with a disease that needs a better treatment is at risk as well.

Let me close with where I started—with the idea that by focusing strictly on costs we are focusing on the wrong thing. Instead, we should be focusing on the patient. We need to be able to discover, develop, and deliver a better medicine that meets patient needs. To the degree we do that, we succeed. To the degree we don't do that, we fail. And when we fail, we fail patients who are suffering from disease. And we fail the society that looks to us for better treatments. I hope I've demonstrated that medicines offer the greatest value for better patient health and quality of life. But we do understand that if you can't afford your medicine, any price is too high. And that's why we at GSK—and at a number of other research-intensive pharmaceutical companies—are looking for ways to improve patient access to medicines, not only in developing countries, but here at home as well.

That's why we offer medicines to the most needy patients through our patient assistance programs. Last year, the innovative pharmaceutical industry helped to fill 6.5 million prescriptions for more than 2.4 million needy patients. That adds up to more than $1 billion worth of medicine provided free of charge. That's also why GlaxoSmithKline led the way in improving access to medicines for low-income seniors in the US.

GSK's Orange Card—the first savings card for seniors in the industry—offers low income seniors savings of 20–40% or more on more their GSK medicines. We now have over 100,000 seniors participating in this savings program. The Together Rx card does the same, but offers saving on more than 150 medicines from 7 different pharmaceutical companies. In less than six weeks after availability, over 1 million patients had requested enrollment forms for this program. Both cards are free, and easy to obtain and use. But such programs are only a stopgap until comprehensive Medicare reform can pass Congress.

Of course skeptics will say that passage of real Medicare reform is a bit like the story of the doctor who went to heaven and met God. God granted him one question, so the physician asked, ''Will health-care reform ever occur?'' ''I have good news and bad news,'' God replied. ''The answer is yes, there will be health care reform. The bad news is, it won't be in my lifetime.'' We in the research intensive industry hope passage of a meaningful benefit does occur, not just in our lifetime, but in this election year.

We understand passing reform of this magnitude in an election year can be a challenge. But we strongly favor adding a drug benefit to Medicare, because we believe patients should have coverage for health care—including prescription drugs. The House has already passed a bill which we supported. We hope that the Senate, in an election year, would put patients first and also pass meaningful reform, like that embodied in the tripartisan bill that Democrats, Republicans and Independents are supporting. That bill provides a meaningful benefit, but allows competition to take place in the free market. That type of arrangement allows real price competition, in the marketplace, but does not stifle innovation and research. That's where we stand now. We must come to grips with the cost side of the value equation if we are to restore balance and realize the true value of the medical innovations we have the opportunity to enjoy.

If we at GSK are ever inclined to forget the value of our medicines, we have to look no further for a reminder than the patients we serve today. I was astonished by an e-mail we received from a woman who takes Advair—our newest asthma medicine. She wrote; ''I started taking Advair approximately August 24th. I really began feeling great—my breathing had improved immensely. On September 11th, I was in 2 World Trade Center when the impossible happened. I really believe that because of this medication I was able to make my way down 59 stories through Manhattan and across the Brooklyn Bridge. Please give my thanks to those who developed this life saving medicine.''

This letter means a lot to me, and to all of us at GSK—particularly our scientists who dedicate their lives to discovering and developing new medicines like Advair.

Just yesterday, a Wall Street Journal editorial cited one of our industry's best critics, Sen. Edward Kennedy, saying that ''something has to be done about the 'soaring cost of prescription drugs' else the 'miracle cures' promised by the biotech revolution will remain priced 'out of the reach of ordinary Americans.' '' The editorial went on to say: ''Miracles they may be, but they don't fall from heaven. They will be developed for a profit, or they won't be developed at all.''

Thank you.

[From Newsobserver.com, Oct. 16, 2002]

A RETIREMENT THAT HURTS RTP

(By David Ranii)

RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK.—Robert Ingram, the No. 2 executive at giant GlaxoSmithKline and the most visible pharmaceutical industry leader in the Triangle, is retiring at the end of this year.

Ingram, who in December turns 60, mandatory retirement age for GSK executives, is the former chief executive officer of London-based Glaxo Wellcome and was named chief operating officer and president of worldwide pharmaceutical operations after Glaxo merged with SmithKline Beecham nearly two years ago.

David Stout, now president of the U.S. pharmaceuticals business, will replace Ingram as head of worldwide pharmaceuticals.

''I think Bob is one of the most outstanding pharmaceutical executives in the United States,'' said John Plachetka, chief executive of Durham pharmaceutical company Pozen. ''He is so well known and well respected—not just in our industry but in Washington.''

As the highest-ranking former Glaxo executive remaining at GSK, Ingram's imminent retirement can be viewed as reinforcing the complaints of some employees that what was billed as a merger of equals has turned out to be a de facto takeover by SmithKline Beecham. Glaxo's former chairman, Richard Sykes, retired from GSK earlier this year. Ingram will continue to work with the company as part-time vice chairman and special adviser.

Ingram's retirement sets off a domino effect among senior executives at GSK, which is based in London and has twin U.S. headquarters in Research Triangle Park and Philadelphia.

Unlike Ingram, whose office is in RTP, Stout, 48, will move to Philadelphia when he takes charge. Stout hails from the Smithkline Beecham side of the business and was based in Philadelphia before being named to his current post in January 2001.

Ingram said he has ''a high degree of confidence in David's ability.''

Stout's successor as head of the U.S. pharmaceuticals business will be Christopher Viehbacher, 42, president of pharmaceuticals in Europe, who will move from Paris to RTP. Andre Witty, Asia Pacific senior vice president, has been named Viehbacher's successor. Both Viehbacher and Witty were with GSK before the merger.

After Ingram retires, six of the 14 top-tier executives at the company, what the company calls its corporate executive team, will have Glaxo Wellcome pedigrees, while the other eight will share a SmithKline Beecham heritage. Ingram, meanwhile, will continue to participate in executive team meetings even after he retires, said GSK spokeswoman Mary Anne Rhyne.

The chief operating officer position being vacated by Ingram isn't being filled.

Ingram, who began his pharmaceutical career as a sales representative, said that when he left Merck & Co. to join Glaxo in 1990, he realized that the one downside was that Glaxo, like many British companies, had a mandatory retirement age of 60 for top executives. ''Time, unfortunately, marches on, as they say,'' he said.

Ingram said that, although he doesn't have a noncompete clause in his new arrangement with GSK, he isn't interested in being CEO of another pharmaceutical company. ''I will say I have been approached to do that,'' he said. ''It is flattering.''

''There is certainly a possibility,'' he added, ''that I might take on some nonexecutive chairmanships.''

Ingram, who is well known in political circles, also said he has no plans to run for political office. ''I think my wife would shoot me if I even considered it,'' he said.

Ingram has earned kudos for being an effective advocate for GSK and the industry in Washington, and he also has developed a relationship with President Bush and his family. At a black-tie GOP fund-raiser held in Washington in June that netted about $30 million, Ingram was called upon to offer the presidential toast.

In recognition of Ingram's Washington clout, he will remain GSK's representative on the board of the industry trade group, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers' Association, after his retirement.

''Bob Ingram is one of the giants of the pharmaceutical industry, and we are pleased that he will continue to play a major role on the PhRMA Board,'' Alan Homer, the association's president, said in a statement. ''Bob's sensitivity and caring for the needs of others, especially patients, is unparalleled.

Dr. Charles Sanders, a former chairman and chief executive of the U.S. operations of what is now GSK, praised Ingram's leadership. ''Bob has been through two mergers, first with Burroughs Wellcome and then with SmithKline Beecham,'' said Sanders. ''I think he has handled it very well. it is very difficult to merge companies.''

Ingram, who lives in Durham, said he understands that some GSK employees keep score regarding how many former Glaxo Wellcome executives are in leadership positions compared with their counterparts from SmithKline Beecham. But that's not how the corporate executive team looks at things, he said.

''It is one company: GSK,'' he said. ''Our competition isn't internal. The last time I checked, we had plenty of competition [elsewhere].''

FOSTERING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND VALUES IN UKRAINE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President. I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the Civitas International Civic Education Exchange Program, a cooperative project of civic education organizations in the United States and other nations. The goal of the project is to exchange ideas, experiences, and curricular programs to further the development of civic competence and responsibility among youth in emerging

and established democracies. The program is administered by the Center for Civic Education and funded by the U.S. Department of Education under the Education for Democracy Act approved by the United States Congress.

Recently may office was pleased to meet with a delegation of educators participating in the Civitas exchange program from Ukraine who have spent time in Alabama working on a curriculum for teaching Ukrainian history and civic education. The Ukraine delegation is partnered with the Alabama Center for Law and Civic Education in Birmingham, which has an outstanding reputation for delivering high quality civic education programs under the leadership of Executive Director Jan Cowin and Associate Director Wade Black. The American leaders of the delegation included two other Alabama natives, Louis Smith, Professor, School of Education, University of Western Alabama and his wife Carole Smith, visiting lecturer, Mississippi State University. I wish to commend all four of these Alabama educators for their excellent work in promoting educational excellence in our state.

The Ukraine delegates include Larysa Seredyak, Teacher of History and Civics in Lviv; Anatoliy Kovtonyuk, Teacher of History, Law, and Philosophy in Zhytomyr; Volodymyr Gorbatenko, Professor, Koretskyi State and Law Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and Professor of Politology and Sociology in Kyiv; Grygoriy Freyman, Assistant Professor, World History, Luhansk Pedagogical University and Teacher of History and Law in Luhansk; and Nataliya Yuikhymovych, Translator and Interpreter in Lviv.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article in the Montgomery Advertiser about a recent visit by this distinguished Ukrainian delegation to a class of sixth graders at Dalraida Elementary School. It demonstrates how our teachers and students can benefit from these international programs through joint educational projects. Above all, it shows how we can work cooperatively with other nations to promote fundamental democratic principles, understanding and values among our youth.

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

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, Nov. 9, 2002]

STUDENTS QUIZ UKRAINIAN TEACHERS

(By Ken L. Spear)

The schoolchildren bombarded the visiting Ukrainian classroom teachers with loads of questions:

''Do you have elections for political office?'' ''Do y'all own, like dogs and horses?'' ''Does your school have computers?'' ''What is your grading system?'' ''When kids get in trouble, what does the principal do?''

The inquiries are a part of the Dalraida Elementary sixth-graders' quest to seek a solution to a common problem while crossing international borders.

They are in the early stages of a civic project with their peers from Village School in Synkiv in the Ukraine.

Students here already are talking about how to bridge the digital divide and raising the money necessary to make it happen. There's one computer for the entire Village School.

''They should have better communication with everybody,'' said Dairaida's ilyan Unyhkov, whose parents are Russian natives. ''Plus we need to make allies. If we're not friends, we may still get into war.''

''The may help us,'' classmate J'Darius Powell added.

Designed for grades five through eight, the ''We the People . . . Project Citizen'' curriculum not only teaches students about government, but the tools and skills necessary to solve problems in their communities. That includes learning how to monitor and influence public policy, and crafting an action plan.

Civic participation isn't a foreign concept to the Ukrainian sixth-graders. Two years ago, The Village School joined the ranks of Project Citizen schools. Students there have led projects, such as the restoration of memorials from World Wars I and II that have been neglected by the Soviets and the clean up of community rivers and streams.

The group of educators is visiting Alabama as part of its mission to develop a ''common national definition'' and a curriculum for teaching Ukrainian history and civics education, said Wade Black, associate director of the Alabama Center for Law and Civic Education at Samford University.

A final version of the curriculum is expected to be submitted by next summer to the European Union, which is similar to Samford University's law and civic education center.

Ukraine declared independence in 1991. Under Soviet rule prior to that, citizens weren't taught their history and had no access to a curriculum.

''It parallels with black history,'' Black said. ''They want to write a history that unifies the country and defines what it means to be Ukrainian.''

While Project Citizen is an international program, only 25 Alabama schools, scouting troops and church groups are involved. Proration of the education budget forced some schools to cut the program.

''If they could just see the difference it makes in kids' lives,'' said Teri Gisi, faculty adviser for Dairaida's program. ''They see what a difference they can make.''

Dalraida got its hands-on civics lesson when students revisited a 15-year battle to get a sidewalk down a 1½-mile stretch of Johnstown Drive. The sixth-graders devised a plan, appealed to the City Council and was granted a sidewalk.

THE QUIET EROSION OF OUR FEDERAL LANDS IN ALASKA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, every year we get to this point at the end of a Congress where many bills get packaged together and move through under unanimous consent. Usually this process works well and gives each of us an opportunity to work out concerns we might have about any particular bill. Unfortunately, last night two bills were approved that should have received much greater scrutiny by the full Senate. Instead, they squeaked through because the proponents cleverly bundled them with over 100 other uncontroversial, local-interest bills.

Together, the Cape Fox Land Entitlement Adjustment Act and the University of Alaska lands bill will give away huge chunks of our federal lands in Alaska. Individually, they represent what I fear will be facing us in the near future—the quiet erosion of our federal lands for the benefit of private interests. These bills turn over more than 260,000 acres of federal lands in Alaska without addressing fundamental public concerns about public access, logging, roadless areas and the impact on fish and wildlife.

Both of these bills are opposed by many Alaska and national environmental organizations.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two letters, dated July 16, 2002 and September 4, 2002, outlining some of their concerns that were not heard as these bills were being rushed to the floor and passed last night.

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

ALASKA COALITION, ALASKA CONSERVATION VOTERS/ALASKA CONSERVATION ALLIANCE, ALASKA RAINFOREST CAMPAIGN, ALASKA WILDERNESS LEAGUE, EARTH JUSTICE, EYAK PRESERVATION COUNCIL, MINERAL POLICY CENTER, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, SCENIC AMERICA, SIERRA CLUB, SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL, THE ENDANGERED SPECIES COALITION, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, U.S. PIRG,

July 16, 2002.

Hon. JEFF BINGAMAN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BINGAMAN: We are writing you to urge you to oppose S. 2222, the Cape Fox Entitlement Adjustment Act of 2002. Introduced earlier this year by Senator Frank Murkowski (R–AK), and currently being considered by the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, this bill is an attempt to benefit special interests by giving away valuable Tongass National Forest lands—lands owned by all Americans. Opposed by many Southeast Alaskans, S. 2222 attempts to trade the Tongass for commercial development including clear cutting and mining.

This bill proposes to give Cape Fox and Sealaska Corporations more than 11,000 acres of valuable Tongass National Forest lands in Berners Bay near Juneau in return for 3,000 acres of mostly roaded and clearcut lands near Ketchikan and certain subsurface rights. With the transfer of the publicly owned lands, the Corporations gain the rights to log, subdivide, sell, or develop this swath of land on the northwest side of Berners Bay. Despite the importance of Berners Bay to Alaskan residents, Senator Murkowski has not held a local hearing on the land exchange issue in Juneau. This bill is bad public policy and should not see the light of day.

Berners Bay is one of Juneau's most important recreation areas for kayaking, hunting, camping, bird watching, commercial touring and many other activities. The traded lands could be closed to public access, beautiful views and hunting grounds replaced with stumps and no trespassing signs. The Bay contains abundant wildlife, including four species of salmon, wolves and brown and black bears. It is an important stopover for migratory birds as well as foraging grounds for Steller sea lions.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, City and Borough of Juneau, and commercial