

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVIN, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S.J. Res. 11. A joint resolution commemorating Juneteenth Independence Day, June 19, 1865, the day on which slavery finally came to an end in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY
COMMEMORATION JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce today, on behalf of myself and Senator DASCHLE, the distinguished minority leader, a joint resolution concerning what has long been known as Juneteenth Independence Day.

Joining us as original sponsors of this resolution are Senators LEVIN and MOSELEY-BRAUN, who offered similar legislation in the 104th Congress.

The observance of Juneteenth has long been a tradition among black Americans. It commemorates the days in mid-June, 1865, when news of the end of slavery finally reached frontier areas of the country, especially in the American Southwest.

The African-Americans who then moved into freedom, and began new lives as citizens of the Republic, kept alive the memory of that occasion for their descendants.

Generation by generation, the experiences of the past have been preserved and shared. They have given us lessons in faith, in courage, and in perseverance.

Today, the National Association of Juneteenth Lineage fosters the observance of Juneteenth Independence Day, not only among those families whose ancestors were directly affected by it, but also among the general public. The association will be meeting this year in Dallas from January 23 to January 25.

The introduction of this joint resolution by the two Senate leaders is a timely expression of the Senate's regard and appreciation for the association's efforts.

I should mention that this joint resolution is especially appropriate as we prepare to observe February as Black History Month, which, to borrow the words of the resolution, "provides an opportunity for all Americans to learn more about our common past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped our nation."

With that in mind, I know Senator DASCHLE joins me in inviting our colleagues, from all regions of the country, to cosponsor this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution 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. 11

Whereas news of the end of slavery came late to frontier areas of the country, especially in the American Southwest,

Whereas the African-Americans who had been slaves in the Southwest thereafter celebrated June 19 as the anniversary of their emancipation,

Whereas their descendants handed down that tradition from generation to generation as an inspiration and encouragement for future generations,

Whereas Juneteenth celebrations have thus been held for 130 years to honor the memory of all those who endured slavery and especially those who moved from slavery to freedom,

Whereas their example of faith and strength of character remains a lesson for all Americans today, regardless of background or region or race, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the annual observance of June 19 as Juneteenth Independence Day is an important and enriching part of our country's history and heritage, and

That the celebration of Juneteenth provides an opportunity for all Americans to learn more about our common past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped our nation, and

That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the National Association of Juneteenth Lineage as an expression of appreciation for its role in promoting the observance of Juneteenth Independence Day.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today we recognize the date upon which slavery finally came to an end in the United States, June 19, 1865, also known as Juneteenth Independence Day. It was only on this day that slaves in the Southwest finally learned of the end of slavery. Since that time, for over 130 years, the descendants of slaves have celebrated this day in honor of the many unfortunate people who lived and suffered under slavery. Their suffering can never be repaired, but their memory can serve to ensure that no such inhumanity is ever perpetrated again on American soil. We commemorate Juneteenth Independence Day to honor the struggles of these slaves and former slaves, to acknowledge their suffering and so that we may never forget even the worst aspects of our Nation's history.

But this day and this joint resolution in honor of the end of slavery should also make us feel proud, proud that we as a nation have come so far toward advancing the goals of freedom and justice for all of our citizens. While we must continue ever forward in the search for justice, we should be thankful that the tireless efforts of vigilant Americans have enabled us to achieve a society built on democratic principles and the recognition that all men and women are created equal.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 99

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 99, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow companies to donate scientific equipment to elementary and secondary schools for use in their educational programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK]

was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 9, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require two-thirds majorities for increasing taxes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 23—DESIGNATING ALAN SCOTT FRUMIN AS A PARLIAMENTARIAN EMERITUS

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

S. RES. 23

Resolved, That Alan Scott Frumin be, and he is hereby, designated as a Parliamentarian Emeritus of the United States Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 24—RELATIVE TO 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. 24

Whereas the maritime policy of the United States expressly provides that the United States 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 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 Federal cargo reservation laws Congress contemplated that Federal agencies would incur higher program costs to use the United States-flag vessels required under such 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 635 of title 12, United States Code, be carried on United States-flag vessels;

Whereas section 901b of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1241f) requires that 75 percent of the gross tonnage of certain agricultural exports that are the subject of an export activity of the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Secretary of Agriculture be carried on United States-flag vessels;

Whereas section 901(b) of such Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1241(b)) requires that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of other ocean borne cargo generated directly or indirectly by the Federal Government be carried on United States-flag vessels;

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