

the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations of appropriations for that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2308

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2308, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit transfers or discharges of residents of nursing facilities as a result of a voluntary withdrawal from participation in the medicaid program.

S. 2318

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2318, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phaseout the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period.

S. 2344

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2344, a bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to provide for the advance payment, in full, of the fiscal year 1999 payments otherwise required under production flexibility contracts.

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2344, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2344, *supra*.

S. 2352

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2352, a bill to protect the privacy rights of patients.

S. 2354

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2354, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to impose a moratorium on the implementation of the per beneficiary limits under the interim payment system for home health agencies, and to modify the standards for calculating the per visit cost limits and the rates for prospective payment systems under the medicare home health benefit to achieve fair reimbursement payment rates, and for other purposes.

S. 2359

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2359, a bill to amend the National Environmental Education Act to extend the programs under the Act, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 83

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), the

Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 83, a concurrent resolution remembering the life of George Washington and his contributions to the Nation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 108

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 108, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 199

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 199, a resolution designating the last week of April of each calendar year as "National Youth Fitness Week."

AMENDMENT NO. 3124

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 3124 proposed to S. 2132, an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3338

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 3338 proposed to H.R. 1151, a bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to clarify existing law and ratify the longstanding policy of the National Credit Union Administration Board with regard to field of membership of Federal credit unions.

AMENDMENT NO. 3388

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 3388 proposed to S. 2312, an original bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3389

At the request of Mr. KERREY the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3389 proposed to S. 2312, an original bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 114—PROVIDING FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES

Mr. LOTT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 114

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That, in consonance with section 132(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Friday, July 31, 1998, Saturday, August 1, 1998, or Sunday, August 2, 1998, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee in accordance with this concurrent resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, August 31 or Tuesday, September 1, 1998, or until such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Friday, August 7, 1998, it stand adjourned until noon on Wednesday, September 9, 1998, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 115—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRINTING OF COPIES OF THE PUBLICATION ENTITLED "THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL" AS A SENATE DOCUMENT

Mr. WARNER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 115

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That (a) a revised edition of the publication entitled "The United States Capitol" (referred to as "the pamphlet") shall be reprinted as a Senate document.

(b) There shall be printed 2,000,000 copies of the pamphlet in the English language at a cost not to exceed \$100,000 for distribution as follows:

(1)(A) 206,000 copies of the publication for the use of the Senate with 2,000 copies distributed to each Member;

(B) 886,000 copies of the publication for the use of the House of Representatives, with 2,000 copies distributed to each Member; and

(C) 908,000 of the publication for distribution to the Capitol Guide Service; or

(2) if the total printing and production costs of copies in paragraph (1) exceed \$100,000, such number of copies of the publication as does not exceed total printing and production costs of \$100,000, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as in paragraph (1).

(c) In addition to the copies printed pursuant to subsection (b), there shall be printed at a total printing and production cost of not to exceed \$70,000—

(1) 50,000 copies of the pamphlet in each of the following 5 languages: German, French, Russian, Chinese, and Japanese; and

(2) 100,000 copies of the pamphlet in Spanish; to be distributed to the Capitol Guide Service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 260—DESIGNATING "NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY"

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DODD, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KOHL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BOND, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 260

Whereas the people of the United States should celebrate children as the most valuable asset of the Nation;

Whereas children represent the future, hope, and inspiration of the United States;

Whereas the children of the United States should be allowed to feel that their ideas and dreams will be respected because adults in the United States take time to listen;

Whereas many children of the United States face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter adolescent years;

Whereas it is important for parents to spend time listening to their children on a daily basis;

Whereas modern societal and economic demands often pull the family apart;

Whereas encouragement should be given to families to set aside a special time for all family members to engage together in family activities;

Whereas adults in the United States should have an opportunity to reminisce on their youth and to recapture some of the fresh insight, innocence, and dreams that they may have lost through the years;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the United States will provide an opportunity to emphasize to children the importance of developing an ability to make the choices necessary to distance themselves from impropriety and to contribute to their communities;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the Nation will emphasize to the people of the United States the importance of the role of the child within the family and society;

Whereas the people of the United States should emphasize to children the importance of family life, education, and spiritual qualities; and

Whereas children are the responsibility of all Americans and everyone should celebrate the children of the United States, whose questions, laughter, and tears are important to the existence of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that October 11, 1998, should be designated as "National Children's Day"; and

(2) the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe "National Children's Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution that designated October 11, 1998 as National Children's Day.

Our children are our future. Over 5 million children, however, go hungry

at some point each month. There has been a 60 percent increase in the number of children needing foster care in the last 10 years. Many children today face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter their adolescent years.

The establishment of a National Children's Day would help us focus on our children's needs and recognize their accomplishments. It would encourage families to spend more quality time together and highlight the special importance of the child in the family unit.

It is important that we show our support for the youth of America. This simple resolution will foster family togetherness and ensure that our children receive the attention they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to join me in establishing National Children's Day. •

SENATE RESOLUTION 261—TO PRIVATIZE THE SENATE BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOPS AND THE SENATE RESTAURANTS

Mr. BROWNBACK submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 261

Resolved, That (a) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall convert the Senate barber shop and Senate beauty shop to operation by a private sector source under contract.

(b) The Architect of the Capitol shall convert the Senate restaurants to operation by a private sector source under contract.

SENATE RESOLUTION 262—TO STATE THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PLACE A PRIORITY ON FORMULATING A COMPREHENSIVE AND STRATEGIC POLICY WITH JAPAN IN ADVANCING SCIENCE

Mr. ROTH (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 262

Whereas, advances in science and technology will continue to underlie the prosperity and security of the United States and the international community into the next century;

Whereas, the United States and Japan are global leaders in science and technology;

Whereas, the rapid pace of innovation creates growing linkages between science and technology and bilateral relations in security and trade;

Whereas, the Government of Japan, through its 1996 Basic Plan for Science and Technology, made science and technology a higher priority area of investment for the Government of Japan;

Whereas, the Supplemental Budget of the Government of Japan for 1998 will result in more than a 21 percent increase in the Government of Japan's support for science and technology this year;

Whereas, advances in Japanese science and technology are increasingly at the global frontier;

Whereas, cooperation between the United States and Japan in science and technology holds the promise of better assuring human health and nutrition, enhancing the quality of the environment, lessening the impact of natural and man-made disasters, providing for more productive agriculture, stimulating discoveries in the basic processes of life and matter, expanding supplies of energy, furthering advances in space exploration, improving manufacturing processes, and strengthening communications through electronic language translation;

Whereas, productive collaboration with Japan has increased due to negotiated frameworks such as the bilateral Agreement for Cooperation in Science and Technology and efforts by the Government of Japan to invite larger numbers of U.S. scientists to participate in university, government and industrial research in Japan;

Whereas, the flow of science and technology from the United States to Japan is nonetheless still larger than the reverse due partly to barriers Japan has erected to the outward flow of scientific and technological information and data, as well as barriers to the inward flow of foreign investment and foreign participation in industrial organizations such as consortia and associations;

Whereas, the application of rigorous scientific methods to the development of standards and regulations can help mitigate certain market access and trade problems;

Whereas, Japan's treatment of scientific and technological advances continues to handicap U.S. innovators in Japan due to inadequate intellectual property protection;

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) The Government of the United States should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of engaging and cooperating with Japan in advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world;

(2) Among other goals, that policy should aim to promote strategic cooperation on areas that further U.S. policy interests in science and technology; more balanced flows of scientific and technological information and personnel between the United States and Japan; more rigorous application of scientific methods in the development of standards and regulations to promote efficient technological progress and mitigate trade problems; and more equitable intellectual property protection; and

(3) The Government of the United States should integrate this strategic policy into current and future science and technology agreements with the Government of Japan.

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Mr. BINGAMAN to submit a resolution to state the sense of the Senate that the Governments of the United States and Japan should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world.

As this body is well aware, Japan is facing a number of economic and financial challenges that are of vital importance to the bilateral relationship. I have spoken about these challenges at length in other fora including through a hearing recently held by the Finance Committee. While our priority in bilateral relations should remain Japan's rapid economic recovery, we must not lose sight of other aspects of the relationship that are important to our shared future.