

through the use of the ancient writ of quo warranto.

Senator CLELAND, who was elected to the Senate almost four years ago, in 1996, in an election that was not the subject of any election contest brought before the Senate, is sued solely because of his official capacity as a sitting Senator. This quo warranto action in essence challenges his taking of the oath of office, as well as the Senate's action in seating him. As such, it falls appropriately within the Senate Legal Counsel's statutory responsibility to represent Members of the Senate in civil actions in which they are sued in their official capacity.

The writ of quo warranto can have no applicability to United States Senators or Representatives, as Article I, section 5 of the United States Constitution commits to each House of Congress the sole power to seat and remove its Members. This action is also barred by the speech or debate clause.

This resolution would authorize the Senate Legal Counsel to represent Senator CLELAND to seek his dismissal from this matter.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and a statement of explanation be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 313) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 313

Whereas, Senator Max Cleland has been named as a defendant in the case of Harold A. Johnson v. Max Cleland, et al., Case No. 2000CV22443, now pending in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent Members of the Senate in civil actions with respect to their official responsibilities; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator Max Cleland in the case of Harold A. Johnson v. Max Cleland, et al.

NATIONAL CHILD'S DAY

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 561, S. Res. 296.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 296) designating the first Sunday in June of each calendar year as "National Child's Day".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution,

which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken is shown in boldface brackets and the part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in italic.)

S. RES. 296

Whereas the first Sunday of June falls between Mother's Day and Father's Day;

Whereas each child is unique, a blessing, and holds a distinct place in the family unit;

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

Whereas the 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, whenever practicable, it is important for both parents to be involved in their child's life;

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

Whereas because children are the responsibility of all people of the United States, everyone should celebrate children, whose questions, laughter, and dreams are important to the existence of the United States; and

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children will emphasize to the people of the United States the importance of the role of the child within the family and society: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates [the first Sunday in June of each year] *June 4, 2000*, as "National Child's Day"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Amend the title to read as follows: "Designating June 4, 2000, as 'National Child's Day'".

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the title amendment be agreed to, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 296), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Designating June 4, 2000, as 'National Child's Day.'"

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 2000

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 24. I further ask that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day. I further ask consent that the Senate then proceed to a period of morning business until 11 a.m., with Senators speaking therein for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator DURBIN, or his designee, from 10 to 10:30 a.m.; Senator THOMAS, or his designee, from 10:30 to 11 a.m.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 2603

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate begin consideration of S. 2603, the legislative branch appropriations bill, at 11 a.m.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and be in a period of morning business until 11 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will begin debate on the legislative branch appropriations bill. It is hoped that an agreement can be made regarding debate time and amendments so that a vote can occur during tomorrow's session of the Senate. There are approximately 40 minutes of debate remaining on executive nominations, with up to six votes to occur tomorrow afternoon. To accommodate the party dinners Wednesday night, votes will occur prior to 6 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ALLARD. 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.