

I am very pleased that 41 of my colleagues, Senators SPECTER, DASCHLE, DODD, TORRICELLI, FEINGOLD, DAYTON, STABENOW, DURBIN, JEFFORDS, KENNEDY, INOUE, CANTWELL, LEAHY, WYDEN, BOXER, REED, AKAKA, HARKIN, CLINTON, REID, MURRAY, CORZINE, BINGAMAN, MIKULSKI, BAYH, LEVIN, WELLSTONE, KERRY, COLLINS, LIEBERMAN, LANDRIEU, EDWARDS, SMITH of Oregon, BIDEN, SCHUMER, CHAFEE, SARBANES, KOHL, CARNAHAN, CARPER, and NELSON of Florida, have joined me in submitting this resolution today.

By amending the current rule, it would forbid any Senate member, officer or employee from terminating, refusing to hire, or otherwise discriminating against an individual with respect to promotion, compensation, or any other privilege of employment, on the basis of that individual's sexual orientation.

Senate employees currently have no recourse available to them should they become a victim of this type of employment discrimination.

If the rules are amended, any Senate employee that encountered discrimination based on their sexual orientation would have the option of reporting it to the Senate Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee could then investigate the claim and recommend discipline for any Senate member, officer or employee found to have violated the rule.

Unfortunately, the Senate is already well behind other establishments of the U.S. Government in this area of anti-discrimination.

By 1996, at least 13 cabinet level agencies, including the Departments of Justice, Agriculture, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Interior, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Energy, in addition to the General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Reserve System, Office of Personnel Management, and the White House had already issued policy statements forbidding sexual orientation discrimination.

In 1998, Executive Order 13087 was issued to prohibit sexual orientation discrimination in the Federal executive branch, including civilian employees of the military departments and sundry other governmental entities.

That Executive order now covers approximately 2 million Federal civilian workers, yet, four years later, there are still employees of the United States Senate that are unprotected.

In taking this step toward addressing discrimination, the Senate would join not only the Executive Branch, but also 294 Fortune 500 companies, 23 State governments and 252 local governments that have already prohibited workplace discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Currently, at least 68 Senators have already adopted written policies for their congressional offices indicating that sexual orientation is not a factor in their employment decisions.

Now, I urge my colleagues to join me by making this policy universal for the Senate, rather than relying on a patchwork of protection that only covers some of the Senate's employees.

SENATE RESOLUTION 295—COMMEMORATING THE 32ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLICY OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. COCHRAN, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 295

Whereas the United States of America and the Sovereign Indian Tribes contained within its boundaries have had a long and mutually beneficial relationship since the beginning of the Republic.

Whereas the United States has recognized this special legal and political relationship and its trust responsibility to the Indian Tribes as reflected in the Federal Constitution, treaties, numerous court decisions, Federal statutes, executive orders, and course of dealing;

Whereas Federal policy toward the Indian Tribes has vacillated through history and often failed to uphold the government-to-government relationship that has endured for more than 200 years;

Whereas these Federal policies included the wholesale removal of Indian tribes and their members from their aboriginal homelands, attempts to assimilate Indian people into the general culture, as well as the termination of the legal and political relationship between the United States and the Indian tribes;

Whereas President Richard M. Nixon, in his 'Special Message to Congress on Indian Affairs' on July 8, 1970, recognized that the Indian Tribes constitute a distinct and valuable segment of the American federalist system, whose members have made significant contributions to the United States and to American culture;

Whereas President Nixon determined that Indian Tribes, as local governments, are best able to discern the needs of their people and are best situated to determine the direction of their political and economic futures;

Whereas in his 'Special Message' President Nixon recognized that the policies of legal and political termination on the one hand, and paternalism and excessive dependence on the other, devastated the political, economic, and social aspects of life in Indian America, and had to be radically altered;

Whereas in his 'Special message' President Nixon set forth the foundation for a new, more enlightened Federal Indian policy grounded in economic self-reliance and political self-determination; and

Whereas this Indian self-determination policy has endured as the most successful policy of the United States in dealing with the Indian Tribes because it rejects the failed policies of termination and paternalism and recognized 'the integrity and right to continued existence of all Indian Tribal and Alaska native governments, recognizing that cultural pluralism is a source of national strength';

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States recognizes the unique role of the Indian Tribes and their members in the United States, and commemorates the vision and leadership of President Nixon, and every succeeding President, in fostering the policy of Indian Self-Determination

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit today a resolution to commemorate the anniversary of a little-noticed but critical event that took place 32 years ago this summer.

In July 1970, President Richard M. Nixon delivered his now-famous "Special Message to the Congress on Indian Affairs" that revolutionized how our Nation deals with Native governments and Native people from Florida to Alaska, from Maine to Hawaii.

With centuries of ill-conceived and misdirected Federal policies and practices behind us, I am happy to say that the Nixon Indian policy continues as the bedrock of America's promise to Native Americans.

In his Message to Congress, the President made the case for a more enlightened Federal Indian policy. Citing historical injustices as well as the practical failure of all previous Federal policies regarding Indian Nations, President Nixon called for the rejection of both the "termination" policy of the 1950s and the "excessive dependence" on the Federal Government by Indian tribes and people fostered by Federal paternalism.

Nixon observed that "[t]he first Americans—the Indians—are the most deprived and most isolated group in our Nation. On virtually every scale of measurement—employment, income, education, health—the condition of the Indian people rank at the bottom."

Thirty-two years later, Indians continue to suffer high rates of unemployment, are mired in poverty, and still rank at or near the bottom of nearly every social and economic indicator in the Nation. Nonetheless, there is cause for hope that the conditions of Native Americans are improving, however slowly.

The twin pillars of the policy change initiated in 1970 are political self determination and economic self reliance. Without doubt, the most enduring legacy of the 1970 Message is the Indian self determination policy best embodied in the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, amended several times since then.

This Act, which has consistently been supported, promoted, and expanded with bipartisan support, authorizes Indian tribes to assume responsibility for and administer programs and services formerly provided by the Federal Government.

As of 2001, nearly one-half of all Bureau of Indian Affairs, BIA, and Indian Health Service, IHS, programs and services have been assumed by tribes under the Indian Self Determination Act.

With this transfer of resources and decision making authority, tribal governments have succeeded in improving the quality of services to their citizens, developed more sophisticated tribal governing structures and practices, improved their ability to govern, and strengthened their economies.

Self determination contracting and compacting has improved the efficiency of Federal programs and services and at the same time have devolved control over these resources from Washington, DC to the local, tribal governments which are much more in tune with the needs of their own people.

As steps are taken to provide tribes the tools they need to develop vigorous economies and generate tribal revenues, our policy in Congress and across the Federal Government should be to encourage and assist tribes to expand self determination and self governance into other agencies and programs, and in the process help Native people to achieve real and measurable success in improving their standard of living.

The challenge of the Nixon Message was not only to the Federal Government but to the tribes themselves: that by building strong tribal governments and more robust economies, real independence and true self determination can be achieved.

Our experience has shown that any cooperative efforts between the United States and the tribes must include a solemn assurance that the special relationship will endure and will not be terminated because of the fits and starts of periodic economic success enjoyed by some Indian tribes.

President Nixon wisely realized that the mere threat of termination results in a tendency toward an unhealthy dependence on the Federal Government which has plagued Native people for decades. As President Nixon himself knew, Native people are not hapless bystanders in this process. His Message recognized that the story of the Indian in America is one of "endurance, survival, of adaptation and creativity in the face of overwhelming obstacles."

The persistence and tenacity of Native people has been the foundation in forging a more enlightened Indian policy and with the assistance of the United States will, I am confident, result in true self determination for Native people in the United States.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Nixon Message and our collective efforts over time in making Indian self determination a reality.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 125—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 125

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, June 27, 2002, or Friday, June 28, 2002, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or

adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, July 8, 2002, or until such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, June 27, 2002, Friday, June 28, 2002, or Saturday, June 29, 2002, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, July 8, 2002, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 126—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SCLERODERMA

Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 126

Whereas Scleroderma is a debilitating and potentially fatal autoimmune disease with a broad range of symptoms that may be either localized or systemic;

Whereas Scleroderma may attack vital internal organs, including the heart, esophagus, lungs, and kidneys, and may do so without causing any external symptoms;

Whereas more than 300,000 people in the United States suffer from Scleroderma;

Whereas the symptoms of Scleroderma include hardening and thickening of the skin, swelling, disfigurement of the hands, spasms of blood vessels causing severe discomfort in the fingers and toes, weight loss, joint pain, difficulty swallowing, extreme fatigue, and ulcerations on the fingertips which are slow to heal;

Whereas people with advanced Scleroderma may be unable to perform even the simplest tasks;

Whereas 80 percent of the people suffering from Scleroderma are women between the ages of 25 and 55;

Whereas Scleroderma is the fifth leading cause of death among all autoimmune diseases for women who are 65 years old or younger;

Whereas the wide range of symptoms and localized and systemic variations of Scleroderma make it difficult to diagnose;

Whereas the average diagnosis of Scleroderma is made 5 years after the onset of symptoms;

Whereas the cause of Scleroderma is still unknown and there is no known cure;

Whereas Federal funding for Scleroderma research is less than for other diseases of similar prevalence; and

Whereas the estimated annual direct and indirect costs of Scleroderma in the United States are \$1,500,000,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) private organizations and health care providers should be recognized for their ef-

forts to promote awareness and research of Scleroderma;

(2) the people of the United States should make themselves aware of the symptoms of Scleroderma and contribute to the fight against Scleroderma;

(3) the Federal Government should promote awareness regarding Scleroderma, adequately fund research projects regarding Scleroderma within the fiscal budget, and continue to consider ways to improve the quality of health care services provided for Scleroderma patients, including making prescription medication more affordable;

(4) the National Institutes of Health should continue to play a leadership role in the fight against Scleroderma by—

(A) working more closely with private organizations and researchers to find a cure for Scleroderma;

(B) funding research projects regarding Scleroderma conducted by private organizations and researchers;

(C) holding a Scleroderma symposium which would bring together distinguished scientists and clinicians from across the United States to determine the most important priorities in Scleroderma research;

(D) supporting the formation of small workgroups composed of experts from diverse but related scientific fields to study Scleroderma;

(E) conducting more genetic, environmental, and clinical research regarding Scleroderma;

(F) training more basic and clinical scientists to carry out such research; and

(G) providing for better dissemination of the information learned from such research; and

(5) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention should give priority to the establishment of a national epidemiological study to better track the incidence of Scleroderma and to gather information about the disease that could lead to a cure.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4166. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2514, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4167. Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2514, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4168. Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2514, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4169. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2514, supra.

SA 4170. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2514, supra.

SA 4171. Mr. McCAIN (for himself and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4060 proposed by Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) to the bill (S. 2514) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4172. Mr. REID (for Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 803, to enhance the management and promotion of electronic Government services and processes by establishing an Office of Electronic Government within the Office of Management and Budget, and by establishing a broad framework of measures that require using Internet-based