

it has been a basis of some of the critical decisions I have had to make regarding defense expenditures and defense policy—the trip we took to Kuwait right after the war and watching Senator GLENN interact with marines and naval personnel and military personnel and they react with him. Senator McCain was with us. There is no substitute for leaving the charts and leaving the Vu-Graphs and leaving the cold facts on a piece of paper and getting out in the field and talking to soldiers, whether it is generals or captains or privates or sergeants.

There is no substitute for learning some of the difficulties that take place, in terms of putting together an adequate defense, some of the challenges that face our country and face those personnel. There is no substitute for dealing with that on a personal basis. Senator Cohen shared that view and shared the view that, when you do that, when you personalize our decisions, when you realize that someone's son or daughter is going to be put at risk in defense of this country, it gives you a different perspective in terms of the kind of equipment, the kind of quality of life, the kind of support for their family, the kind of training and, frankly, the kind of decisions we make in terms of their deployment. I think it is important for every Member to have that perspective.

I have taken advantage of the opportunity as a member of the Armed Services Committee to travel as much as the schedule will allow and spend as much time with our troops in the field as time allows. It has been just an invaluable experience. I know Senator Cohen will place those experiences at the forefront of his thinking, in terms of the decisions he has to make in the Department of Defense.

I also congratulate Secretary Perry for just an outstanding tenure as Secretary of Defense. I was one of the people who raised the question early on as to whether Secretary Perry, while I acknowledged his masterful technological skills and management skills, whether he could be an effective Secretary of Defense in a political world, trying to deal with all of us and the give and take that takes place, because he is a mild, soft-spoken man. But he is a man of steel. It does not take shouting and it does not take fist pounding to be effective. Secretary Perry proved that.

I watched him in negotiations with the Soviets and with the Russians. I watched him in serious policy debates with some of our allies. I watched him interact with us on very important questions relative to defense, in testimony before our committee. He was a model of civility, a model of decency, a great intellect, a thoughtful, articulate spokesman for the Department of Defense. He served this country well and deserves our accolades.

Finally, let me say when Bill Cohen and I were in the House of Representatives we would participate in the an-

nual Democrat and Republican baseball game. Bill Cohen was known for the best fastball on the team. He struck some fear in the hearts and minds of some of our Democrat opponents. It made me glad I was a Republican. I used to warm up Bill Cohen and that ball was not always down the middle of the plate. I never saw anybody really dig in against him.

There probably are Members of the House today who owe their health to the fact that every time Bill and I would try to run over from the Senate to play in that game, which Bill was then senior Senator, Senator Mitchell would not adjourn the Senate for us so we could participate. We had to carry our beepers. Inevitably, Senator Mitchell or someone else would call a vote and, before Bill made it to the mound to strike fear in the Democrats, the beeper would go off. I always suspected Senator Mitchell had some kind of communication system with his Democrat colleagues in the House and they would say, "Cohen is warming up in the bullpen, call a vote and get him out of here. Our very lives are at risk."

The ability to throw those high hard ones and sometimes keep his adversaries a little bit looser at the plate than maybe they would otherwise be, will serve him well as Secretary of Defense in the tough negotiations that he has coming before him. I wish him nothing but success and I look forward to working with him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. GLENN. Madam President, I associate myself with the remarks all the people made regarding our new Secretary of Defense, now made official in that capacity this afternoon.

I have known Bill for many years. I worked with him. I think he will be a great Secretary of Defense. He will try to fill some very big shoes over there that Bill Perry leaves, who I think turned into one of the greatest Secretaries of Defense since there has been that position in Government.

But I have talked to Bill personally. He knows my admiration for him and my support for him in that office. So I just want to associate myself with all the other fine congratulations that are being offered here on the floor today.

Madam President, I also rise today to introduce the Human Research Subject Protection Act of 1997.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. GLENN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. GLENN pertaining to the introduction of S. 193 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

MEDICAL RESEARCH APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I was pleased to support yesterday as an original cosponsor Senate Resolution 15 which proposes to double appropria-

tions for medical research over the next 5 years. That is a lofty goal. I subscribe to that goal.

During my tenure in the U.S. Senate I have served on the Appropriations Committee and on the subcommittee which has jurisdiction over the Department of Health and Human Services and the funding responsibility for the National Institutes of Health.

I am pleased to note that, notwithstanding very severe budget constraints over the years, the subcommittee has consistently raised the funding, whether it was Senator Weicker, Senator Chiles, or Senator HARKIN, or under my stewardship as chairman.

When I joined the committee in 1981 the appropriations were \$3.6 billion. That has now risen to \$12.7 billion. Since I became chairman in 1996 we raised the funding by 5.7 percent, and in 1997, fiscal year 1997, 6.9 percent, some \$820 million to a total now of \$12.7 billion dollars. When the resolution calls for doubling NIH spending within 5 years, that is a very, very tough goal and a very, very tough objective to me. That would really call for an increase of expenditures of about \$2.5 billion a year. My own view is that it would be a priority worth meeting to reach the goal of \$2.5 billion a year if the allocation to the subcommittee did permit that. But I have grave doubts that will be possible, although it is as I say a lofty goal.

We do need more grants in that field. There are some 27,000 grants now in operation. But only a fraction of the applications receive the grants, and there are many worthwhile grants that ought to be accepted.

There have been tremendous advances in breast cancer and prostate cancer, heart disease, Alzheimer's, and many, many more.

What I want to say today and do say is that as chairman of the subcommittee I am prepared to commit to an increase in the next year's budget of 7.5 percent, which would amount to some \$950 million.

In making that statement, I want to emphasize how difficult it will be to reach \$950 million and a 7.5-percent commitment. But in articulating, stating that view, that is a strong stretch, considering the funding and the allocation which is present for the subcommittee which I chair. So I invite my colleagues to look toward alternative methods of financing if we are to be able to meet the \$2.5 billion mark, which we really ought to do. But I did want to make a statement today, following the introduction of the resolution yesterday, that there is the commitment that I am prepared to undertake the 7.5-percent figure or \$950 million.

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the nomination of Madeleine Albright to be Secretary of State. Additionally, I am pleased to support the nomination of our former colleague, Bill Cohen to be Secretary of Defense.

I am concerned, however, about the general direction of President Clinton's foreign policy.

It has been a policy with very little direction. I fear that the U.S. armed forces have become an international cleanup force sent to all parts of the world that have no strategic relationship to the United States. Somalia, Bosnia, Haiti, and other U.N. peacekeeping missions have been costly with little tangible benefits for the United States.

In the case of Bosnia, clearly, the administration misled the Congress about the length of time troops would be present there. Only after the election did the President have the courage to tell the American people that the troops would not be coming home in December of 1996 and that the deployment would extend another 18 months.

Further, with respect to Bosnia, it has now become apparent that this conflict dragged on longer than it should have because the administration and Democratic leaders in Congress blocked arm shipments for the Bosnians. Yet, in a secret policy, they allowed Iran to arm the Bosnian Muslims. This administration told the Congress one thing and Iran another.

This is an unacceptable way to conduct American foreign policy.

The Clinton administration has pursued what I call the un-Reagan doctrine. Rather than preside over the decline and fall of the last remaining communist regimes, this administration has reached out and befriended them. It gave diplomatic recognition to Vietnam. We provided foreign aid to North Korea, and we sought warmer relations with Fidel Castro until he shot down innocent civilians out of the sky. In contrast, this administration ignored, almost to its peril, the new democracies in Eastern Europe and Russia, to the point that the Communists tried to stage an electoral comeback in Russia.

This is not foreign policy America can be proud of.

Another problem with this administration is its handling of our future security from nuclear attack.

In my view, nothing is more important to the national defense of this country than deployment of a national ballistic missile defense for the United States. More than 25 countries now possess or are seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.

We have to address this issue—we cannot ignore it.

I would hope that the two people we are confirming today, both of whom are honorable, decent, hard-working people will work on these issues and improve our defense and foreign policy in the next 4 years.

Finally, Mr. President, I wish Senator Cohen well in his new position. I was pleased to serve with him for the last 4 years, and we will certainly miss him in the Senate, but the United States will be better off by having him as Secretary of Defense.

THE NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT OF 1997

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I want to join with my distinguished colleagues, Mr. MURKOWSKI, chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and Mr. CRAIG of Idaho, in introducing the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997. As a cosponsor of the legislation passed by the Senate during the 104th Congress, I believe this legislation represents the best means of ensuring that the Department of Energy meet its legal obligations to begin accepting spent nuclear fuel by 1998.

Last year, nearly identical legislation was adopted by a strong bipartisan vote in the Senate. And with nuclear waste scattered over some 35 States, including my home State of Minnesota, it was no surprise that the national interest in resolving this issue is strong. However, a variety of factors, including a lack of action by the House of Representatives, led to the demise of the 104th Congress' bill.

But support for enacting a real solution has never been stronger. Last July, the U.S. Court of Appeals reaffirmed that the DOE continues to have responsibility for permanently storing our Nation's commercial waste. It is no wonder, considering our nation's ratepayers have already contributed some \$12 billion; over \$250 million from Minnesotans alone.

Having recently returned from Yucca Mountain, the proposed permanent storage site located in Nevada, I believe much progress has been made over the last year. But after 15 years and with nearly half the nuclear trust fund depleted, there still remains no measurable value and the American public is fed up with empty promises from their Federal Government. They deserve action now.

The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997 delivers such action. It provides all the tools necessary to break our interim storage impasse. Furthermore, it provides mechanisms to complete the characterization of Yucca Mountain and gets the program moving out of the current stalemate.

With 1998 just around the corner, timely action on this legislation is critical. For States like Minnesota, which stand to lose nearly 30 percent of its overall energy resources, action should have occurred last year. And now, with the confirmation of a new Energy Secretary required, and the program in transition, Congress is faced with some tough challenges but our resolve must remain strong. And the introduction of this legislation today is our first step.

In the coming weeks and months, we will be asking our colleagues to join us in supporting this long overdue legislation. Rarely does the Congress have the opportunity which meets the twin goals of protecting our environment and strengthening our economy. Mr. President, I hope that the support we had last Congress will be even stronger this year. I would encourage my col-

leagues to add their name today as cosponsors to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE CANNELL

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Mike Cannell, a dairy farmer and sustainable agriculture advocate from Cazenovia, WI who perished in a farming accident on December 2, 1996 while helping a neighbor unload corn. Mike died the same way he lived—helping others.

While those of us fortunate enough to have known Mike will miss him terribly, he has left us a great gift: his tireless work toward restoring and sustaining an agricultural community of healthy and economically viable family farms. His support of sustainable agriculture reflected his approach to life: balance. Sustainable agriculture is an integrated system of production that provides an adequate supply of food and fiber in a manner that enhances environmental quality, makes efficient use of limited natural resources, sustains small and medium sized farms and improves the quality of life for farmers and the community. It is an agricultural system that balances the many needs of our people and our planet.

Mike not only recognized the economic importance and the environmental benefits of a large number of small scale family farms, he recognized the ability of successfully owning and operating one's own farm to instill a sense of pride, accomplishment and satisfaction in the farmer-owner. In Mike's view, these things were at least as important as the many economic and environmental reasons to sustain small farms. In all things, especially farming, he sought balance.

I first met Mike Cannell when I was a State senator. He, along with other dairy farmers, met with me to express concern about the development of a new dairy technology that he felt was ill-timed, unnecessary and irresponsible. That technology was Bovine Growth Hormone, a product which when injected in cows results in greater milk production. The arguments made against BGH were many: increased milk production necessarily lowers milk prices; the technology will favor large farms over smaller ones; small farms will be driven out of business; there may be indirect but harmful environmental impacts, and many more.

But Mike's objections to BGH ran deeper. He did not believe in technology for technology's sake. He felt scientists and society's leaders were obligated to consider and recognize cultural traditions and predominant value systems of the community for which they were developing new technology. To him, the economic benefits of technology had to be weighed against the real or perceived ramifications on society. Mike didn't believe that the universities and private sector