

authorize \$6 million within the total of \$11.4 billion authorized for the Defense Health Program in FY2001 to carry out these demonstration programs. The Armed Services Committee believes that these two models have the potential to improve significantly the delivery of health care in the military medical system.

I would like to ask the distinguished managers of the bill if the FY2001 Department of Defense Appropriations Bill currently before the Senate includes the resources in the Defense Health Program to conduct the health care management demonstration program directed by section 740 of S. 2549?

Mr. STEVENS. I support the health care demonstration program directed by section 740 of S. 2549, and I assure my good friend from Michigan that the FY2001 Department of Defense appropriations bill before the Senate includes sufficient funding in the Defense Health Program to carry out this important effort.

Mr. INOUE. I agree with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and I thank the Senator from Michigan for bringing this matter to our attention.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN AND SHARON ROESSER

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I rise today to honor John and Sharon Roesser of Encino, California who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Saturday, June 20, 2000.

After serving in the First Marine Division in the Pacific and near the China/Manchuria border during and immediately after World War II, John attended Loyola University in Los Angeles. John met Sharon, who was attending Immaculate Heart College, at a dance in the fall of 1948.

A year and a half later on a blistering hot day, June 10, 1950, John and Sharon were married in the original Saint Mary's Church in El Centro, California by the Most Reverend Charles S. Buddy who was the first Bishop of the San Diego Diocese. Sharon's maid of honor was her sister Patricia, and John's best man was Paul Connor. After their honeymoon at the Hotel Del Coronado, John and Sharon lived in Santa Monica and then settled in Encino, California where they raised their six children: Regina, John Jr., Allison, Paul, Mary Carol, and Tom. At last count, John and Sharon have 16 grandchildren.

Today, I honor John and Sharon's 50 years of marriage and their commit-

ment to raising their children in a loving and caring household. Since their marriage, they have always been there for each other and for each of their children through the best of times and the most difficult of times. They are an example of all that is good in America, and I wish them all the best in the years to come.

BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, breast cancer is second only to lung cancer as a cause of cancer-related deaths among American women. This year, an estimated 182,800 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed and 40,800 women will die of this terrible disease. In addition, an estimated 12,800 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed this year, and 4,600 American women will die of this disease. Many of these deaths could be avoided by making sure that cancer detection and treatment services are readily available to all women at risk.

Early detection is currently the best way to combat breast and cervical cancer. If women age 50 and over obtain regular screening for breast cancer, up to 30 percent of breast cancer deaths could be prevented. Moreover, virtually all cervical cancer deaths could be prevented through regular screening.

In recognition of the value of screening and early detection, Congress passed the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990, which established the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. This important program has provided over two million screening tests to low-income and underserved women in all 50 States since its inception, and over 6,000 cases of breast cancer and over 500 cases of invasive cervical cancer have been diagnosed. In Maine, more than 8,300 women have been screened and 28 cases of breast cancer and 12 cases of cervical cancer have been detected through this program.

As one Maine woman observed:

This screening program was an answered prayer. I had been concerned about having to skip checkups lately, but there was no way to come up with the money anytime soon. I will gladly tell all of my friends about this and will gladly return for follow-up.

The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program has provided cancer screening services to more than one million low-income American women who, like the woman from Maine, otherwise might not have been able to have these critically important tests. Unfortunately, however, the program does not currently pay for treatment services for women with abnormal screening results. Since the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program is targeted to low-income women, many do not have health insurance and many more are underinsured. While States partici-

pating in the program have been diligent and creative in finding treatment services for these women, a study done for CDC found that, while treatment was eventually found for almost all of the women screened, some women did not get treated at all, some refused treatment, and some experienced delay.

Screening must be coupled with treatment if it is to save lives. As we approach the 10th anniversary of the enactment of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Act, it is time for Congress to complete what it started by enacting legislation to ensure that women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through the screening program will have coverage for their treatment. That is why I am pleased to be a cosponsor of S. 662, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act, which would give States the option of providing Medicaid coverage for the duration of breast and cervical cancer treatment to eligible women who were screened and diagnosed through the CDC program. This legislation is not a mandate for States. It simply lets States know that, if they do decide to provide treatment services for these women, the Federal Government will be there to help with an enhanced Federal Medicaid match for these services.

Mr. President, S. 662 has strong bipartisan support with 66 Senate cosponsors. Moreover, last month the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed similar legislation. I want to commend the Senate Finance Committee chairman and the Senate majority leader for making a commitment to move this legislation this year, and I urge them to schedule committee action and Senate floor time soon so that S. 662 can be signed into law this summer. There would be no better way to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program in August than by enacting this important bill to provide the treatment necessary to save the lives of the women who are screened and diagnosed with cancer through this program.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, June 9, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,645,113,216,631.00 (Five trillion, six hundred forty-five billion, one hundred thirteen million, two hundred sixteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-one dollars).

One year ago, June 9, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,604,849,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred four billion, eight hundred forty-nine million).

Five years ago, June 9, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,899,367,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred ninety-nine billion, three hundred sixty-seven million).

Twenty-five years ago, June 9, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$526,170,000,000 (Five hundred twenty-

six billion, one hundred seventy million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,118,943,216,631.00 (Five trillion, one hundred eighteen billion, nine hundred forty-three million, two hundred sixteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-one dollars) during the past 25 years.

THE "HOUSE THE SENATE BUILT" RESOLUTION

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today, during National Homeownership Week, to urge the Senate's commitment to affordable housing. I ask my colleagues to support a Resolution expressing the Senate's commitment to the "House the Senate Built" project. This proposed partnership between the United States Senate and Habitats for Humanity will lead to the construction of a simple home with and for a low-income family in all fifty states and the District of Columbia by the end of 2001.

Our colleagues in the House of Representatives have already made this a priority. Three years ago, members of the House unanimously passed a Resolution which expressed its commitment to build an affordable home for a family in need in each of the 435 Congressional districts. Since that time, in partnership with Habitat for Humanity, homes have been built in nearly every district.

Habitat for Humanity's work is respected and admired. In its twenty-three years, Habitat for Humanity has housed nearly 400,000 people in 79,300 Habitat houses worldwide. Under the continued leadership of founder Millard Fuller, Habitat built 13,682 homes in 1999.

Spend some time with Mr. Fuller or at one Habitat's worksites, and you will find that the passion for providing all sleepy children a decent place to lay their heads is contagious. Millard wisely states, "We have the know-how in the world to house everyone. We have the resources in the world to house everyone. All that's missing is the will to do it."

I suggest that the Senate has the will to make affordable housing for all Americans a reality. We can show our commitment by lending our own skills and strength to the construction of one Habitat for Humanity home in each State by the end of next year.

I encourage you to work with your local Habitat for Humanity affiliate—there are over 2,000—to identify a community and family in need of a little extra assistance to make their dream of homeownership a reality.

We all remember our first home—the pride we took in mowing the lawn for the first time, family barbecues, the excitement and nervous anticipation of our first dinner party. I believe that every American deserves the opportunity to feel the pride of homeownership.

We have the know-how, the resources, and, certainly, the need. Let us now show America that we have the

will to give more Americans the opportunity to own their own home.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATIONS, OUTSTANDING STUDENTS FROM ENID HIGH SCHOOL

• Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the outstanding performance of several students from Enid High School in Enid, Oklahoma. The following students participated in the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution national finals competition in Washington DC. The students who participated in the competition are: Aaron Bonnett, Beau Brumfield, Cheyenne Combs, Keneisha Green, Heather Hansen, Tim Healy, Erin Hickey, Kenneth Ingle, M. Brandon Jones, Heather Kline, Thomas Lentz, Becky Lewis, Meredith Meara, Yvonne Midkiff, Katie Oden, Derek Podolny, Brandi Pride, Diana Rogers, Ryan Seals, Jamie Thibodeau, Carl Tompson, along with their teacher Cheryl Franklin.

The national finals competition brings together 50 classes from throughout the United States and provides the students the opportunity to testify as constitutional experts before a panel of judges. The students from Enid displayed remarkable understanding of the ideals and values of the American Constitution and are to be commended for their efforts. Again, congratulations to these outstanding Oklahoma students and their teacher. •

CARL "BOBO" OLSON INDUCTED INTO INTERNATIONAL BOXING HALL OF FAME

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to honor Carl "Bobo" Olson, the legendary world boxing champion born and nurtured in Hawaii, who was inducted yesterday into the International Boxing Hall of Fame in Canastota, New York. This is certainly a well-deserved honor for "The Hawaiian Swede," a distinguished champion whose life and 16-year professional career represent the grit, tenacity, skill and love of sport that have made boxing popular worldwide.

Born in 1928, Bobo Olson grew up quickly on the tough streets of downtown Honolulu in the early 1940s, sharpening his boxing skills at an early age. Bobo and I grew up in the same community, the Pauoa and Punchbowl area in Honolulu—a neighborhood where families of different races, many of Hawaiian or Portuguese heritage—lived side-by-side and shared our cultures and traditions. We all closely followed Bobo's rise to champion and took pride in a local boy who had reached the top in his sport and handled his success with humility and grace.

He began fighting professionally at age 16, and won 19 fights before he

reached the age where he could legally box on the mainland circuit. As a professional, Bobo won the World Middleweight Championship by defeating Randy Turpin of England in October 1953 before 18,869 spectators in a 15-round fight at New York's Madison Square Garden. Ring Magazine named him fighter of the year in 1953. He held the title for two years; losing it in 1955 to Sugar Ray Robinson.

Olson's career record was 117 fights, 99 wins, 49 by knockout, 16 losses and two draws. Four of those losses were to Ray Robinson, who is considered by many boxing experts and fans to be the greatest middleweight ever and among boxing's all-time greats. Bobo Olson held the middleweight title longer than any other boxer in the 1950s and fought as a middleweight and light-heavyweight. He never shied away from a challenge. Bobo was inducted into the World Boxing Hall of Fame in 1958, and was also among the first class of athletes, sportsmen and sportswomen inducted into the Hawaii Sports Hall of Fame in 1998. After retiring from boxing in 1966, Bobo worked as recreational director for the Operating Engineers Local Union in San Francisco and in public relations for the Teamsters. Now happily retired, he and his wife Judy reside in Honolulu.

Mr. President, I join boxing enthusiasts and the people of Hawaii in congratulating Carl "Bobo" Olson on his induction into the International Boxing Hall of Fame. He remains a soft-spoken champion, and his quiet intensity and commitment to excellence offer a lasting illustration of good sportsmanship for all of us. •

MANSFIELD PACIFIC RETREAT

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to salute the successful completion of the Fourth Annual Mansfield Pacific Retreat. The focus of this retreat centered upon "Urban Air Quality Issues in the Asia-Pacific Region."

Pacific Rim air quality is very timely and important matter for discussion. Environmental and public health research in the United States and Asia has increasingly shown that people living in urban areas are exposed to high levels of pollutants. This exposure can cause many impacts such as developmental problems in children, asthma, pneumonia, cancer, and even premature death in the elderly or sensitive populations. The U.S. has removed lead from its fuel supply for several of these reasons. Soon, because of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 which I shepherded through the Congress, EPA will be issuing a comprehensive urban air toxins reduction strategy. I am hopeful that this will be a model for other nations to consider.

I applaud the Mansfield Retreats' participants to discuss these critical issues in depth, and I look forward to their recommendations about how to resolve these issues.