

given treatment in order to suppress the immune system.

Occasionally, the body's immune system goes haywire and starts to attack the body's own tissues as if they were foreign invaders. This process is called autoimmunity, and diseases in which autoimmunity is thought to play an important role are called autoimmune diseases. The spectrum of human illnesses for which there is evidence of an autoimmune component is extremely broad, ranging from lupus to diabetes to multiple sclerosis. At the National Institutes of Health, these different diseases are often studied in completely different institutes: diabetes in the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; lupus in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; multiple sclerosis in the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke; and so forth.

Despite being studied in different locations, these diseases all have one thing in common: abnormalities of the immune system that lead to an autoimmune process in which the body actually attacks itself. It is vital that researchers on one autoimmune disease understand what research advances are being made on other autoimmune diseases; the key to understanding the autoimmune process in multiple sclerosis might very well be uncovered by a researcher working on autoimmunity in diabetes.

This is where the need for an NIH Office of Autoimmune Diseases arises. Its purpose is to make sure that there is cooperation and coordination across scientific disciplines for all those working on the broad spectrum of autoimmune diseases. Researchers working on autoimmunity in one narrowly defined disease must be able to benefit from research advances in autoimmune research. The history of medicine is replete with examples where breakthroughs in one area were actually a direct consequence of advances in a completely unrelated field.

This bill sets up an Office of Autoimmune Diseases at NIH, along with a broadly representative coordinating committee to assist it. The director of the Office of Autoimmune Diseases will be responsible for setting an agenda for research and education on autoimmune diseases, for promoting cooperation and coordination among the disparate entities that are working on autoimmune diseases, for serving as principal advisor to HHS on autoimmune diseases, for husbanding resources for autoimmune disease research, and for producing reports to keep other scientists and the public informed about progress in autoimmune disease research.

Mr. President, I'd like to explain why I have a particular interest in the area of autoimmune diseases. A very close friend of mine in Delaware, Ms. Tia McDowell, is fighting valiantly against a chronic disease. At present, the treatments for this disease no longer

seem to be working very well, so Tia's hope lies in new research advances. Although doctors are not sure what causes Tia's disease, they do think that autoimmunity plays an important part. For Tia, and for others with diseases where autoimmunity is important, I want to make sure that we are moving ahead with research in the most efficient manner possible, and I think that creation of an NIH Office of Autoimmune Diseases is one way to help this process along.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support the NIH Office of Autoimmune Diseases Act of 1999 as something we in Congress can do to help our research scientists conquer this puzzling and pernicious group of diseases. I ask that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The bill follows:

S. 1897

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "NIH Office of Autoimmune Diseases Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES AT NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.

Title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 281 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 404D the following section:

"**AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES**

"**SEC. 404E. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established within the Office of the Director of NIH an office to be known as the Office of Autoimmune Diseases (in this section referred to as the 'Office'), which shall be headed by a Director appointed by the Director of NIH.

"**(b) DUTIES.**—

"**(1) IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Office, in consultation with the coordinating committee established under subsection (c), shall carry out the following:

"**(A)** The Director shall recommend an agenda for conducting and supporting research on autoimmune diseases through the national research institutes. The agenda shall provide for a broad range of research and education activities relating to biomedical, psychosocial, and rehabilitative issues, including studies of the disproportionate impact of such diseases on women.

"**(B)** The Director shall with respect to autoimmune diseases promote coordination and cooperation among the national research institutes and entities whose research is supported by such institutes.

"**(C)** The Director shall promote the appropriate allocation of the resources of the National Institutes of Health for conducting and supporting research on autoimmune diseases.

"**(D)** The Director shall annually prepare a report that describes the research and education activities on autoimmune diseases being conducted or supported through the national research institutes, and that identifies particular projects or types of projects that should in the future be conducted or supported by the national research institutes or other entities in the field of research on autoimmune diseases.

"**(2) PRINCIPAL ADVISOR REGARDING AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES.**—With respect to autoimmune diseases, the Director of the Office shall serve as the principal advisor to the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Health, and the Director of NIH, and shall provide advice to the Director of the Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, and other relevant agencies.

"**(c) COORDINATING COMMITTEE.**—The Director of NIH shall ensure that there is in operation a committee to assist the Director of the Office in carrying out subsection (b), that the committee is designated as the Autoimmune Diseases Coordinating Committee, and that, to the extent possible, such Coordinating Committee includes liaison members from other Federal health agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Food and Drug Administration.

"**(d) REPORT.**—Not later than October 1, 2001, the Comptroller General shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning the effectiveness of the Office in promoting advancements in research, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention related to autoimmune diseases.

"**(e) DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term 'autoimmune diseases' includes diseases or disorders in which autoimmunity is thought to play a significant pathogenetic role, as determined by the Secretary..

"**(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$950,000 for fiscal year 2000, and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2001 and 2002."•

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 188

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 188, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the use of State revolving loan funds for construction of water conservation and quality improvements.

S. 505

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 505, a bill to give gifted and talented students the opportunity to develop their capabilities.

S. 783

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 783, a bill to limit access to body armor by violent felons and to facilitate the donation of Federal surplus body armor to State and local law enforcement agencies.

S. 964

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 964, a bill to provide for equitable compensation for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes.

S. 1215

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1215, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish headstones or markers for marked graves of, or to otherwise commemorate, certain individuals.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Missouri

[Mr. ASHCROFT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, *supra*.

S. 1294

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the name of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1294, a bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue regulations to limit the number of pieces of carry-on baggage that a passenger may bring on an airplane.

S. 1332

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY], the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. LINCOLN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] were added as cosponsors of S. 1332, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Father Theodore M. Hesburg in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions to civil rights, higher education, the Catholic Church, the Nation, and the global community.

S. 1333

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1333, a bill to expand homeownership in the United States.

S. 1384

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1384, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national folic acid education program to prevent birth defects, and for other purposes.

S. 1464

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1464, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish certain requirements regarding the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 1488

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS] were

added as cosponsors of S. 1488, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for recommendations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding the placement of automatic external defibrillators in Federal buildings in order to improve survival rates of individuals who experience cardiac arrest in such buildings, and to establish protections from civil liability arising from the emergency use of the devices.

S. 1494

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1494, a bill to ensure that small businesses throughout the United States participate fully in the unfolding electronic commerce revolution through the establishment of an electronic commerce extension program at the National Institutes of Standards and Technology.

S. 1516

At the request of Mr. ROBB, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1516, a bill to amend title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.) to reauthorize the Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1528

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] were added as cosponsors of S. 1528, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to clarify liability under that Act for certain recycling transactions.

S. 1539

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1539, a bill to provide for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of child care facilities or equipment, and for other purposes.

S. 1619

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO] were added as cosponsors of S. 1619, a bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to provide for periodic revision of retaliation lists or other remedial action implemented under section 306 of such Act.

S. 1693

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1693, a bill to protect the Social Security surplus by requiring a sequester to eliminate any deficit.

S. 1771

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. VOINOVICH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1771, a bill to provide stability in the United States agriculture sector and to promote adequate availability of food and medicine for humanitarian assist-

ance abroad by requiring congressional approval before the imposition of any unilateral agricultural medical sanction against a foreign country or foreign entity.

S. 1798

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1798, a bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide enhanced protection for investors and innovators, protect patent terms, reduce patent litigation, and for other purposes.

S. 1858

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1858, a bill to revitalize the international competitiveness of the United States-flag maritime industry through tax relief.

SENATE RESOLUTION 128

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 128, a resolution designating March 2000, as "Arts Education Month."

SENATE RESOLUTION 216

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS], the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. LINCOLN], the Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 216, a resolution designating the Month of November 1999 as "National American Indian Heritage Month."

SENATE RESOLUTION 217

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 217, a resolution relating to the freedom of belief, expression, and association in the People's Republic of China.

SENATE RESOLUTION 224

At the request of Mr. ROBB, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 224, a resolution expressing

the sense of the Senate to designate November 11, 1999, as a special day for recognizing the members of the Armed Forces and the civilian employees of the United States who participated in the recent conflict in Kosovo and the Balkans.

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 224, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 2667

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2667 intended to be proposed to S. 625, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2761

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2761 proposed to S. 625, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 226—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING JAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 226

Whereas Japan is the world's second largest economy with exports and imports together equal to one-fifth of its gross domestic product;

Whereas Japan is the second largest trading partner of the United States and sends almost one-third of its exports to the United States;

Whereas prosperity and growth in Japan, one of the primary beneficiaries of the liberal international trading system, is dependent on the maintenance of open markets throughout the world;

Whereas prosperity in the Asian region and globally requires open markets in Japan;

Whereas Japan has a profound interest in ensuring that the World Trade Organization continues to thrive and develop, and that world markets are open on the basis of a rules-based system that is widely supported by governments, businesses, nongovernmental organizations, and average citizens throughout the world;

Whereas Japan's dependence on open markets requires Japan to take a leadership role, rather than a defensive posture, in the next round of multilateral trade negotiations;

Whereas support for free trade in the United States and in many other countries has become increasingly fragile;

Whereas the world's major trading nations, including Japan, have a special responsibility to take the measures necessary to strengthen a consensus for free trade;

Whereas Japan's importation of manufactured goods, as a share of its gross domestic product, is considerably lower than that of

other industrialized nations and is one of the lowest of all nations reporting data to the World Bank;

Whereas Japan has one of the lowest levels of intra-industry trade in the industrialized world according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

Whereas even in the case of rice where some progress was made at the Uruguay Round, the Government of Japan agreed to a tariff-rate quota, yet set the over quota tariff rate at a level that is currently equivalent to approximately a 500 percent ad valorem duty, thus drastically reducing the possible market impact of the concession;

Whereas Japan is protecting its trade-distorting policies in the areas of agriculture, forestry, and fishing and is trying to shift the focus of the next round of multilateral trade negotiations away from concessions and liberalization of its trade-distorting policies in these areas;

Whereas there is a concern that in the previous rounds of multilateral trade negotiations, the Government of Japan has been able to minimize the commitments it made;

Whereas there is a concern that the Government of Japan may be able to minimize the actual implementation of commitments through formal government measures and informal government guidance to counter the effects of those commitments on liberalization;

Whereas reducing Japanese tariffs and eliminating traditional nontariff barriers appears to have less of an effect than expected on improving market access in Japan in many sectors because of the complex and opaque network of systemic barriers that continue to exist in much of Japan's economic system;

Whereas despite the fact that Japan is a full participant in the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement and appears to be making concessions equal in value to the concessions made by other parties, Japan has not opened the government procurement market to the degree expected by the United States and other trading partners;

Whereas because of the impediments in the Japanese government procurement market that were not addressed by the GATT and the WTO, the United States has had to negotiate bilateral government procurement agreements covering computers, telecommunications equipment, medical products, satellites, and supercomputers;

Whereas the Government of Japan has called for reopening the WTO Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (the Antidumping Agreement), and supports similar efforts by other nations, which would result in reducing the effectiveness of United States trade law and the ability of the United States to take action against the injurious and unfair trade practice of dumping;

Whereas the advanced tariff liberalization process would be further along but for the opposition of Japan at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum; and

Whereas a focus on Japanese practices and commitments at the next round of multilateral trade negotiations is more important than ever because the trade laws of the United States, such as section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, section 1377 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, and title VII of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, have been significantly weakened as a result of agreements concluded during the Uruguay Round: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the appropriate officials in the executive branch—

(1) should include, in the United States negotiating objectives for the next round of

multilateral negotiations, specific expectations as to how the negotiations will result in changes in the Japanese market;

(2) should pay special attention to commitments required of the Government of Japan in the next round of negotiations and ensure that commercially meaningful Japanese concessions equivalent to concessions made by other major trading nations will lead to market change in Japan;

(3) should cooperate closely with other major trading nations to ensure that the next round of negotiations results in genuine change in Japan's markets.

(4) should consult closely with Congress throughout the next round of negotiations about the specific impact of the negotiations on Japan's markets, and should provide periodic reports, with full input from the private sector, about progress being made in addressing Japanese barriers within the negotiations;

(5) should devote the resources needed to analyze market barriers in Japan and to analyze how these market barriers can be addressed in the next round of negotiations;

(6) should work closely with United States manufacturers, service providers, and non-governmental organizations to develop the priority areas for focusing United States efforts with respect to Japan in the next round of negotiations and to determine the progress being made in meeting those priorities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 227—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN APPRECIATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 227

Whereas the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR) was established by Presidential proclamation issued in 1972;

Whereas national defense planners at that time, anticipating the end of the draft under the Military Selective Service Act, foresaw the potential that the Nation's reserve component forces would be used increasingly to meet national security requirements, that the operations of members' civilian employers would be disrupted by that development, that employers accustomed to National Guard and Reserve service being an alternative to compulsory active duty service would question the necessity for volunteer participation in the Nation's community-based defense forces, and that the employers' support for Guard and Reserve service would erode;

Whereas, to counteract those potential problems, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve was chartered to develop public understanding of the National Guard and Reserve forces and to enlist the support of employers of members of the reserve components in the development of personnel policies and practices that encourage employee participation in National Guard and Reserve programs;

Whereas, for over 25 years, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve has informed employers of the ever-increasing importance of the National Guard and Reserve, explaining to employers the necessity for, and the role of, these forces in national defense;