

The same problem cost Meharry its surgical training program.

"When you don't have enough patients, you don't have enough cases and not enough experience for your residents," says Dr. Washington Hill, Meharry's chairman of obstetrics and gynecology.

Loss of the school's teaching hospital programs could limit its ability to attract minorities to medical careers.

"When Meharry has a serious problem, that obviously has an impact on the opportunity of black students to go to medical school," says David Denton of the Southern Regional Education Board, which has just completed a study of minority medical student education.

"In absolute terms, if you don't have residency programs in pediatrics or obstetrics-gynecology, two primary health-care fields, * * * it affects the whole teaching atmosphere of a medical school."

But Denton says the school's overall quality isn't a problem.

"People shouldn't confuse the residency problems with the quality of teaching at Meharry. It has been very effective in getting its graduates licensed," he says.

Nearly 40% of the nation's practicing black doctors and dentists are Meharry graduates. Most of them work where doctors are needed the most—poor urban areas and under-served rural towns.

"Our graduates are working in inner cities, in New York, in downtown Detroit, here in downtown Nashville," Hill says. "Nobody wants to practice in inner cities. But our graduates do."

Meharry also has produced four of every 10 black faculty members in the nation's 126 medical schools.

Until the 1970s, Meharry and Howard University School of Medicine in Washington, D.C., trained nearly 80% of the nation's black doctors. But with desegregation of what were once all-white schools, just 20% of the nation's black doctors now graduate from any one of the four black medical schools.

Nevertheless, under 7% of all first-year medical students nationally are black, so educators say Meharry gives opportunity to those who would not otherwise have it. More than 50 of the 80 first-year students enrolled at Meharry this year were accepted nowhere else.

"We take kids knowing they bring (academic) baggage," says Dr. Henry Foster, Meharry's medical school dean. "We know they can catch up. It's not how they enter that counts, it's how they exit. We'll put our graduates up against anybody."

Administrators and students cite a "cultural sensitivity" that graduates may not get elsewhere, based partly on the school being located in a poor, mostly black section of north Nashville.

"Being here is like being in the giant arms of a loving mother," says fourth-year student Andi Coleman, 28, of Greenville, Miss. "Meharry * * * sends its students out to take care of the poor, of the homeless. There is a warmth here you don't find in other programs."

Says Dr. David Satcher, Meharry's president: "African-Americans face a chronic health problem when you look at life-expectancy rates, infant mortality, death rates from treatable health problems. Meharry is not just a black institution. It's the leading hospital for the care of the poor and indigent. In all of our history, we have been involved with people who are disproportionately poor."

Meharry's patient shortage stems from a combination of politics, tough competition for patients in one of the nation's best medi-

cally served cities and financial woes inherent to black colleges.

Nashville, with 510,000 residents, has one of the highest per-capita number of hospital beds: 6,000 in 17 hospitals. It is home to the largest private hospital corporation in the nation, HCA, and Vanderbilt University Medical Center, which employs 10,000 people.

To solve Meharry's residency problem, administrators have proposed merging two hospitals—Meharry-Hubbard, where most patients are black, and Metro General, a dilapidated downtown hospital where most patients are white.

Meharry-Hubbard, with 235 beds, rarely has more than 100 patients at a time. "We have a relatively modern, empty plant," says Dr. Rupert Francis, chairman of family and preventive medicine. "We have to get patients back."

The 200-bed Metro General also rarely has more than half its beds filled.

A merger "will benefit people who are using a very antiquated facility, and it will provide more patients in which to train medical students," Hill says.

Among those supporting the merge is Vanderbilt, which now provides most of the doctors at Metro General.

But Nashville's Metro Board of Hospitals, in a 4-2 vote, rejected the merger in February, citing economic reasons.

"Some of us call (the vote) racism. The more dignified way is to call it Southern politics," Francis says.

Meharry administrators are confident they'll get the merger and re-establish accreditation for residency programs.

"Every hospital located in a low-income community is having a problem," Satcher says. "If you're in that business, you take a beating. You're punished for your commitment. We'll struggle to hold on, until one's ability to pay does not control access to health care in this country."

Says Dr. Tim Holcomb, a white Meharry resident in family medicine: "We have an emphasis on care for the poor. If I went to a big-city type of residency, I'd see sniffles and colds. Here, I see people who haven't seen a doctor in 20 years. I have absolutely no regrets coming here."

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, in my opinion, this raises further questions concerning Dr. Foster's credibility. On "Nightline," he presented himself as someone who had maintained accreditation at Meharry obstetrics residency program. He neglected to mention that he was department chairman when that accreditation was lost.

In my opinion, this nomination should not go forward. Some people say, "Let's wait until we have a hearing and get all the facts out." But these are statements that came from Dr. Foster himself. This statement came from Dr. Foster himself before a committee. It directly contradicts the statement he made on "Nightline." The "Nightline" statement directly contradicts a statement that he made and gave to the press, which I inserted in the RECORD, that he gave a week ago. Dr. Foster's statements are totally inconsistent. They have been misleading. His statement about the accreditation of Meharry was misleading.

So, Mr. President, I do reluctantly—I do not do this often—but reluctantly, I urge Dr. Foster to withdraw his name from consideration or urge the President to withdraw his name from con-

sideration to be the next U.S. Surgeon General.

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.

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

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

SENATOR WILLIAM FULBRIGHT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the British poet John Donne said that "every person's death diminishes us." That is certainly true, and it is especially true today, for yesterday America and, indeed, the world said goodbye to a man whose death diminishes us all, Senator William Fulbright.

He served in the Senate for 30 years. He served with distinction. Some in this Chamber had the privilege of working with him. But whether or not we knew Senator Fulbright personally, we were all touched by him. Our Nation and our world are better for him having passed through it.

Senator Fulbright understood that the most powerful deterrent to war is not bombs, not some mysterious shield we might try in vain to erect, but simply understanding.

The cornerstone of his legacy, the Fulbright scholars program, has created more than 200,000 ambassadors for peace and for progress throughout the world. These are bright young men and women who have traveled from America to study in 130 nations as well as men and women from around the globe who have come here to our Nation to learn. Our world is safer for the work of these Fulbright scholars and for the vision of the man who made their studies possible.

He was a son of Arkansas, but his influence was felt throughout the world, and it will be, I suspect, for generations to come.

Today, as we remember Senator Fulbright, it is easy to feel diminished by his passing. But let us also remember how enlarged we are by his life. As we struggle to find America's place in the post-cold war world, let us remember the lesson Senator Fulbright taught us about the formidable power of understanding. Let us also remember that America has a responsibility to be not only a military leader in this world, but a moral leader as well. And we must never shrink from either role.

William Fulbright, the "Chairman," as he was fondly known, was a diplomat, an idealist with a strong heart, an uncommon vision, a dogged fighter for what he believed was right. He was unafraid to stand against public opinion when his conscience told him he must.

To the Senator's family, his wife Harriet, his daughters, his grandchildren, and to his great grandchildren, and certainly to all of his many, many friends, we offer our sympathy and our prayers. William Fulbright truly was a gentleman, a scholar, a statesman, a national leader who made a positive and indelible mark on this country. We will never forget him.

THE NOMINATION OF DR. HENRY FOSTER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I would like to talk for just a moment about the nomination of Dr. Henry W. Foster, Jr., to be Surgeon General of the United States. No one could deny that Dr. Foster has had a distinguished career both in terms of his service as a practicing physician as well as his contributions as a medical educator and community leader. No one can deny that.

For the last two decades now, Dr. Foster has served in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Meharry Medical College where he has helped to train some of our Nation's finest doctors. At Meharry, Dr. Foster has demonstrated his vast leadership abilities by serving not only as professor and chairman of the department, but also as dean of the school of medicine and the acting president of the college.

Throughout his distinguished career, Dr. Foster has been a clear voice for personal responsibility. His work on teen pregnancy prevention has been a valuable contribution at a time when we are struggling desperately to identify effective solutions to this nationwide problem.

The "I Have A Future" program which Dr. Foster developed and directed was chosen by President Bush as one of his "thousand points of light." The program stresses abstinence. It engages communities in helping teenagers make positive decisions about their future.

Dr. Foster is endorsed by the American Medical Association, the Association of Schools of Public Health, the National Medical Association, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He has been endorsed by Dr. Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services under President Bush.

I have no doubt that this man's background makes him well qualified to be Surgeon General. It is a shame that his distinguished career and many contributions to society have now been clouded by his opponents' attempts to turn this nomination into a debate about abortion. But this debate is not about abortion. No doctor in this country should be disqualified from consideration for the post of Surgeon General for performing a legal medical procedure.

This debate is about qualifications. Dr. Foster is the President's choice for the position of Surgeon General. He is qualified for this position and I daresay most people know that today. Of course, the Senate has a constitutional

advice and consent role. Any remaining questions about this nominee should be dealt with during the confirmation process where they belong. This is what we do with every nomination, and it is critically important.

I must say, this town can be pretty mean. I hope, as we consider this nomination, we remember that Dr. Foster is a man who has come forward to serve his country at the request of the President of the United States to serve in an important role. It is a role to help children, to help families, to make as positive a contribution as possible in what time he may have to do it.

We ought to respect that. We ought to be careful about what we say and about asking people to join in public service if every time they accept the call to public service they are beaten down, and ultimately characterized as people they are not. Let us be careful about that.

Let us also recognize if we are going to deal in a bipartisan manner, as we have attempted to do on a whole array of issues, it must be a two-way street.

Democrats and Republicans need to work with one another. But if this becomes a one-way street, if this becomes a partisan issue, that sends a clear message, it seems to me, about what expectations the majority may have as they look to us for cooperation on many issues in the future.

This man deserves confirmation. This man deserves our support. And I hope we will all give it to him.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for not exceeding 10 minutes each.

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

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill, pursuant to the order of February 9, 1995, was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

S. 381. A bill to strengthen international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to develop a plan to support a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LOTT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. KEMPTHORNE):

S. 383. A bill to provide for the establishment of policy on the deployment by the United States of an antiballistic missile system and of advanced theater missile defense systems; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. HELMS):

S. 384. A bill to require a report on United States support for Mexico during its debt crises, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GREGG:

S. 385. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to eliminate the penalties imposed on States for failure to require the use of safety belts in passenger vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 386. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax-free treatment of education savings accounts established through certain State programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. EXON:

S. 387. A bill to encourage enhanced State and Federal efforts to reduce traffic deaths and injuries and improve traffic safety among young, old, and high-risk drivers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. GREGG, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. KOHL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. COATS, and Mr. HATCH):

S. 388. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to eliminate the penalties for noncompliance by States with a program requiring the use of motorcycle helmets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. JOHNSTON (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. SPECTER):

S. 389. A bill for the relief of Nguyen Quy An and his daughter, Nguyen Ngoc Kim Quy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KERREY, and Mr. D'AMATO) (by request):

S. 390. A bill to improve the ability of the United States to respond to the international terrorist threat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GORTON, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. PACKWOOD):

S. 391. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to undertake activities to halt and reverse the decline in forest health on Federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, that when reported the bill be referred jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry and Environment and Public Works, for a period not to exceed 20 days of session to report or be discharged.

By Mr. GLENN (for himself and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 392. A bill to amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 with regard to appointment of members of the Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 393. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from transferring any national forest system lands in the Angeles National