

(3) develop contingency plans for those systems that the Federal Aviation Administration is unable to correct in time.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I rise to join Senator GORTON, Senator HOLLINGS, and Senator FORD, in submitting an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1271) the Federal Aviation Administration Research, Engineering, and Development Authorization Act of 1997. This bill would authorize the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] Research, Engineering, and Development [RE&D] program. The program funds projects to improve facilities, equipment, techniques, and procedures so that our Nation's aviation system can operate safely and efficiently.

The FAA's research and development activities help to provide the advancements and innovations that are needed to keep the U.S. aviation system the best in the world. Our Nation's ability to have a strong aviation-related research and development program directly impacts our success in the global market and our standard of living. Investment in the FAA RE&D program will fund projects to determine how limited airport and airspace capacity can meet ever increasing demands, aviation security can be improved, and flight safety concerns can be addressed.

The FAA has divided its RE&D program into nine key areas. These include capacity and air traffic management technology; communications, navigation and surveillance systems; weather; airport technology; aircraft safety technology; system security technology; human factors and aviation medicine; environment and energy; and innovative/cooperative research. The FAA funds various projects in these nine areas.

Ongoing or planned FAA RE&D projects will provide important benefits for the U.S. aviation system and its users. The aircraft safety technology area, for example, includes continued research on improving passenger evacuation in the event of an aircraft accident. The system security technology area will include efforts to develop more effective explosives detection technologies. In addition, several recommendations of the White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security will involve the FAA RE&D program, including modernizing the Nation's air traffic control system.

I strongly support the FAA's efforts under the RE&D program to work in partnership with public and private entities. These partnerships enable the FAA to gain expertise in specialized areas of technology, and to leverage limited Federal funds. The FAA, for example, now has more than 250 agreements for research and development partnerships with research organizations, foreign governments, and industry consortia. In addition, the FAA has established several university-based research centers.

This bill also asks the FAA to address problems that the Agency may face if the software in any of its var-

ious computer systems malfunctions when they hit the year 2000. In particular, we cannot afford to have air traffic control systems affected by this problem. I understand that the FAA is behind schedule in determining which of its systems are affected by the Year 2000 problem. The time to make this determination, and then make necessary software modifications, is growing short. That is why the bill includes a Sense of the Congress that the FAA should, among other things, develop contingency plans for those systems that the Agency is unable to correct in time.

The FAA RE&D program is a key component of the Agency's total ongoing efforts to provide the most safe and efficient aviation system possible. I would strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill to authorize the program.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleagues, Senator MCCAIN, Senator HOLLINGS, and Senator FORD, in submitting an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1271) the Federal Aviation Administration Research, Engineering, and Development Authorization Act of 1997. The bill authorizes the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] Research, Engineering, and Development [RE&D] account for fiscal year 1998. The FAA RE&D account finances projects to improve the safety, security, capacity, and efficiency of the U.S. aviation system. The authorization for the RE&D account expired at the end of September.

Recognizing the key role that research and development efforts play in improving our Nation's aviation system, the Congress over time has strengthened the FAA RE&D program. In 1982, the Congress determined that a comprehensive research and development program was necessary to help ensure that the FAA could maintain a safe and efficient air traffic system. In 1988, the Congress established the FAA RE&D Advisory Board to help the FAA set research priorities. After the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, the Congress approved the Aviation Safety Improvement Act of 1990, which required the FAA to support activities to accelerate the research and development of new technologies to protect against terrorism.

This bill would authorize the FAA to finance important research and development efforts. These efforts include developing new fire-resistant insulation materials for use on aircraft. Fires are a major threat to aircraft, and this new insulation is intended to give passengers additional time to evacuate if an accident occurs. The FAA also has ongoing research to develop procedures for enhancing terminal area capacity and safety.

It is noteworthy that the FAA works with other Federal agencies and the private sector to leverage RE&D funds. The FAA, for example, has cooperative arrangements with the National Aero-

navics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense. The FAA is also currently working with more than 80 private industry partners on 15 major technology development projects. Working with private industry, for example, the FAA recently completed development of a new concrete foam material that will safely stop a large airliner that overshoots a runway because of problems during take off or landing. In addition to leveraging Federal funds, such partnerships facilitate the dissemination of research results to the private sector where they can be used to produce commercial products that will benefit the users of the U.S. aviation system.

The bill includes a Sense of the Congress concerning the so-called Year 2000 problem as it relates to the FAA. Simply stated, the problem stems from the inability of some software to recognize the change from the year 1999 to the year 2000. In these cases, software code must be rewritten to prevent computer systems from crashing. Because the FAA has many systems, including various air traffic control systems, the bill states that the FAA should assess immediately the extent to which its systems will be affected, and to develop a plan and budget to make needed corrections.

Funding appropriate research and development projects today can help to achieve a safer and more efficient air transportation system tomorrow. The bill that I am introducing authorizes this funding. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs' scheduled markup on H.R. 976, the Mississippi Sioux Tribe Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1997 on Monday, November 3, 1997, at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building has been rescheduled for Tuesday, November 4, 1997, at 9:15 a.m.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet at 9:15 a.m. on Tuesday, November 4, 1997, in room 485 of the Russell Senate Building to mark up the following: H.R. 976, the Mississippi Sioux Tribe Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1997; and the nomination of B. Kevin Gover, to be Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public

that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to consider the nominations of Curtis L. Hebert and Linda Key Breathitt to be members of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The hearing will take place Tuesday, November 4, 1997 at 10 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

For further information, please call Allyson Kennett at (202) 224-5070.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Wednesday, November 5, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a business meeting to vote on matters pending before the committee, including the use of laptop computers on the Senate floor; release of documents to Harry Connick, district attorney of New Orleans; and, reimbursement of expenses in connection with the contested Senate election in Louisiana.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Ed Edens of the Rules Committee staff at 224-6678.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, October 31, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, October 31, 1997, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing entitled "Oversight Review of the Treasury Department's Inspector General."

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CHEMISTRY WEEK

• Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society, whose 5,000 members, along with their nearly 200 sister sections in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, have set aside November 2 through November 8, 1997, for a national celebration directing our attention to the many contributions of their scientific discipline.

The science of chemistry gives us the power to understand and to use the ele-

mental building blocks of all material things. The science of chemistry also provides the fundamental understanding required to deal with many of society's needs, including several that determined our quality of life and our economic strength. Chemists and chemical engineers use their powerful science in helping feed the world's population, tapping new energy sources, clothing and housing humanity, providing renewable substitutes for dwindling or scarce materials, improving health and conquering disease, and monitoring and protecting our environment, and strengthening our national security.

As the American Chemical Society works to enhance public awareness about the crucial role that chemistry plays in everyday life during National Chemistry Week, I hope that my colleagues will take this occasion to recognize the chemists and chemical engineers in their States who have dedicated themselves to improving the quality of life for all. •

TRIBUTE TO HELENE S. SMITH

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, on June 5, 1997, a remarkable woman and superb scientist, Dr. Helene Smith, died at her home in California.

Dr. Smith's scholarly activities and indefatigable personality influenced the scientific community well beyond San Francisco's California Pacific Medical Center, where she directed the Geraldine Brush Cancer Research Institute.

There is great sadness as well as irony associated with Dr. Smith's death from breast cancer, a disease she devoted much of her life to studying.

Her friend and colleague, Dr. Ann Thor, professor of pathology and surgery at the Northwestern University School of Medicine, has written a very moving tribute which will be published in the *Journal of Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia* (Volume 3, Issue 1, in press).

I am grateful to Dr. Thor, Dr. Peggy Neville, editor of the *Journal*, and to Plenum Publishing Corp. for permission to use this tribute, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The tribute follows:

HELENE SMITH, PH.D.: A MEMORIAL

(By Ann Thor, M.D.)

Dr. Helene Smith, who has contributed greatly to our understanding of and research devoted to breast cancer, died recently of that disease. Dr. Smith was a leader in the scientific community—publishing extensively in the fields of breast cancer cell biology and molecular genetics. Helene had a uniquely personal battle with breast cancer, as it claimed several family members including a sister. Her enthusiasm and involvement in breast cancer research was unique. Those who knew her well understood that her motivations went beyond the norm and closely approximated a religious zeal, even before her own diagnosis. As noted by Dr. Edison Liu, Director of the Division of Clinical Sciences of the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health, "Her

sense of conviction to the conquest of breast cancer made her one of the most compelling advocates. This sense was contagious and invigorated her colleagues to overcome petty barriers to interaction so that we may act as a unified force in breast cancer research."

As both patient and experienced researcher, she developed insights regarding the positive and negative aspects of our current health care system, traditional medical approaches and the infrastructure which supports breast cancer research in this country. Helene actively promoted interactions between clinicians of all specialties, basic researchers and patient advocates to foster new approaches where traditional measures have failed. She served tirelessly as the principal investigator of a program project to develop new molecular and cellular markers for predicting breast cancer prognosis, and as co-principle investigator of a Special Program of Research Excellence (SPORE) to develop novel approaches to breast cancer therapeutics. Dr. Smith was Chair of the Integration Panel of the Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Program and served as well on the National Advisory Board of the Susan G. Komen Foundation. Helene received many honors for her accomplishments in traditional breast cancer science. In 1995 she was honored by the Komen Foundation with the prestigious Brinker International Award for Breast Cancer Research.

Dr. Smith was a pioneer supporter of breast cancer patient advocates and encouraged their participation in research programs. According to one advocate, Deborah Collyar, "When I first met her, she was very much against advocates getting involved in science . . . however, she began to see how important it was to start bringing in the patient perspective. Helene became one of the best patient advocates I've ever had the pleasure of knowing." In this unusual role, she worked tirelessly with patient groups to explain the science and serve as a translator of traditional medicine.

Helene believed that her own role in research was best carried out at a small institute rather than at a large university. She used the metaphor that her institute (the Geraldine Brush Cancer Research Institute of California Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco) was a canoe and that universities were ocean liners. According to her husband, Allan Smith M.D., she believed that a canoe was best to explore new territory and negotiate sudden turns (e.g., new research directions) and ocean liners were better at conventional work (e.g., major research protocols). She believed that both of these approaches were necessary for the advancement of science, but novel research was more fun.

Helene's immersion into breast cancer from all aspects of her professional and personal life allowed her to develop novel ideas regarding cancer therapeutics as well. Spiritual and physical aspects of the disease overlapped, driving a renewed interest in cancer immunology, epigenetic factors and complementary medicine. Some transgressions away from traditional science were not always favorably considered by more traditional scientific colleagues, but Helene persisted and sought to apply strict scientific methods and study designs to test complementary approaches. As noted by her clinician Debu Tripathy, M.D., "The popular field of alternative and complementary medicine, ranging from herbal medicine to mind-body interaction, was of great interest to Helene, although she adopted a rigorous scientific approach in order to evaluate them." As an outgrowth of those interests, she helped found the California Pacific Medical Center's Institute for Health and Healing as