

rights with respect to private mortgage insurance which is required by a creditor as a condition for entering into a residential mortgage transaction, and for other purposes.

S. 356

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] were added as cosponsors of S. 356, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to assure access to emergency medical services under group health plans, health insurance coverage, and the Medicare and Medicaid Programs.

S. 370

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 370, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for increased Medicare reimbursement for nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists to increase the delivery of health services in health professional shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 371

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 371, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for increased Medicare reimbursement for physician assistants, to increase the delivery of health services in health professional shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 492

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] were added as cosponsors of S. 492, a bill to amend certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, in order to ensure equality between Federal firefighters and other employees in the civil service and other public sector firefighters, and for other purposes.

S. 494

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 494, a bill to combat the overutilization of prison health care services and control rising prisoner health care costs.

S. 509

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 509, a bill to provide for the return of certain program and activity funds rejected by States to the Treasury to reduce the Federal deficit, and for other purposes.

S. 511

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Missouri

[Mr. BOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to require that the health and safety of a child be considered in any foster care or adoption placement, to eliminate barriers to the termination of parental rights in appropriate cases, to promote the adoption of children with special needs, and for other purposes.

S. 525

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 525, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide access to health care insurance coverage for children.

At the request of Mr. BENNETT, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 525, *supra*.

S. 528

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 528, a bill to require the display of the POW/MIA flag on various occasions and in various locations.

S. 537

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] was added as a cosponsor of S. 537, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the mammography quality standards program.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 11

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 11, a joint resolution commemorating "Juneteenth Independence Day," June 19, 1865, the day on which slavery finally came to an end in the United States.

At the request of Mr. KOHL, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 11, *supra*.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the display of the Ten Commandments by Judge Roy S. Moore, a judge on the circuit court of the State of Alabama.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 69

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 69, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the March 30, 1997, terrorist grenade attack in Cambodia.

## AMENDMENT NO. 27

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 27 proposed to S. 104, a bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 20—RELATIVE TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE BOMBING OF THE ISRAELI EMBASSY IN BUENOS AIRES IN 1992

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. ROBB, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. CON. RES. 20

Whereas on March 17, 1992, the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, a school, and several nearby buildings were destroyed by a powerful suicide car bomb blast in which 29 innocent children, women, and men lost their lives and an additional 252 innocent people were injured;

Whereas the victims of this terrorist attack included employees of the Israeli embassy and their families, children from a nearby Roman Catholic primary school, women and men from a nearby Roman Catholic church shelter, a Roman Catholic priest, and people from across the spectrum of Argentine society;

Whereas Argentina's Jewish community, which numbers 300,000 and is the largest Jewish community in Latin America, has suffered severe anti-Semitism during periods of military rule and feels particularly vulnerable to assault from certain radical Islamic groups and from indigenous far right extremists in Argentina;

Whereas Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the bombing of the Israeli Embassy and praised the name of the alleged suicide bomber, Abu Yasser, by calling him a "martyr struggler";

Whereas Islamic Jihad is a terrorist organization that is supported by Iran and, according to Department of State officials, Iranian diplomats collected information to plan the bombing;

Whereas the failure of Argentine and international efforts to bring the perpetrators of the embassy bombing to justice made Argentina a prime target for a second devastating terrorist attack on July 18, 1994;

Whereas the second bombing destroyed the Asociacion Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA) Jewish Community Center, killing 86 people and injuring over 200 people; and

Whereas the investigation of the Israeli Embassy bombing has been hampered by the inefficiency of having the entire membership of the Supreme Court of Argentina in charge of the investigation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) notes that as of March 17, 1997, 5 years after the bombing of the Israeli Embassy and 2½ years after the bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center, Argentinean police and judicial authorities have not identified and initiated prosecution of the perpetrators of these 2 barbarous acts of terrorism;

(2) urges the Supreme Court of Argentina to designate a single investigative judge to conduct the investigation of the terrorist bombing of the Israeli Embassy in order to improve the efficiency of the inquiry;

(3) urges Argentinean judicial authorities to aggressively investigate the bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center and the possible connection between that bombing and the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires;

(4) urges Argentinean authorities to acknowledge publicly the reports submitted by Argentinean, United States, and Israeli experts, that the explosion at the Israeli Embassy took place outside the walls of the embassy;

(5) urges the President and appropriate executive agencies to provide whatever assistance is requested by Argentinean Government authorities in order to help that Government investigate these 2 acts of terrorism; and

(6) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Government of Argentina.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 70—REGARDING EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REID, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

##### S. RES. 70

Whereas, in recent years, the participation of women in the workforce has increased dramatically, with women now making up almost half of the workforce;

Whereas families in which both parents must work are the norm;

Whereas in 1995, 72 percent of all 2-parent families with children, or 18,000,000 such families, were supported by a working mother and father;

Whereas many families depend on the pay of working women;

Whereas some families depend wholly on women's pay, with 22 percent of all families with children, or 7,600,000 such families, being headed by single mothers;

Whereas the inability to earn adequate pay is a burden for an entire family and sometimes forces women onto public assistance to provide for their families;

Whereas unfair pay disparities lead to inadequate savings for retirement and lower pensions for women;

Whereas on average, during the period between 1995 and 1981, a woman earned only 60 cents for each dollar earned by a man;

Whereas on average a woman earned 63.9 cents for each dollar earned by a man in 1955, a figure that improved only to 71.4 cents for each such dollar in 1997, with a woman of color earning even less;

Whereas this improvement equals an average annual increase of only 0.28 percent from 1955 to 1997;

Whereas much of this improvement has resulted from a decline in men's real pay and, if men's real pay had not declined, there would have been a much smaller increase in women's pay relative to men's pay;

Whereas working women have benefited the United States economy enormously;

Whereas the provision of equal pay helps business by improving productivity and reducing employee turnover;

Whereas the pay disparities cost the economy \$130,000,000,000 in lost purchasing power per year;

Whereas ensuring equal pay is a high priority for working women and their families;

Whereas it took a woman, on average, from January 1, 1996, to April 11, 1997, to receive as much pay as a man received in 1996 alone; and

Whereas April 11 is being recognized as National Pay Inequity Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) women have made great contributions to the United States workforce and the United States economy and should be paid fairly and have the same access to education and training as men;

(2) all employers, in the public and private sectors, should comply with Federal and

State law requiring equal pay for equal work;

(3) many employers have made serious efforts to provide equal pay and should be commended for those efforts; and

(4) all employers should address unequal pay in their workplaces and ensure that working families can prosper.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, this Friday, April 11, is National Pay Inequity Awareness Day, the day on which an average woman's salary, when combined with her salary from last year, will equal the salary earned by an average man in 1996 alone. It is a day that challenges us to meet our goal of providing equal pay for equal work. Today I want to take another step toward this goal by introducing Senate Resolution 70, a resolution recognizing the important role that women play in the work force and in supporting their families and how far we have yet to go before they will be fairly paid for their efforts.

This is an issue of fairness and of families. In 1995, 72 percent of all two-parent families with children—18 million in total—were supported by a working father and a working mother. An additional 7.6 million families were dependent entirely on the income of a working mother. The burden of unfair pay falls directly on these families, and makes an immediate difference in their lives. For example, an average female secretary makes \$2,000 less than a male secretary. Think of the difference that \$2,000 can make in the life of a family—it can pay for bags of groceries, check-ups for the children, or rent. Unfair pay is more than a slogan, it means less security for families struggling to meet the needs of their everyday lives.

There is no dispute about the facts. On average, women earn 71 cents for every dollar earned by a man. And even professional women earn less than men, even when women have the same duties, experience, and educational level. On average, female lawyers earn \$11,000 less than male lawyers. Female computer programmers earn \$4,000 less than their male counterparts. The discrepancies are equally great for women who work for hourly wages. Over her lifetime, the average woman will earn \$420,000 less than a man. This leaves retired women with smaller pensions and leads to a high rate of poverty among elderly women.

Mr. President, I look forward to the time when we no longer need to recognize National Pay Inequity Awareness Day. It is my hope that as women's wages increase, this day will fall earlier and earlier in the year, and that, someday soon, when women are finally paid what they deserve, we won't need to commemorate this day at all. One important step toward that goal would be the enactment of S. 71, the Pay-check Fairness Act. It would provide important new tools to remedy this problem of unfair wages, and I urge my colleagues to give it their full support.

I also urge my colleagues to show their support for the principle of fair pay by joining me in support of this

resolution recognizing National Pay Inequity Awareness Day. It calls for all women to be paid fairly, for women to have the same access to education and training as men, for all employers to comply with State and Federal laws requiring equal pay for equal work, and it commends employers who have made progress in this important area. It is a small but important way to demonstrate our support for working women, and to participate in the activities taking place in more than 30 States around the Nation to highlight the wage gap. Raising women's salaries presents us with formidable challenges, but, together, I am convinced that we will be successful.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### THE NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT OF 1997

#### REID (AND BRYAN) AMENDMENT NO. 28

Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. BRYAN) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 27 proposed by Mr. THURMOND to the bill (S. 104) to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, add:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bill, transportation of spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste under the provisions of this bill to a centralized interim storage site or to a permanent repository shall not cross any state line without the express written consent of the governor of the State of entry.

#### WELLSTONE AMENDMENTS NOS. 29-30

Mr. REID (for Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed two amendments to amendment No. 26 proposed by Mr. MURKOWSKI to the bill, S. 104, supra; as follows:

##### AMENDMENT No. 29

On page 22 of the substitute, line 5, after "(3)(B)" insert "until the Secretary has made a determination that personnel in all State, local, and tribal jurisdictions on primary and alternative shipping routes have met acceptable standards of training for emergency responses to accidents involving spent nuclear fuel and high-level nuclear waste, as established by the Secretary, and".

##### AMENDMENT No. 30

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED LEGAL IMMIGRANTS.

It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should take steps to ensure that elderly and disabled legal immigrants who are unable to work, will not be left without Federal assistance essential to their well-being.

#### BINGAMAN AMENDMENTS NOS. 31-32

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BINGAMAN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed