

Whereas the advanced tariff liberalization process would be further along but for the opposition of Japan at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum; and

Whereas a focus on Japanese practices and commitments at the next round of multilateral trade negotiations is more important than ever because the trade laws of the United States, such as section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, section 1377 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, and title VII of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, have been significantly weakened as a result of agreements concluded during the Uruguay Round: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the appropriate officials in the executive branch—

(1) should include, in the United States negotiating objectives for the next round of multilateral negotiations, specific expectations as to how the negotiations will result in changes in the Japanese market;

(2) should pay special attention to commitments required of the Government of Japan in the next round of negotiations and ensure that commercially meaningful Japanese concessions equivalent to concessions made by other major trading nations will lead to market change in Japan;

(3) should cooperate closely with other major trading nations to ensure that the next round of negotiations results in genuine change in Japan's markets.

(4) should consult closely with Congress throughout the next round of negotiations about the specific impact of the negotiations on Japan's markets, and should provide periodic reports, with full input from the private sector, about progress being made in addressing Japanese barriers within the negotiations;

(5) should devote the resources needed to analyze market barriers in Japan and to analyze how these market barriers can be addressed in the next round of negotiations; and

(6) should work closely with United States manufacturers, service providers, and non-governmental organizations to develop the priority areas for focusing United States efforts with respect to Japan in the next round of negotiations and to determine the progress being made in meeting those priorities.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 227—EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE IN APPRECIATION OF
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE
GUARD AND RESERVE**

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 227

Whereas the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR) was established by Presidential proclamation issued in 1972;

Whereas national defense planners at that time, anticipating the end of the draft under the Military Selective Service Act, foresaw the potential that the Nation's reserve component forces would be used increasingly to meet national security requirements, that the operations of members' civilian employ-

ers would be disrupted by that development, that employers accustomed to National Guard and Reserve service being an alternative to compulsory active duty service would question the necessity for volunteer participation in the Nation's community-based defense forces, and that the employers' support for Guard and Reserve service would erode;

Whereas, to counteract those potential problems, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve was chartered to develop public understanding of the National Guard and Reserve forces and to enlist the support of employers of members of the reserve components in the development of personnel policies and practices that encourage employee participation in National Guard and Reserve programs;

Whereas, for over 25 years, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve has informed employers of the ever-increasing importance of the National Guard and Reserve, explaining to employers the necessity for, and the role of, these forces in national defense;

Whereas there are over 4,200 Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) volunteers from among the business, civic, and community leaders in committees in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam;

Whereas the ESGR volunteers carry out a variety of programs and services to inform communities and employers about the vital role of the National Guard and Reserve;

Whereas ESGR volunteers honor with suitable recognition the many employers who actively support employee participation in the National Guard and Reserve;

Whereas ESGR volunteers educate employers of members in the National Guard and Reserve and those employees about the rights and obligations regarding military leave that were established or reaffirmed by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1974;

Whereas, to underscore the important role of the National Guard and Reserve in our national defense, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve developed the Statement of Support program under which employers of members of the reserve components are invited to declare their support for their employees' participation in the National Guard and Reserve;

Whereas the first statement of support under the program was signed by the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of General Motors in the Office of the Secretary of Defense on December 13, 1972;

Whereas the next day, President Richard Nixon signed a statement of support covering all Federal civilian employees and, since then, Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton have all made the same commitment;

Whereas thousands of other employers nationwide have likewise signed statements of support for service of their employees in the reserve components;

Whereas nearly 50 percent of America's total military might is composed of National Guard and Reserve component members;

Whereas despite the ending of the Cold War in 1989, the military commitments of the United States have not diminished;

Whereas the Nation's reserve components are being called upon more than ever before to contribute to the protection of our national security interests and are critical contributors to that mission;

Whereas, during the Persian Gulf War in 1990 and 1991, more than 260,000 Reserves

were called to active duty to support military operations in the Persian Gulf region;

Whereas National Guard and Reserve members contribute over 13,000,000 duty days yearly in support of military operations and exercises worldwide, which is a rate of duty that is 13 times greater than the rate of duty experienced during the Cold War; and

Whereas employers, public officials, military leaders, and military members rely on the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve to promote public and private understanding of the National Guard and Reserve in order to obtain the employer and community support that is necessary to ensure the availability and readiness of reserve component forces: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve makes vital contributions to enabling the National Guard and Reserve to support the national security strategy while, at the same time, acting on behalf of the Nation's employers to ensure that their interests are represented with equity and fairness; and

(2) the Senate congratulates the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, its staff, and volunteers for their commitment to our national defense, for their contribution of time and talent, and for maintaining the much needed support of employers and communities for the National Guard and Reserve.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 228—MAKING
CHANGES TO SENATE COMMIT-
TEES FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS**

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 228

Resolved, That notwithstanding the provisions of S. Res. 400 of the 95th Congress, or the provisions of rule XXV, the following changes shall be effective on those Senate committees listed below for the 106th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Committee on Intelligence: Add Mr. Mack.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 229—MAKING
CERTAIN MAJORITY APPOINT-
MENTS TO CERTAIN SENATE
COMMITTEES FOR THE 106TH
CONGRESS**

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

S. RES. 229

Resolved, That notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXV, the following shall constitute the majority membership of those Senate committees listed below for the 106th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Committee on Finance: Mr. Roth (Chairman), Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Lott, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Mack, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Coverdell.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Helms (Chairman), Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hagel, Mr. Smith of Oregon, Mr. Grams, Mr. Brownback, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Ashcroft, Mr. Frist, and Mr. Chafee.