

with the Chechen people, and continue to deny international humanitarian aid organizations and international human rights monitors access to Chechnya, I must question that evolution.

I am disappointed that the Group of Eight will not include the situation in Chechnya on its formal agenda, but I am hopeful that the President will voice our serious concerns about Russia's conduct in Chechnya and take concrete action to demonstrate our concern, during bilateral talks with President Putin.

The United States should demand that the Russian Federation push for a negotiated, just settlement to this conflict. The conflict will not be resolved by military means and the Russian Federation should initiate immediately a political dialogue with a cross-section of representatives of the Chechen people, including representatives of the democratically elected Chechen authorities. The United States should remind the Russian Federation of the requests the Council of Europe for an immediate cease-fire and initiation of political dialogue, and of Russia's obligation to that institution and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The President must also remind the Russian Federation government of its accountability to the international community and take steps to demonstrate that its conduct will effect its standing in the world community. This body and the U.N. Human Rights Commission has spoken out demanding the Russian government allow into Chechnya humanitarian agencies and international human rights monitors, including U.N. Special Rapporteur, yet the Russian government has not done so. This body and the international community has also demanded that the Russian Federation undertake systematic, credible, transparent and exhaustive investigations into allegations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Chechnya, and to initiate, where appropriate, prosecutions against those accused. But again, the Russian Federation has not done so.

During his meeting with President Putin, the President is expected to discuss economic reform in Russia and regional stability issues. President Clinton must relay to the Russian President that Russia's conduct in Chechnya is not only a violation of international humanitarian law, but that it threatens Russia's ability for economic reform and creates instability in the region. And President Clinton must make clear to President Putin that while the United States fully supports the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, and is fully aware of the evidence of grave human rights violations committed by soldiers on both sides of the conflict, we strongly condemn Russia's conduct of the war in Chechnya and will continue to publicly voice our opposition to it. President Clinton should tell President

Putin that the United States will take into consideration Russian conduct in Chechnya in any request for further rescheduling of Russia's international debt and U.S. assistance, until it allows full and unimpeded access into Chechnya humanitarian agencies and international human rights monitors, in accordance with international law.

The war in Chechnya has caused enormous suffering for both the Chechen and Russian people, and the reports of the grave human rights violations committed there, on both sides of the conflict, continue daily. We must raise our concerns about the war in Chechnya at every chance and in every forum possible, including the G-8 Summit.

That is why I speak on the floor of the Senate today.

I fear we have already given human rights a back seat to economic issues by not placing Russia's conduct in Chechnya on the formal agenda of the G-8 summit, which is meeting right now. I hope that will not be the outcome of our bilateral talks with Russia in Japan.

I hope the President will be firm. I hope the President will be strong. I hope the U.S. Government is on the side of human rights. As a Senator from Minnesota, I want to communicate in the strongest possible language that I hope Russia will do well. My father fled persecution in Russia. My hope is that Russia will be able to build a democratic economy. That is my hope for the Russian people. But I also want to make it clear to the Russian Federation that the conduct in Chechnya is unacceptable, in violation of basic international law, and that we should be talking about and moving toward some kind of peaceful settlement; and, for certain, international humanitarian agencies and human rights agencies should have unimpeded access to Chechnya now. Otherwise, the murder, the rape, the torture, and the killing of innocent people will continue. We in the Senate should speak out on this matter.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

JOHN O. PASTORE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on Wednesday, the day before yesterday, I went with a delegation to the State of Rhode Island for the funeral of our former colleague, John O. Pastore. I was accompanied by Senators JACK REED and LINCOLN CHAFEE of Rhode Island, TED KENNEDY and JOHN KERRY of Massachusetts, PATRICK LEAHY of Vermont, and JOSEPH BIDEN of Delaware. Former Senators Claiborne Pell and Harris Wofford were also present.

The Catholic Mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception was uplifting. John Pastore, Jr., and grandson, Gregory, spoke warmly of our former colleague. Senator TED KENNEDY was especially eloquent in his remembrance

of Senator Pastore. It was obvious that this man was much beloved by his family and community.

Mr. President, I can recollect John Pastore's departing speech from the Senate. There he remarked that he had wanted to be a physician, but that his father had died when he was nine, and he had to help raise his four brothers and sisters and support his mother, who worked as a seamstress. How proud he must have been of his son, John, Jr., a Notre Dame graduate, a physician and cardiologist. So the son became what the father—John O. Pastore, the Senator—had wanted to be.

Instead of being a physician, Senator Pastore studied law at night at Boston's Northeastern University, eventually graduating with a Bachelor of Laws degree. This is an effort I can especially appreciate. At age 36, he became Governor of the State of Rhode Island, and was reelected twice before winning a Senate seat in 1950, where he served for 26 years.

Senator Pastore was a strong supporter of the National Defense establishment, with a great appreciation for the U.S. Navy—and especially the nuclear Navy. As the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, he was equally mindful of the power, and the terror, of all matters nuclear, and worked hard for passage of the first nuclear test ban treaty, which barred nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

John Pastore and I served for some 18 years together in the Senate. John was an effective and fiery orator. My recollection is that not many members were willing to take him on in a debate, because of his quick mind and fierce demeanor. Sometimes he would finish his debating points, leaving his opponent's arguments in shreds, and stride off the floor. But, even then he maintained his self-deprecating sense of humor—sometimes remarking under his breath, "If I had been a foot taller, I would have been president."

Mr. President, I wonder why he would have wanted to be President. He was an extraordinary Senator. But he may well have become President had he wanted to do so.

He was the keynote speaker at the 1964 Democratic Convention. According to news reports, his 36-minute speech was interrupted by applause 36 times, and he enjoyed a brief consideration for the Vice-Presidential nomination that eventually went to Senator Hubert Humphrey.

John Pastore's priorities were love of, and dedicated service to, God, Country, and family—especially family. I am told that John had the desk in his office equipped with a special buzzer that rang out to alert him whenever Elena, his wife since 1941, would call. I am told that no matter how important a visitor he might have in his office even if it had been Admiral Rickover, if the buzzer went off John Pastore would interrupt his meeting to take the call from "Mama"—as he affectionately referred to his wife—for a list of

groceries, perhaps, to pick up on the way home or some other domestic chore. After carefully writing down her instructions, he would turn to his visitor and resume the meeting.

John Pastore was the Chairman of the Communications Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee. He was instrumental in the formation of legislation that created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Public Broadcasting Service. John Pastore was opposed to violence on television and, especially, in children's programming. The deterioration of TV programming to what it is today must have been upsetting to him.

John Pastore's commitment to God, to competence, and to compassion, set a high standard. He used these commitments, I believe, to promote justice and peace. He was so very proud that his son John, Jr., who served as secretary of the Boston-based International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985.

So on Wednesday, I took the opportunity along with my illustrious colleagues whom I have named, to extend, on behalf of the Senate, my sympathy and prayers to John's wife, Elena, his son, John, Jr., and his daughters, Francesca and Louise.

What a great outpouring that was on Wednesday—a huge church auditorium, and a great crowd. What a wonderful family.

I was so very impressed with Mrs. Pastore, by her grace and poise, and with the two daughters and with that son, John Jr., the physician, which John himself had wanted to be.

I close with words by John Donne:

DEATH BE NOT PROUD

Death, be not proud, though some have called thee
Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so;
For those whom thou think'st thou dost overthrow,
Die not, poor Death; nor yet canst thou kill me,
From Rest and Sleep, which but they picture be,
Much pleasure, then from thee much more must flow;
And soonest our best men with thee do go—
Rest of their bones and souls' delivery!
Thou'rt slave to fate, chance, kings, and desperate men,
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell;
And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well
And better than thy stroke. Why swell'st thou then?
One short sleep past, we wake eternally,
And Death shall be no more: Death, thou shalt die!

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for about 10 minutes.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I thank the Chair.

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I wanted to thank the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia for those very inspirational remarks.

He always amazes me, not only with his knowledge of history, but his knowledge of verse, his knowledge of literature, and, of course, his knowledge for the rules of the Senate.

I want to personally thank him for those very stirring words.

BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM OFFER OF FREE NEVIRAPINE

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, in May I stood on this floor and castigated the pharmaceutical industry for going behind the scenes and killing an amendment that Senator FEINGOLD and I had introduced, and which was part of the African trade bill. They killed this amendment in conference.

This amendment essentially would have allowed countries in the midst of a national HIV/AIDS emergency to use the cheapest possible drugs to fight that national health emergency by allowing the country to distribute the drugs through "parallel importing" and "compulsory licensing."

Fortunately, the President put forward an Executive order to carry out the intent of our amendment.

Since that time, some substantial things have happened.

Because I was so critical of the industry I feel it is only fitting that I always come to the floor and acknowledge those that have responded to the crisis.

When Senator FEINGOLD and I began this fight last fall, 6 months after the World Health Organization declared HIV/AIDS the most deadly infectious disease in the world, very few people were aware at the time of the scope of the devastation as a result of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.

Today, things have changed. Virtually not a day goes by without the media running a story about the HIV/AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. I will not recapitulate today all of the horrifying numbers behind this AIDS crisis. It suffices to say that more than 22 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, including over 30 percent of the adult population in many of the countries in the region. AIDS kills more than 2 million people a year in sub-Saharan Africa.

The media, the public, and governments from around the world are now increasingly aware of the catastrophe that is unfolding on this continent. Of course, the pharmaceutical community is also aware.

Today, I will discuss some of the positive steps the pharmaceutical industry is now taking to address this issue. I am very pleased and very grateful to see that the industry now recognizes its moral obligation and appears to be stepping up to the plate and taking the initiative to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa

and other flashpoints throughout the developing world.

On July 7, Boehringer Ingelheim announced that Nevirapine will be offered free of charge for a period of 5 years for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in developing countries. They actually said that any country that asks for the drug will obtain it for free. That is a huge step forward. Reducing mother-to-child transmission can literally save millions of lives and reduce the rate of increase of HIV/AIDS in the developing world. In South Africa alone, according to a study published in the *Lancet* on June 17, as many as 110,000 cases of HIV in infants could be prevented over the next 5 years if all pregnant women in South Africa take a short course of antiretroviral medication such as Nevirapine during labor.

Today, I believe there are literally millions of orphans in Africa, orphans whose mothers, fathers, and families have died of AIDS, orphans who are living without food, without water. It is a devastating situation. The initiative by Boehringer Ingelheim is part of the collaborative effort between the United Nations, the World Bank, and five pharmaceutical companies. I salute them today. Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Glaxo-Wellcome, Merck, and Hoffman-La Roche are now trying, together, to expand access to HIV/AIDS treatment in the developing world. They deserve to be saluted by this body.

If efforts by the international community to address the HIV/AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa and other regions of the developing world are to be successful, they must be part of a coordinated effort, and that effort has to include education, prevention, and adequate health care infrastructure. They must also include access to affordable medication. This is where participation by the pharmaceutical industry is so essential.

I am pleased to see that at long last pharmaceutical companies have recognized they have a profound social responsibility and moral obligation to meet the HIV/AIDS crisis, and that the lifesaving drugs they can provide are essential. We all know that AIDS drugs are extraordinarily costly. Therefore, access to low cost or generic drugs becomes critical.

It is important, however, to sound a note of caution and place the initiatives of these pharmaceutical companies in perspective. According to Doctors' Without Borders, for example, past experience with the proposed Pfizer fluconazole donation shows that these programs sometimes come with conditions for national health ministries that make them unsustainable over the long term. Many of these conditions are worthy. For example, it is worthy that the drug companies actually try to prevent the distribution of these drugs on the black market, and I understand the requirement that these drugs only be dispensed by a physician.