

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

with the challenge of breaking through a glass ceiling, but also a glass wall.

Women are breadwinners in over half of all American families. The fact that over a lifetime, this difference in pay can equal over a quarter of a million dollars has a direct impact on America's families—families struggling to send their children to school, to pay their mortgages, to save for retirement. Women who receive 71 cents on the dollar in wages are not able to pay 71 cents on the dollar for groceries or child care. Equal pay is a survival issue for America's families.

Women live longer than men. Women are going to spend more years in retirement and will have to make their fixed incomes stretch even further. The impact of lower lifetime earnings mean that only a third of female retirees today earn private pension benefits and the median pension benefit for women is half that of men's. In addition, while Social Security covers most female retirees, women's benefits are lower than men's. Even with full benefits, Social Security was never meant to provide for a secure retirement, it is only a floor. Today, women make up three-quarters of the elderly poor because they continue to earn less in retirement.

Women make up the majority of the population, are breadwinners in the majority of families and live longer than men. These facts combined with the reality of women's lower earnings result in a system of inequity that hurts America's families.

It is for these reasons that I joined my colleagues in sponsoring a sense-of-the-Senate amendment recognizing the important contributions women make to our country, recognizing the strides that employers have made in the area, and calling on all employers to address the issue of equal pay in their workplaces so that America's families can prosper. This is a resolution I believe we can all support.

I am also the cosponsor of legislation in this Congress that will make it easier for women to challenge unfair pay practices and for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to pursue cases of unequal compensation. This legislation is a basic remedy for a problem we all agree should not exist. I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring S. 71.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be considered read a third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 11) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

S.J. RES. 11

Whereas news of the end of slavery came late to frontier areas of the country, especially in the American Southwest;

Whereas the African-Americans who had been slaves in the Southwest thereafter celebrated June 19 as the anniversary of their emancipation;

Whereas their descendants handed down that tradition from generation to generation as an inspiration and encouragement for future generations;

Whereas Juneteenth celebrations have thus been held for 130 years to honor the memory of all those who endured slavery and especially those who moved from slavery to freedom; and

Whereas their example of faith and strength of character remains a lesson for all Americans today, regardless of background or region or race: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual observance of June 19 as Juneteenth Independence Day is an important and enriching part of our country's history and heritage.

That the celebration of Juneteenth provides an opportunity for all Americans to learn more about our common past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped our Nation.

That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the National Association of Juneteenth Lineage as an expression of appreciation for its role in promoting the observance of Juneteenth Independence Day.

PERMITTING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR A CEREMONY AS PART OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 11, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I ask unanimous consent the resolution 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 (H. Con. Res. 11) was considered and agreed to.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—INSPECTORS GENERAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that nominations to the Office of Inspector General, excepting the Office of Inspector General for the Central Intelligence Agency, be referred during the 105th Congress in each case to the committee having sub-

stantive jurisdiction over the department, agency or entity, and if and when reported in each case, then to the Committee on Governmental Affairs for not to exceed 20 calendar days.

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Monday, April 14. I further ask unanimous consent that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and there then be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 12 noon, with Senators to speak for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator COVERDELL, or his designee, 60 minutes; Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, 30 minutes; Senator DURBIN, 10 minutes; Senator CONRAD, 20 minutes; Senator HAGEL, 20 minutes.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 12 noon on Monday, the Senate resume consideration of S. 104, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, the leader has asked me to state for the information of all Senators that the Senate will not be in session on Friday and will reconvene on Monday. As announced earlier, there will be no rollcall votes occurring during Monday's session of the Senate. All Senators should be aware that rollcall votes will occur early on Tuesday, April 15, beginning at 9 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1997, AT 10 A.M.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:11 p.m., adjourned until Monday, April 14, 1997, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate April 10, 1997:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PETE PETERSON, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM.

THE ABOVE NOMINATION WAS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.