

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

The amendment is as follows:

In lieu of the instructions, and after the words "Budget Committee" on page 1, lines 1 and 2 insert: "that for the purpose of any constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, the Budget Committee shall report back forthwith H.J. Res. 1 in status quo, and at the earliest date practicable they shall report to the Senate how to achieve a balanced budget without increasing the receipts or reducing the disbursements of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund to achieve that goal."

Mr. DOLE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 238 TO AMENDMENT NO. 237

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk in the second degree to my amendment and ask that it be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] proposes an amendment numbered 238 to amendment No. 237.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following: ", for the purpose of any constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, the Budget Committee of the Senate shall report forthwith H.J. Res. 1 in status quo and at the earliest date practicable after February 8, 1995, they shall report to the Senate how to achieve a balanced budget without increasing the receipts or reducing the disbursements of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund to achieve that goal."

Mr. DOLE. I thank my colleague from South Carolina and other colleagues for yielding to me.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

REPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ENTITLED "MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL RESTORATION ACT"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING RECESS OF THE SENATE—PM 14

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate on February 8, 1995, received a message from the President of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Major League Baseball Restoration Act." This legislation would pro-

vide for a fair and prompt settlement of the ongoing labor-management dispute affecting Major League Baseball.

Major League Baseball has historically occupied a unique place in American life. The parties to the current contentious dispute have been unable to resolve their differences, despite many months of negotiations and the assistance of one of this country's most skilled mediators. If the dispute is permitted to continue, there is likely to be substantial economic damage to the cities and communities in which major league franchises are located and to the communities that host spring training. The ongoing dispute also threatens further serious harm to an important national institution.

The bill I am transmitting today is a simple one. It would authorize the President to appoint a 3-member National Baseball Dispute Resolution Panel. This Panel of impartial and skilled arbitrators would be empowered to gather information from all sides and impose a binding agreement on the parties. The Panel would be urged to act as quickly as possible. Its decision would not be subject to judicial review.

In arriving at a fair settlement, the Panel would consider a number of factors affecting the parties, but it could also take into account the effect on the public and the best interests of the game.

The Panel would be given sufficient tools to do its job, without the need for further appropriations. Primary support for its activities would come from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, but other agencies would also be authorized to provide needed support.

The dispute now affecting Major League Baseball has been a protracted one, and I believe that the time has come to take action. I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 1995.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1994—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 15

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to present to you the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the Federal agency charged with fostering scholarship and imparting knowledge in the humanities. Its work supports an impressive range of humanities projects.

These projects can reach an audience as general as the 28 million who watched the documentary Baseball, or as specialized as the 50 scholars who

this past fall examined current research on Dante. Small local historical societies have received NEH support, as have some of the Nation's largest cultural institutions. Students from kindergarten through graduate school, professors and teachers, and the general public in all parts of the Nation have been touched by the Endowment's activities.

As we approach the 21st century, the world is growing smaller and its problems seemingly bigger. Societies are becoming more complex and fractious. The knowledge and wisdom, the insight and perspective, imparted by history, philosophy, literature, and other humanities disciplines enable us to meet the challenges of contemporary life.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1995.

REPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ENTITLED "THE OMNIBUS COUNTERTERRORISM ACT OF 1995"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 16

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995." Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis. This legislative proposal is part of my Administration's comprehensive effort to strengthen the ability of the United States to deter terrorist acts and punish those who aid or abet any international terrorist activity in the United States. It corrects deficiencies and gaps in current law.

Some of the most significant provisions of the bill will:

- Provide clear Federal criminal jurisdiction for any international terrorist attack that might occur in the United States;
- Provide Federal criminal jurisdiction over terrorists who use the United States as the place from which to plan terrorist attacks overseas;
- Provide a workable mechanism, utilizing U.S. District Court Judges appointed by the Chief Justice, to deport expeditiously alien terrorists without risking the disclosure of national security information or techniques;
- Provide a new mechanism for preventing fund-raising in the United States that supports international terrorist activities overseas; and
- Implement an international treaty requiring the insertion of a chemical agent into plastic explosives when manufactured to make them detectable.

The fund-raising provision includes a licensing mechanism under which

funds can only be transferred based on a strict showing that the money will be used exclusively for religious, charitable, literary, or educational purposes and will not be diverted for terrorist activity. The bill also includes numerous relatively technical, but highly important, provisions that will facilitate investigations and prosecutions of terrorist crimes.

It is the Administration's intent that section 101 of the bill confer Federal jurisdiction only over international terrorism offenses. The Administration will work with Members of Congress to ensure that the language in the bill is consistent with that intent.

I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislative proposal by the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1995.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:10 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 bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 666. An act to control crime by exclusionary rule reform.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 666. An Act to control crime by exclusionary rule reform; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-409. A communication from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Washington Aqueduct; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-410. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the award of a sole-source contract for the Cleveland Job Corps Center; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-411. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the implementation of the health resources sharing portion; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### 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 Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 377. A bill to amend a provision of part A of title IX of the Elementary and Second-

ary Education Act of 1965, relating to Indian education, to provide a technical amendment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GORTON (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 378. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands of the Columbia Basin Federal reclamation project, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. EXON:

S. 379. A bill for the relief of Richard W. Schaffert; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. SIMON):

S. 380. A bill to provide for public access to information regarding the availability of insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. MACK, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. GREGG, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 381. A bill to strengthen international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to develop a plan to support a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes; ordered held at the desk.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. PELL, and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 382. A bill to establish a Wounded Knee National Tribal Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 377. A bill to amend a provision of part A of title IX of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, relating to Indian education, to provide a technical amendment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

##### THE INDIAN EDUCATION TITLE TECHNICAL CORRECTION ACT OF 1995

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to make a technical correction to the Indian title in the Improving America's Schools Act. I am pleased that Senator DANIEL INOUE, vice chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, has joined me as a cosponsor of this measure.

The technical corrections bill would correct a minor oversight in language which could have major ramifications in the education of American Indian and Alaska Native children. The law currently states that in order for a school to be eligible for an Indian Education Act formula grant, it must have 10 eligible students and have 25 percent of its student population eligible for the program. This language unnecessarily restricts a schools eligibility for grant funding by requiring schools to meet both criteria. I have been informed that the intent of the conferees was to include the word "or" rather than "and" thereby creating the potential for American Indians and Alaska Natives to have a greater opportunity

to benefit from the Improving America's Schools Act. This amendment is intended to correct this oversight and fulfill the true intent of the act, to improve schools for all Americans, including Indians and Alaska Natives.

Mr. President, time is of the essence with regard to this legislation. I understand that the Department of Education is currently drafting regulations to implement the new provisions of the Indian Education Act. Unless this technical oversight is not immediately fixed, the existing language will result in the disqualification of many schools serving American Indians and Alaska Natives through the promulgation of regulation which do not accurately reflect the intent of Congress. Therefore, I hope that the Senate will act quickly on this amendment in order to prevent unnecessary hardships for the many American Indian and Alaska Native students which stand to benefit from this act.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 377

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Section 9112(a)(1)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (as added by section 101 of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-382)) is amended by striking "and" and inserting "or".

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, even though technical correction bills are ordinarily not drafted until late each session of Congress, I cosponsor a bill, introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, Senator JOHN MCCAIN of Arizona, to make a one word technical correction to the Indian title in the Improving America's Schools Act. I do so because the Department of Education is now drafting regulations to implement new provisions of the Indian Education Act, and unless corrected promptly, the program for Indian children will be limited in ways that the 103d Congress did not intend.

Let me provide a context for the technical correction to Public Law 103-382 that would be accomplished by enactment of this bill. Among other things, the Indian Education Act provides for formula grants to schools to enable them to operate small supplemental programs for Indian children. In its version of the reauthorization, the House of Representatives would have required that a school have 20 Indian children or that the Indian children make up 25 percent of the student body of the school. The Senate, on the other hand, would have required a minimum of 10 children or that they make up 25 percent of the student body of the