

familiar names. These names are familiar because these women are contributing their energy and insight to improving our communities in New Mexico every day.

We face many challenges in my home State of New Mexico, not the least of which is to create jobs that pay good wages and provide retirement security. The contributions these women businessowners have made represent real progress in building both the human and capital infrastructure of private enterprise in New Mexico. I congratulate them on their accomplishments and wish them well on the further growth of their businesses.

The list of those businessowners being honored by Albuquerque Woman magazine are: Teresa McBride, Jo Summers, Dorothy Queen, Melissa Deaver, Barbara Trythall, Kathleen Olson, Shirley Jones, Judy Roberts, Carole Petranovich, Sandra Bundy, Judi Friday, several doctors from Women's Specialists of New Mexico Ltd., Ching-Ching Ganley, Caroline Roberts, Laurie Steinberg, Elizabeth Pohl, Joan Rosley-Griffin, Ella Leeper, Mary Sevens, Sandra Levinson, Annique Torres, Brenda Kilmer, Sally C. Olinger, Jan Pfeiffer, and Renee Budagher. ●

MUSEUM OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr President, I would like to make my colleagues aware of an important event taking place in my home city of Detroit, Michigan—the opening of the new Museum of African American History. The Museum is unique in its size, scope and mission.

Located in Detroit's Cultural Center, the 120,000 square foot Museum of African American History is the largest museum in the nation dedicated to documenting and celebrating the African American experience. It is led by Kimberley Camp, who was the first African American gallery director in the history of the Smithsonian Institute. Under Dr. Camp's leadership, the Museum is poised to become a destination for tourists and researchers from around the country.

The Museum was designed by prominent Detroit architects Howard Sims and Harold Varner, of Sims-Varner and Associates, Inc. Using contemporary building materials, Mr. Sims and Mr. Varner created a building thoroughly African American in design, but with significant accents which evoke African culture and traditions. Two Detroit artists, Richard Bennett and Hubert Massey, created some of the most striking of these accents. Mr. Bennett's massive African-style masks adorn the facade above the bronze front doors, which he also created. Mr. Massey's terrazzo tile mosaic, "Genealogy," is interwoven with the floor in the rotunda. Crowning the rotunda is a glass and steel dome, the largest dome in southeastern Michigan.

The central display in the Museum will be the core exhibition, "Of the

people: An African American experience." This exhibition will use historical artifacts, audio recordings, documents, and three-dimensional displays to take visitors through the totality of the African American experience, from the first slave ships through the present day. Displays will also put into context the importance of African traditions in historical and modern American culture. Two additional galleries will be used for new and changing exhibits.

The men and women of the new Museum of African American History are committed to creating an institution which is truly a partner in the community. To that end, the Museum will offer a lecture series, after-school programs for Detroit children, weekend workshops for children and adults and theatrical arts programs.

The Museum never would have been built without the leadership of Mayors Coleman Young and Dennis Archer, and without the financial support of the residents of Detroit and the corporate community. All of them came together and pledged their support for what will be the finest institution of its kind in the country.

At the Museum's grand opening on April 12, the United States Postal Service will unveil the winning design for the first stamp celebrating Kwanzaa. The Kwanzaa stamp, which has been designed by the internationally acclaimed artist Synthia Saint James, will highlight the importance of African traditions in the lives of so many Americans. Ms. Saint James is an accomplished author, poet, and award-winning illustrator of books for children and adults. She has previously been commissioned to create works of art for organizations like UNICEF, Dance Africa and the Girl Scouts of America.

Mr. President, it is important that we recognize the contributions African Americans have made to our nation's cultural heritage. People of all races will learn and be touched by their experience at Detroit's Museum of African American History. On the occasion of the Museum's grand opening, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating the men and women who helped make this remarkable institution a reality. ●

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST— SENATE RESOLUTION 70

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 70, submitted earlier today by Senator DASCHLE and others, that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc. Further, that any statements relating thereto be placed in the RECORD at the appropriate place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I object at this time on be-

half of some Members on our side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE BOMBING OF THE ISRAELI EMBASSY IN BUENOS AIRES IN 1992

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 20, submitted earlier today by Senators BROWNBACK, ROBB, HELMS, and BIDEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the status of the investigation of the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in 1992.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

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.

DESIGNATING THE J. PHIL CAMPBELL, SENIOR, NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION CENTER

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 785, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 785) to designate the J. Phil Campbell, Senior, Natural Resource Conservation Center.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

JAMES PHILANDER CAMPBELL

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, James Philander Campbell made significant contributions to the State of Georgia and the Nation during his lifetime, especially in the area of agriculture. J. Phil Campbell was born in Dallas, GA, just northeast of Atlanta, on March 28, 1878. He grew up on a farm and at an early age helped enact legislation to authorize agriculture instruction in Georgia's rural schools. Mr. Campbell was a true visionary who saw the importance of agriculture to our Nation and the need to establish a comprehensive national strategy.

Between 1908 and 1910, Mr. Campbell served as the first farm extension supervisor to the southeast region. This was done before passage of the Smith-

Lever Act in 1915, which created the Federal extension service. In 1910, he began a career as the Georgia State agent for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as well as serving on the staff of Georgia State University's College of Agriculture.

Mr. Campbell was the director of extension work in agriculture and home economics. In 1933, he helped assist the Agriculture Adjustment Administration with its cotton belt crop replenishment division. Shortly thereafter, he was named as Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He remained at that post until his death in December 1944.

The legislation we have before us today, H.R. 785, sponsored by Representative CHARLIE NORWOOD, recognizes the lifetime accomplishments of Mr. Campbell by renaming a building which he was substantially responsible for creating, the Southern Piedmont Conservation Research Center, in his honor. H.R. 785 is similar to legislation which I introduced earlier this year, S. 338, which renames this center in Mr. Campbell's honor. I would like to thank my colleague in the House, Representative NORWOOD, for his work on this legislation, as well as Senator CLELAND for his cosponsorship of S. 338 and help in facilitating the passage of H.R. 785. I would also like to thank Chairman LUGAR, the staff of the Senate Agriculture Committee, the majority leader, and the minority leader for their help in enacting this legislation.

The Southern Piedmont Conservation Research Center is located on Experimental Station Road in Watkinsville, GA. This legislation would redesignate this facility as the "J. Phil Campbell, Senior Natural Resource Conservation Center." I would like to point out that the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] has stated that enactment of this legislation will result in no significant cost to the Federal Government or taxpayers. In addition, Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman has no objections to this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Campbell's contributions to agriculture and our Nation by supporting this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered, read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 785) was passed.

JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 11 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 11) commemorating "Juneteenth Independence Day," the day on which slavery finally came to an end in the United States.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today we recognize the date upon which slavery finally came to an end in the United States, June 19, 1865, also known as "Juneteenth Independence Day." It was only on this day that slaves in the Southwest finally learned of the end of slavery. Since that time, for over 130 years, the descendants of slaves have celebrated this day in honor of the many unfortunate people who lived and suffered under slavery. Their suffering can never be repaired, but their memory can serve to ensure that no such inhumanity is ever perpetrated again on American soil. We commemorate Juneteenth Independence Day to honor the struggles of these slaves and former slaves, to acknowledge their suffering and so that we may never forget even the worst aspects of our Nation's history.

But this day and this resolution in honor of the end of slavery should also make us feel proud, proud that we as a Nation have come so far toward advancing the goals of freedom and justice for all of our citizens. While we must continue ever forward in the search for justice, we should be thankful that the tireless efforts of vigilant Americans have enabled us to achieve a society built on Democratic principles and the recognition that all men and women are created equal.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, today, April 11, is national pay inequity awareness day. Today we recognize that women are still earning less than 75 cents for every dollar that a man earns and that this pay differential has a long-lasting negative impact on women and on the Nation.

Women earn less than men. In 1981, a woman earned just 60 cents for every dollar a man earned. We have made progress and today women are earning about 71 cents on the dollar. In Illinois that number is just 66 cents for every dollar, but even this is progress. Nonetheless the remaining inequity is unacceptable.

Besides the basic equity issue, the fact that women earn less than men is unacceptable for three reasons: women comprise over half the population, women contribute to family income in over half of all American families, and women live longer than men.

Women make up over half the population and that means that pay inequities affect the majority of the American people. Employers continue routinely to pay lower wages on jobs that women dominate and in many cases women receive less pay for performing the same work as men. Women in the American work force are not only met