

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] proposes an amendment numbered 923. On page 71, lines 13 to 18, move Sec. 514 to page 93 and insert after the period on line 3.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, this amendment has been cleared by the minority.

I ask for its immediate adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment (No. 923) was agreed to.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 924

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] proposes an amendment numbered 924.

Page 49, strike all on lines 11-13, and on line 14, strike the words "the private sector for" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the General Accounting Office shall conduct".

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, this amendment has also been cleared by the minority, and I ask for its immediate acceptance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment? If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment (No. 924) was agreed to.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to speak as if in morning business for a period not to exceed 5 minutes.

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

FLOODING IN VERMONT

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, 3 days ago, the heavens opened over

northern Vermont. Torrential rains sent floodwaters ripping through communities and over farmland, tearing bridges from their foundations, shredding roads and stranding hundreds of people. The floods that swept through sections of northern Vermont were the worst in over 70 years. Up to 6 inches of rain fell overnight. Flash floods turned quiet rivers and streams into raging waterways in the early morning darkness, disrupting the peaceful existence of thousands of Vermonters.

Yesterday, I spoke with several town officials and residents who were hit the hardest. They gave me firsthand accounts of the damage to their communities. In some towns, bridges were swept away, roads were washed out, pavements were ripped up, cars and trucks were overturned, perhaps were destroyed, trees were uprooted, homes were lifted from their foundations and filled with water.

Monday night's torrential rains were followed by a day of heroism—neighbors, rescue workers, families and friends came together in Vermont's close communities. In Eden, 300 Cub Scouts were evacuated after the bridge into their camp was washed away. In Cambridge, rescue workers saved a 14-year-old girl and her dog who were stranded on a washed out roadway. In Montgomery, 11 people were pulled from a mobile home roof and carried to safety in a bucket loader moments before the trailer was swept away. Volunteers made 1,000 sandwiches for rescue workers, and neighbors opened their homes to those who were driven from their own.

There are many courageous stories and events that took place during the crisis, and knowing Vermonters like I do, I know there were many more heroic stories long after the rivers had receded and the officials had left town.

Mr. President, I am proud of and commend the Vermonters who united during this time of disaster to save lives and communities. The damage has been substantial and much work still needs to be done. I stand ready in every way to assist, if possible, the people of Vermont to help rebuild their communities and lives. I know our Governor has surveyed the situation and he has made recommendations to the President for Federal help. I know the congressional delegation from Vermont is doing all it can to make sure the lives that have been disrupted are put back as close to normal as possible as soon as possible.

Mr. President, I thank you for this time. I yield the floor and make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUTCHINSON). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I recognize and appreciate the hard work of the Appropriations Committee staff in putting together this detailed legislation. Members' attention to detail is easily apparent in the thoroughness with which they have presented the committee's recommendations.

There are many good provisions in this bill, particularly the language which would continue the limitations on courthouse construction that are designed to ensure lower costs and standard designs. However, there are many aspects of this bill which cause me serious concern.

First, this bill increases the funding for these agencies by \$1.1 billion over last year's level. Frankly, I believe it is ill-advised for the Senate to increase spending for these Federal agencies at a time when we are struggling to reach agreement on tax relief and spending bills and balancing the budget.

I am sorry to say that this bill and report contain numerous earmarks of new funds for particular States, as well as language designed to ensure the continued flow of Federal funds into certain States.

Let me just mention a few of those projects.

The earmark of an additional \$3 million for Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Assessment Center.

The earmark of \$2.5 million for Globe Trade and Research Program at the Montana World Trade Center, which is described in the report as a one-time appropriation to support the center's research and information dissemination activities on "issues designed to explore, define, and measure contributions to economic globalization."

Mr. President, let me run that by you again. That is \$2.5 million—2.5 million taxpayer dollars—to support the Montana World Trade Center's research and information dissemination activities on issues designed to explore, define, and measure contributions to economic globalization.

A prohibition on IRS field support reorganization in Aberdeen, SD, until the IRS toll-free help line reaches an 80 percent service level.

A prohibition on reducing the number of IRS criminal investigators in Wisconsin below the 1996 level.

A requirement to establish the port of Kodiak, AK, as a port of entry and requiring U.S. Customs Service personnel in Anchorage to serve the Kodiak port of entry.

The earmark of \$4 million for repairs and restoration of the Truman Library in Independence, MO, and \$3 million earmarked for repairs to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library in Austin, TX, and, very disturbing, various protectionist Buy-America provisions, which are in sections 509, 510 and 511.

In the report language, Mr. President, there is \$750,000 earmarked for additional part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu, HI, Customs District.

There is language stating that the committee expects Customs to work with other agencies to successfully implement a dedicated commuter lane at the Stanton Street Bridge in El Paso, TX.

There is language directing the Office of National Drug Control Policy to conduct pilot programs in Colorado and Wisconsin—Colorado and Wisconsin—to control methamphetamine trafficking.

I note with interest that that directs the National Drug Control Policy to conduct those programs in Colorado and Wisconsin. It might be of some interest that it is a huge problem in the State of Arizona, larger than it is certainly in Wisconsin and I believe larger than Colorado. That is the view of the experts.

There is language recommending that the National Archives consider providing \$50,000 to their Alaska Region to prepare an interpretive exhibition on their Alaska Gold Rush collections for the 1998 centennial celebration and a similar recommendation that the National Historical Publications and Records Commission consider a grant of \$100,000 for the Alaska Gold Rush Centennial projects.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire list of earmarks and protective language be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS IN S. 1023 FISCAL YEAR 1998 TREASURY/POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Overall funding is \$1.1 billion higher than last year's levels.

BILL LANGUAGE

Earmark of additional \$3 million for Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Assessment Center.

Earmark of \$2.5 million for Globe Trade and Research Program at the Montana World Trade Center, which is described in the report as a one-time appropriation to support the center's research and information dissemination activities on "issues designed to explore, define, and measure contributions to economic globalization."

Prohibition on IRS field support reorganization in Aberdeen, South Dakota, until the IRS toll-free help line reaches an 80 percent service level.

Prohibition on reducing the number of IRS criminal investigators in Wisconsin below the 1996 level.

Requirement to establish the port of Kodiak, Alaska, as a port of entry and requiring U.S. Customs Service personnel in Anchorage to serve the Kodiak port of entry.

Earmark of \$4 million for repairs and restoration of Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, and \$3 million earmarked for repairs to Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library in Austin, Texas.

Various protectionist "Buy America" provisions (Sections 509, 510, and 511).

REPORT LANGUAGE

Earmark of \$4 million to allow Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to comply

with requests from states and local law enforcement entities for technology under the CEASEFIRE/IBIS program; states specifically singled out for assistance are: West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Nevada, Georgia, Alabama, and Illinois.

Language urging BATF to maintain staffing levels in rural areas and small and medium-sized states, particularly Wisconsin.

Reiterates that funding in bill for Achilles Task Force Program will continue operations at existing levels in Albuquerque and Houston.

Language stating that Committee expects Customs Service to maintain current staffing and service levels at the Charleston, West Virginia Customs office.

\$750,000 earmarked for additional part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu, Hawaii Customs District.

Language stating that Committee expects Customs to assign sufficient staff to operate the Santa Teresa, New Mexico border facility.

Language stating that Customs should give high priority to funding inspection personnel at ports of entry in Florida.

Language urging Customs to review and reconsider staffing allocations in smaller states, particularly Montana and Vermont.

Language stating that Committee expects Customs to work with other agencies to successfully implement a dedicated commuter lane at the Stanton Street Bridge in El Paso, Texas.

\$500,000 earmarked for a feasibility study and implementation plan to create an international freight processing center in Kansas City.

Language urging IRS to take steps to fill five vacant positions at the Newport, Vermont office.

Language stating the Committee believes IRS should maintain certain specific tax assistance positions in both Alaska and Hawaii.

Language directing the Postal Service to work to ensure plant and animal pests and diseases are not introduced into Hawaii.

Language directing Office of National Drug Control Policy to conduct pilot programs in Colorado and Wisconsin to control methamphetamine trafficking.

Language directing the General Services Administration to expeditiously move to consolidate the Food and Drug Administration offices at the White Oak Naval Surface Warfare Center in Maryland.

Language urging GSA to give priority consideration to construction of new Centers for Disease Control laboratory in Atlanta, Georgia.

Language urging GSA to work with CDC to develop a plan to replace or upgrade the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases laboratory in Fort Collins, Colorado.

Language urging GSA to give priority consideration to two Pennsylvania projects: \$12.5 million in repairs at Byrne-Greene Federal complex in Philadelphia, and \$3.6 million in repairs at the Pittsburgh Post Office and Courthouse.

Language directing GSA to give priority consideration to security problems at the former Bureau of Mines property in Avondale, Maryland.

Language urging GSA to give priority consideration to the request of the U.S. Olympic Committee to obtain title to the Federal Building in Colorado Springs, Colorado, if the Air Force Space Command vacates the building.

Language recommending that the National Archives consider providing \$50,000 to their Alaska Region to prepare an interpretive exhibition on their Alaska Gold Rush collections for the 1998 centennial celebration;

similar recommendation that the National Historical Publications and Records Commission consider a grant of \$100,000 for Alaska Gold Rush Centennial projects.

Language stating that Committee expects Office of Personnel Management to continue to use the expertise of the University of Hawaii to support a \$300,000 program to ensure that federal employees and their families have ready access to health promotion and disease prevention activities.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, in just a few bills we have now managed to put in 5 billion dollars worth of earmarks and add-ons to the five appropriations bills that have come before the Senate. We have eight more appropriations still to be considered.

The \$5 billion is quite a bit of money, even here in Washington. And I urge my colleagues to recognize that the American people do not approve of these practices. Every time I ask any of them about it, they resoundingly reject these practices.

I hope we can stop them. I do not know if we will or not, but I really am concerned about the continued practice of earmarking funds without any meritorious screening, without any requirements or any authorization process in many cases.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

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. CAMPBELL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SESSIONS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 926

Mr. CAMPBELL. I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator MIKULSKI and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], for Ms. MIKULSKI, proposes an amendment numbered 926:

On page 71, line 16, strike "or night differential".

On page 71, line 18, strike "or differential".

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, this amendment has been cleared by the majority. I urge its adoption.

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

The amendment (No. 926) was agreed to.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. KOHL. I move to lay it on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call.

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

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I say to my colleagues time is running on. We have been here over 3 hours. We have about three or four amendments filed. Senators have not come to the floor to offer them. On behalf of Senator KOHL and myself, I urge Members to come down to the floor with their amendments so we can finish this bill. If we do not want to be here in the middle of the night working on this, we ought to move ahead.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. 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. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 927

(Purpose: To allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for breast cancer research through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States Postage stamps)

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], for herself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MACK, Mr. REID, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. TORRICELLI, proposes an amendment numbered 927.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that 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:

SEC. . (a) SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.—In order to afford the public a convenient way to contribute to funding for breast-cancer research, the United States Postal Service shall establish a special rate of postage for first-class mail under this section.

(b) HIGHER RATE.—The rate of postage established under this section—

(1) shall be 1 cent higher than the rate that would otherwise apply;

(2) may be established without regard to any procedures under chapter 36 of title 39, United States Code, and notwithstanding any other provision of law; and

(3) shall be offered as an alternative to the rate that would otherwise apply.

The use of the rate of postage established under this section shall be voluntary on the part of postal patrons.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) PAYMENTS.—The amounts attributable to the 1-cent differential established under

this section shall be paid by the United States Postal Service to the Department of Health and Human Services.

(B) USE.—Amounts paid under subparagraph (A) shall be used for breast-cancer research and related activities to carry out the purposes of this section.

(C) FREQUENCY OF PAYMENTS.—Payments under subparagraph (A) shall be paid to the Department of Health and Human Services no less than twice in each calendar year.

(2) AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE 1-CENT DIFFERENTIAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "amounts attributable to the 1-cent differential established under this section" means, as determined by the United States Postal Service under regulations that it shall prescribe—

(A) the total amount of revenues received by the United States Postal Service that it would not have received but for the enactment of this section, reduced by

(B) an amount sufficient to cover reasonable administrative and other costs of the United States Postal Service attributable to carrying out this section.

(d) SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.—The United States Postal Service may provide for the design and sale of special postage stamps to carry out this section.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) nothing in this section should directly or indirectly cause a net decrease in total funds received by the Department of Health and Human Services or any other agency or instrumentality of the Government (or any component or other aspect thereof) below the level that would otherwise have been anticipated absent this section; and

(2) nothing in this section should affect regular first-class rates or any other regular rate of postage.

(f) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Postmaster General shall include in each annual report rendered under section 2402 of title 39, United States Code, information concerning the operation of this section.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am prepared to yield to the Senator from Colorado for a unanimous-consent request, and I would appreciate regaining the floor.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be 1 hour of debate regarding the Feinstein amendment regarding breast cancer stamps, equally divided in the usual fashion, without any second-degree amendments.

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

The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Colorado. I'm delighted to see the Senator from New York on the floor. I am hopeful that Senator FAIRCLOTH will join us here, since the Senator moved this as an amendment to the appropriations bill in committee. I very much appreciate that and have enjoyed working with him on this matter.

Mr. President, I want to talk for a moment about breast cancer. I think every Member of this body was aware that we unanimously passed a sense-of-the-Senate not too long ago urging that more money be devoted to research for cancer. Also, in the women's community, and, really, I think still the majority population of this coun-

try, there is rising and enormous concern about breast cancer.

The amendment I am making today on behalf of myself and a number of others. I want to mention that just before the recess, in this very Chamber, 51 Senators said they would cosponsor the breast cancer research stamp bill (S. 726) which creates a breast cancer research stamp with 1 cent above the rate of first-class postage. Members thought it was a good idea. Well, I need to move this because I very much fear it will not happen if I don't take the opportunity that we have today to bring this matter forward.

Let me begin by saying that this is a wellspring from the breast cancer community. This measure is supported by the American Cancer Society, the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, Association of Operating Room Nurses, California Health Collaborative, the YWCA, and I could go on and on.

Representative FAZIO in the House has introduced the same legislation with 100 cosponsors in January of this year. It is my understanding that Representative MOLINARI talked to the Speaker and is putting it on a calendar which will move it rapidly in the House.

The idea for this legislation came from a physician in Sacramento, CA, an oncologist; and Representative FAZIO brought it to the attention of the House as the original sponsor. This oncologist has treated some 1,000 women for breast cancer. And he, like physicians all over this country in the health community, has seen a really startling rise in breast cancer. In the 1950's, 1 in 20 women developed breast cancer. Today, the incidence is one in eight, and growing. It kills 46,000 women a year. Every 12 minutes an American woman dies of breast cancer. It is the leading cause of cancer death for women between the ages of 35 and 52, and it is the second leading cause of death in all women.

So, today, 1.8 million women in America are diagnosed with breast cancer, and 1 million women, in addition to that, don't know they have breast cancer. This year, 184,300 new breast cancer cases will be diagnosed, and 17,100 of those in California.

One of the interesting things is that the breast cancer rates differ throughout the United States. The San Francisco Bay Area has one of the highest breast cancer rates in the world. Rates in the Northeastern United States are substantially higher than in the South. Some believe in the medical community that environmental factors may contribute as much as 90 percent to breast cancer. The rates vary among countries. Women in Japan have about five times less breast cancer than women in the United States. And when people migrate they tend to acquire the cancer rates closer to those of the newly adopted countries within a generation. So within a generation, we find that reduced tendency for cancer increases.

We have invested as a country, about \$2 million in breast cancer research. The funding has quadrupled since 1990. There is still no cure. The national commitment to cancer research has been stagnant since 1980. Today, NIH can fund only 23 percent of their applications. The NIH budget is less than 1 percent of the Federal budget. And I believe the latest polls show that 80 percent of the people of this country believe that cancer research and medical research is an appropriate cause of action for the Federal Government.

The National Cancer Institute in 1996 could fund 26 percent of their applications. That is a drop from 32 percent in 1992.

So the idea came from Sacramento, from the oncologist who treated 1,000 women with breast cancer. What if we had a unique trial project, an optional stamp of 1 cent above whatever the first class rate was, where breast cancer groups and women all across this Nation who care have the option to buy that stamp, and 1 cent would go for breast cancer research? The administration costs incurred by the post office would be absorbed by that additional 1 cent.

I have had an occasion to discuss this with the Postmaster General. He is not in favor of it. He is not in favor of it because it has not been done before. And it has not been done because there are those that say, "If we do it for this, why don't we do it for that? If we do it for women, we should do it for men."

Well, we are in an era of diminishing resources. We all know that. Everybody has looked at cuts. This is not a cut. This is a unique thing. It is a trial project. If it works, we learn something from it. If it doesn't work, no money is lost from the Federal Treasury, or from the post office.

One of the things I believe every Member of this body has seen, whether it is in "The Race for the Cure" or the women that come into our offices, is a very unusual resilience in the breast cancer survivor community. They are climbing mountains, they are showing they can survive. They have banded together in support groups. It is a wonderfully unusual thing. They would like this to be done. They are in these Halls lobbying for it. They are in my office. I know they are in Senator FAIRCLOTH's office, and they have been in other offices saying, "Give us a chance. We will use this as fundraisers. We will go out and buy first-class stamps for a cent above the rate. We will sell them to our members. We will get our members to do this."

I think it is a worthy trial. It is a worthy project. Whether it works, I don't know. They tell me that if 10 percent of the first-class stamps were bought through this option it would produce \$60 million. I don't know whether it will or not. I know that there is an enthused, energized community out there. You may see them wearing one design for a breast cancer stamp on their lapels, walking around

the Capitol. I know that they care and care very deeply.

When I first introduced the bill earlier this year, I had some sponsors on the bill. They came to me, and said, "You know, you haven't been working very hard. You only have 6 or 7 co-sponsors." So because we were on the floor for 3 hours before the Fourth of July break, I went around to each member, and 51 Senators said, "Yes." They would vote for it. "Put my name down." And I did. They are on this piece of paper in front of me.

This is an opportunity to cast that vote. This is an opportunity to try something new.

People will come before us and say, "Oh, my goodness. If we do this for breast cancer, we should do it for prostate cancer." Well, maybe we should. I don't know. But the proposal out there is this one, and it is all throughout the United States now.

People will say, "Oh. Why don't we do it for AIDS?" Well, the breast cancer community has made this proposal. They are united about it. They want to try it.

I have agreed to sponsor it in the Senate. Senator FAIRCLOTH has agreed to be a cosponsor, along with Senator D'AMATO, Senator KENT CONRAD, Senator TOM HARKIN, Senator FEINGOLD, Senator JOHNSON, Senator KERRY, Senator MACK, Senator REID, Senator THURMOND, and Senator TORRICELLI. I can't put all of the 51 names on this because I didn't specifically say it would be an amendment. I said, a bill.

So I am told I should call everybody again. But I believe there is the opportunity. I think the case has been made, if you see what happens to women afflicted with breast cancer. And you see this amazing survivor community and what they are willing to do. In a way, this stamp is a tribute to that kind of resolute spirit that can conquer what for many has been a mortal disease.

So I am hopeful, Mr. President, despite those who I know on the Appropriations Committee that do not want to see this happen. They don't want to do it on this bill. But if it doesn't happen here, perhaps it won't, and we will send out a message to the breast cancer survival community that we will not try anything new.

If you have a disease, you will try anything to get rid of it. I think this body should try one new thing, and let's see if it works, and let's see if we can produce 60, 70, 80, or 90 million new dollars for breast cancer research.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

Mr. CAMPBELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves for her next appointment, I would like to make a couple of comments and ask her some questions.

First of all, as I am sure she knows, I have always been a big supporter of increased money going into breast cancer research, as she has. And I com-

mend her for the leadership she has taken on this issue. In fact, many of our colleagues have not only supported additional research money but have participated on our own time on Saturdays and Sundays in raising private funds for breast cancer research. The most common that we are aware of is the Susan Komen Foundation and The Run for the Cure, which is done all over the United States.

Just a few weeks ago here in Washington, DC, we had something like 45,000 or 50,000 people that contributed money to run through the streets of Washington to help raise money for that very, very badly needed program.

But I am a little concerned. She mentioned a few of the concerns already. But I am told that the chairman of the authorizing subcommittee, Senator COCHRAN, has some concerns about this proposal, as does Senator STEVENS who will be here in about 25 minutes to make some comments on it, too.

First, one of my concerns is certainly the administrative costs to the Postal Service. I think they would be significant, as I understand it.

I would like to ask the Senator. Is there a provision that allows them to recoup their costs? Or does the whole profit of this additional cost of stamps just go to the program, and do they have to absorb the administrative costs for doing it?

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Yes. The administrative costs are absorbed under the one additional cent.

Mr. CAMPBELL. A portion of 1 cent will go back to recover the cost.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. The cost of collecting the money is absorbed in that 1 cent. Yes.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I might also just comment that, as I understand it, if this 1-cent increase had been for the single best-selling stamp of all time—which was the Elvis Presley stamp that went on sale a couple of years ago, that stamp sold \$500 million individual stamps—but if this 1-cent additional had been on that stamp, it would have raised only \$5 million. Certainly that is an important amount but not as much as we need. As I also understand, only about 1.6 million breast cancer stamps have been sold so far.

So the amount, I would tell my friend from California, that she would hope to realize from what I have heard and seen is probably going to be quite a bit less than she would hope to get into this account.

The Senator already mentioned that there are some concerns by some of the Members that there are many, many programs that are equally important—muscular dystrophy, prostate cancer is important, Alzheimer's disease, heart disease—many things that we need to address some more. And I think, as some of my colleagues think, that we may be opening an avenue for all kinds of new groups to ask for the same kind of consideration.

If that happens, then I think, No. 1, we are going to confuse the public and

we will probably dilute the amount of money needed for any one of them.

But I am not opposed to this amendment. I just wanted to make sure that my colleague understands that I am very supportive of her efforts. But I do have these concerns.

I thank her, and I thank the Chair.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, there is one Member seeking time. If the Senator from California is finished, I will suggest the absence of a quorum until Senator STEVENS gets here.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I thank the Senator. Yes. At this time, if I may be afforded a reaction and comment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I thank the Chair.

As we know, with anything done the first time you never really quite know what it is going to do. I have had estimates. The group supporting this has done some research. I know what they have told me. I cannot make any guarantee to this body that it will produce a lot of money. I do know that it is worth a try, in my opinion. It is important to people. There is a movement behind it.

The breast cancer stamp now exists as of now and it has no fundraising connected to it. It is simply a first-class stamp. This has the ability, for people that want to do so, to buy for the reason of raising an additional cent. I think every one of us know people immediately close to us that are suffering from breast cancer. I happen to believe the women of America are going to respond to this. I think young women are going to respond to it. I think you are going to see interesting ways that people are going to sell first-class stamps. I think that is good for the post office. It is good for the mail, and hopefully it will be good for breast cancer.

I know I didn't buy an Elvis Presley stamp. What was the other stamp? I didn't buy the other breast cancer stamp. I will buy these. I think there are many others like me. I don't know how many. But I think it is worth a try.

I thank the Senator for his comments.

I yield the floor.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services, which has jurisdiction over postal matters, I must point out that the Feinstein amendment would require the U.S. Postal Service to issue a special postage stamp.

Such a special stamp—generally referred to as a semipostal—would sell for 1 cent above the basic first-class letter rate, with most of the differential going to fund breast cancer research. Though this is a well-intentioned amendment, and breast cancer research is a highly worthwhile cause,

the idea of using the Postal Service as a fund-raising tool is not a good one. The list of diseases that should be given added research funds is endless. Requiring the Postal Service to issue a semipostal stamp for breast cancer would place the Postal Service and Congress in the very difficult position of determining which worthy organizations or research programs should receive fundraising assistance from the Postal authorities and which should not.

The concept of semipostals has been around for years. Some nations issue them, but most do not. The European experience with this kind of stamp has shown that they are rarely as beneficial to the designated organization as expected. Consider the example of Canada. In 1975, the Canadian Postal Corporation issued a series of semipostal stamps to provide supplementary revenue for the Canadian Olympic Committee. It was reported that while the program received exceptionally good promotional and advertising support, it fell short of its intended revenue objective. Demand for the semipostals throughout Canada was reportedly insubstantial. The program—viewed as a failure—concluded in 1976. More recently, the Canada Post issued a semipostal to support literacy. With a surcharge of 5 cents per stamp, it raised only \$252,000. After raising only a modest amount of money, combined with a tremendous administrative expense, Canada Post says they will not issue another semipostal.

There is a strong U.S. tradition of private fund-raising for charities. Such a stamp would effectively use the United States Postal Service as a fundraiser, a role it never has had. The Postal Service's job—and expertise—is mail delivery. Congress should be mindful that the postage stamp pays strictly for postal operations. It is not a fee for anything but delivering the mail and paying the cost of running the service. In fact, section 3622 of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 precludes charging rates in excess of those required to offset the Postal Service's costs of providing a particular service. In other words, the Postal Service does not have the authority to put a surcharge on a postage rate that is cost and overhead driven. There is simply no legitimate connection between the desire to raise money for a cause, and maintenance of the postal service's mission of providing universal service at a universal rate.

This is an effort to bypass the legislative process with an amendment on an appropriation bill and even though the Feinstein amendment's goals are laudatory, it should be rejected.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. I would also ask unanimous consent that the remaining time be equally charged to both the proponents and the opponents of the Feinstein amendment.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. With that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to speak as if in morning business for a period of 10 minutes.

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

RACE RELATIONS IN AMERICA

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, on Monday, the President's Advisory Commission on Race met for the first time. Amid the wide-ranging discussion on a variety of issues relating specifically to race, Chairman John Hope Franklin, the renowned doctor of history, discussed the centrality of education and in particular the physical condition of our schools and the centrality of that issue to the future of race relations in our country.

Dr. Franklin noted that in his home of North Carolina, there are schools that are closed part of the time because it is too hot, and there are schools that are closed part of the time because it is too cold, and there are some that are closed part of the time because, when it rains, it rains inside the school as well as outside the school.

Dr. Franklin went on to note that the problem of crumbling schools is not particular to race but rather it is a problem that transcends race. It is a problem that is essential, however, to any discussion of race because it speaks to the character of our Nation as a whole. I want to quote him because I think it is important. "It is a remarkable testimony," Dr. Franklin noted, "to the profligacy of this country, that it will not provide decent educational facilities and opportunities for all of our children."

I believe Dr. Franklin is absolutely correct. According to the U.S. General Accounting Office, every day some 14 million children attend schools that are in such poor physical condition that they need major repairs or should be replaced outright. Some 12 million children attend schools with leaky roofs; 42 percent of schools with more than 51 percent minority enrollment have at least one inadequate building, and 29 percent of schools with less than 6 percent minority enrollment—less