(3) The Little Rock Nine risked their lives to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and subsequently the Nation.

(4) The Little Rock Nine sacrificed their innocence to protect the American principle that we are all ''one nation, under God, indivisible''.

(5) The Little Rock Nine have indelibly left their mark on the history of this Nation.

(6) The Little Rock Nine have continued to work toward equality for all Americans.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of Congress, to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, commonly referred to as the ''Little Rock Nine'', gold medals of appropriate design, in recognition of the selfless heroism such individuals exhibited and the pain they suffered in the cause of civil rights by integrating Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a) the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary for each recipient.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—Effective October 1, 1997, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) STRIKING AND SALE.—The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medals struck pursuant to section 2 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.—The appropriation used to carry out section 2 shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under subsection (a).

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 5. COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(7)(D) of the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–329, 110 Stat. 4009) is amended to read as follows:

''(D) MINTING AND ISSUANCE OF COINS.—The Secretary—

''(i) may not mint coins under this paragraph after July 1, 1998; and

''(ii) may not issue coins minted under this paragraph after December 31, 1998.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall be construed to have the same effective date as section 101 of the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, as amended, be read for the third time, passed and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed in the RECORD at the appropriate place as if read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1283), as amended, was considered read the third time and passed.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TRAVEL OVERSEAS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, the Justice Department is out of control. Evidence is mounting that officials at the Department's Antitrust Division has been traveling around the world urging foreign governments to join them in their witch hunt against Microsoft.

The Administration is offering a helping hand to U.S. competitors overseas. While foreign governments work hard to protect their most important industries, our Justice Department is assisting those foreign governments in their efforts to keep one of America's most vibrant, innovative, and successful companies out of their markets.

In a letter sent yesterday to Attorney General Janet Reno, my colleagues Senators SESSIONS, ABRAHAM, and KYL raised provocative questions about the activities of Justice Department officials overseas. They have learned that Joel Klein and his staff at the Department's Antitrust Division are busily recruiting their foreign counterparts to join in their war against Microsoft.

First and foremost, Mr. President, I would like to know what Justice Department officials, whose work focuses exclusively on issues here at home, are doing traveling overseas at taxpayer's expense. According to the letter, in the last 6 months, Joel Klein has traveled to Japan, Russell Pittman, chief of the Competition Policy Section of the Antitrust Division has visited Brazil, Dan Rubinfeld, chief economist for the Antitrust Division has gone to Israel, and Deputy Assistant Attorney General Douglas Melamed spent a week in Paris in June.

At a time when Joel Klein has been complaining that his division does not have enough money or people to do its job effectively, he and his staff are traveling around the world on the Justice Department's dime. And they are using those foreign visits as a bully pulpit to tout the merits of their case against Microsoft and to encourage foreign governments to join in the attack.

This activity is reprehensible. It is even more egregious when one notes that it is being financed by the American people—many of whom may wind up losing their jobs and their livelihoods if Joel Klein is successful.

We need some answers, Mr. President. Does the Attorney General consider such activities on the part of the Antitrust Division legitimate? Is Joel Klein working on behalf of U.S. taxpayers or against them? How much is the antitrust division spending to send its employees around the world? Which foreign competitors have benefited?

Here is the evidence my colleagues have compiled to date:

Joel Klein visited Japan to meet with the Japanese Fair Trade Commission last December. A month later, the Trade Commission raided Microsoft's Tokyo offices, confiscating thousands of company documents.

When Russell Pittman went to Brazil in May, he spoke publicly to senior Brazilian government officials responsible for antitrust enforcement in that country, outlining the Justice Department's case against Microsoft in detail. Nine days later, the Brazilian government announced its intention to begin legal proceedings against the company.

A quote from Mr. Pittman at this event is particularly troubling, and, I might add, somewhat ironic. He accused Microsoft of behaving ''like an arrogant monopolist, even acting arrogantly in its relations with the antitrust authorities. It will receive from these agencies what it deserves.'' Who is calling whom arrogant? A Government bureaucrat on a taxpayer-funded jaunt to Brazil? If the situation were not so serious, I would find this quote to be quite ironic, Mr. President.

In Israel in May, Dan Rubinfeld gave a public speech on the department's case against Microsoft to an audience that included Israeli public officials responsible for antitrust enforcement. He later met privately, along with his sidekicks from the Federal Trade Commission, with a group of Israeli Government officials to outline the Department of Justice's complaint against Microsoft.

Not surprisingly, the Israeli Government is now in discussions with Microsoft concerning its business practices in that country.

And finally, on June 8, Douglas Melamed briefed the OECD's Competition Law and Policy Committee in Paris on the strengths of the department's case against Microsoft. The OECD Committee includes officials from Europe, Japan, Canada, and Brazil.

I applaud Senators SESSIONS, ABRAHAM, and KYL for bringing this issue to light, Mr. President. It is just one in a series of steps by the administration to tie the hands of successful U.S. companies.

The American people deserve to know how and why the administration is using their money and why thousands of jobs in my home State of Washington and across the United States are being put on the line by a contemptuous group of bureaucrats over at the Justice Department.

I demand that Attorney General Reno do right and answer the questions raised by my colleagues promptly and completely.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

HEALTH CARE

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise tonight to talk about health care, managed care, and the several proposals in Congress that attempt to address these issues.

Mr. President, just this morning, the assistant Republican leader, Senator NICKLES, and his Republican working group, unveiled an outline of a bill they are developing, a bill that they intend to shortly introduce.

This is clearly an issue that affects all Americans. Back home in Ohio, I hear constantly from my constituents about the issues involving managed care and the new world of health care that we all live in.

Mr. President, I recognize and share the concerns that many Americans have with the cost and the quality of health care and of managed care. As the father of eight children, I visited emergency rooms and I visited pediatricians' offices. I hear and I understand parents' concerns about all the new hurdles in health care. I understand the problems of parents struggling to try to get a doctor's appointment for their children, the difficulty in trying to get managed care plans to authorize care, and the concern that their children will not get needed care if that care is not authorized.

Mr. President, these are problems shared by millions of American families. They are problems Congress must deal with. But as we look at this issue, and all the problems and concerns that go with them, we need to be careful. We need to be careful that we do not create solutions that are really worse than the problems.

For example, as we look at regulating managed care, we have to be careful about the impact of proposed regulations on the availability of that care. Certainly I do not believe any of us wants to see fewer people being able to get health insurance as a result of our good intentions. That is why we need to be sure that whatever Congress does, we do not cause health care costs to significantly increase. We know that the only result of higher costs will be a health care system that many companies and individuals will simply not be able to afford, meaning more Americans will be denied quality health insurance.

So where do things stand right now? Obviously, several health care proposals already have been introduced and talked about, such as the Patient Access to Responsible Care Act, or PARCA, and also the Democrat's Patients' Bill of Rights. Other options are being developed. I already mentioned the legislation being developed by my colleague from Oklahoma, Senator NICKLES, and a Republican working group. The House of Representatives is considering their own proposals as well.

The bottom line is this: It is clear that Congress needs to consider managed care reform legislation. I am eager to work with my colleagues to make sure some crucial issues, particularly the issues that face America's children, are in fact addressed.

Mr. President, while I would like to see specific language—after all, as we always say, the devil is always in the details—I believe that the legislation unveiled today by the Senator from Oklahoma, Senator NICKLES, and the rest of the working group, represents a positive—a positive—start on the road to reform.

I am particularly pleased that the bill includes a guarantee that children will have direct access to pediatricians. I have said it many, many times on this floor, but let me say it again this evening—children are not just little adults. Their health care needs are unique. When a child goes to a doctor's office, that child needs to see someone who has been specifically trained to deal with the unique issues of pediatric care; that child needs to see a pediatrician.

I am very pleased that my discussions with Republican task force members on pediatric issues has helped produce a provision in the working group bill that would guarantee our children will be, in fact, treated by pediatricians.

Mr. President, there are several additional ways that we can further improve the quality of children's health care as a part of this overall managed care reform effort. I would like to talk about these additional ways right now.

Specifically, Mr. President, I believe there are three key issues that would go a long way to addressing the health care needs of our children: No. 1, additional pediatric protections beyond what is already now in the bill. In addition to guaranteeing access to pediatricians, other basic protections for children should be addressed to help make sure that health plans are addressing specific pediatric needs.

The most important of these is making sure that when a child faces a serious health problem that calls for specialty care, that that child has access to a health care provider with pediatric training or experience. This could mean that a child with a heart murmur would be guaranteed access to a pediatric cardiologist. It could also mean that a baby in need of intensive hospital care and monitoring has access to a children's hospital, a children's hospital to make sure that pediatrics-specific equipment and care is available for that baby.

Mr. President, my wife Fran and I have personal experiences with our children and with children's hospitals. When your child—my child—has a serious medical problem, you want the best care, you want the best specialists. Many times, quite bluntly, that means going to a children's hospital.

Specialists trained to treat adults often do not have the expertise that children need. That is not their specialty. I would hope that our efforts of managed care reform include making sure children have access to the necessary pediatric expertise, whether that be from the initial treating physician being a pediatrician, or whether it means ultimately going to a children's hospital.

Mr. President, it is important that these basic protections are in place for children, because pediatric care is probably the part of managed care that we really know the least about. The truth is, we just don't know how well managed care takes care of our kids. The measures of quality and studies we have that evaluate managed care simply have not looked at children. In the absence of this evidence, I think that some basic protections for children are required, and they certainly make sense.

I also don't believe the cost of these pediatric protections will amount to a great deal. As we all know, children comprise about 30 percent of our population, but a much smaller part of the cost of health care, a much smaller. I don't believe that making sure children can see pediatricians and pediatric specialists will have an increase on health care costs. In fact, it should have the opposite effect. It could and should reduce costs. This kind of access could cut down on unnecessary trips to doctors, emergency rooms, and work as a good avenue for preventive medicine. Preventive medicine is important for all of us, but nowhere is it as important as it is in dealing with our children. Let me say that again. As the father of eight, I think anyone who has had children knows that and understands that preventive care is the key.

Let me move to the second point and the second suggestion, that is pediatric quality-related research. One important trend we have seen lately in our health care system is the effort to measure quality and improve the science of health care quality. The ability to measure this is vitally significant. But as with many parts of our health care system, not enough attention has focused on children. It is reported that only about 5 percent of this research is aimed at our kids. What is the result? We just haven't had the same type of advances and quality improvements for our children that we have seen for adults.

I have introduced a bill that tries to fix this by focusing attention on pediatric quality-related research. Among other things, our bill includes dedicated funding to make up for the lack of health care outcomes and quality-related information for children. The legislation being developed by the Republican working group already includes a