

immediately undertake appropriate measures, including actions pursuant to the dispute settlement provisions of the World Trade Organization.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, July 25, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent of behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee Special Investigation to meet on Friday, July 25, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on campaign financing issues.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. HAGEL. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a hearing on pending legislation on July 25, 1997, at 10 a.m., in room 418 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SUPPORT OF THE MCCAIN/KYL INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION AMENDMENT

• Mr. KYL. Mr. President, last year, the Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously passed an amendment I sponsored to the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act that requires incoming immigrants to be immunized before they enter the United States.

The amendment makes public health sense. Between 800,000 and 1 million individuals emigrate from their home country to the United States every year. And, the Department of Health and Human Services has made immunization of the U.S. population against vaccine-preventable diseases one of its top health priorities. But before the passage of last year's Immigration Act, there was no Federal policy with regard to the immunization of foreign nationals seeking permanent residency in the United States. With passage of the Immigration Reform Act, we can be assured that incoming immigrants will be immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases.

There are special circumstances, however, when requiring an immigrant to be immunized in his or her home country before traveling to the United States doesn't make sense. The law allows the Attorney General the authority to waive the immunization requirement whenever the requirement "would not be medically appropriate"

or when such immunizations "would be contrary to the alien's religious or moral convictions."

So, the Attorney General has complete authority to waive the immunization requirement. Some House and Senate offices, however, including mine, have heard from representatives of the international adoption community about the difficulties this requirement has caused for such parents and their children.

To address this issue, Senator MCCAIN and I offer this amendment to instruct the Attorney General "to exercise the waiver authority provided for in subsection (g)(2)(B) for any alien applying for an IR3 or IR4 category visa." That is, for any orphan in another country who is to be adopted by a U.S. citizen.

I have heard from adoptive parents and agencies in Arizona about the unique difficulties the immunization requirement is creating for some adoptive parents and their babies and young children. Their unique concerns focus on a number of issues, including:

Unavailable background Records: Children from orphanages, which comprise over 50 percent of international adoptions, often do not have health records on which to base recommendations for vaccinations.

Immunocompromised children: According to medical professionals, many children who have lived in orphanages exhibit significant immune defects. These immunocompromised children should not receive certain immunizations. Requiring such immunizations could cause the child to acquire the very disease the immunization is supposed to prevent.

The exact age of the child is unknown and, therefore, some children could be forced to receive age-inappropriate immunizations.

The adoptive parents often have limited time and resources to travel to the adoptee's home country. Forcing the child to undergo as many as five immunizations at one time, in order to reduce the amount of time and money a parent must spend in the child's home country, will drive up the cost of the adoption.

There is a danger that unsterile or reconstituted needles, or substandard immunizations, may be used to vaccinate children in some orphanages in some countries.

It is also important to ensure that any immigrant who has received a waiver be immunized once he or she has arrived in the United States. The McCain/Kyl amendment requires the Attorney General and Secretaries of HHS and State to report back in 6 months on how to establish an enforcement program to ensure that immigrants who receive waivers be immunized once they arrive in the United States. The enforcement program would not apply to immunizations that would not be medically appropriate in the foreign country or the United States or would be contrary to the alien's religious or moral convictions.

On July 22, 23 of my colleagues, including Senators ABRAHAM, KENNEDY, ALLARD, ASHCROFT, COATS, CONRAD, CRAIG, D'AMATO, DEWINE, DODD, DORGAN, DURBIN, FRIST, GRASSLEY, HUTCHINSON, INOUE, KOHL, LANDRIEU, MCCAIN, MOYNIHAN, ROBB, GORDON SMITH, and SNOWE joined me in sending a letter to Attorney General Reno urging her to generously use her authority to provide waivers from the immunization requirement for these babies and children awaiting adoption. I am pleased that the Senate has adopted this timely amendment. •

DARRELL COLSON, HOOSIER HERO

• Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of a true Hoosier hero, Mr. Darrell Colson of Indianapolis. On July 15, 1997, Mr. Colson performed a heroic act. While getting ready to leave his apartment complex pool, he noticed that his neighbor, Orian Williams, who moments earlier was swimming laps, was now drowning at the bottom of the pool. After an attempt by Kim Williams, his fiancé, to rescue the young woman, Mr. Colson dove into the water and pulled Ms. Williams to safety. Once he was able to remove her from the water, Darrell Colson and Kim Williams performed CPR until the rescue team arrived. Orian Williams, who by then was in a coma, was rushed to a nearby community hospital where she regained consciousness after receiving medical treatment.

This is a remarkable act, by a remarkable individual. However, what makes Ms. Williams' rescue truly amazing is that Mr. Colson is a paraplegic. Four years ago, Mr. Colson suffered a tragic accident when he fell 40 feet from a tree; he is now confined to a wheelchair. To save Ms. Williams, Darrell Colson maneuvered his wheelchair to the pool, dove in, held onto her with one arm and used the other to swim her to the surface. Despite his condition, Mr. Colson found the courage to risk his own life for a fellow human being. Mr. Colson may not think of himself as special, but he is a hero to both Orian Williams and to all of us who look to his selfless example for inspiration.

I initiated the Hoosier Hero program in 1991 to recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to Indiana life, while at the same time serving as an inspirational example to the entire Nation. I cannot think of a more inspirational display of courage than saving the life of another individual. Last week, Mr. President, I was pleased to officially recognize Mr. Colson as a true Hoosier hero and awarded him a Hoosier Hero plaque.

Mr. Colson never expected to save a life that day while he was relaxing at the pool. Yet, he demonstrated how we all need to be prepared if we are called upon to help others.

Today I ask that my colleagues join me in commending Darrell Colson,

whose actions not only saved a life but demonstrated extraordinary bravery and courage. I challenge others to follow the example of Darrell Colson and other heroes in our communities. They ask for no recognition, and no reward. For Darrell Colson, he just wanted to see Orian Williams awaken from her coma and walk out of the hospital. Fortunately, he got his wish, but also the recognition of a grateful community.●

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 3 p.m. for introduction of bills and submission of statements.

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 99, S. 833; Calendar No. 126, S. 1000; and Calendar No. 127, S. 1043, en bloc, that the bills be considered read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to any of these bills be printed in the RECORD.

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

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 833) to designate the Federal building courthouse at Public Square and Superior Avenue in Cleveland, OH, as the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse."

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am very pleased that today the Senate will recognize the contributions of my dear friend and former colleague, Howard Metzenbaum, by approving this bill designating the Federal Building Courthouse in Cleveland, OH as the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse." Ohio's two Senators, Senator GLENN and Senator DEWINE, were original cosponsors of this legislation, along with Senator HATCH, when I introduced on June 5, 1997.

Mr. President, I proposed naming a courthouse after Howard because a courthouse is a symbol of justice where all people can come and be treated equally under the law. Howard Metzenbaum deserves this honor because he was a dedicated public servant, who served his home State of Ohio for 18 years in the U.S. Senate. Howard's sense of fairness and equality for all Americans led one of his former colleagues to suggest that Howard would have made an exceptional U.S. Supreme Court Justice when he retired from the Senate in 1994.

Mr. President, naming a courthouse after Howard is only a small gesture in

attempting to remember a man so committed to justice and fairness. Howard's contributions to the Senate are extraordinary, and we commemorate his unique contribution by passing this bill in celebration of his 80th year, his 18 years in the U.S. Senate, and also the special character he brought to our body.

I pay tribute today to a man who always stood up for what he believed was right, fighting hard to preserve opportunity for those for those yet to come. As a Senator, Howard had a broad range of interests and he pursued them with dogged perseverance, sincerity and clarity.

Howard and I worked on many issues together during our time in the Senate. Individual rights and environmental preservation were major concerns. He poured his energy into clean air protection, nuclear regulation, cleaning up superfund sites and recycling. Howard provided strong leadership on antitrust issues as chairman of the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights on the Judiciary Committee.

He was a persistent gun control advocate, taking the lead on many antigun initiatives in the Senate. He was one of the lead sponsors of the Brady bill handgun purchase waiting period, as well as the bans on assault weapons and plastic explosives.

But Howard's true passions lay with America's underprivileged and needy communities, which never had a bolder champion. His work on behalf of the poor, the disabled, and the elderly reflect his remarkable compassion for those members of society who face challenges that many of us cannot fully appreciate. He tirelessly defended their interests and fought for their protection. He was dedicated to eradicating discrimination, ensuring adequate health care to those in need and boosting public education. It has been said many times, but for good reason, that Howard brought not only his conscience to the Senate, but also the courage to act on his convictions.

Howard remains a good friend to me, but was also a mentor and a teacher during his years in the Senate. He gave me good advice and plenty of it. And, I might add, he continues to do so today, which I welcome! But more than that, his dedication to the office of United States Senator is an example by which to live. He stood tall for the little people.

Some will affectionately remember Howard as determined, argumentative, and even irascible. I cannot deny that those words come to my mind every now and then when describing Howard. He was always at his best then, and for good reason. I heard it said by one Senator, and not a good friend: "If there wasn't a Metzenbaum here, we'd have to invent one to keep us alert."

I have missed working with Howard Metzenbaum in this great institution, a place that has been truly enhanced by his presence. I salute him on celebrating his 80th year.

The bill (S. 833) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 833

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF HOWARD M. METZENBAUM UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building courthouse at Public Square and Superior Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse".

ROBERT J. DOLE U.S. COURTHOUSE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1000) to designate the U.S. courthouse at 500 State Avenue in Kansas City, KS, as the "Robert J. Dole U.S. Courthouse."

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I am pleased the Senate has acted expeditiously on S. 1000, the legislation that Senator BROWNBACK and I introduced several weeks ago to designate the Kansas City, KS, Federal Courthouse after our Kansas colleague Senator Bob Dole. I appreciate the efforts of Senators CHAFEE and BAUCUS and the other members of the Environment and Public Works Committee in their effort to approve the bill for its consideration by the Senate before the August recess.

After the bill was introduced, Kansans contacted my office about Senator Dole and their recollections of his work, which he continues to do in behalf of Kansas. I thought it would be fitting to share an example with my colleagues. Mrs. Rose Coughlin of Kansas City, KS, shared with me her story about Senator Dole calling her just several weeks ago. Mrs. Coughlin, who suffers from polio, wrote to Senator Dole in mid-June just to pass along her deep appreciation and admiration of his perseverance during his legislative career on behalf of Kansas despite his permanent injuries sustained during World War II.

Much to her surprise, Senator Dole called her upon receiving the letter and talked with her at some length, inquiring about her condition. At the close of her letter to me she says, "Needless to say he made my day." Her letter is indicative of Senator Dole's commitment and caring for Kansans.

Mr. President, S. 1000 has been endorsed by Carol Marinovich, mayor of Kansas City, KS, the location of the soon-to-be Robert J. Dole U.S. Courthouse.

I look forward to joining Senator Dole along with proud Kansans in the near future for the dedication ceremonies.

The bill (S. 1000) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows: