

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

SEPTEMBER 18, 1997.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: We are writing to demonstrate our support of the many other individuals and organizations urging the United States government to sign a treaty for a comprehensive ban on anti-personnel landmines along with 100 other nations scheduled to meet in Ottawa this December.

Mr. President, we ask you to reflect on repercussions of your final decision on this matter. We are aware that you plan to condition your approval of the ban on the inclusion of certain exceptions considered vital to U.S. security interests and in the best interest of military personnel. Consider for a moment the dangerous precedent that would be set if the United States asks for concessions. Indecision by a world superpower is sure to undermine the long effort to reach this ban, only leading to further delays.

It is clear that every additional week of delay will leave hundreds of innocent men, women, and children dead or maimed due to these devices whose military value is highly questionable. The recently publicized 1972 US Army report vividly describes the terrible toll US anti-personnel landmines have taken on its own soldiers during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

We, Nobel Peace Laureates, are joining the Albert Schweitzer Institute for the Humanities, named after the renowned humanist and Nobel Peace laureate Dr. Albert Schweitzer, and the Connecticut Coalition to Abolish Landmines in the international call to ban landmines. We add our collective voice to that of many other individuals, organizations and governments who strongly support this ban.

As the leader of a major world power, it is in your hands to demonstrate courageous leadership and endorse the comprehensive ban on landmines.

Donald S. Gann, on behalf of American Friends Service Committee, 1947; Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, 1970; Mairead Maguire, 1976; Betty Williams, 1976; Mother Theresa, 1979 (verbal agreement given three days before her death); Adolfo Perez Esquivel, 1980; Lech Walesa, 1983; The Most Rev. Desmond Tutu, 1984; Dr. Gurwarj Mutalik, on behalf of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, 1985; Elie Wiesel, 1986; Oscar Arias Sanchez, 1987; Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 1990; Joseph Rotblat, on behalf of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, 1995; Bishop Carlos Felipe Belo, 1996; Jose Ramos Horta, 1996.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION MODERNIZATION AND ACCOUNT- ABILITY ACT OF 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, after consultation with my distinguished colleague, my dear friend from Vermont, Senator JEFFORDS, I have been authorized to yield back all remaining time for today on S. 830.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is yielded back.

Mr. LEAHY. 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. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the Chair for his consideration and listening to this long speech. While I have spoken maybe 50 times on this issue on the floor, I thought it was important to put in the RECORD exactly what has happened and why the United States is not on the treaty, but to also implore the President, who I feel does want to see it ban landmines, to take the steps necessary so the United States can be part of this treaty.

I yield the floor.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS ACT—AMENDMENT NO. 1122

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I am here to outline certain changes to my amendment that was accepted as part of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Act as passed by the Senate. These changes will be submitted to the House-Senate conference committee. My amendment, No. 1122, would block grant funds from several K-12 education programs in the Department of Education and send those funds directly to school districts. These changes have been incorporated into a new draft of the amendment.

The genesis of the changes is a series of discussions with my colleagues in the Senate and other interested parties. While these changes correct minor drafting errors, they do so without changing the overall philosophy of the amendment. The most significant of the changes exclude from the block grant entirely any funds from the Adult Education, Vocational Education, and Rehabilitation Services programs, programs not primarily directed at K-12 education. Other programs excluded from the block grant are: Indian Education, the Inexpensive Book Distribution Program, Arts In Education, Star Schools Program, and Technology Innovation Challenge grants.

Finally, the distribution of bilingual education funds is changed. These funds will be sent to school districts in the same proportion as the funds were distributed in fiscal year 1997, much like title I funds are distributed in the amendment. For example, if a school district were eligible for .25 percent of all bilingual education funds in fiscal year 1997, it will be eligible for the same share in fiscal year 1998.

Mr. President, these changes correct minor drafting errors and incorporate the suggestions of several supporters for minor improvements. These changes, however, do not affect the amendment's overall philosophy, which is to restore the decisionmaking authority for the education of our children to where it belongs; the hands of parents, teachers, principals, superintendents, and school board members. I look forward to discussing this issue further with my colleagues during conference committee meetings.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, September 22, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,378,803,586,241.44. (Five trillion, three hundred seventy-eight billion, eight hundred three million, five hundred eighty-six thousand, two hundred forty-one dollars and forty-four cents)

Five years ago, September 22, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$4,040,323,000,000. (Four trillion, forty billion, three hundred twenty-three million)

Ten years ago, September 22, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,353,878,000,000. (Two trillion, three hundred fifty-three billion, eight hundred seventy-eight million)

Fifteen years ago, September 22, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,107,571,000,000. (One trillion, one hundred seven billion, five hundred seventy-one million)

Twenty-five years ago, September 22, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$437,448,000,000 (Four hundred thirty-seven billion, four hundred forty-eight million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,941,355,586,241.44 (Four trillion, nine hundred forty-one billion, three hundred fifty-five million, five hundred eighty-six thousand, two hundred forty-one dollars and forty-four cents) during the past 25 years.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHARLEY L. BYRD CELEBRATING HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to join me in congratulating Charley L. Byrd of Lentner, MO, who will celebrate his 100th birthday on October 23, 1997. Charley is a truly remarkable individual. He has witnessed many of the events that have shaped our Nation into the greatest the world has ever known. The longevity of Charley's life has meant much more, however, to the many relatives and friends whose lives he has touched over the last 100 years.

Charley's celebration of 100 years of life is a testament to me and all Missourians. His achievements are significant and deserve to be recognized. I would like to join Charley's many friends and relatives in wishing him health and happiness in the future.

HONORING THE JOHNSONS ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, families are the cornerstone of America. The data are undeniable: Individuals from strong families contribute to the society. In an era when nearly half of all couples married today will see their union dissolve into divorce, I believe it is both instructive and important to honor those who have taken the commitment of "till death us do part" seriously, demonstrating successfully the timeless principles of love, honor, and fidelity. These characteristics make our country strong.

For these important reasons, I rise today to honor Lois and Delmer Johnson of St. Joseph, MO, who on October 12, 1997, will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. My wife, Janet, and I look forward to the day we can celebrate a similar milestone. The Johnsons' commitment to the principles and values of their marriage deserves to be saluted and recognized.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the lack of information pertaining to alcohol and substance abuse fatalities in the workplace is alarming. If we are serious about the safety of American workers, we must carefully examine all contributing factors that pose a potential threat while on the job.

I had intended to offer an amendment to the Labor, HHS and Education Appropriations bill that would instruct the BLS to incorporate in their annual report an analysis of toxicology reports in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. After meeting with the BLS Commissioner, Katharine Abraham, we agreed that the BLS will again perform this important analysis during the calendar year 1998 and issue a report no later than 6 months after the data collection is completed. This agreement dismisses the need for a congressional mandate. I appreciate BLS's cooperation in properly addressing this matter.

In 1992, the Department of Labor initiated a program to compile data on how alcohol and drugs contributed to fatal work injuries. The BLS's Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Program collected 1,355 toxicology reports from 43 States and the District of Columbia—roughly one report for every four of the 1992 fatalities. About one-sixth of the cases for which toxicology reports were available, fatally injured workers tested positive for toxic substances. The most frequent cases showed alcohol use followed by cocaine and marijuana.

Unfortunately, the BLS stopped collecting this data in 1995. Although this data was only reported over a 3-year span, it clearly shows that alcohol and substance abuse is a major contributor to fatal workplace injuries. In an effort

to understand the safety of American workers, we must have data available to us. The inclusion of this analysis in the annual report sends a message that we do care about the safety of American workers.

Prior to being elected to the U.S. Senate, I was an accountant for Dunbar Well Service in Wyoming—a large, independent oil well servicing company. Aside from my accounting responsibilities, I also traveled the State collecting urine and saliva samples from our employees. Not only have I given alcohol and substance abuse tests, but I've been tested. I understand a thing or two about validity and dignity. This analysis doesn't hinder either of those traits. Safety in the workplace should be everyone's concern. However, if we don't understand how our workers are killed on the job, then we only deceive ourselves. This analysis will provide a better understanding of why and how frequently alcohol and drugs play a contributory role in fatal work injuries.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter sent to me from BLS Commissioner, Katharine Abraham, be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, DC, September 4, 1997.

Hon. MICHAEL B. ENZI,
U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR ENZI: I am writing regarding the proposal to require the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to gather and analyze toxicology reports on workers who have been fatally injured on the job.

Since 1991, the Bureau has conducted the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), which compiles a complete roster of workers who are fatally injured at work each year, along with details about the fatal events. In 1991 and 1992, the Bureau conducted research studies in which toxicology reports were collected as part of the fatality census. The reports were analyzed with the help of Dr. William M. Marine, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Biometrics at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center.

Toxicology reports were obtained from a variety of sources, including medical examiner or coroner reports, police reports of motor vehicle accidents, and autopsy reports. In some jurisdictions, toxicology reports are not available to BLS because of State confidentiality requirements. It also should be noted that toxicology tests are not completed for all deaths. Often tests are performed only when there is a suspicion of drugs present, though the practice regarding conduct of toxicology tests varies by State. In 1991, for example, the share of work-related fatalities for which toxicology reports were available varied from more than 50 percent (in 8 of 23 States for which reports were provided) to less than 10 percent (in 10 of the 23 States).

For 1991, 23 of 31 States that participated in the fatality census provided toxicology reports. Toxicology reports were available for 28% (829) of the 2,968 work-related fatalities in the 23 States. For 1992, 43 States and the District of Columbia submitted toxicology reports. Reports were received for 1,355 deaths representing 25% of the total work-related fatalities in these States.

Positive toxicology results were found for 125 of 829 cases for which reports were available for 1991. Alcohol was present in 49% of the 125 cases; amphetamines were present in 12%; marijuana in 12%; and cocaine in 10%. For 1992, positive toxicology results were found for 214 deaths out of 1,355 for which reports were received. Alcohol was present in 52% of the 214 cases; cocaine in 17%; marijuana in 13%; and antidepressants, amphetamines, barbiturates, morphine, codeine, methadone or other substances in 17%. These figures exclude cases in which there were toxicological findings that could have been due to the life-saving efforts of hospitals or others. A positive toxicological finding nonetheless does not establish the extent to which alcohol or drugs contributed to the fatality.

I would be happy to meet with you or your staff to discuss the toxicological studies the Bureau has conducted and their findings. If you feel, based on that discussion, that it would be valuable to repeat this type of study, the Bureau will gather and analyze toxicology reports on workers who have been fatally injured on the job during calendar year 1998, and will issue a report no later than six months after the data collection is completed.

I hope you find this information useful. Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,
KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM,
Commissioner.

REGARDING PRODUCT LIABILITY REFORM

Mr. ENZI. President, I rise to briefly discuss S. 648, a bill to establish standards and procedures for products liability legislation. I am proud to be a cosponsor of that bill and I feel that it should be a legislative priority for consideration during this session of the 105th Congress.

In the 104th Congress, both the House and Senate passed meaningful product liability reform legislation only to have it vetoed by President Clinton. The President now indicates that he wants to sign a products liability reform bill. Legal reform has the broad support of the American people and strong bipartisan support in Congress.

With each passing day, we are losing an opportunity to do the people's business by not enacting common sense legal reform. S. 648 is designed to inject some common sense into runaway punitive damage awards in view of the need for some semblance of uniformity in our National interstate commerce system.

Last May, the United States Supreme Court held in *BMW in North America v. Gore*, that punitive damages can be considered so excessive as to violate a defendant's constitutional due process rights. It seems that many courts have not heeded this lesson. Just a few weeks ago, another case received national attention for the enormity of its punitive damage award. A jury in a Louisiana State court levied a \$2.5 billion punitive damage award against CSX Transportation corporation and \$1 billion against the other defendants in the case for their involvement in a 1987 tank car fire. The court