

[Mr. BINGAMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 226, a bill to designate additional land as within the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes.

S. 240

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] were added as cosponsors of S. 240, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to establish a filing deadline and to provide certain safeguards to ensure that the interests of investors are well protected under the implied private action provisions of the Act.

S. 241

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 241, a bill to increase the penalties for sexual exploitation of children, and for other purposes.

S. 262

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 262, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and make permanent the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 1, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 16

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 16, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant the President line-item veto authority.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 17, a joint resolution naming the CVN-76 aircraft carrier as the U.S.S. *Ronald Reagan*.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 22

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 22, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

AMENDMENT NO. 199

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] and the Senator

from California [Mrs. BOXER] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 199 proposed to S. 1, a bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 201

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 201 proposed to S. 1, a bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 202

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 202 proposed to S. 1, a bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4—RELATIVE TO THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. THOMAS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 4

Whereas the Agreed Framework Between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of October 21, 1994, states in Article III, paragraph (2), that "[t]he DPRK will consistently take steps to implement the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula";

Whereas the Agreed Framework also states the "[t]he DPRK will engage in North-South dialogue, as this Agreed Framework will help create an atmosphere that promotes such dialogue";

Whereas the two agreements entered into between North and South Korea in 1992, namely the North-South Denuclearization Agreement and the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchanges and Cooperation, provide an existing and detailed framework for dialogue between North and South Korea;

Whereas the North Korean nuclear program is just one of the lingering threats to peace on the Korean Peninsula; and

Whereas the reduction of tensions between North and South Korea directly serve United States interests, given the substantial defense commitment of the United States to South Korea and the presence on the Korean Peninsula of United States troops: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. STEPS TOWARD NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the executive branch should take steps to ensure that the implementation of the Agreed Framework between the United States and North Korea, dated October 21, 1994, is linked to substantive and rapid progress in dialogue between North and South Korea; and

(2) together with South Korea and other concerned allies, and in keeping with the spirit and letter of the 1992 agreements between North and South Korea, the executive branch should develop specific timetables for achieving measures to reduce tensions between North and South Korea, such as—

(A) holding a North Korea-South Korea summit;

(B) the prompt dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear reprocessing facility;

(C) the initiation of mutual nuclear facility inspections by North and South Korea;

(D) the establishment in both North and South Korea of North-South Liaison Offices;

(E) the establishment of a North-South joint military commission to discuss steps to reduce tensions between North and South Korea, including—

(i) the mutual notification and control of major troop movements and major military exercises;

(ii) the relocation of troops to positions further from the demilitarized zone;

(iii) exchanges of military personnel and information;

(iv) the installation of a telephone "hot-line" between military authorities; and

(v) phased reductions of armaments and troops, and verification thereof;

(F) the expansion of trade relations between North and South Korea;

(G) the promotion of freedom to travel between North and South Korea by citizens of both North and South Korea;

(H) exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, education, the arts, health, sports, the environment, publishing, journalism, and other fields of mutual interest;

(I) the establishment of postal and telecommunications services between North and South Korea; and

(J) the reconnection of railroads and roadways between North and South Korea.

SEC. 2. PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY.

The President should appoint a senior official with appropriate experience to represent him in communicating directly with the North Korean government regarding the steps and measures set forth in section 1, and to consult with South Korea and other concerned allies regarding such communications.

SEC. 3. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The President should report to the Congress, within 90 days after the adoption of this concurrent resolution, regarding the progress made in carrying out sections 1 and 2.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this concurrent resolution—

(1) the term "North Korea" means the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(2) the term "South Korea" means the Republic of Korea.

SEC. 5. DELIVERY OF RESOLUTION TO PRESIDENT.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President. I submit a concurrent resolution that expresses the Sense of the Congress regarding the serious issue of North Korea-South Korea dialog as part of the United States-North Korea Agreed Framework on the nuclear issue. I am joined today by my colleagues Senator SIMON, HELMS, ROBB, and THOMAS in submitting this resolution. Several of our colleagues on the House side have submitted a similar resolution today.

I do not intend at this time to launch into a lengthy critique of the agreed framework signed between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK]. I chaired a hearing last week in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to examine the agreement in greater detail. Other hearings on the agreed framework are being held in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Armed Services Committee this week. And I believe this body will have an opportunity to debate the entire agreement in detail when the administration seeks additional funding to carry out the provisions of the agreed framework.

Today, however, I want to focus on a specific, and critical, element of the agreed framework: the necessity of a meaningful North-South dialog. Without such a dialog, I am convinced that implementation of the agreed framework is unworkable.

Section III(2) of the agreed framework specifies that "[t]he DPRK will consistently take steps to implement the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula." The agreed framework goes on to say in section III.(3) that "[t]he DPRK will engage in North-South dialogue, as this agreed framework will help create an atmosphere that promotes such dialogue." Yesterday, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Warren Christopher had this to say about these provisions: "As part of the framework, North Korea has

pledged to resume dialogue with South Korea on matters affecting peace and security on the peninsula. We have made clear that resuming North-South dialogue is essential to the success of the framework—so important that we were prepared to walk away from the framework if North Korea had not been willing to meet that condition."

I am gratified that the United States negotiators held firm on including references to these two North-South issues, but I am greatly concerned that the requirements were not spelled out in greater detail in the agreement. For instance, what is the time line for progress? At what point will the United States stop fulfilling its commitments under the agreed framework if there has been progress in North-South relations.

It is this lack of specificity that has led me and my colleagues to introduce this resolution. The resolution calls on the executive branch to take steps to ensure that the implementation of the agreed framework is linked to substantive and rapid progress in the dialogue between North and South Korea, including developing timetables for achieving measures to reduce tensions between North and South Korea. Although not a comprehensive list, positive measures could include: First, hold a North-South summit; second, prompt dismantlement of North Korea's reprocessing facility; third, initiation of mutual nuclear facility inspections; fourth, establishment of North-South Liaison offices; fifth, establishment of a North-South joint military commission; sixth, expansion of trade relations; seventh, promotion of freedom to travel; eighth, exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, education, the arts; health, sports, the environment, publishing, journalism, and other fields of mutual interest; ninth, establishment of postal and telecommunications services; and tenth, reconnection of railroads and roadways.

The resolution also calls on President Clinton to appoint a senior official to communicate directly with the North Korean Government regarding the steps and measures, and to consult with South Korea and other concerned allies regarding such communications. In addition, the resolution calls on the President to report to Congress within 90 days regarding the progress made in the specific steps.

Mr. President. I do not need to remind my colleagues that 37,000 American soldiers stationed on the demilitarized zone remain in harm's way. We all received a grim reminder of this when a U.S. helicopter was shot down on December 17, 1994, killing one U.S. airman and detaining another on false charges of American espionage.

These American troops are part of the nearly 2 million troops who face each other across a heavily fortified demilitarized zone. Three decades of on-again, off-again talks between Pyongyang and Seoul have produced no

significant progress in reducing tensions. Although a cease-fire ended the Korean war in 1953, the two sides technically remain at war. The agreed framework does not adequately address the underlying tensions between North and South Korea. Nor do I believe that North and South Korea will simply work everything out without some outside assistance. For that reason, I believe that the Clinton administration must take specific steps to ensure that North Korea lives up to its commitment under the agreed framework.

I hope this resolution will take us a step in the right direction. •

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, there are many trouble spots in the world. But there may be no more dangerous border right now than the one that divides North and South Korea. Approximately 1 million troops, North Korean, South Korean, and United States, are arrayed along either side of that 150-mile-long line. And yet, with all that firepower ready to use, there is practically no communication across that line. It is one of the most hermetic borders in the world, rivalled, perhaps, only by those of Albania in its heyday.

Last December my colleague Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI and I saw that formidable border with our own eyes, when we crossed the demilitarized zone from North to South. And that same month we all saw some of the consequences of the lack of communication, when a United States helicopter was shot down over North Korea. What in other circumstances might have been handled as a routine incident became a protracted war of nerves, with the freedom of one U.S. airman and the remains of another hanging in the balance. Why? Because there are so few trusted channels of communication between North and South.

When Senator MURKOWSKI and I visited Asia last month, the agreed framework between the United States and North Korea was the focus of our discussions in both Pyongyang and Seoul. The agreement, while not perfect, offers an important opportunity to end North Korea's nuclear program. It also—and this is extremely important as well—can open new channels of communication between North and South, and thereby reduce tensions in northwest Asia.

The sense of the Senate resolution that I am proud to submit today with my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI expands the channels of communication envisaged in the agreed framework. The resolution calls for the executive branch to establish timetables for a range of tension-reducing measures between North and South Korea. Dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear reprocessing facility would be a major step, but only one step, in that area. Other important measures connecting North and South would be: liaison offices; a joint military commission with a particular focus on information exchange and threat reduction; expanded

trade relations; freedom of travel between the Koreans; scientific, cultural, educational and sports exchanges; postal and telecommunications services between North and South; and reconstruction of road and rail links between the two countries. The President should appoint a senior official to work on all those steps with North and South Korea.

All the measures I just listed add up to communication. Opening North Korea to outside influences will not be easy, will not happen overnight, and will not bring overnight results. It is an effort, though, that we should make, because the payoff in reduced tensions on the Korean peninsula could be very great indeed. This resolution aims to support the nuclear accord, and build on it in constructive, positive ways.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 72— RELATIVE TO JAPAN

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DOLE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. PELL, and Mr. ROBB) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 72

Whereas, on the morning of January 17, 1995 a devastating and deadly earthquake shook the cities of Kobe and Osaka, Japan killing more than 5,000 people, injuring more than 25,000 and leaving more than 300,000 temporarily homeless:

Whereas, the earthquake of January 17, 1995 has left more than 46,440 buildings in ruin, destroyed highways, train lines and other infrastructure and has caused losses of as much as \$80 billion in Kobe alone:

Whereas, the tradition of strength, courage, determination and community of the people of Japan has been displayed time again by the citizens of Kobe and Osaka and, indeed, all of Japan since the earthquake and has served as an inspiration to all of the world:

Whereas, the nations and people of the United States and Japan share a strong, decades old history of friendship and mutual interests and respect:

Whereas, the people of the United States, having suffered a similar tragedy almost a year ago to the day of the Kobe and Osaka earthquake, share in the pain and hope of the people of Japan.

Therefore be it resolved by the Senate that—

(1) The Senate expresses its deepest sympathies to the Nation of Japan and the citizens of Kobe and Osaka for the tragic losses suffered as a result of the earthquake of January 17, 1995.

(2) The Senate expresses its support to the people of Japan as they continue their noble efforts to rebuild their cities and their lives.

(3) The Senate expresses its friendship to the people of Kobe and Osaka and pledges its support for their efforts in the face of this disaster.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit Senate Resolution 72 expressing the Senate's deepest sympathies to the people of Kobe and Osaka, Japan.

Mr. President, by now we are all aware of the frightening devastation that was caused by the earthquake that struck Kobe and Osaka in the

early morning of January 17, 1995. We have seen the terrible destruction of homes and businesses, we have heard the enormous numbers of dead and wounded and we have read the remarkable stories of courage and hope that have sprung daily from the rubble and ruins of Kobe and Osaka.

Mr. President, the memories of the earthquake that struck California almost a year ago to the day of the Kobe and Osaka earthquake have not diminished in the short period of time that has elapsed. We remember all too well the feelings of disbelief and loss as we learned of the destruction that the California earthquake reeked on our own citizens. As it was a year ago, so it has been throughout the past week as we watched the events unfold in Kobe and Osaka.

Mr. President, we do not need a disaster to remind us of our friendship and mutual commitment with the people of Japan; however, at a time of tragedy such as this, we do have an opportunity to again reaffirm that friendship and to say to the people of Japan that America does care.

Mr. President, I hope that my colleagues will join with me today in supporting Senate Resolution 72 and will join with all of America in expressing our deepest sympathies and pledging our support and friendship to the people of Japan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 73—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED AUTHORIZING BIENNIAL EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 73

AGGREGATE AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 2. (a) In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, and under the appropriate authorizing resolutions of the Senate, there is authorized for the period March 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996, in the aggregate of \$49,394,804 and for the period March 1, 1996, through February 28, 1997, in the aggregate of \$50,521,131 in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, for all Standing Committees of the Senate, for the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Special Committee on Aging, and the Select Committee on Intelligence.

(b) Each committee referred to in subsection (a) shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 29, 1996, and February 28, 1997, respectively.

(c) Any expenses of a committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees of the committee who are paid at an annual rate, (2) for the payment of telecommunications expenses provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, Department of Telecommunications, (3) for the payment of sta-

tionery supplies purchased through the Keeper of Stationery, United States Senate, (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services.

(d) There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committees from March 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996, and March 1, 1996, through February 28, 1997, to be paid from the appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquires and Investigations" of the Senate.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

SEC. 3. (a) In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized from March 1, 1995, through February 28, 1997, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996, under this section shall not exceed \$1,708,179, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$4,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$4,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of such Act).

(c) For the period March 1, 1996, through February 28, 1997, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$1,746,459, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$4,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$4,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of such Act).

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 4. (a) In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraph 1 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations is authorized from March 1, 1995, through February 28, 1997, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 1995, through September 30,