolution to the desk on behalf of Senator DOLE, Senator ROCKEFELLER, and myself and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 157) commending Senator Robert Byrd for casting 14,000 votes:

Whereas the Honorable Robert C. Byrd has served with distinction and commitment as a U.S. Senator from the State of West Virginia since January 3, 1959;

Whereas he has dutifully and faithfully served the Senate six years as Senate Majority Leader (1977-80, 1987-88) and six years as the Senate Minority Leader (1981-1986);

Whereas his dedicated service as a U.S. Senator has contributed to the effectiveness and betterment of this institution;

Whereas he is one of only three U.S. Senators in American history who has been elected to seven 6-year terms in the Senate;

Whereas he has held more Senate leadership positions than any other Senator in history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the U.S. Senate congratulates the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, the senior Senator from West Virginia, for becoming the first U.S. Senator in history to cast 14,000 votes.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Senator Robert C. Byrd.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I will not oppose the resolution.

I would like to say just a word because I think in addition to casting the most votes, 14,000, he remembers each vote. With his extraordinary memory, there is no doubt in my mind he can go back and tell you what the 30th vote was and the 3,000th vote and probably the day it happened and what we were doing at the time.

As has also been pointed out, during his 36 years in the Senate he has held

more titles and more leadership positions than any other Senator in history. And also he has his role, as Senator DASCHLE alluded, of historian. And no one knows more. In fact, I tell stories as I go around that with what Senator BYRD knows about this place and all he knows about Roman history, I have tried to get C-SPAN to get me college credits if I carefully listened to him on Roman history. But that is the truth, and he has written the volumes of books, and he understands it.

His third role is as champion of the interests of the people of West Virginia. When there were rumors last year that our former colleague, George Mitchell, might become commissioner of baseball, I speculated that if Senator BYRD would become commissioner, all the teams would have been moved to West Virginia.

Now, that may or may not have happened, but behind that joke is the fact that Senator BYRD works 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year helping the people of West Virginia.

Finally, amidst all of his duties and responsibilities, Senator BYRD also fills the role of friend. And I have noticed my colleagues on both sides will go up and sit next to Senator BYRD during a vote or after a vote and talk to Senator BYRD about parliamentary procedure. Although we come from different parties and we have had different views on some issues from time to time, Senator BYRD has always remained my friend and I think of every Senator on each side of the aisle. I know we all feel the same way.

The final chapter on Senator BYRD will not be written for a long, long time. I have no doubt that as a leader, historian, a champion of his State and a friend, Senator BYRD has set standards that will always be remembered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, when I think of my senior colleague from West Virginia, there are really two qualities that come to mind. One is his constancy of purpose and secondly is his devotion to the people of West Virginia.

I have always felt that if a person in public life follows his moral compass, he or she will do what is, in fact, right. Senator BYRD knows instinctively what is right for the people of West Virginia as well as for the people of our country.

And for my colleagues who have not had the pleasure of being in West Virginia when Senator BYRD is there, either campaigning for office or just simply talking with his constituents, it is a truly remarkable experience to watch him communicate with them. It is a bond that I have never seen before between any person and a group of people. He reminisces, he talks about the future. Yes, he talks about Roman history. But what he does is he brings people to him and makes them important as if they count in a State where every day is a fight for survival and makes

them feel that in him they have a champion who will never let them down.

On that I will close, because he never will let them down. There is nothing that he will not do to help the people of West Virginia while staying constant to his responsibilities to the people of the United States of America. I am extremely proud to be his junior colleague.

It is interesting that he noted this one time, I think not to me but to a newspaper, that I have never referred to Senator BYRD as "BOB" or "ROBERT." I have only referred to him in the 10 years we have served together, and before that when I was Governor, as "Senator BYRD," or "Senator." And quite often, "sir." And I have found that that has served me well. But more importantly, I have found that that came very naturally. It is simply an intuitive feeling of respect on my part for what, as Senator DOLE said, a poor boy from West Virginia can do to help so many.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I know that my staff has been keeping up with my votes because I was surprised today when Senator DASCHLE and Senator BOXER and others came up and congratulated me. I wondered what for. For 11 years now I have not missed a vote. My voting record is 98.7 percent for the 36½ years I have been in the Senate. That does not count the votes I cast when I was in the House.

Senator DOLE made reference to my recollection of votes. I recall two votes that I would change if I could vote them over. One was the vote on the 1964 Civil Rights Act. I voted against that act. I felt at the time that it was unconstitutional. I stood in the Senate following my receipt of a law degree, cum laude, at American University, and based my opposition on the Constitution. And there were such men in the Senate as Sam Ervin, and Richard Russell, Lister Hill, Allen Ellender, John McClellan, Norris Cotton, George Aiken, Everett Dirksen. These were, in my judgment, giants. And they were constitutional scholars. But I since have regretted that vote.

I also have since regretted my vote to deregulate the airlines because of what has happened subsequently by way of airline service to West Virginia. It deteriorated. And it is very costly to travel back and forth to West Virginia by airline. I cannot now remember any other votes that I regret. But we all cast votes that we may regret sooner or later.

I am very grateful, Mr. President, for the comments that have been made here by our majority leader, by our minority leader, and by my colleague from West Virginia with whom I am proud to serve. He serves with grace. He always treats me with great courtesy and deference. I never called Richard Russell "Richard." I never called

him "Dick." I always spoke to him—he was the only Senator I always spoke to him as "Senator."

I am not decrying the fact that most Senators call me "ROBERT" or "BOB." But my West Virginia colleague's reference in regard to the way he addresses me recalls my feeling that way about Senator Russell. Senator Russell was a great Senator. He had only married once, and that was to the Senate. And he was a scholarly man. He had good judgment. At least I always thought so. He understood the rules and the precedents. And I admired him for that. And I learned in watching Senator Russell that if one knows the rules and the precedents, there are times when he can hold the Senate in his hand—in his hand.

Few Senators bother to study them. I will not speak further on that. But we ought to all know more about the rules and we ought all to defend the rules as we should defend the Constitution. I shall not belabor these remarks.

I am grateful to serve in the U.S. Senate. I think of Majorian, that prince who was made emperor of the west in 457 A.D. who said upon being made emperor, "I still glory in the name of Senator." To me, the office of U.S. Senator is the highest office that the American people can give. Senators may convict a President or any officer or a Supreme Court Justice, if impeached by the House. The President cannot take away the seat of any Senator. Presidents come and go. We have had great ones and we have had some that were not so great. And the same can be said of Senators. But Senators stay if they give their best.

I have thought about Senator Russell's reference to Robert E. Lee when he quoted Lee as saying, "Duty is the sublimest word in the English language." That has been my credo. I have never sought to be loved by my colleagues. I have only sought to do my duty and to do it as I see it. I know I am often wrong. I realize at times that I misspeak. I say things in reference to other Senators that I afterwards wish I had said differently.

I said something to Senator DOLE a while back I wish I had said a bit differently. But once the word is spoken, it cannot be retrieved.

Let me close by stating that I wish we had a greater demonstration of civility in the Senate. It has lost its old civility. I am sorry that it has become more politically partisan. We are all politically partisan. I am, but we have become too politically partisan in this Senate, and it grieves me to see this. It grieves me to see the growing disorder in this Senate, and I often say to other Senators, "It wasn't that way when I came here."

We ought to be a little more civil and remember that each has his own viewpoint and that there is something—actually there are many things—that are above political party. Political party is important to me. It has been now for 50 years next year, but it is not the most

important thing. There are many things more important than political party, and Washington warned us against factions and parties. I do not ask anyone to pattern after me, but there are a good many things I place above party, and the United States Senate is one of them.

I close by thanking all of my colleagues and for asking them to overlook my idiosyncrasies and my sharp words at times when I use them. I often ask God to make me more considerate of others. There are times when I regret that I speak too hastily, but we are all human.

So let me just close by thanking my colleagues for their service every day to their people, for all Americans. We love our country. I love the Senate. I shall remember, in closing, what William Ewart Gladstone, who was Prime Minister of Great Britain four times, said about the United States Senate. He referred to the Senate as "that remarkable body, the most remarkable of all the inventions of modern politics."

I hope and pray that these few words today will cause me to look at myself a little closer and will cause every one of us to look at the Senate with greater pride. There have only been 1,826 Senators, and you are one of them, and you are one of them, and you are one of them, and you are one of them. What a chosen group! The American people, over these years since 1789, have chosen 1,826 men and women, or they have been appointed, and each of you is one of those 1,826. That ought to be a source of pride.

I am not running for justice of the peace. I am not running for sheriff. I am not running for Governor. I am not running for President. All of these are important offices. But as Majorian said, "I still glory in the name of Senator."

[Applause.]

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to join other colleagues in the historic, well-deserved recognition of Senator BYRD of West Virginia. The leadership covered in precise detail his extraordinary record of achievements as a leader of the body.

I can add only one view which is widely shared. That is, Mr. BYRD is truly recognized as a gentleman in the finest Senate tradition.

Further, I shall always view him as a family man, everlastingly grateful to the support given through all these years by his wife, Irma. His career was a family partnership.

I look forward to many more years of service together.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

So the resolution (S. Res. 157) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 157

Whereas the Honorable Robert C. Byrd has served with distinction and commitment as a

U.S. Senator from the State of West Virginia since January 3, 1959;

Whereas he has dutifully and faithfully served the Senate six years as Senate Majority Leader (1977–80, 1987–88) and six years as the Senate Minority Leader (1981–1986);

Whereas his dedicated service as a U.S. Senator has contributed to the effectiveness and betterment of this institution;

Whereas he is one of only three U.S. Senators in American history who has been elected to seven 6-year terms in the Senate;

Whereas he has held more Senate leadership positions than any other Senator in history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the U.S. Senate congratulates the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, the senior Senator from West Virginia, for becoming the first U.S. Senator in history to cast 14,000 votes.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Senator Robert C. Byrd.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Senators are welcome to cosponsor the resolution throughout the day.

RYAN WHITE CARE REAUTHORIZATION ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 1854

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I voted against the Helms amendment.

I am, of course, concerned about and opposed to use of funds authorized to be appropriated under this bill to promote any sexual activity, whether homosexual or heterosexual. I will support the proposal of the manager of the bill, the chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM which will have the effect of prohibiting the use of Federal funds for any such activity.

The amendment offered by Senator KASSEBAUM more accurately addresses the need to make clear the Senate's opposition to the use of Federal funds to promote sexual activity—heterosexual or homosexual—without endangering the purposes of the legislation.

The amendment I support and I expect will pass simply states:

None of the funds authorized under this title shall be used to fund AIDS programs, or to develop materials designed to promote or encourage, directly, intravenous drug use or sexual activity, whether homosexual or heterosexual. Funds authorized under this title may be used to provide medical treatment and support services for individuals with HIV.

AMENDMENT NO. 1857

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate now resumes consideration of amendment No. 1857, offered by the Senator from North Carolina, on which there is 10 minutes designated for debate equally divided. Who yields time?

Mrs. KASSEBAUM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Parliamentary inquiry, we are on amendment No. 1857; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, this is a funding equity measure. If I may comment for a moment as one who opposes this amendment. What it would do would be to prohibit discretionary spending for AIDS and HIV activities in excess of discretionary spending for cancer activities.

Mr. President, I yield to the Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, if I may just say this. I believe we have 10 minutes equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The Senate will please come to order.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. It is my understanding that there are 10 minutes, equally divided, under the agreement.

I suggest that amendment No. 1857 would prohibit discretionary spending for AIDS and HIV activities in excess of discretionary spending for cancer activities. No one would deny the importance of moneys for cancer activities. However, I will be offering an alternative amendment, No. 1860, in the sequence later.

I oppose amendment No. 1857 that is being offered, because it compares only discretionary spending amounts and does not take into account entitlement spending under programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. The inclusion of entitlement spending dramatically shifts the equation. Relatively few AIDS and HIV activities are financed through entitlement programs, while substantial entitlement spending is directed toward cancer. I think this is an important difference and one that I would hope everyone will take into consideration.

I will yield the floor and reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I thought that we had an understanding that we would just go to a vote. How much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina has 5 minutes.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I hope Senators will look at this amendment very carefully. The pending amendment would ensure that any and all Federal funds authorized and appropriated for HIV/AIDS would not exceed that which is appropriated for cancer. These are not my figures. These came from the Congressional Research Service report to the Congress dated March 9, 1995. Copies of this will be on the

table for any Senator who wants to study it.

The leading cause of death in America today is heart disease, followed closely by cancer. HIV/AIDS ranks eighth in the number of deaths caused. It is of interest, Mr. President, that HIV/AIDS receives \$2.7 billion per year in Federal funding, which exceeds Federal funding for any other disease—heart disease or cancer.

Heart disease, which kills more than 720,000 Americans each year, receives \$805 million in Federal funds. Cancer, which kills 515,000 Americans, receives \$2.3 billion. Mr. President, more people are dying from heart disease, cancer, stroke, lung disease, accidents, pneumonia, and diabetes than die from AIDS. Yet, AIDS receives more of the taxpayers' money.

Something is amiss and needs to be corrected. This amendment will do it.

Today, on the average, the Federal Government spends about \$91,000 per AIDS death, and only about \$5,000 per cancer death. So, in a nutshell, the pending amendment will bring a measure of equity and fairness to the existing priorities in the area of HIV/AIDS funding. As long as cancer kills 18 times as many people as AIDS, and AIDS receives more Federal funding, it is time that Congress establishes some new, equitable, and fair priorities.

That concludes my remarks. If I have any more time remaining, I yield it back.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I would just like to say that we must take into account both discretionary and mandatory spending. When you do that, HIV/AIDS receives \$5.4 billion, cancer receives \$15 billion, and heart disease receives \$34 billion.

I believe it is very important for us to take into consideration both the discretionary and the mandatory spending. I think that when we assess total Federal spending, it gives a more accurate picture. The funds for support services, for patients with cancer and heart disease come largely through mandatory spending. This fact is not represented by the chart shown by the Senator from North Carolina.

I yield whatever time is left to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I hope the membership will pay attention to what the Senator from Kansas has stated. Basically, when you compare apples and apples and oranges and oranges, you have that kind of result, where you have substantial additional spending in the areas of cancer and heart disease.

The Senator from North Carolina has taken a very selected area in terms of the spending and tried to use that as the comparison. I think that all of us understand that we should not be trying to rob one particular kind of research or treatment. All of us are interested in the treatment of cancer and HIV. The proposal we have before us, I believe, deals with that.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I reclaim my time to defend my position.