visible audits, inspections and investigations that have enhanced the accountability of the CIA and preserved the trust of CIA management, Congress and the public.

Fred has developed and promoted standards of accountability that have brought consistency and fairness to the Agency's handling of employee performance issues. He has greatly strengthened the Office of Inspector General by expanding the size of its professional cadre and the scope of its efforts, as well as by insisting that its audits, inspections and investigations be conducted with thoroughness, strict objectivity and an unwavering devotion to quality. In so doing, Fred has garnered the Office of Inspector General the respect, admiration and trust of CIA managers, counterparts throughout the Intelligence Community and the U.S. Government—and the Congressional intelligence oversight committees.

As a result of Fred's leadership, the CIA's Office of Inspector General has become a bulwark of independence and professionalism, assuring the American people that their nation's premier intelligence organization is conducting its activities efficiently, effectively and under the rule of law.

Mr. President, the CIA and the nation owe Fred Hitz a great deal of gratitude for his fine work at the Central Intelligence Agency. I wish Fred all the best in all of his future endeavors.●

INTELSAT WORKING PARTY'S RECOMMENDATION TO SPIN OFF A PRIVATE COMPANY

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my congratulations to the INTELSAT Working Party, which recently met here in Washington, DC, and finalized its recommendations concerning the spin-off of a private entity from this inter-governmental treaty organization to compete in the global satellite communications marketplace. These recommendations, which must be ratified by the 142 Member-Nations of INTELSAT in the coming weeks, were made in consultation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Communications Commission, and the White House. With that many cooks in the kitchen, it's astounding that any agreement was reached. This is a landmark achievement which deserves our applause.

I view this agreement as a significant and positive first step in the process of this intergovernmental treaty organization. As many of my colleagues are probably aware, I am presently working with Members of the Commerce Committee to craft legislation that will foster a competitive environment in the vibrant industry of satellite communications. I have already conducted a hearing on this matter before the Subcommittee on Communications and have another scheduled to take place in April. Furthermore, over the past several months, I, along with my colleagues in the Senate, have met with a wide range of domestic and international satellite communications companies, including representatives from several Member Nations of INTELSAT. Sometime prior to the upcoming hearing, we will introduce legislation which will create a more competitive marketplace where consumers worldwide will reap the benefits of enhanced communications services at reduced costs. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House, specifically, Chairman BLILEY, Representative MARKEY, Chairman TAUZIN and others, to arrive at the most constructive legislation.

Until that time, I encourage my colleagues to keep an open mind as we move forward to resolving this very difficult issue. Once again, I want to offer my congratulations to INTELSAT for taking this important first step toward privatization. I will be watching the discussion in Brazil with great interest, and I hope that the Working Party's recommendation with respect to the spin-off are adopted, so that we will soon see the consumer benefits from another competitor in the private marketplace.●

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES TOLCHIN

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, recently Charles Tolchin made remarks at the ground breaking at the new NIH Clinical center. While speeches at ground breakings are not normally something of note, these are.

Charles Tolchin suffered from cystic fibrosis and normally would not have lived even into his teens. Today, he is nearly 30, has survived a double-lung transplant, and has shown it is possible to completely beat the odds.

He makes it clear that he did this with the help of the people at NIH, and I ask that the text of his statement be printed in the RECORD so that this achievement can be shared with all.

The statement follows:

A LIVING SHRINE TO MY HEROS

(By Charles Tolchin)

The new Mark Hatfield Clinical Research Center is a living shrine to my heros. NIH researchers define dedication, faith, and infectious enthusiasm. They have made an enormous impact on my life.

I have Cystic Fibrosis, A genetic lung and digestive disease affecting 30,000 Americans. When I was five, doctors used the sweat test to diagnose me. It was developed here at NIH forty years ago by Dr. Paul D'Saint Agnese and is still the primary diagnostic tool for CF.

Over the past ten years, NIH has invested millions of dollars in CF research. That investment has reaped a golden return. In 1989, NIH funded scientists Francis Collins, Jack Riordan and Lap Chee Tsui, isolated the gene that causes CF. Since then, CF has led the pack in gene replacement therapy. Scientists are now trying to create a delivery system for inserting healthy genes into patients' lungs.

NIH funds research designed to gain a deeper understanding of CF on a molecular level. Why do CF lung cells act in the abnormal manner that they do? Every year, when I hear a lecture on the latest breakthroughs, I'm amazed at the art on the slides. It used to be very simple: here's a cf cell. But now, the art is highly defined, illustrating how the CF Transmembrane Regulator fails to transport water, sodium and chloride across the cell wall.

This gained knowledge is leading to new treatments, also funded by NIH. In 1993, the FDA approved a new drug for CF, Pulmozyme, aimed at thinning the thick mucous that plugs our lungs. I inhaled it twice a day for four years. NIH research has led to the development of nebulized Tobramycin, and Ciprofloxacin, two highly effective antibiotics. Both have fought biological warfare in my lungs. NIH research has led to the use of ibuprofen to reduce inflammation in the lungs. And NIH research led to the Flutter device, which I used three times a day to help cough up my mucous.

What impact has all of this research had on my life? When I was diagnosed at the age of 5, life expectancy was 8. Now, I'm 29, and life expectancy is 31. My whole life, that number has gone up because of the great strides in CF research.

I have also benefitted from NIH's outstanding clinical care. I became a patient back in 1977. I have received outstanding care from nurses who define compassion. Many have treated me for over ten years, adding the rare dimension of continuity to medicine. Pharmacists, x-ray technicians, respiratory therapists and nutritionists have all contributed their talents to my well-being. Finally, the physicians at NIH are world-class. My doctor, Milica Chernick, is a fine example. Having a lung disease means an endless procession of cold stethoscopes on your chest. Dr. Chernick always made sure to warm hers before taking a listen.

Because of NIH clinical care, and NIH and CF Foundation research, I stayed healthy enough to receive a double lung transplant at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, this past April. The changes in my life have been profound. No longer do I spend five hours a day on respiratory therapy. I sleep all night without coughing. In fact, I never cough. Now I have the energy to go out and do things all day, to shed an isolated existence for one of vitality and stimulation.

The changes in my life have also been subtle. The only rule I broke after transplant was that I started driving a week before my doctors granted me permission. When I did so for the first time, I felt wind on my arms and realized that it was my own breath. When I went swimming for the first time after my transplant, I realized that I didn't need to keep a gym bag with a box of kleenex by the side of the pool.

Throughout my lifetime, medicine and research have dovetailed together. Clinical care at NIH kept me healthy enough to receive my transplant. Research at NIH helped provide the therapies I received.

We still do not have a cure for CF, but thanks to brilliant scientists and NIH's deep commitment, I am confident we will. In this living shrine, my heros fight against time, against persistent and pervasive adversaries, and against the unknown. I for one, am extremely grateful.●

RETIREMENT OF MR. LEONARD G. CAMPBELL

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Leonard Grove Campbell—one of our federal government's finest public servants and a distinguished son of the Commonwealth of Virginia. At the end of