

Congress before setting future tax rates.

Should tax dollars be used for federal universal service programs and what amounts or should Americans spend what they earn on their own, real, local priorities? Requiring Congress to review any administrative taxes would answer this question.

My bill would create a new section to the Congressional Review Act for mandatory review of certain agency rules. Any rule that establishes or raises a tax would have to be submitted to and receive the approval of Congress before taking effect. In essence, the Act would disable agencies from setting taxes, but would allow them to formulate proposals under existing rulemaking procedures.

Once submitted to Congress, a taxing regulation would be introduced in both the House and Senate by the Majority Leader. The rule would then be subject to expedited procedures, allowing a prompt decision on whether or not to approve a rule. The rule would have to be approved by both Houses and signed by the President.

Congress must not allow a federal agency—unelected and unaccountable federal bureaucrats—to determine the amount of taxes hardworking Americans must pay. The Taxpayers' Defense Act will require Congress to stand up and face the American people when it decides to tax. The cry of "no taxation without representation" has gone up in the land before, and today we are hearing it again. It is time that we respond.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1147

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1147, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for nondiscriminatory coverage for substance abuse treatment services under private group and individual health coverage.

S. 1251

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1251, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of private activity bonds which may be issued in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1252, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of low-income housing credits which may be allocated in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr.

MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1334, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a demonstration project to evaluate the feasibility of using the Federal Employees Health Benefits program to ensure the availability of adequate health care for Medicare-eligible beneficiaries under the military health care system.

S. 1423

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1423, a bill to modernize and improve the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

S. 1647

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1647, a bill to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 1929

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1929, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage production of oil and gas within the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2112

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2112, a bill to make the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 applicable to the United States Postal Service in the same manner as any other employer.

S. 2151

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2151, a bill to clarify Federal law to prohibit the dispensing or distribution of a controlled substance for the purpose of causing, or assisting in causing, the suicide, euthanasia, or mercy killing of any individual.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 50

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 50, a joint resolution to disapprove the rule submitted by the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services on June 1, 1998, relating to surety bond requirements for home health agencies under the medicare and medicaid programs.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 95

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) were added as co-

sponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 95, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to promoting coverage of individuals under long-term care insurance.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 104—COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 104

Whereas 50 years ago on July 28, 1948, President Truman issued Executive Order No. 9981 that stated that it is essential that there be maintained in the Armed Services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense;

Whereas President Truman declared that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin;

Whereas soon after the Executive order was issued American soldiers fighting in Korea led the way to a fully integrated Army;

Whereas after the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Armed Forces resolved to implement the legislation as a new opportunity to provide all members of the Armed Forces with freedom from discrimination within and outside its military communities;

Whereas the efforts of the Armed Forces to ensure the equality of treatment and opportunity for its members contributed significantly to the advancement of that goal for all Americans;

Whereas minorities serve today in senior leadership positions throughout the Armed Forces, as officers, senior noncommissioned officers, and civilian leaders; and

Whereas the Armed Forces have demonstrated a total and continuing commitment to ensuring the equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Total Force, both military and civilian: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) commends the United States Armed Forces for its efforts, leadership, and success in providing equality of treatment and opportunity; and

(2) recognizes the commemoration by the Department of Defense on July 24, 1998, of the 50th anniversary of the integration of the Armed Forces.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 252—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING A RESOLUTION TO THE KASHMIR DISPUTE

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 252

Whereas the detonation of nuclear explosive devices by India and Pakistan in May of 1998 has underscored the need to reexamine relations between India and Pakistan;

Whereas a spiraling nuclear arms race in South Asia would threaten the national security of the United States, and international peace and security;

Whereas for more than half a century, Pakistan and India have had a dispute involving the Jammu and Kashmir region and tensions remain high;

Whereas three times in the past 50 years, the two nations fought wars against each other, two of these wars directly involving Jammu and Kashmir;

Whereas it is in the interest of United States security and world peace for Pakistan and India to arrive at a peaceful and just settlement of the dispute through talks between the two nations, which takes into account the wishes of the affected population;

Whereas the human rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir continues to deteriorate despite repeated efforts by international human rights groups;

Whereas a resolution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute would foster economic and social development in the region;

Whereas the United States has a long and important history with both India and Pakistan, and bears a responsibility as a world leader to help facilitate a peaceful resolution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute; and

Whereas the United States and the United Nations can both play a critical role in helping to resolve the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir and in fostering better relations between Pakistan and India: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the United States should make a high priority the promotion of peace and stability in South Asia, as well as normalization of relations between India and Pakistan;

(2) it is critical for the United States and the world community to give a greater priority to resolving the long-standing dispute between India and Pakistan over the Jammu and Kashmir region;

(3) the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations should propose to the United Nations Security Council a meeting with the representatives to the United Nations from India and Pakistan for the purpose of discussions about the security situation in South Asia, including regional stability, nuclear disarmament and arms control, and trade;

(4) the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations should raise the issue of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute within the Security Council and promote the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored mediator for the conflict; and

(5) the President should request India to allow United Nations human rights officials, including the Special Rapporteur on Torture, to visit the Jammu and Kashmir region and to have unrestricted access to meeting with people in that region, including those in detention.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution on behalf of myself, Senator BROWBACK and Senator TORRICELLI, which addresses a critical issue in South Asia. It calls for a peaceful and just settlement of the dispute over Kashmir.

For the better part of half a century, Pakistan and India have had a territorial dispute involving the Jammu and Kashmir region—commonly referred to simply as Kashmir. Three times in the past 50 years, these two nations have fought against one another, two of these wars were over Kashmir. International security ex-

perts have long considered South Asia generally, and Kashmir specifically, a “nuclear flash point.” These long-standing tensions between Pakistan and India have only worsened with their testing of nuclear weapons last month. It is more important than ever to take a serious look at Pakistan-India relations.

A peaceful resolution to the Kashmir dispute is not only in the interest of the peoples of South Asia, it is also in the interest of the United States. Our nation has had a long and important history with both countries. I think the United States is very aware of the dangers to our own national security, as well as the peace and security of the whole world, if the Kashmir dispute continues without resolution.

Further, a peaceful resolution to this conflict would foster economic and social development of the Kashmir region, as well as the rest of South Asia. It would also curb many of the human rights abuses which continue despite the efforts by many international groups.

As a world leader, we must take the initiative to help negotiate a peaceful and just end to the dispute in the Kashmir region that follows the wishes of those affected. And both the United States and the United Nations can play an important role in finding a resolution to the dispute over Kashmir, and in improving relations between Pakistan and India. While the Administration and the international community have taken several steps to address these problems, more action is required.

This Senate resolution states that resolving the Kashmir dispute should be a top US priority, as well as that of the world community. Furthermore, this resolution asks our Ambassador to the United Nations to call a meeting of the Security Council with representatives from both India and Pakistan for the purpose of discussing security in South Asia. It also advises the Administration to raise the issue of Kashmir with the Security Council and promote the possibility of a UN sponsored mediator for the conflict. Finally, this resolution requests that the President ask the Indian government to allow UN human rights officials to visit the Kashmir region.

I believe the resolution outlines some important next steps for the U.S. to help facilitate a reasonable and just solution to the Kashmir dispute and normalization of relations between India and Pakistan. It is time for the United States Government and the world to act in a productive manner that will help attain stability in South Asia. We cannot turn a blind eye to this long-standing conflict any longer and must seek a peaceful end to this dispute which not only benefits the countries involved, but will ultimately benefit the world.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

#### ROBERTS AMENDMENT NO. 2730

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2057) to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 19099 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONTROLS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—

(1) REPROCESSING TRANSFERS; ILLEGAL EXPORTS.—Section 102(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(a)) is amended by striking “no funds” and all that follows through “making guarantees,” and inserting the following: “the President may suspend or terminate the provision of economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including economic support fund assistance under chapter 4 of part II of that Act) or military assistance, grant military education and training, or peacekeeping assistance under part II of that Act, or the extension of military credits or the making of guarantees under the Arms Export Control Act.”.

(2) TRANSFER OR USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.—Section 102(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “shall forthwith impose” and inserting “may impose”;

(B) by striking paragraphs (4), (5), and (7);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and (8) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(D) by amending paragraph (4) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

“(4) If the President decides to impose any sanction against a country under paragraph (1)(C) or (1)(D), the President shall forthwith so inform that country and shall impose the sanction beginning 30 days after submitting to Congress the report required by paragraph (1) unless, and to the extent that, there is enacted during the 30-day period a law prohibiting the imposition of that sanction.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to determinations made by the President before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### MURKOWSKI AMENDMENTS NOS. 2731-2732

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MURKOWSKI submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2057, supra; as follows:

#### AMENDMENT NO. 2731

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ .

Notwithstanding any other provision of law: