

The problems related to malaria are often linked to the devastation of two other terrible diseases—Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease, that is AIDS, and tuberculosis. One of the unfortunate commonalities of these diseases is that they all ravage sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the underdeveloped world.

In addition to the one million malaria related deaths per year, about 2.5 million persons die from AIDS and another 1.5 million people per year die from tuberculosis.

The measure I introduce today centers on malaria control and calls for close cooperation among federal agencies that are charged with fighting malaria, AIDS, and TB worldwide.

According to the National Institutes of Health, about 40 percent of the world's population is at risk of becoming infected. About half of those who die each year from malaria are children under nine years of age. Malaria kills one child each 30 seconds.

Although malaria is a public health problem in more than 90 countries, more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to Africa, large areas of Central and South America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East are high risk malaria areas.

These high risk areas represent many of the world's poorest nations which complicates the battle against malaria as well as AIDS and TB.

Malaria is particularly dangerous during pregnancy. The disease causes severe anemia and is a major factor contributing to maternal deaths in malaria endemic regions. Research has found that pregnant mothers who are HIV-positive and have malaria are more likely to pass on HIV to their children.

"Airport malaria," the importing of malaria by international aircraft and other conveyances is becoming more common as is the importation of the disease by international travelers themselves; the United Kingdom reported 2,364 cases of malaria in 1997, all of them imported by travelers.

In the United States, of the 1,400 cases of malaria reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1998, the vast majority were imported. Between 1970 and 1997, the malaria infection rate in the United States increased by about 40 percent.

In Africa, the projected economic impact of malaria in 2000 exceeds \$3.6 billion. Malaria accounts for 20 to 40 percent of outpatient physician visits and 10 to 15 percent of hospital visits in Africa.

Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite that is spread to humans by mosquitoes. No vaccine is available and treatment is hampered by development of drug-resistant parasites and insecticide-resistant mosquitoes.

Our nation must play a leadership role in the development of a vaccine for malaria as well as vaccines for TB

and for the causal agent of AIDS, the human immunodeficiency virus—HIV. In this regard I must commend the President for his leadership in directing, back on March 2nd, that a renewed effort be made to form new partnerships to develop and deliver vaccines to developing countries. I must also commend the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation for pledging a substantial \$750 million in financial support for this new vaccine initiative.

The private sector appears to be prepared to help meet this challenge as the four largest vaccine manufacturers, Merck, American Home Products, Glaxo SmithKline Beecham, and Aventis Pharma, have all stepped to the plate in the quest for vaccines for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. We must all recognize that the private sector pharmaceutical industry, in close partnership with academic and government scientists, will play a key role in the development of any vaccines for these diseases.

Among the promising developments in recent months has been Secretary Shalala directing the National Institutes of Health to convene a meeting of experts from government, academia, and the private sector to address impediments to vaccine development in the private sector. Another goal of this first in a series of conferences on Vaccines for HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis, held on May 22nd and 23rd, was to foster public-private partnerships.

These ongoing NIH Conferences on Vaccines for HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis will address three basic questions: what are the scientific barriers to developing vaccines for malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS? What administrative, logistical and legal barriers stand in the way of malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS vaccines? And, finally, if vaccines are developed how can they best be produced and distributed around the world?

Each of these questions will be difficult to answer. Developing vaccines for malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS will be a difficult task. While each vaccine will be different, there are commonalities such as the fact that the legal impediments and distributional issues may be very similar. Also, there is an unfortunate geographical overlap with respects to the epidemics of malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS. Ground zero is sub-Saharan Africa.

So while the ultimate goal is to end up with three vaccines, we must be mindful that there is a close societal and scientific linkage between the tasks of developing and delivering vaccines and therapeutic treatments for those at risk of malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS worldwide.

While the greatest immediate need is clearly in Africa and in other parts of the developing world, citizens of the United States and my constituents in Utah stand to benefit from progress in the area of vaccine development.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 309

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. L. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 309, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that a member of the uniformed services shall be treated as using a principal residence while away from home on qualified official extended duty in determining the exclusion of gain from the sale of such residence.

S. 1227

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1227, a bill to amend title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to provide States with the option to allow legal immigrant pregnant women and children to be eligible for medical assistance under the medical program, and for other purposes.

S. 1318

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1318, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to award grants to States to supplement State and local assistance for the preservation and promotion of affordable housing opportunities for low-income families.

S. 1322

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1322, a bill to prohibit health insurance and employment discrimination against individuals and their family members on the basis of predictive genetic information of genetic services.

S. 1394

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1394, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the U.S.S. New Jersey, and for other purposes.

S. 1586

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1586, a bill to reduce the fractionated ownership of Indian Lands, and for other purposes.

S. 1732

At the request of Mr. BREAU, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1732, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit certain allocations of S corporation stock held by an employee stock ownership plan.

S. 1900

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1900, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit to holders of qualified bonds issued by Amtrak, and for other purposes.

S. 1911

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1911, a bill to conserve Atlantic highly migratory species of fish, and for other purposes.

S. 2274

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2274, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide families and disabled children with the opportunity to purchase coverage under the Medicaid program for such children.

S. 2408

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2408, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to the Navajo Code Talkers in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

S. 2516

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2516, a bill to fund task forces to locate and apprehend fugitives in Federal, State, and local felony criminal cases and give administrative subpoena authority to the United States Marshals Service.

S. 2554

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2554, a bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to prohibit the display of an individual's social security number for commercial purposes without the consent of the individual.

S. 2700

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST), and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2700, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to enhance State response programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2703

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from South Da-

kota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2703, a bill to amend the provisions of title 39, United States Code, relating to the manner in which pay policies and schedules and fringe benefit programs for postmasters are established.

S. 2718

At the request of Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2718, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to introduce new technologies to reduce energy consumption in buildings.

S. 2733

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2733, a bill to provide for the preservation of assisted housing for low income elderly persons, disabled persons, and other families.

S. 2793

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2793, a bill to amend the communications Act of 1934 to strengthen the limitation on holding and transfer of broadcast licenses to foreign persons, and to apply a similar limitation to holding and transfer of other telecommunications media by or to foreign governments.

S. 2807

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as cosponsor of S. 2807, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare Prescription Drug and Supplemental Benefit Program and to stabilize and improve the Medicare+Choice program, and for other purposes.

S. 2829

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as cosponsor of S. 2829, a bill to provide of an investigation and audit at the Department of Education.

S. 2869

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as cosponsor of S. 2869, a bill to protect religious liberty, and for other purposes.

S. 2872

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as cosponsor of S. 2872, a bill to improve the cause of action for misrepresentation of Indian arts and crafts.

S. 2891

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as cosponsor of S. 2891, a bill to establish a national

policy of basic consumer fair treatment for airline passengers.

S. 2912

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2912, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to remove certain limitations on the eligibility of aliens residing in the United States to obtain lawful permanent residency status.

S. CON. RES. 123

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 123, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding manipulation of the mass and intimidation of the independent press in the Russian Federation, expressing support for freedom of speech and the independent media in the Russian Federation, and calling on the President of the United States to express his strong concern for freedom of speech and the independent media in the Russian Federation.

S.J. RES. 48

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as cosponsor of S.J. Res. 48, a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 25th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act.

S. RES. 294

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as cosponsor of S. Res. 294, a resolution designating the month of October 2000 as "Children's Internet Safety Month."

S. RES. 301

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 301, a resolution designating August 16, 2000, as "National Airborne Day."

S. RES. 304

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 304, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the development of educational programs on veterans' contributions to the country and the designation of the week that includes Veterans Day as "National Veterans Awareness Week" for the presentation of such educational programs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 343—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT SHOULD RECOGNIZE AND ADMIT TO FULL MEMBERSHIP ISRAEL'S MAGEN DAVID ADOM SOCIETY WITH ITS EMBLEM, THE RED SHIELD OF DAVID; TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 343

Whereas Israel's Magen David Adom Society has since 1930 provided emergency relief to people in many countries in times of need, pain, and suffering, regardless of nationality or religious affiliation;

Whereas in the past year alone, the Magen David Adom Society has provided invaluable humanitarian services in Kosovo, Indonesia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea, as well as Greece and Turkey in the wake of the earthquakes that devastated these countries;

Whereas the American Red Cross has recognized the superb and invaluable work done by the Magen David Adom Society and considers the exclusion of the Magen David Adom Society from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement "an injustice of the highest order";

Whereas the American Red Cross has repeatedly urged that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement recognize the Magen David Adom Society as a full member, with its emblem;

Whereas the Magen David Adom Society utilizes the Red Shield of David as its emblem, in similar fashion to the utilization of the Red Cross and Red Crescent by other national societies;

Whereas the Red Cross and the Red Crescent have been recognized as protective emblems under the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;

Whereas the International Committee of the Red Cross has ignored previous requests from the United States Congress to recognize the Magen David Adom Society;

Whereas the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement state that it "makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions," and it "may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature";

Whereas although similar national organizations of Iraq, North Korea, and Afghanistan are recognized as full members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Magen David Adom Society has been denied membership since 1949;

Whereas in the six fiscal years 1994 through 1999, the United States Government provided a total of \$631,000,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross and \$82,000,000 to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; and

Whereas in fiscal year 1999 alone, the United States Government provided \$119,500,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross and \$7,300,000 to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the International Committee on the Red Cross should immediately recognize the Magen David Adom Society and the Magen David Adom Society should be granted full membership in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;

(2) the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies should grant full membership to the Magen David Adom Society immediately following recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross of the Magen David Adom Society;

(3) the Magen David Adom Society should not be required to give up or diminish its use of its emblem as a condition for immediate and full membership in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; and

(4) the Red Shield of David should be accorded the same recognition under international law as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, today I am introducing a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement should recognize and admit to full membership Israel's Magen David Adom Society with its emblem, the Red Shield of David. I thank Senators LIEBERMAN, HAGEL, HELMS, and LUGAR for joining me as original cosponsors of this important resolution.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is the largest humanitarian network in the world. The Movement has many components, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (the ICRC—the Swiss-based founding institution of the Movement that serves as a neutral intermediary in armed conflict areas) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the Federation, which groups together the Movement's 176 recognized national societies and coordinates international disaster relief and refugee assistance in non-conflict areas).

The Red Shield of David has been in use and recognized de facto since 1930 as the distinctive emblem of the medical and first aid services of the Jewish population in Palestine and, after 1948, the state of Israel. Israel signed the Geneva Conventions in 1949. The new state of Israel therefore attempted to have the Red Shield of David recognized in the Geneva Conventions as an alternative to the red cross, the red crescent, and the red lion and sun. In a secret ballot, however, Israel's request was rejected, 22 to 21. The end result was that Israel's equivalent of the Red Cross, Magen David Adom (MDA), was relegated to non-voting observer status and thereby effectively excluded from the Movement.

In rejecting the Red Shield of David, and excluding Israel's national society from the Movement, the 1949 diplomatic convention established the principle that only those already using an exceptional sign—that is, a non-Red Cross emblem—had the right to continue using it. All new national soci-

eties would have to adopt the Red Cross. However, the admission of 25 new Red Crescent societies since 1949 demonstrates the inconsistency with which this principle has been applied.

Despite MDA's exclusion from the Movement, it has continuously played an active role in disaster assistance worldwide, recently helping to rescue trapped civilians following the 1999 earthquakes in Turkey and Greece. Israeli medical teams were also among the first to assist victims of severe flooding in Mozambique this year. ICRC officials have praised MDA for its "life-saving work" and report they have maintained "excellent working relations" with the MDA for decades.

The existing Protocols of the Geneva Conventions provide for two different uses of the Movement emblem: "protective," which is used for protective purposes in armed conflicts and requires the use of a single unique emblem, and "indicative," which is used for identification purposes in non-conflict circumstances, and therefore allows for the existence of several emblems. Currently, negotiations are underway to add a possible third Protocol to the Geneva Conventions to create a new neutral emblem and allow for MDA recognition with its emblem. However, before these negotiations can translate into formal recognition, significant procedural hurdles must be overcome, including super-majority votes of three bodies and ratification by member nations that could take years. Meanwhile, the American Red Cross has been pursuing other approaches that would allow for the recognition of MDA and its emblem without the introduction of a third Protocol.

The resolution I am introducing today would help facilitate the negotiating process by putting the Senate on record in support of MDA recognition at a critical time in these negotiations. The House of Representatives passed a similar resolution on May 3, 2000. The Senate, however, last announced its support of recognition of MDA and its emblem over 12 years ago.

Over the last six years, the United States Government has provided the ICRC and the Federation with \$713 million. Once again, the United States Senate should urge the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to recognize the Red Shield of David emblem and admit MDA for full membership in the Movement.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to encourage the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to recognize Israel's Magen David Adom society and its emblem, the Red Shield of David.