

The amendment ensures that reductions, if any, in base pay for an employee of the SEC represented by a labor organization with exclusive recognition in accordance with Chapter 71 of Title 5 of the United States Code, result from negotiations between such organizations and SEC management, as opposed to by reason of the enactment of this amendment.

In establishing and adjusting schedules of compensation and benefits for its employees, Section 6(b) requires the SEC to inform the heads of the agencies mentioned above and must seek to maintain comparability with such agencies regarding compensation and benefits. A technical change is made to strike from Section 1206(a) the reference to the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board of the Resolution Trust Corporation, which was abolished on December 31, 1995. Section 6(c) provides certain conforming amendments to Title 5 of the United States Code to reflect changes made under subsection (a).

*Section 7. Effective date*

In general, the effective date is October 1, 2001. However, certain fee reductions will not become effective until October 1, 2002.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today, I am introducing the voluntary school prayer constitutional amendment. This bill is identical to S.J. Res. 73, which I introduced in the 98th Congress at the request of then-President Reagan and have reintroduced every Congress since.

This proposal has received strong support from both sides of the aisle and is of vital importance to our Nation. It would restore the right to pray voluntarily in public schools—a right which was freely exercised under our Constitution until the 1960's, when the Supreme Court ruled to the contrary.

Also, in 1985, the Supreme Court ruled an Alabama statute unconstitutional which authorized teachers in public schools to provide "a period of silence . . . for meditation or voluntary prayer" at the beginning of each day. As I stated when that opinion was issued and repeat again: the Supreme Court has too broadly interpreted the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment and, in doing so, has incorrectly infringed on the rights of those children—and their parents—who wish to observe a moment of silence for religious or other purposes.

Until the Supreme Court ruled in the Engel and Abington School District decisions, the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment was generally understood to prohibit the Federal Government from officially approving, or holding in special favor, any particular religious faith or denomination. In crafting that clause, our Founding Fathers sought to prevent what had originally caused many colonial Americans to emigrate to this country—an official, State religion. At the same time, they sought, through the Free Exercise Clause, to guarantee to all

Americans the freedom to worship God without government interference or restraint. In their wisdom, they recognized that true religious liberty precludes the government from both forcing and preventing worship.

As Supreme Court Justice William Douglas once stated: "We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a Supreme Being." Nearly every President since George Washington has proclaimed a day of public prayer. Moreover, we, as a Nation, continue to recognize the Deity in our Pledge of Allegiance by affirming that we are a Nation "under God." Our currency is inscribed with the motto, "In God We Trust". In this Body, we open the Senate and begin our workday with the comfort and stimulus of voluntary group prayers. I would note that this practice has been upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court.

It is unreasonable that the opportunity for the same beneficial experience is denied to the boys and girls who attend public schools. This situation simply does not comport with the intentions of the framers of the Constitution and is, in fact, antithetical to the rights of our youngest citizens to freely exercise their respective religions. It should be changed, without further delay.

The Congress should swiftly pass this resolution and send it to the States for ratification. This amendment to the Constitution would clarify that it does not prohibit vocal, voluntary prayer in the public school and other public institutions. It emphatically states that no person may be required to participate in any prayer. The government would be precluded from drafting school prayers. This well-crafted amendment enjoys the support of an overwhelming number of Americans.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support prompt consideration and approval of this legislation during this Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 1

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission by the Congress:*

"ARTICLE —

"Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prohibit individual or group prayer in public schools or other public institutions. No person shall be required by the United States or by any State to participate in prayer. Neither the United States nor any State shall compose the words of any prayer to be said in public schools."

SENATE RESOLUTION 11—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REAFFIRMING THE CARGO PREFERENCE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. INOUE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. Res. 11

Whereas the maritime policy of the United States expressly provides that the United States shall have a merchant marine sufficient to carry a substantial portion of the international waterborne commerce of the United States;

Whereas the maritime policy of the United States expressly provides that the United States shall have a merchant marine sufficient to serve as a fourth arm of defense in time of war and national emergency;

Whereas the Federal Government has expressly recognized the vital role of the United States merchant marine during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas cargo reservation programs of Federal agencies are intended to support the privately owned and operated United States-flag merchant marine by requiring a certain percentage of government-impelled cargo to be carried on United States-flag vessels;

Whereas when Congress enacted the cargo reservation laws, Congress contemplated that Federal agencies would incur higher program costs to use the United States-flag vessels required under those laws;

Whereas section 2631 of title 10, United States Code, requires that all United States military cargo be carried on United States-flag vessels;

Whereas Federal law requires that cargo purchased with loan funds and guarantees from the Export-Import Bank of the United States established under section 2 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635), be carried on United States-flag vessels;

Whereas section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1241(b)), requires that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of ocean-borne cargo generated directly or indirectly by the Federal Government be carried on United States-flag vessels, and section 901b of that Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1241f) requires that, in the case of such cargoes of certain agricultural commodities that are the subject of an export activity of the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Secretary of Agriculture, an additional 25 percent of the gross tonnage be carried on United States-flag vessels;

Whereas cargo reservation programs are very important for the shipowners of the United States, which require compensation for maintaining a United States-flag fleet;

Whereas the United States-flag vessels that carry reserved cargo provide high-quality jobs for seafarers of the United States;

Whereas, according to the most recent statistics from the Maritime Administration, in 1997, cargo reservation programs generated \$900,000,000 in revenue to the United States-flag fleet and accounted for one-third of all revenue from United States-flag foreign trade cargo;

Whereas the Maritime Administration has indicated that the total volume of cargoes moving under the programs subject to the cargo reservation laws is declining and will continue to decline;

Whereas, in 1970, Congress found that the degree of compliance by Federal agencies with the requirements of the cargo reservation laws was chaotic and uneven, and that it varied from agency to agency;

Whereas, to ensure maximum compliance by all agencies with Federal cargo reservation laws, Congress enacted the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1018), amending the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to centralize monitoring and compliance authority for all cargo reservation programs in the Maritime Administration;

Whereas, notwithstanding section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1241(b)), and the purpose and policy of the cargo reservation programs, compliance by Federal agencies with Federal cargo reservation laws continues to be inadequate;

Whereas the Maritime Administrator cited the limited enforcement powers of the Maritime Administration with respect to Federal agencies that fail to comply with section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1241(b)) and other Federal cargo reservation laws; and

Whereas the Maritime Administrator recommended that Congress grant the Maritime Administration the authority to settle any cargo reservation disputes that may arise between a ship operator and a Federal agency: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) each Federal agency should administer programs of the Federal agency that are subject to the cargo reservation laws (including regulations of the Maritime Administration) to ensure that the programs are in compliance with the intent and purpose of the cargo reservation laws; and

(2) the Maritime Administrator should—

(A) closely and strictly monitor any cargo that is subject to the cargo reservation laws; and

(B) provide such directions and decisions to Federal agencies as will ensure maximum compliance with the cargo preference laws.

SENATE RESOLUTION 12—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF ALAN CRANSTON, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 12

Whereas Alan MacGregor Cranston had a long and distinguished career, beginning with service as a foreign correspondent and continuing with service in the United States Office of War Information and in the United States Army;

Whereas Alan Cranston was a leader in his State before coming to the Congress, serving as State Controller of California for eight years;

Whereas Alan Cranston served the people of California with distinction for 24 years in the United States Senate;

Whereas Senator Cranston was a lifelong advocate for world peace and the defense of democratic institutions;

Whereas Senator Cranston was an unwavering friend of the environment and California's remarkable natural resources;

Whereas Senator Cranston was a leader in the United States Senate in many areas, including the fields of affordable housing, mass transit, veterans affairs, civil rights and education; and

Whereas Senator Cranston left a lasting legacy in his post-Senate career through his efforts to curb the spread of nuclear weapons and to eliminate the scourge of nuclear weapons from the planet, efforts which continued until the day he died: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Alan Cranston, former member of the United States Senate.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate adjourns or recesses today, it stand adjourned or recessed as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Alan Cranston.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to share with the Senate my thoughts on the life of a friend and former member of this body, Senator Alan Cranston.

Alan passed away on December 31, 2000 at 86 at home in California. It was a quiet end for a man who throughout his career raised his voice for so many. Alan enjoyed a long life and was blessed with a keen mind, a strong spirit and simple common sense. In return for these gifts he worked to his last days to make this world a more peaceful and humane place. I will miss him and his example very much.

Alan was first elected to the Senate in 1968. He served the people of California in this Chamber for four terms, eventually retiring in 1993. It was my honor to have been elected to the seat he vacated.

Prior to his Senate service he was Controller for the State of California. He served his country in World War II, first in the Office of War Information and then in the U.S. Army. After graduating from Stanford University and before the onset of the war, Alan was an overseas correspondent for the International News Service covering such places as England, Germany, Italy and Ethiopia.

While a correspondent he saw an English language version of Mein Kampf, sanitized to hide the truth from Americans. He published his own version highlighting the "worst of Hitler" and was sued by Hitler's publisher. While he lost the suit, a half a million copies had already been distributed helping to educate many about the true nature of Nazism and Hitler.

As United States Senator he stood out as a tireless and effective advocate for his constituents. No matter how he grew in stature and influence within this institution, he never forgot those who sent him to Washington and why. Alan cared deeply for people. He pursued policies that reflected his unwavering belief in the fundamental dignity and worth of others.

As Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Alan played an invaluable role in America's efforts to assist our service men and women and their families. In addition, he was a national leader on the environment, civil rights, workers' rights, education and so much more. A consensus builder, he achieved success through a firm understanding of the issues and a finely developed sense of not only what was needed, but what was possible.

Alan left his mark on many issues, but his true passion was world peace.

As a witness to the horror and devastation of World War II, he committed himself to creating a world where conflicts between nations could be resolved without bloodshed. He was an outspoken opponent of the war in Vietnam and made the abolition of nuclear weapons a central part of his agenda in the Senate. Upon his retirement, he devoted himself to the latter cause almost exclusively.

Encouraged by the end of the Cold War, after leaving the Senate he became chairman of the Gorbachev Foundation, which later changed its name to the State of the World Forum. Based in San Francisco, the Forum has developed into a widely respected organization for the discussion of global issues. In recent years, the Forum has hosted multi-day gatherings attended by world leaders. This year's gathering occurred in New York and coincided with the U.N.'s Millennium Summit. As an authority on nonproliferation, Alan Cranston prepared the program on the subject for participants who included former heads of state, and some of the most influential minds in foreign affairs, business, the arts and the media.

Alan also formed the Global Security Institute. There he and others conceived of Project Abolition, the Responsible Security Appeal. The purpose of this coalition is to rally people, politicians and governments to support policies that lead to a world safe from the nuclear threat. I am sure Alan would be pleased that this effort will continue even without him.

Recently, CNN founder Ted Turner and former Senator Sam Nunn announced that they were forming a foundation with an annual budget of \$50 million dedicated to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. This is great news, and further evidence that Alan's message of peace continues to resonate. In many ways, this foundation is a tribute to him and his legacy.

Senator Alan Cranston was a leader and citizen that California, the United States and the world could be proud of. Although we are all a little poorer today at his passing, in the final tally we are all much richer for having known him and benefited from this time among us.

I yield the floor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 13—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NEED FOR CONGRESS TO ENACT A NEW FARM BILL DURING THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. KOHL, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. STABENOW submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: