

(c) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The amount available under subsection (b) for the purpose specified in that subsection is in addition to any other amounts available in this Act for that purpose.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007".

MEASURES READ FIRST TIME—S. 3882 and H.R. 503

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3882) to amend Title 18, United States Code, to support the war on terrorism, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 503) to amend the Horse Protection Act to prohibit the shipping, transporting, moving, delivering, receiving, possessing, purchasing, selling, or donation of horses and other equines to be slaughtered for human consumption, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

MEASURES PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 3861, S. 3873, S. 3874, S. 3875, S. 3876, and S. 3877

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there are six bills at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills for the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3861) to facilitate bringing to justice terrorists and other unlawful enemy combatants through full and fair trials by military commissions, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3873) to protect private property rights.

A bill (S. 3874) to provide in statute for the conduct of electronic surveillance of suspected terrorists for the purposes of protecting the American people, the Nation, and its interests from terrorist attack while ensuring that the civil liberties of United States citizens are safeguarded, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3875) to provide real national security, restore United States leadership, and implement tough and smart policies to win the war on terror, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3876) entitled the "National Security Surveillance Act."

A bill (S. 3877) entitled the "Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Improvement and Enhancement Act of 2006."

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, in order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceeding en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bills will be placed on the calendar.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO REVEREND WAITSTILL SHARP AND MARTHA SHARP

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 562, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 562) paying tribute to Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp for their recognition by Yad Vashem Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority as Righteous Among the Nations for their heroic efforts to save Jews during the Holocaust.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 562) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 562

Whereas on June 13, 2006, the Yad Vashem Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Israel, an organization dedicated to preserving the memory of Holocaust victims, honored the Reverend Waitstill Sharp, and his wife, Martha Sharp, posthumously as "Righteous Among the Nations" for risking their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust;

Whereas the Sharps had to leave their 2-year-old daughter and 6-year-old son in the care of family and congregants in Wellesley, Massachusetts to answer a call from leaders of the American Unitarian Association to go to Czechoslovakia in February 1939 to provide humanitarian assistance for the tens of thousands of refugees crowding into Prague;

Whereas Martha Sharp was a social worker trained at the Jane Addams Hull House, a community service organization in Chicago, Illinois, and the Reverend Waitstill Sharp was a Harvard-educated lawyer and a Sunday school teacher who was inspired to become a Unitarian minister;

Whereas after their arrival in Czechoslovakia the Sharps immediately grasped that they needed not only to help feed refugees, but also to assist Jews and opponents of the Nazi regime escape to safety elsewhere in Europe;

Whereas the Sharps refused to leave Prague when, in March 1939, a month after the Sharps' arrival, the Nazis occupied Czechoslovakia, making the Sharps' work more urgent, more complicated, and more dangerous;

Whereas the Sharps insisted on continuing their life-saving mission by working out of private residences even after April 1939, when the Nazis ransacked the office of the Unitarian mission in Prague and threw the furniture into the street;

Whereas the Sharps repeatedly risked their own safety to exit and re-enter Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia, crisscrossed Europe to obtain the travel documents necessary to help Jews and opponents of the Nazi regime escape Czechoslovakia, and even escorted some

refugees by train through Germany to the United Kingdom;

Whereas the Sharps were determined to complete their 6-month mission, even after warnings that the Gestapo was searching for them;

Whereas the Sharps stayed in Czechoslovakia until August 30, 1939, 1 day before Gestapo agents came to arrest Martha Sharp, who had become known for her boldness at evading Nazi rules restricting travel;

Whereas upon the Sharps' return in 1940 to their family and the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church in Massachusetts, their report to the American Unitarian Association about the imminent danger posed by the Nazis to refugees across Europe led to the Sharps being asked to establish a similar operation in France under the newly founded Unitarian Service Committee;

Whereas the Sharps returned to Europe in 1940 fully aware of the Nazi terror they would face;

Whereas the Sharps had a special interest in saving refugee children, as well as artists, intellectuals, and political dissidents, and the Sharps and the Unitarian colleagues who followed in their footsteps set up systems and escape routes that functioned throughout World War II to assist approximately 2,000 men, women, and children to gain freedom;

Whereas the famous Jewish novelist, Lion Feuchtwanger, who was one of the first Germans to have his citizenship revoked after Hitler came to power and whose name topped the Gestapo's "Surrender on Demand" list, was one of the first people the Sharps helped in a dramatic and dangerous escape from France;

Whereas Eva Rosemarie Feigl, who was 14 in December 1940 when Martha Sharp helped her and 28 other children reach safety in the United States, provided eye-witness testimony that enabled the Yad Vashem Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Jerusalem, Israel, to honor the Sharps as Righteous Among the Nations;

Whereas when the Sharps' plans to set up the first office of the newly formed Unitarian Service Committee in Paris, France failed as a result of the Nazi occupation of France, the Sharps instead established an operation in neutral Portugal, where throughout World War II Lisbon remained the last hope for refugees seeking safe passage out of Nazi-occupied territory;

Whereas the Sharps recognized that they were dependent upon a much larger circle of friends and colleagues who made their heroism possible, such as the people who cared for the Sharps' children, the members of the congregation in Wellesley, Massachusetts who maintained the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church in the Sharps' absence, ordinary Unitarians who financed their cause, ministers across the United States who urged their congregations to become sponsors for refugees, and secretaries who volunteered in Europe and the United States to maintain thousands of case files for refugees;

Whereas the Sharps' efforts resulted not only in the rescue of thousands of people, but in the creation of what is now known as the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, an institution that multiplied the number of rescues a thousand-fold in the years that followed;

Whereas at the Yad Vashem ceremony that honored the Sharps as Righteous Among the Nations on June 13, 2006, in Israel, officials specifically recognized the Sharps' courage in going into the heart of Europe when World War II was unfolding and many people were fleeing;

Whereas Martha Sharp was the first American woman to be named Righteous Among the Nations, and the Reverend Waitstill

Sharp and Martha Sharp were only the second and third individuals named Righteous Among the Nations who were United States citizens at the time they performed the deeds for which they were honored;

Whereas the Sharps' daughter, Martha Sharp Joukowsky, accepted the Yad Vashem honor on behalf of her parents and remarked that they were "modest and ordinary people, who responded to the suffering and needs around them . . . as they would have expected everyone to do in a similar situation";

Whereas Martha Sharp Joukowsky added that the honor given to her parents is also about "the unseen efforts of a much wider circle of people who made their work possible" and that it "is the kind of network that is needed again today to stop the slow genocide in Darfur";

Whereas Martha Sharp Joukowsky concluded her remarks by saying, "Let this celebration about my parents stand as a call to action";

Whereas September 9, 2006, marks the second anniversary of the United States Government declaring the violence in Darfur, Sudan to be genocide; and

Whereas the Sharps deserve honor for their example and for helping to found an institution, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, that today carries on their work in distant corners of the world and asks for the Righteous Among the Nations to help save Darfur now: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp as genuine American heroes;

(2) pays tribute to the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp as their names are added to the Wall of Rescuers in the permanent exhibition of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum on September 14, 2006;

(3) commends the organization founded to support the Sharps' work, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, for its efforts to rescue Jews and opponents of the Nazi regime in Europe from 1939 to 1945 and for carrying on the Sharps' legacy by working to save the lives of the people of Darfur, Sudan and to protect human rights worldwide; and

(4) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Joukowsky family of Providence, Rhode Island, the direct descendants of the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp, and to the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL CELIAC DISEASE AWARENESS DAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 563, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 563) designating September 13, 2006, as "National Celiac Disease Awareness Day".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today, along with my colleague, BEN NELSON, to urge support for resolution designating September 13, 2006, as National Celiac Disease Awareness Day. We come before the Senate today to

seek your help in raising awareness of celiac disease. Celiac disease hits very close to home for me as I have a staffer with the disease and an Oklahoma Celiac Support Group working to promote awareness in my great State. There are many groups and organizations working to promote celiac disease, and we applaud all their efforts. We would like to give special thanks to Heather Cline, President, with the Oklahoma Celiac Support Group, and Tom Sullivan, President, and Mary Schluckebier, Executive Director, with the Celiac Sprue Association, located in Nebraska, for their help with this resolution and great work promoting awareness.

Celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder and a malabsorption disease that affects an estimated 2.2 million Americans which could mean as many as 22,000 in the State of Oklahoma. Celiac disease is, essentially, intolerance to gluten, a protein found in wheat, rye, oats and barley, as well as some medicines and vitamins. When exposed to gluten, the villi of the small intestine are damaged, interfering with the absorption of nutrients. Other problems can occur as a result of damage to the small intestine, including malnutrition, anemia, lymphoma, and adenocarcinoma, osteoporosis, miscarriage and congenital malformation, and short stature. Celiac disease is also linked other autoimmune disorders such as thyroid disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, liver disease, collagen vascular disease, rheumatoid arthritis and Sjögren's syndrome.

Celiac disease has been widely underdiagnosed and misdiagnosed until recently thanks to an increase in research regarding the disease. It is easily detectable through tests measuring the blood for abnormally high levels of the antibodies of immunoglobulin A, anti-tissue transglutaminase and IgA anti-endomysium antibodies. Of the 2.2 million Americans who have celiac disease, 97 percent are currently undiagnosed, according to the University of Chicago Celiac Disease Program. Often the symptoms are attributed to other conditions as many doctors lack sufficient knowledge about the disease. In a study published by the American Journal of Gastroenterology, the average length of time for a symptomatic person to be diagnosed with celiac disease is eleven years, dramatically increasing an individual's risk of developing more serious conditions. To compound the situation, according to a study by Dr. Allesio Fasano, published in the Archives of Internal Medicine, sixty percent of children and forty-one percent of adults diagnosed with celiac disease are asymptomatic, showing no symptoms of the disease.

Treatment for celiac disease involves following a gluten-free diet. The good news is that the treatment for celiac disease is highly effective. In most sufferers, the small intestines heal completely. However, failure to properly

diagnose celiac disease could lead to some of the issues mentioned earlier, and most often malnutrition.

Awareness can go a long way toward diagnosing and treating the millions of suffers of celiac disease both in my home state of Oklahoma and across the nation. Therefore, we ask you to join us in this effort to raise awareness of celiac disease.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 563) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 563

Whereas celiac disease affects 2,200,000 people in the United States, including 1 in 133 healthy people;

Whereas celiac disease is an intolerance to gluten, a protein found in wheat, rye, oats, and barley, as well as some medicines and vitamins;

Whereas exposure to gluten damages the villi of the small intestine, interfering with the absorption of nutrients in food;

Whereas celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder and a malabsorption disease;

Whereas celiac disease is a genetic disease, with 1 in 22 people having a first-degree relative with celiac disease;

Whereas the average length of time it takes for a symptomatic person to be diagnosed with celiac disease is 11 years;

Whereas celiac disease is often misdiagnosed and underdiagnosed due to the fact that symptoms can be attributed to other conditions and many doctors are not very knowledgeable about the disease;

Whereas, according to a study, 60 percent of children and 41 percent of adults diagnosed with celiac disease were asymptomatic;

Whereas celiac disease is diagnosed through tests measuring the blood for abnormally high levels of the antibodies of immunoglobulin A, anti-tissue transglutaminase, and IgA anti-endomysium antibodies;

Whereas celiac disease is treated by following a gluten-free diet;

Whereas damage to the small intestine leads to an increased risk for malnutrition, anemia, lymphoma and adenocarcinoma, osteoporosis, miscarriage and congenital malformation, and short stature;

Whereas celiac disease is linked to many autoimmune disorders, including thyroid disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, liver disease, collagen vascular disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and Sjögren's syndrome;

Whereas the connection between celiac disease and diet was first established by Dr. Samuel Gee, who was born on September 13, 1839;

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness in the general public and the medical community of celiac disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 13, 2006, as "National Celiac Disease Awareness Day";

(2) recognizes that all people of the United States should become more informed and aware of celiac disease;