

FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 26, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage.

S. CON. RES. 8

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 8, a concurrent resolution designating the second week in May each year as "National Visiting Nurse Association Week".

S. CON. RES. 72

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 72, a concurrent resolution commemorating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps and voicing the appreciation of Congress regarding the service of the members of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II.

S. CON. RES. 81

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 81, a concurrent resolution expressing the deep concern of Congress regarding the failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to adhere to its obligations under a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the engagement by Iran in activities that appear to be designed to develop nuclear weapons.

S. RES. 298

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 298, a resolution designating May 2004 as "National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month".

S. RES. 299

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 299, a resolution recognizing, and supporting efforts to enhance the public awareness of, the social problem of child abuse and neglect.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 2096. A bill to promote a free press and open media through the National Endowment for Democracy and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the International Free Press and Open Media Act of 2004.

This legislation will provide greater focus on, and more coordination of, initiatives to develop free, fair, legally protected, and self-sustaining press and media in the world.

A free press is enshrined as a cornerstone of democracy in the First Amendment to the United States Con-

stitution. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, passed by the United Nations in 1948, also proscribes free press and media.

The United States government through various agencies and programs has long been involved in helping to train journalists around the world, and establish newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations.

These programs, however, are not centralized in one bureau or agency. Many are orphans to other assistance programs. They are effective in training journalists, but they stop short of ensuring that the media in a developing country has the necessary legal protections, follows basic rules of fairness and equal access, and can sustain itself financially.

In addition, these existing media programs are not established in ways to leverage federal government spending with the assistance of America's vibrant media sector. There is a strong desire by our finest journalism schools, newspapers, broadcasters, and marketing and advertising enterprises to help build free press and open media in the world. We also need to engage all the new media, like Internet companies and wireless forms of communications.

To better organize and focus these efforts, this legislation directs the Secretary of State to provide funding to the National Endowment for Democracy for the work a free press institute. For more than 20 years the National Endowment for Democracy has been leading American efforts to help build the required democratic institutions of a free society. The President's proposed 2005 budget wisely doubles the funding for the work of the Endowment.

It is important to note that the National Endowment for Democracy and its four existing institutes—representing the two major political parties, business, and labor—have established a reputation in the world for integrity and transparency. They are ambassadors of the best traditions of American democracy, and they have provided continuity to democratization efforts, even as administrations and policies have changed.

Having served on the board of the Endowment for a number of years, as have some of my colleagues, I can attest that the independence of the NED is central to the success of its initiatives to help develop a free press in the world. This bill seeks to employ the uniquely independent organization of the NED to accomplish a mission that complements public diplomacy, but is separate from it. The U.S. government maintains important public diplomacy programs, where the goal is to communicate American views to the world. But developing a free press in emerging democracies goes beyond advocacy of American views. It requires us to have a tolerance for criticism, to take into account cultural differences, and to commit to long-term projects. The NED is suited to this mission.

A fully successful U.S. foreign policy requires that we make progress in building democratic institutions internationally, especially free and open media. Societies that are built on the foundation of a free press are far less likely to abuse human rights or threaten American security.

I look forward to the support of my colleagues on this legislation, and hope for speedy consideration.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2096

*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 "International Free Press and Open Media Act of 2004".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It is in the national interest of the United States to promote the development of free press and open media around the world, as such development increases the national security of the United States.

(2) A free press and open media, including traditional forms of communications such as print media, television, and radio programming, and films and entertainment media, as well as emerging forms of communication such as media transmitted on the Internet and by wireless transmissions, are among the foundations of democratic institutions in an open society that respects human rights.

(3) A free press and open media can best be achieved if the press and media—

(A) are located in a country that—

(i) has legal protections to ensure that the press and media are independent of government control or subversion and are able to deliver information without impediment; and

(ii) has journalists, editors, publishers, producers, and business executives who are practiced in the basic concepts of fairness and equal access in a civil society; and

(B) are able to be financially self-sufficient through subscription fees, advertising revenues, donations, or other funding mechanisms.

(4) Private sector groups in the United States, including businesses and nongovernmental organizations, have carried out a variety of activities to promote free press and open media in foreign countries.

(5) There is a need to establish an entity—

(A) to address issues related to the development of a free press and open media; and

(B) to bring together individuals and institutions to organize and focus greater attention on the establishment of new, and the enhancement of existing, free media programs throughout the world.

(6) The National Endowment for Democracy (in this section referred to as the "NED") is a nonprofit, federally funded, grantmaking, nongovernmental organization recognized by Congress in the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.).

(7) The NED has historically provided support and coordination of the activities of private sector groups and nongovernmental organizations that promote democratic institutions.

(8) The NED has received strong bipartisan support from Presidents and Congress since it was established in 1983.

(9) The NED is the appropriate entity—

(A) to address issues related to the development of a free press and open media; and

(B) to bring together individuals and institutions to organize and focus greater attention on the establishment of new, and enhancement of existing, free media programs throughout the world.

**SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY ACT.**

(a) **PURPOSES OF THE ENDOWMENT.**—Section 502(b) of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4411(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “rights”) and inserting “rights and freedom of the press and other media”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “and business,” and inserting “business, and media”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting “media,” after “business,”; and

(4) in paragraph (5), by inserting “media,” after “business.”.

(b) **FUNDS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.**—Section 503 of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) Not less than 10 percent of the amounts made available to the Endowment for fiscal year 2005 should be made available for programs to promote freedom of the press and other media.”.

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 2097. A bill to establish formally the United States Military Cancer Institute, to require the Institute to promote the health of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents by enhancing cancer research and treatment, to provide for a study of the epidemiological causes of cancer among various ethnic groups for cancer prevention and early detection efforts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I introduce the U.S. Military Cancer Institute Research Collaborative Act of 2004. This legislation would formally establish the U.S. Military Cancer Institute (USMCI), and support the collaborative augmentation of research efforts in cancer epidemiology, prevention and control. Although the USMCI already exists as an informal collaborative effort, this bill will formally establish the institution with a mission of providing for the maintenance of health in the military by enhancing cancer research and treatment, and studying the epidemiological causes of cancer among various ethnic groups. By formally establishing the USMCI, it will be in a better position to unite military research efforts with other cancer research centers.

Cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment are significant issues for the military population, thus the USMCI was organized to coordinate the existing military cancer assets. The USMCI has a comprehensive database of its beneficiary population of 9 million people. The military's nationwide tumor registry, the Automated Central Tumor Registry, has acquired more than 180,000 cases in the last 14 years, and a serum repository of 30 million specimens from military personnel collected sequentially since 1987. This population is predominantly Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic.

The Director of the USMCI, Dr. John Potter, is a professor of surgery at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS). A highly talented cancer epidemiologist, Dr. Kangmin Zhu, has also been recruited to lead the USMCI Prevention and Control Programs.

The USMCI currently resides in the Washington, DC area, and its components are located at the National Naval Medical Center, the Malcolm Grow Medical Center, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute. There are more than 70 research workers, both active duty and Department of Defense civilian scientists, working in the USMCI.

The USMCI intends to expand its research activities to military medical centers across the Nation. Special emphasis will be placed on the study of genetic and environmental factors in carcinogenesis among the entire population, including Asian, Caucasian, African American and Hispanic subpopulations.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2097

*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 “United States Military Cancer Institute Act of 2004”.

**SEC. 2. RESEARCH BY UNITED STATES MILITARY CANCER INSTITUTE.**

(a) **FORMAL ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES MILITARY CANCER INSTITUTE.**—(1) There is a United States Military Cancer Institute in the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS).

(2) The Institute is composed of clinical and basic scientists in the Department of Defense who have an expertise in research, patient care, and education relating to oncology and who meet applicable criteria for participation in the Institute.

(3) The components of the Institute include military treatment and research facilities that meet applicable criteria and are designated as affiliates of the Institute.

(b) **RESEARCH.**—(1) The United States Military Cancer Institute shall carry out research studies on the following:

(A) The epidemiological features of cancer, including assessments of the carcinogenic effect of genetic and environmental factors, and of disparities in health, inherent or common among populations of various ethnic origins.

(B) The prevention and early detection of cancer.

(C) Basic, translational, and clinical investigation matters relating to the matters described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) The research studies under paragraph (1) shall include complementary research on oncologic nursing.

(c) **COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH.**—The United States Military Cancer Institute shall carry out the research studies under subsection (b) in collaboration with other cancer research organizations and entities selected by the Institute for purposes of the research studies.

(d) **REPORTS.**—(1) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act,

and annually thereafter, the Director of the United States Military Cancer Institute shall submit to the President of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences a report on the results of the research studies carried out under subsection (b).

(2) Not later than 60 days after the receipt of a report under paragraph (1), the President of the University shall transmit such report to Congress.

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 2098. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide 100 percent reimbursement for medical assistance provided to a Native Hawaiian through a federally-qualified health center or a Native Hawaiian care system; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I introduce the Native Hawaiian Medicaid Coverage Act of 2004. This legislation would authorize a Federal Medicaid Assistance Percent (FMAP) of 100 percent for the payment of health care costs of Native Hawaiians who receive health care from Federally Qualified Health Centers or the Native Hawaiian Health Care System.

This bill was originally a provision within the Medicare Prescription Drug Bill, which the Senate passed by an overwhelming majority of 76 to 21, but was dropped from the final Medicare Prescription Drug Conference Report.

This bill is modeled on the Native Alaskan Health Care Act, which provides for a Federal Medicaid Assistance Percent (FMAP) of 100 percent for payment of health care costs for Native Alaskans by the Indian Health Service, an Indian tribe, or a tribal organization.

Community health centers serve as the “safety net” for uninsured and medically underserved native Hawaiians and other United States citizens, providing comprehensive primary and preventive health services to the entire community. Outpatient services offered to the entire family include comprehensive primary care, preventive health maintenance, and education outreach in the local community. Community health centers, with their multi-disciplinary approach, offer cost effective integration of health promotion and wellness with chronic disease management and primary care focused on serving vulnerable populations.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2098

*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 “Native Hawaiian Medicaid Coverage Act of 2004”.

**SEC. 2. 100 PERCENT FMAP FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO A NATIVE HAWAIIAN THROUGH A FEDERALLY-QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTER OR A NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM UNDER THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.**

(a) **MEDICAID.**—The third sentence of section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b)) is amended by inserting “, and with respect to medical assistance provided to a Native Hawaiian (as defined in section 12 of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act) through a federally-qualified health center or a Native Hawaiian health care system (as so defined) whether directly, by referral, or under contract or other arrangement between a federally-qualified health center or a Native Hawaiian health care system and another health care provider” before the period.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section applies to medical assistance provided on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. LEVIN:

S. 2101. A bill to decrease the matching funds requirement and authorize additional appropriations for Keweenaw National Historical Park in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Keweenaw National Historical Park bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2101

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

**SECTION 1. FUNDING FOR KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.**

(a) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—Section 8(b) of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-7(b)) is amended by striking “\$4” and inserting “\$1”.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 10 of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-9) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”; and

(B) by striking “\$3,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “\$100,000” and inserting “\$250,000”.

**SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**

**SENATE RESOLUTION 305—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 14, 2004, AS “NATIONAL DONOR DAY”**

Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 305

Whereas National Donor Day is the largest annual 1-day lifesaving donation drive in the United States;

Whereas almost everyone is a potential organ, tissue, bone marrow, or blood donor;

Whereas at any given moment more than 80,000 people of the United States await a lifesaving organ transplant;

Whereas each day about 68 individuals receive an organ transplant, but another 18 individuals on the waiting list die because not enough organs are available;

Whereas of the nearly 30,000 people of the United States diagnosed each year with life-threatening diseases that are potentially treatable by marrow or blood stem cell transplants, ⅔ will not find a donor match within their family;

Whereas blood transfusions save 10,000 people of the United States every day;

Whereas although 60 percent of the people of the United States are eligible to donate blood, only 5 percent do;

Whereas the first 6 celebrations of National Donor Day informed millions of individuals across the United States of the need for organ and tissue donors;

Whereas as a result of past National Donor Day education efforts, more than 8,000 potential marrow and blood stem cell donors were added to the National Marrow Donor Program Registry and approximately 48,000 units of blood were collected; and

Whereas the following organizations are all partners in the National Donor Day efforts: the American Association of Blood Banks; the American Liver Foundation; the American Society of Transplant Surgeons; America's Blood Centers; the Association of Organ Procurement Organizations; the Children's Organ Transplant Association; the Coalition on Donation; the Emergency Nurses Association; the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation International; the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society; LifeSouth Community Blood Centers; the Marrow Foundation; the National Kidney Foundation; the National Marrow Donor Program; the National Minority Open Tissue Transplant Education Program; Saturn Corporation; United Auto Workers; and the Department of Health and Human Services: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) designates February 14, 2004, as “National Donor Day”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Donor Day;

(3) urges everyone to learn about organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donations, and discuss such donations with their families and friends; and

(4) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donations.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 90—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING NEGOTIATING, IN THE UNITED STATES-THAILAND FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, ACCESS TO THE UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY**

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

S. CON. RES. 90

Whereas the United States Trade Representative recently announced an intention to negotiate a free trade agreement (FTA) with Thailand;

Whereas properly structured FTAs may have important benefits for the United States, and a bilateral free trade agreement program pursued under a coherent policy and strategy may play an important role in United States trade policy;

Whereas the global automobile market is subject to inherently multilateral problems that need to be addressed on a multilateral basis, including numerous, widespread, and complex nontariff barriers maintained by major producing countries;

Whereas providing Thailand privileged access to critical segments of the United States automobile market would significantly erode United States leverage to negotiate reductions to global automobile market distortions in multilateral negotiations, because producers from third countries would be able to benefit from the privileged access of Thailand under the FTA;

Whereas Thailand is the second largest source of pick-up truck production in the world, with many major automobile manufacturers from outside of Thailand producing pick-up trucks there;

Whereas Thailand's Board of Investment has actively been recruiting automobile producers from outside of Thailand, including Japan, South Korea, and India, to produce automobiles in Thailand, and some of these producers have cited Thailand's privileged access to foreign markets through FTAs as a rationale for setting up production in Thailand;

Whereas many of these producers from outside of Thailand have moved their pick-up truck production out of their home countries and into Thailand in order to make Thailand their global pick-up truck production and export bases;

Whereas as a result of this activity by automobile producers from outside of Thailand, pick-up truck production in Thailand will soon approach 1,000,000 units annually, and could grow even larger;

Whereas given these facts, if Thailand were given privileged access to critical segments of the United States automobile market in an FTA, it could be used by third-country automobile producers as a backdoor into the United States market; however, Japan, South Korea, India, and other major producing countries would not be required to reduce their tariff and nontariff barriers to United States automobile producers, and in fact the tariff and nontariff barriers maintained by those countries would continue to distort global markets and restrict the access of United States exports to markets in those countries;

Whereas given that these third-country producers would already have privileged access to the United States market through the United States-Thailand FTA, their home countries would have less incentive to address the inherently multilateral problems in the global automobile market through negotiations on a multilateral basis; and

Whereas the United States automobile industry is a major driver of the United States economy—accounting annually for between 3 and 4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the United States, leading all United States industries in annual research and development spending, directly employing over 500,000 highly skilled and efficient workers in jobs that pay on average 60 percent higher than the average United States job, and supporting the jobs of over 7,000,000 other workers—and it has played a critical role in efforts to revive the United States economy: Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that negotiations on access to critical segments of the United States automobile market should not take place on a piecemeal basis, but only—*

(1) as part of negotiations that include all major automobile producing nations; and

(2) as part of comprehensive negotiations that address both tariff and nontariff barriers specific to the automobile industry, with progress on eliminating tariff barriers explicitly linked to concrete progress on eliminating nontariff barriers.