

SENATE RESOLUTION 91—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 91

Whereas, the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Department of Justice has requested that the Select Committee on Intelligence provide it with copies of committee records relevant to the Office's pending review of matters related to allegations of Central Intelligence Agency involvement in crack cocaine trafficking with supporters of the Nicaraguan Contras;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, acting jointly, we authorized to provide to the Office of Inspector General of the United States Department of Justice or to other government investigators, under appropriate security procedures, copies of committee records related to allegations of Central Intelligence Agency involvement in crack cocaine trafficking with supporters of the Nicaraguan Contras.

SEC. 2. That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of any other committee of the Senate, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the Office of Inspector General of the United States Department of Justice or to other government investigators, under appropriate security procedures, copies of records held by their committee related to allegations of Central Intelligence Agency involvement in crack cocaine trafficking with supporters of the Nicaraguan Contras.

SENATE RESOLUTION 92—RELATIVE TO NATIONAL LITERACY DAY

Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted a resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 92

Whereas 44,000,000 United States citizens today read at a level that is less than the level necessary for full survival needs;

Whereas there are 40,000,000 adults in the United States who cannot read, whose resources are left untapped, and who are unable to make a full contribution to society;

Whereas illiteracy is growing rapidly, as 2,500,000 persons, including as many as 1,300,000 immigrants, 1,500,000 high school dropouts, and 100,000 refugees, are added to the pool of illiterate persons annually;

Whereas the annual cost of illiteracy to the United States in terms of welfare expenditures, crime, prison expenses, lost revenues, and industrial and military accidents has been estimated at \$230,000,000,000;

Whereas the competitiveness of the United States is eroded by the presence in the workplace of millions of Americans who are functionally or technologically illiterate;

Whereas there is a direct correlation between the number of illiterate adults who

are unable to perform at the standard necessary for available employment and the money allocated to child welfare and unemployment compensation;

Whereas the percentage of illiterate persons in proportion to population percentage is higher for African Americans and Hispanics, resulting in increased economic and social discrimination against these minorities;

Whereas the prison population represents the highest concentration of adult illiteracy;

Whereas 1,000,000 children in the United States between the ages of 12 and 17 years old cannot read above a third grade level, 13 percent of all 17-year-olds are functionally illiterate, and 15 percent of graduates of urban high schools read at less than a sixth grade level;

Whereas 85 percent of the juveniles who appear in criminal court are functionally illiterate;

Whereas the 47 percent illiteracy rate among African American youths is expected to increase;

Whereas ½ of all heads of households cannot read above an eighth grade level and ½ of all mothers on welfare are functionally illiterate;

Whereas the cycle of illiteracy continues because the children of illiterate parents are often illiterate themselves due to the lack of support the children receive from their home environment;

Whereas Federal, State, municipal, and private literacy programs have been able to reach only 5 percent of the total illiterate population;

Whereas it is vital to call attention to the problem of illiteracy, to understand the severity of the illiteracy problem and the detrimental effects of illiteracy on our society, and to reach those who are illiterate and unaware of the free services and help available to them; and

Whereas it is necessary to recognize and thank the thousands of volunteers who are working to promote literacy and provide support to the millions of illiterate persons in need of assistance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2, 1997, and July 2, 1998, as "National Literacy Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe "National Literacy Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today I rise to submit a resolution establishing July 2 of this year and the next as National Literacy Day.

Mr. President, the ability to read is something most of us often take for granted. For most of us, it is difficult to imagine not being able to read a menu, street sign, magazine or phone book. But for many of our citizens, these seemingly simple activities are impossible. This is so because they are illiterate. I am submitting this resolution to draw attention to the issue of illiteracy by establishing July 2, 1997 and the following year as National Literacy Day. I hope my colleagues will cosponsor this resolution.

All of us should be more aware of the problem of illiteracy. A recent study found that over 44 million adults cannot read. An additional 35 million read below the level needed to function successfully in society. These numbers alone are alarming and warrant our special attention. But even more dis-

turbing are the personal hardships people must face each day due to their inability to read. The embarrassment parents face when they cannot read to their children. The discouragement able workers feel when they cannot fill out a basic job application. The disappointment we all endure as the ranks of the illiterate grow annually by over 2 million adults.

Mr. President, the 18th Century writer, Joseph Addison, once wrote "Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body." I could not agree more. Reading enriches our lives in countless ways. But there are far too many of our citizens who cannot read the instructions on a doctor's prescription bottle, let alone share the experience of reading one of Addison's great poems. This needs to change.

Therefore, we must focus our attention on the problem of illiteracy. All of us should make sure we do our part to ensure that citizens who need help know where services are available. We need to recognize the detrimental effects illiteracy has on our society. Most important, more of us need to enlist in the battle to close the book on illiteracy.

Mr. President, for these reasons, I am submitting a resolution to designate July 2, 1997 and July 2, 1998 as National Literacy Day. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 93—RELATIVE TO NATIONAL FAMILY WEEK

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 93

Whereas the family is the basic strength of any free and orderly society;

Whereas it is appropriate to honor the family unit as essential to the continued well-being of the United States; and

Whereas it is fitting that official recognition be given to the importance of family loyalties and ties: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week beginning on November 23, 1997 and the week beginning on November 24, 1997, as "National Family Week". The Senate requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe each week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I come before you today to submit a resolution which would designate the week beginning November 23, 1997, and the week beginning November 22, 1998, as "National Family Week." This legislation has been passed in each Congress and signed into public law every year since 1976. I am pleased to be able to contribute to this longstanding tradition, of recognizing the importance of family, by again introducing this legislation.

As we all know, the family is the most basic element of our society, and the tie that binds us to one another. It is the strength of any free and orderly society and it is appropriate to honor

this unit as being essential to the well-being of the United States.

Since Thanksgiving falls during both of these weeks, we will be paying homage to what we as a nation already know—the strength of the family provides the support through which we as individuals and a nation thrive. Therefore it is particularly suitable to pause during this special week in recognition of the celebrations and activities of the family which bring us closer together. I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort.

SENATE RESOLUTION 94—COM-MENDING THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. WARNER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 94

Whereas the American Medical Association's history is a story of America's best medicine, hope, hard work, and triumph;

Whereas the American Medical Association is dedicated to maintaining the sanctity of the patient-physician relationship and upholding ethical standards within the medical profession to lead to a better, stronger house of medicine;

Whereas the American Medical Association promotes its principles through medical school accreditation programs designed to elevate the standard of medical education in the United States through outreach, training seminars, and curriculum development in order to instill core ethical values and beliefs in the physicians of the future; and

Whereas the future of the American Medical Association relies not only on its past accomplishments, but on the physicians who will journey together for another 150 years and beyond of caring for the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the American Medical Association is commended for its advancement of high ethical standards among physicians in the United States and setting the standards for physicians throughout the world;

(2) all physicians and Americans are encouraged to join in the celebration of the 150th birthday of the American Medical Association and rejoice in 150 years of caring for the United States; and

(3) the American Medical Association is encouraged to continue into the next millennium to represent and promote the goals of the organization in the physician community, and to continue organizing and fostering high quality patient-physician relationships across the United States.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to The American Medical Association [AMA] and to submit a resolution to commemorate its 150th Anniversary.

The American Medical Association was founded by Nathan Smith Davis, M.D., in 1847 when he was 30-years-old. At that time, the field of medicine was still based on apprenticeship programs and very little education was required to become a physician. Nathan Davis recognized the need to establish a code of educational principles to elevate the standard of medicine by eliminating quackery and other nonscientific forms of medicine. Through standardized

medical education, students trained in the field of medicine now have unified course work and training. The accreditation process also guides curriculum development in order to ensure that core ethical values and beliefs are instilled in the physicians of the future.

Today, the American Medical Association continues to hold high its standards and remains dedicated to maintaining the sanctity of the patient-physician relationship, upholding the ethical standards within the medical profession that lead to a better, stronger, house of medicine.

Mr. President, the American Medical Association's contribution to the health of our country has been a fixture of American culture. Indeed, even their symbol has long served as a sign of high quality health care materials. We have come to expect quality in every endeavor from the American Medical Association as they have built a 150-year reputation of caring for our country.

For example, the American Medical Association's Journal of the American Medical Association [JAMA] has long contributed to the positive reputation of the association through the distribution of peer reviewed health information. Another example of caring for our country, JAMA, founded in 1880, expanded the dissemination of scientific data and health policy information among physicians and other health professionals. JAMA serves as a respected voice in the areas of clinical science and disease prevention. In addition, JAMA has contributed a great deal to the area of public health, an area in which the AMA continues to be vitally involved, as it strives to prepare patients and physicians for the 21st century by promoting the science and art of medicine.

Mr. President, I would like to congratulate the American Medical Association on its 150th anniversary and all its accomplishments and I encourage the AMA to continue caring for our country into the next millennium.

On a personal note, I wish to acknowledge the lifelong contribution of my late father, Dr. John W. Warner 1883-1946, to this organization. Starting his career as a frontline, decorated combat surgeon in the U.S. Army during World War I, he served the needs of the greater Washington metropolitan area as an attending physician until his death in 1946.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET

COVERDELL AMENDMENT NO. 357

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. COVERDELL) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 313 proposed by Mr. WELLSTONE to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 27) setting forth the congressional

budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; as follows:

On page 3, line 3, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 4, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 5, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 6, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 7, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 11, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by 0.
On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by 2,539,000,000.
On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by 0.
On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by 0.
On page 21, line 25, increase the amount by 0.
On page 22, line 1, increase the amount by 0.
On page 22, line 8, increase the amount by 2,539,000,000.
On page 22, line 9, increase the amount by 0.
On page 22, line 16, increase the amount by 0.
On page 22, line 17, increase the amount by 0.
On page 22, line 24, increase the amount by 0.
On page 22, line 25, increase the amount by 0.
On page 26, line 6, increase the amount by 0.
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On page 26, line 15, increase the amount by 0.
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On page 27, line 13, increase the amount by 0.
On page 27, line 14, increase the amount by 0.
On page 38, line 14, increase the amount by 0.
On page 38, line 15, increase the amount by 0.
On page 40, line 17, decrease the amount by 0.
On page 41, line 7, decrease the amount by 0.
On page 41, line 8, decrease the amount by 0.
On page 43, line 21, increase the amount by 0.
On page 43, line 22, increase the amount by 0.
On page 43, line 24, increase the amount by 0.
On page 43, line 25, increase the amount by 0.