

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 296) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 296

World War II is the defining event of the 20th century;

Whereas in World War II, over 16,000,000 American men and women served the Nation, of which nearly 300,000 were killed and over 670,000 were wounded;

Whereas in Public Law 103-422 (108 Stat. 4356), Congress approved the location of a memorial to this epic event in Area I of the District of Columbia and its environs, as described in the Act entitled "An Act to provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes", approved November 14, 1986 (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.); and

Whereas Congress has traditionally provided funding for the memorials commemorating President Thomas Jefferson and President Abraham Lincoln, the monument to President George Washington, and the Korean War Veterans Memorial: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. FUNDING OF A WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL.

It is the sense of the Senate that, on completion of construction of a World War II Memorial in Area I of the District of Columbia and its environs, as described in that Act, Congress should provide funding for the maintenance, security, and custodial and long-term care of the memorial by the National Park Service.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate has agreed to this Sense of the Senate Resolution which would provide funding for the maintenance, security, custodial and long-term care of the memorial by the National Park Service. This is a significant step forward in bringing the World War II Memorial to fruition. What this resolution does is put the Senate on record as supporting public funding of some sort for the World War II Memorial which will be placed on the National Mall—our nation's front yard.

I felt this resolution necessary because of the continued structural problems confronting the Korean War Veterans Memorial, which lies in the same flood plain that the World War II Memorial will call home. I felt it necessary that the Senate take on some precautionary responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep of what will be the most prominent memorial on the Mall.

Next year, I intend to introduce legislation to fund not only maintenance, security, custodial and long-term care,

but also construction costs to assist the Honorable Bob Dole in his fund-raising endeavor.

I would again like to thank my colleagues, especially Senators MURKOWSKI and BUMPERS for their support and assistance.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF SENATE RELATIVE TO LOUISVILLE FESTIVAL OF FAITHS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 274 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 274) to express the sense of the Senate that the Louisville Festival of Faiths should be commended and should serve as a model for similar festivals in other communities throughout the United States.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without intervening action.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 274) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 274

Whereas a Festival of Faiths celebrating the diversity of religion has been held in Louisville, Kentucky, in the month of November of each of the last 3 years;

Whereas the Louisville Festival of Faiths has provided an opportunity for representatives of different faiths to communicate with each other and learn about each other's heritage, experiences, and beliefs,

Whereas more than 60 faiths have participated in the Louisville Festival of Faiths over the past 3 years;

Whereas the freedom to practice religion in diverse ways is a principle that the United States was founded on and one that the United States has embraced throughout its history;

Whereas religious diversity, in addition to its other benefits, expands the perspectives and experiences available to this Nation as a whole;

Whereas the communication of diverse perspectives and experiences between representatives of different religions can enrich the lives of such individuals and can assist such individuals in developing an appreciation of the commonality between different religions;

Whereas such communication can also diminish the potential for conflict between religious groups at a time when the dangers of religious conflict pose increasingly serious problems throughout the world; and

Whereas the Louisville Festival of Faiths experience can be replicated without great difficulty in other communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Louisville Festival of Faiths—

(1) should be commended for its concept and its achievements to date; and

(2) should serve as a model for similar festivals in other communities throughout the United States.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF SENATE ON DESIGNATING NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 260.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 260) expressing the sense of the Senate that October 11, 1998, should be designated as "National Children's Day".

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 260) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

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.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF SENATE RELATIVE TO NATIONAL INHALANT ABUSE AWARENESS DAY

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 257.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 257) expressing the sense of the Senate that October 15, 1998, should be designated as "National Inhalant Abuse Awareness Day".

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 257) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 257

Whereas inhalant abuse is nearing epidemic proportions with over 20 percent of all students admitting to experimenting with inhalants by the time they graduate from high school and only 4 percent of parents suspecting their children of inhalant use;

Whereas according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, inhalant use ranks third behind use of alcohol and tobacco for all youths through the eighth grade;

Whereas the over 1,000 products that are being inhaled to get high are legal, inexpensive, and found in nearly every home and every corner market;

Whereas using inhalants even once can lead to kidney failure, brain damage, and even death;

Whereas inhalants are considered a gateway drug, one that leads to the use of harder, more deadly drugs; and

Whereas because inhalant use is difficult to detect, the products used are accessible and affordable, and abuse is so common, increased education of young people and their parents regarding the dangers of inhalants is an important step in our battle against drug abuse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that October 15, 1998, should be designated as "National Inhalant Abuse Awareness Day", to be observed with appropriate activities; and

(2) the Senate requests that the President issue a proclamation designating October 15, 1998, as "National Inhalant Abuse Awareness Day".

EXPRESSING SENSE OF SENATE WITH RESPECT TO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PACIFIC ISLAND NATIONS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 277, submitted by Senator INOUE, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 277) expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the importance of diplomatic relations with the Pacific Island nations.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 277) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 277

Whereas the South Pacific region covers an immense area of the earth, approximately 3 times the size of the contiguous United States;

Whereas the United States seeks to maintain strong and enduring economic, political, and strategic ties with the Pacific island countries of the region, despite the reduced diplomatic presence of the United States in the region since World War II;

Whereas Pacific island nations wield control over vast tracts of the ocean, including seabed minerals, fishing rights, and other marine resources which will play a major role in the future of the global economy;

Whereas access to these valuable resources will be vital in maintaining the position of the United States as the leading world power in the new millennium;

Whereas Asian countries have already recognized the important role that these Pacific island nations will play in the future of the global economy, as evidenced by the Tokyo summit meeting in October 1997 with various Pacific island heads of state;

Whereas the Pacific has long been regarded as one of the "last frontiers", with an enormous wealth of uncultivated resources; and

Whereas direct United States participation in the human and natural resource development of the South Pacific region would promote beneficial ties with these Pacific island nations and increase the possibilities of access to the region's valuable resources: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) it is in the national interest of the United States to remain actively engaged in

the South Pacific region as a means of supporting important United States commercial and strategic interests, and to encourage the consolidation of democratic values;

(2) a Pacific island summit, hosted by the President of the United States with the Pacific island heads of government, would be an excellent opportunity for the United States to foster and improve diplomatic relations with the Pacific island nations;

(3) through diplomacy and participation in the human and natural resource development of the Pacific region, the United States will increase the possibility of gaining access to valuable resources, thus strengthening the position of the United States as a world power economically and strategically in the new millennium; and

(4) the United States should fulfill its longstanding commitment to the democratization and economic prosperity of the Pacific island nations by promoting their earliest integration in the mainstream of bilateral, regional, and global commerce and trade.

NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 271 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 271) designating October 16, 1998, as "National Mammography Day."

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 271) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 271

Whereas according to the American Cancer Society, in 1998, 178,700 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 43,500 women will die from this disease;

Whereas in the decade of the 1990's, it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, resulting in nearly 500,000 deaths;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease as a woman at age 50;

Whereas at least 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide a safe and quick diagnosis;

Whereas experts agree that mammography is the best method of early detection of breast cancer, and early detection is the key to saving lives;

Whereas mammograms can reveal the presence of small cancers up to 2 years or more