

chance and maybe the results are not what they had expected. By passing this bill, we will change that. As a result, children can be treated for diseases with greater safety and with greater confidence.

The problem this bill addresses is a very serious one. About 80 percent of the drugs on the market today have not been approved by the FDA for use in at least one pediatric age group—80 percent. As a consequence, the drugs do not carry labeling information explaining how they should be taken by children. This is because clinical trials are expensive. It is a dollars-and-cents issue, and often there is little market incentive for pharmaceutical companies to conduct these tests. The result is that drugs are usually prescribed for children on the basis of adult trials and the pediatrician's own experience. Children are not just small adults, and therefore this is a somewhat risky business. Physicians deserve better information and children deserve, as well as their parents, better information.

I had experience in my own family. Senator DODD alluded to this a moment ago. He just heard me talk about it. When you have children, you have a lot of medical experiences. But a number of years ago, my daughter Becky, who was very young, had developed asthma. As is the experience, sadly, of many parents who have children with asthma, we ended up spending many evenings and sometimes the middle of the night in emergency rooms when Becky would have an attack.

Finally, the physician who was treating Becky said: Look, we need to do something about this. I don't think we should allow this to continue. There is something that is on the market today. We have information about its use by adults. I think we should go ahead and try it and I think we should see if it will work with Becky.

He prescribed to her an inhaler that looks similar to the one that I am carrying right now, and gave it to Becky. She was able to use that. I was able to help her, and it lessened the trips to the emergency room for asthma attacks. She was able to get through childhood without anymore serious, horrible trauma, going to the emergency rooms because of asthma attacks.

So I think this is an experience that many people have had. It is important, I think, to make the change in the law to give the drug companies the incentive so they can go out and do these tests. There are many drugs that are in this category, including those used to treat AIDS, as well as, as I mentioned, those to ease asthma attacks, drugs to alleviate pain, drugs even to treat other illnesses. Too often, physicians and parents are forced to guess about dosages or possible side effects. They should not have to play this kind of Russian roulette with their sick children.

This problem has been around for a long time. In the last session of Con-

gress this bill was passed by the Labor Committee, but unfortunately it did not reach the floor.

We have had extensive discussions with the Food and Drug Administration, pediatric community, pharmaceutical companies, and makers of generic drugs. I am confident that we have come up with a practical way to remedy this problem. This bill is supported by health providers, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Association of Children's Hospitals, and the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

I intend and hope to work with the FDA to solve this problem and find the best approaches, both legislatively as well as administratively. I look forward to continuing our dialog with the FDA. But I am not going to and Senator DODD is not going to wait around for a proposal that they might make. This is our proposal. It is a legislative proposal. I believe it will do the job. I look forward to moving this bill through the Senate.

Mr. President, we all want to see better labeling for drugs used to treat our sick children. Today, I believe, with this bill, we are taking the first step to resolve a very serious national health problem. Senator DODD and I are serious about seeing this legislation pass both Houses of Congress this session. This project is a very high priority and we will do all we can to make it happen. I encourage my colleagues to co-sponsor the legislation and encourage their help and assistance when the bill reaches the floor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 717) to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, to reauthorize and make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-17).

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEES

The following executive report of committee was submitted:

Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Treaty Doc. 105-5 Flank Document Agreement to the CFE Treaty (Exec. Rept. No. 105-1):

TREATY DOC. NO. 105-5

The Committee on Foreign Relations to which was referred the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) of November 19, 1990, adopted at Vienna on May 31, 1996 ("The Flank Document")—The Flank Document is Annex A of the Final Document of the First CFE Review Conference, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with 14 conditions and recommends that the Senate give its advice and consent to ratification thereof subject to the 14 conditions as set forth in this report and the accompanying resolution of ratification.

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS.

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the CFE Flank Document (as defined in section 3 of this resolution), subject to the conditions in section 2.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS.

The Senate's advice and consent to the ratification of the CFE Flank Document is subject to the following fourteen conditions, which shall be binding upon the President:

(1) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Nothing in the CFE Flank Document shall be construed as altering the policy of the United States to achieve the immediate and complete withdrawal of any armed forces and military equipment under the control of the Russian Federation that are deployed on the territories of the independent states of the former Soviet Union (as defined in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act) without the full and complete agreement of those states.

(2) VIOLATIONS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.—

(A) FINDING.—The Senate finds that armed forces and military equipment under the control of the Russian Federation are currently deployed on the territories of States Parties without the full and complete agreement of those States Parties.

(B) INITIATION OF DISCUSSIONS.—The Secretary of State should, as a priority matter, initiate discussions with the relevant States Parties with the objective of securing the immediate withdrawal of all armed forces and military equipment under the control of the Russian Federation deployed on the territory of any State Party without the full and complete agreement of that State Party.

(C) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Prior to the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to the Senate that the United States and the governments of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom have issued a joint statement affirming that—

(i) the CFE Flank Document does not give any State Party the right to station (under Article IV, paragraph 5 of the Treaty) or temporarily deploy (under Article V, paragraphs 1 (B) and (C) of the Treaty) conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty on the territory of other States Parties to the Treaty without the freely expressed consent of the receiving State Party;

(ii) the CFE Flank Document does not alter or abridge the right of any State Party under the Treaty to utilize fully its declared maximum levels for conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty notified pursuant to Article VII of the Treaty; and

(iii) the CFE Flank Document does not alter in any way the requirement for the freely expressed consent of all States Parties concerned in the exercise of any reallocations envisioned under Article IV, paragraph 3 of the CFE Flank Document.

(3) FACILITATION OF NEGOTIATIONS.—

(A) UNITED STATES ACTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The United States, in entering into any negotiation described in clause (ii) involving the government of Moldova, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, or Georgia, including the support of United States intermediaries in the negotiation, will limit its diplomatic activities to—

(I) achieving the equal and unreserved application by all States Parties of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, including, in particular, the principle that "States will