

ability to affect the massive human tragedy taking place in Ireland but it was a generous symbol of the compassion of the Choctaw Nation for those in desperate need Sixteen years before the famine began the Choctaws themselves were the victims of a forced displacement following passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 which compelled most Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River Many died on the journey known as the Trail of Tears Yet despite their own tragic circumstances the Choctaw reached out to the Irish people whom they saw as more in pain and in need than themselves

Earlier this year President Mary Robinson of Ireland visited the tribal headquarters of the Choctaw Nation in Durant OK to thank the Choctaws personally for their ancestors extraordinary generosity to the Irish people President Robinson often evokes the story of the Choctaw Nation when talking about the Famine and about how the echoes of Ireland's tragic past continue to reverberate in Ireland today giving the Irish a special affinity for those around the world who face hunger and oppression

Everyone familiar with global humanitarian efforts knows that Irish aid workers are often the first to arrive to help at places of devastation around the world President Robinson herself was one of the first to visit Somalia and to call the world's attention to the starvation there

His Eminence Bernard Cardinal Law the Archbishop of Boston recently informed me that Irish Americans in Mississippi will honor the Choctaw Nation on September 9 and 10 with a picnic at the Jim Buck Ross Agricultural Museum in Jackson MS The sponsors are hopeful that Irish Americans in other parts of the country will enhance the success of this tribute Anyone interested in learning more about this auspicious occasion should contact Mr Sean McCuinness at the Celtic American Heritage Society Post Office Box 5166 Jackson MS 39296-5166

I commend the Hibernian Society for this well deserved honor for the Choctaw Nation

ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSITION ON  
VOTE

Mr HOLLINGS Mr President earlier today the Senate held three roll call votes relating to United States policy in Bosnia Regrettably I was necessarily absent during these votes due to my attendance at a funeral in South Carolina Had I been present at the time I would have voted for the Cohen amendment for the Nunn-Crahan amendment and for final passage of the Dole-Lieberman bill (S 21) I thank my colleagues for the opportunity to state my position and I thank the Chair

TRIBUTE TO MARLA CARBER

Mr CAMPBELL Mr President I rise today to share with you the story of Marla Carber a free spirit who rode the length and breadth of the United States on her motorcycle accompanied only by her dog Skooter

She was a remarkable young woman one of those rugged individualists constantly seeking adventure in her life and traveling into the depths of the country in her pursuit of it She shared the stories of the fascinating people she met on her journeys and the memories of the places she had seen with much of the American public writing for several motorcycle magazines In this way she was able to leave her mark on society and the people of the country

Marla Carber was a woman of vision and strength a pioneer in her time A friend of hers described her as one of those who followed their callings to and beyond the ends of the known world and came back overflowing with stories of strange places \* \* \* and wondrous things they'd seen Marla Carber was unique for this day and age and I admire her spirit

We all suffer from her loss as surely as we all benefitted from having her among us

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 4 p.m. a message from the House of Representatives delivered by Mr Hays one of its reading clerks announced that the House has passed the following bills in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate

HR 70 An act to permit exports of certain domestically produced crude oil and for other purposes

HR 1943 An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to deem certain municipal wastewater treatment facilities discharging into ocean waters as the equivalent of secondary treatment facilities

HR 2002 An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30 1996 and for other purposes

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S 395) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Energy to sell the Alaska Power Marketing Administration and for other purposes and asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon and appoints the following Members as the managers of the conference on the part of the House

For consideration of House amendment numbered 1 Mr YOUNG of Alaska Mr CALVERT Mr BLILEY Mr MILLER of California and Mr DINCCELL

For consideration of House amendment numbered 2 Mr YOUNG of Alaska Mr CALVERT Mr THOMAS of California Mr ROTH Mr BLILEY Mr COBLE Mr MILLER of California Mr HAMILTON Mr DINCCELL and Mr MINETA

For consideration of House amendment numbered 3 Mr SPENCE Mr KASICH and Mr DELLUMS

For consideration of House amendment numbered 4 Mr COBLE Mrs FOWLER and Mr MINETA

For consideration of House amendment numbered 5 Mr YOUNG of Alaska Mr CALVERT and Mr MILLER of California

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated

HR 1943 An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to deem certain municipal wastewater treatment facilities discharging into ocean waters as the equivalent of secondary treatment facilities to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

HR 2002 An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30 1996 and for other purposes to the Committee on Appropriations

MEASURES PLACED ON THE  
CALENDAR

The following measure was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and placed on the calendar

HR 70 An act to permit exports of certain domestically produced crude oil and for other purposes

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND  
JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced read the first and second time by unanimous consent and referred as indicated

By Mrs HUTCHISON (for herself Mr BROWN Mr FRIST Mr INHOFE and Mr MACK)

S 1073 A bill to establish a national advisory referendum on limiting the terms of Members of Congress at the general election of 1996 to the Committee on Rules and Administration

By Ms MOSELEY BRAUN (for herself Mr SIMON and Mr INOUE)

S 1074 A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for expanding and intensifying activities of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases with respect to lupus to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

By Mr HARKIN (for himself and Mr KENNEDY)

S 1075 A bill to reauthorize and improve the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

By Mrs BOXER

S 1076 A bill to designate the Western Program Service Center of the Social Security Administration located at 1221 Nevin Avenue Richmond California as the Francis J Hagel Building and for other purposes to the Committee on Finance

By Mr HARKIN (for himself Mr AKAKA Mr BINCAMAN Mr INOUE Mr KYL and Mr REID)

S 1077 A bill to authorize research development and demonstration of hydrogen as an energy carrier and for other purposes to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read and referred (or acted upon) as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND

S. Res. 156. A resolution recognizing the contributions of the United States Army Air Forces to the United States victory in World War II to the Committee on Armed Services.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. MACK)

S. 1073. A bill to establish a national advisory referendum on limiting the terms of Members of Congress at the general election of 1996 to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

THE NATIONAL VOTER OPPORTUNITY TO INFORM CONGRESS EFFECTIVELY (VOICE) ON TERM LIMITS ACT OF 1995

• Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I offer a bill similar to one I introduced in the last Congress. My bill, the National Voter Opportunity To Inform Congress Effectively on Term Limits— or VOICE—Act, would authorize a national advisory referendum on term limits for Members of Congress. It is a companion bill to legislation being introduced today in the House by Congressman PETE HOEKSTRA of Michigan.

In recent years, the American people have come to realize that the seniority system, coupled with the overwhelming electoral advantages of incumbency, has created a class of career politicians—a class not envisioned by our Founding Fathers.

Our Founding Fathers envisioned the Congress as a body of citizen legislators. People who had trades, professions, or businesses would serve for a period of time, bringing with them experience and fresh ideas to shape the laws that would govern commerce and quality of life.

There has been a vigorous grassroots effort mounting in this country to return us to this vision. Especially over the past few years, the movement to limit congressional terms has gained significant ground. Despite the Congress' reluctance to impose term limits on itself, the people have chosen to press forward without us by passing ballot initiatives to limit the terms of their own Federal representatives. In 23 States—nearly half the country—the people have spoken overwhelmingly and unequivocally that they want the terms of their Congressmen and Senators to be limited.

Last May, the term limits movement suffered a major blow with the Supreme Court's ruling in *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. versus Thornton*. In a 5 to 4 decision, the Court said the State imposed term limits violate the Constitution and that any effort to limit congressional terms must be done through a constitutional amendment. This ruling effectively overturned all 23 States term limits laws that had been passed up to now.

The House's failure to pass an amendment last March proves that there is virtually no chance for term limits in this Congress. Even in this Chamber, a recent rollcall survey found that we are still 24 votes shy of having enough support to approve a term limit's amendment. Congress is truly out of touch with America on this issue.

That is why, Mr. President, I feel it is so important that we give every American in all 50 States an opportunity to speak directly to their Federal representatives on the term limits matter. My bill would do just that by conducting a nonbinding national referendum. It would place a simple and straightforward question on every ballot in the 1996 election: Should Congress approve a constitutional amendment to limit the number of terms that a Member of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate can serve in office? Yes or No.

Let me hasten to add that this legislation would not create an unfunded Federal mandate. This bill provides that States would be reimbursed at a rate of 4 cents per voter for the cost of putting the question on the ballot. This Federal reimbursement would be offset by corresponding reduction in the franking budget for Members of the House and Senate.

Mr. President, I want to urge my colleagues to join me in giving the American people a voice in the next election on whether the terms of their representatives in the U.S. Congress should be limited. Rather than debating about what we think the American people want and need, let's give them the opportunity to tell us themselves clearly and directly. It is time we invoke the communicative power of democracy and ask the people what they think.

By Ms. MOSELEY BRAUN (for herself, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. INOUE)

S. 1074. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for expanding and intensifying activities of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases with respect to lupus to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE LUPUS RESEARCH AMENDMENTS OF 1995

• Ms. MOSELEY BRAUN. Mr. President, today I am introducing with Senators SIMON and INOUE the Lupus Research Amendments of 1995. This bill would provide the funding so desperately needed by NIH to increase current education, prevention, and treatment efforts.

Systemic lupus erythematosus [lupus] is a painful, potentially devastating chronic autoimmune disease that occurs mostly in young women of childbearing age. Lupus causes the body's defense system to malfunction and attack its own healthy organs. Every element of the victim's musculoskeletal system is susceptible, ranging from the skin and joints to the blood, heart, lungs, and kidneys.

Health officials estimate that between 1.4 million and 2 million Americans, 90 percent of whom are female, are afflicted with lupus. Both the cause and a cure for lupus are currently unknown. Treatments can be effective but can lead to adverse side effects which cause severe and sometimes incapacitating pain, making it impossible for victims to maintain jobs and live normal lives. Increased and intensive research thus offers the best hope for prevention and better treatment of lupus and its related disabilities.

The Lupus Research Amendments of 1995 would expand clinical research for the discovery and evaluation of new treatments, encourage the coordination of improved screening techniques and improve information and education programs for health care professionals and the public. In addition, researching the cause of lupus may reveal other abnormalities of the immune system, and this knowledge could help experts better understand related illnesses. It is to this end that I reintroduce this legislation, which authorizes funding of \$20 million for fiscal year 1996 and such sums as may be necessary for both fiscal years 1997 and 1998.

This legislation can make a real difference to the millions of Americans, particularly women, who are afflicted with lupus. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill be included in the RECORD.

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

S. 1074

*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 Lupus Research Amendment of 1995.

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS

The Congress finds that—

(1) lupus is a serious, complex, inflammatory autoimmune disease of particular concern to women;

(2) lupus affects women 9 times more than men;

(3) there are 3 main types of lupus: systemic lupus, a serious form of the disease that affects many parts of the body; discoid lupus, a form of the disease that affects mainly the skin; and drug-induced lupus, caused by certain medications;

(4) lupus can be fatal if not detected and treated early;

(5) the disease can simultaneously affect various areas of the body, such as the skin, joints, kidneys, and brain, and can be difficult to diagnose because the symptoms of lupus are similar to those of many other diseases;

(6) lupus disproportionately affects African American women; the prevalence of the disease among such women is 3 times the prevalence among white women; and an estimated 1 in 250 African American women between the ages of 15 and 65 develops the disease;

(7) it has been estimated that over 500,000 Americans have been diagnosed with the disease, and that many more have undiagnosed cases.

(8) current treatment of the disease can be effective but may lead to damaging side effects and

(9) many victims of the disease suffer debilitating pain and fatigue making it difficult to maintain employment and lead normal lives

**SEC 3 EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES REGARDING LUPUS**

Subpart 4 of part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285d et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 441 the following new section:

**LUPUS**

**SEC 441A (i) IN GENERAL**—The Director of the Institute shall expand and intensify research and related activities of the Institute with respect to lupus.

**(b) COORDINATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTES**—The Director of the Institute shall coordinate the activities of the Director under subsection (i) with similar activities conducted by the other national research institutes and agencies of the National Institutes of Health to the extent that such institutes and agencies have responsibilities that are related to lupus.

**(c) PROGRAMS FOR LUPUS**—In carrying out subsection (i) the Director of the Institute shall conduct or support research to expand and understanding of the causes of and to find a cure for lupus. Activities under such subsection shall include conducting and supporting the following:

(1) Research to determine the reasons underlying the elevated prevalence of lupus in women, including African American women.

(2) Basic research concerning the etiology and causes of the disease.

(3) Epidemiological studies to address the frequency and natural history of the disease and the differences among the sexes and among racial and ethnic groups with respect to the disease.

(4) The development of improved screening techniques.

(5) Clinical research for the development and evaluation of new treatments, including new biological agents.

(6) Information and education programs for health care professionals and the public.

**(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS**—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997. The authorization of appropriations established in the preceding sentence is in addition to any other authorization of appropriations that is available for such purpose. •

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY)

S 1075 A bill to reauthorize and improve the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

**THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1995**

Mr. HARKIN: Mr. President, 20 years ago this November Congress enacted Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, now known as part B of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act [IDEA]. The purpose of this law is simple—to assist States and local communities meet their obligation to provide equal educational opportunity to children with disabilities in accordance with the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

I believe that IDEA is an excellent law. Prior to the enactment of Public Law 94-142, 1 million children with disabilities were excluded entirely from receiving a public education, and more than half of the children with disabilities in the United States did not receive appropriate educational services that would enable them to enjoy full equality of opportunity.

Because of IDEA, millions of children with disabilities are now receiving a free and appropriate public education. Educational outcomes for children with disabilities have improved dramatically over this 20-year period.

For many parents who have disabled children, IDEA is a lifeline of hope. As one parent recently told me:

Thank God for IDEA. Because of IDEA, our child is achieving academic success. He is also treated by his nondisabled peers as one of the guys. I am now confident that he will graduate high school prepared to hold down a job and lead an independent life.

The rewards of IDEA go beyond the classroom and into the very being of our family. IDEA gives us the strength to face the challenges of bringing up a child with a disability. We know that our son is entitled to an appropriate education just like his nondisabled peers. We also know that IDEA provides us with the tools to ensure that the promise of equal educational opportunity is realized.

In May, Danette Crawford, a junior at Urbandale High School in Des Moines, IA, testified before the Subcommittee on Disability Policy. Danette explained that she has cerebral palsy, which greatly limits her ability to carry out any personal care tasks and fine motor activities such as writing. She uses a wheelchair for mobility. Danette testified that:

My grade point average stands at 3.8, and I am enrolled in advanced placement courses. The education I am receiving is preparing me for a bright future. Without IDEA, I am convinced I would not be receiving the quality education that Urbandale High School and the Talented and Gifted Program provide me. After graduating high school, I hope to attend Culeton College in Northfield, Minnesota, focusing on a double major in political science or history and Spanish. Culeton is sometimes referred to as the Harvard of the Midwest. I hope to pursue a law degree.

However, despite the great progress that has been made over the past 20 years, significant challenges remain. As Secretary Riley points out, too many students with disabilities are still failing courses and dropping out of school. Enrollment in postsecondary education is still too low, and too many students are leaving school ill-prepared for employment and independent living.

As ranking member of the Subcommittee on Disability Policy, I am pleased to introduce, along with Senator KENNEDY, the ranking member of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, the Clinton Administration's bill reauthorizing the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

With this reauthorization, we have the opportunity to take what we have learned over the past 20 years and use

it to update and improve this critical law.

I commend Secretary Riley, Judy Heumann, Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Tom Hehir, Director of the Office of Special Education Programs, and their staffs for developing a carefully crafted bill that will enhance educational opportunities for over 5 million children with disabilities.

The Administration has developed their bill based on numerous meetings and discussions with all interested parties, including parents, educators, and administrators across the country. The Administration has reviewed over 2,000 recommendations sent in response to a call for comment last fall on suggestions for improving the IDEA.

I do not believe that everyone will be in complete agreement about each of the provisions in the bill. But I do believe that the Administration has achieved a necessary balance that is so important in this law.

I fully support the six key principles on which the Administration's proposal are based:

Aligning IDEA with State and local education reform efforts so students with disabilities will benefit from them.

Improving results for students with disabilities through higher expectations and meaningful access to the general curriculum to the maximum extent possible.

Addressing individual needs in the least restrictive environment for students.

Providing families and teachers with the knowledge and training to effectively support students' learning.

Focusing on teaching and learning and

Strengthening early intervention to ensure that every child starts school ready to learn.

I look forward to working with Senator FRIST, the chair of the Subcommittee on Disability Policy; Senator KASSEBAUM, the chair of the Labor Committee; and other colleagues to craft a consensus bill in the tradition of this committee. It is my hope that the Administration's bill will be used as the vehicle for achieving this consensus.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter of transmittal of the Administration's bill from Secretary Riley to AL CORE, in his capacity as President of the Senate, be inserted in the RECORD.

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

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

June 30 1995

Hon. ALBERT GORE, Jr.  
President of the Senate, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed for consideration of the Congress is the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1995, the Administration's proposal for improving and restructuring Federal education programs for children with