

Manchester has about 100,000 people.

Nashua has about 80,000.

Concord has about 36,000.

So, this bill says "tough luck for the State of New Hampshire, and many other States."

That is not to say that New Hampshire does not have an AIDS problem. We have the same problem that every other State has.

I would urge my colleagues to take a look at the state-by-state breakdown that I put in the RECORD earlier and see how your own State does.

But, we could have the highest incidence of AIDS in the Nation, and that would not matter. Under title I, it is cut and dry. Unless you have 500,000 residents, you don't get a nickel.

In conclusion, Mr. President, it would be very easy for me to look the other way and vote for this bill. I would probably save myself a lot of grief and controversy.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Madam President, I think we have now reached an agreement.

I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be the only amendments in order to S. 641, and that no second-degree amendments be in order to the amendments: the pending amendment is No. 1854. Then following, Helms amendment 1855; Helms amendment 1857, regarding funding equity; Helms amendment 1856, regarding training; Kassebaum amendment 1860, regarding funding equity; a Kassebaum amendment regarding promotion, 1858; a Gregg amendment regarding FDA, and a Kennedy amendment regarding FDA.

Further, that all debate time be used on the above-listed amendments this evening with the exception of the amendment to be offered by Senator GREGG, and the amendment to be offered by Senator KENNEDY.

Further, that at the hour of 9:15 a.m. on Thursday, Senator REID be recognized for up to 15 minutes for general debate on the bill, to be followed at 9:30 by Senator GREGG, to be recognized to offer his amendment on which there would be 1 hour to be equally divided in the usual form.

I further ask that following the conclusion of the debate on the Gregg amendment, Senator KENNEDY be recognized to offer his amendment regarding FDA, on which there would be 30 minutes to be equally divided in the usual form, and that following that debate the Senate proceed to vote first on the Helms amendment 1854, followed in sequence with two back-to-back votes on other amendments in the order in which they were offered, and that there be 10 minutes for explanation between each of the remaining votes, to be equally divided in the usual form, and that following the disposition of the above-listed amendments, the Senate proceed to third reading and final passage, all without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Further, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that any votes occurring after 12:30 p.m. as a result of this agreement be postponed to occur at a time to be determined by the two leaders.

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

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I thank the Chair.

Madam President, there are no further votes for this evening.

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.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I also ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FRANCIS M. HIPPI

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, over the past 40 years, South Carolina has enjoyed tremendous economic growth, and has emerged as one of the Nation's leading centers for commerce and industry. Many people have had a role in this success, and I rise today to pay tribute to one person who made many contributions to our State's prosperity, Mr. Francis Moffett Hipp, who passed away earlier this week at the age of 84.

Mr. Hipp was recognized throughout South Carolina as both a community and a business leader. His father founded the Liberty Life Insurance Co., which Francis eventually took over and ran as its chairman. Under his direction, the company grew and diversified, even acquiring a chain of television stations, including one in Columbia, SC. The Liberty Corp., as it is now known, is one of our State's largest insurance companies, employing literally thousands of people and contributing an inestimable benefit to South Carolina and its economy.

Because of his stature as a businessman, and his concern for the future of our State, Mr. Hipp also served as the chairman of both the South Carolina Development Board and the South Carolina Research Authority. Both these organizations have played important roles in expanding the Palmetto

State business community, and during his tenure at those agencies, Mr. Hipp's dedication and vision helped greatly to develop industry in our State. Thanks to the concerted efforts of Francis Hipp, and those who worked with him, our State stands both financially stronger and better positioned to compete in the 21st century global marketplace.

Mr. President, Francis Hipp led a full and productive life, and through his work, he left a tremendous mark on South Carolina. He was a gifted businessman, a committed citizen of our State, and a dedicated and loyal family man. I was proud to count this man among my friends and regret that the Senate schedule prevented me from attending his memorial service today. My sympathies and condolences go out to all who knew Francis Moffett Hipp, especially his sons; Hayne and John; and daughter, Mary Jane Hipp Brock. We will all miss this man of integrity, ability, and vision.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? LOOK AT THE ARITHMETIC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on that evening in 1972 when I learned that I had been elected to the Senate, I made a commitment to myself that I would never fail to see a young person, or a group of young people, who wanted to see me.

It has proved enormously beneficial to me because I have been inspired by the estimated 60,000 young people with whom I have visited during the nearly 23 years I have been in the Senate.

Most of them have been concerned about the magnitude of the Federal debt that Congress has run up for the coming generations to pay. The young people and I always discuss the fact that under the U.S. Constitution, no President can spend a dime of Federal money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by both the House and Senate of the United States.

That is why I began making these daily reports to the Senate on February 22, 1992. I wanted to make a matter of daily record of the precise size of the Federal debt which as of yesterday, Tuesday, July 25, stood at \$4,940,346,340,499.40 or \$18,753.63 for every man, woman and child in America on a per capita basis.

IRISH-AMERICANS IN MISSISSIPPI TO HONOR CHOCTAW NATION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this year marks the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Famine in Ireland. While large numbers of men, women, and children were dying of starvation in Ireland in those tragic years, a group of Native Americans in this country tried to help.

The Choctaw Nation of North America raised \$170 in 1847—the equivalent of about \$3,000 today—for the victims of the Irish famine. Their contribution may have been small in terms of its

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 McGuinness 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-Graham 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 GARBER

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I rise today to share with you the story of Marla Garber, 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 journey's 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 Garber 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 Garber 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:

H.R. 70. An act to permit exports of certain domestically produced crude oil, and for other purposes.

H.R. 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.

H.R. 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. DINGELL.

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. DINGELL, 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:

H.R. 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.

H.R. 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:

H.R. 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. BINGAMAN, 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.