

business involvement in the regulatory development processes of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 939

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 939, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions.

S. 940

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 940, a bill to support proposals to implement the United States goal of eventually eliminating antipersonnel landmines; to impose a moratorium on use of antipersonnel landmines except in limited circumstances; to provide for sanctions against foreign governments that export antipersonnel landmines, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 33

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 33, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the free exercise of religion.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, a concurrent resolution supporting a resolution to the long-standing dispute regarding Cyprus.

SENATE RESOLUTION 103

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 103, a resolution to proclaim the week of October 15 through October 21, 1995, as National Character Counts Week, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 138—RELATIVE TO THE CONFLICT IN KASHMIR

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 138

Whereas U.S. policy calls for a solution to the conflict in Kashmir through negotiations between India and Pakistan taking into account the wishes of the Kashmiri people to choose legitimate representatives to negotiate on their behalf;

Whereas India and Pakistan have fought two wars over Kashmir and tensions in the region remain high;

Whereas both India and Pakistan have nuclear weapons programs and possess sophisticated means to deliver such weapons;

Whereas reports indicate widespread human rights abuses in Kashmir, resulting from the excessive use of force by Indian military and paramilitary forces and acts of violence by Kashmiri militants;

Whereas the Indian parliament did not renew the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act, thereby improving prospects for the rule of law in Kashmir;

Whereas the All Parties Hurriyet (Freedom) Conference was organized to engage in negotiations with Indian and Pakistani authorities without precondition;

Whereas in January 1994 the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) brought together representatives from India, Pakistan and Kashmir to engage in a dialogue for peace;

Whereas the USIP concluded that, "It is essential that people of Jammu and Kashmir be central participants in this political process, along with the governments and citizens of India and Pakistan."

Whereas the recent destruction of the mosque and the razing of the town of Charar-i-Sharief in Kashmir have reinforced the urgent need for such a dialogue;

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the use of excessive force by Indian military and paramilitary forces in Kashmir and similarly condemns acts of violence by Kashmiri militants;

(2) welcomes the release from detention of Kashmiri political leaders and urges that the government of India take further steps to respond to human rights concerns, including:

Prosecuting security personnel involved in abuses of human rights;

Permitting international human rights groups such as Amnesty International access to Kashmir; and

Permitting international humanitarian groups access to detention and interrogation centers in Kashmir;

(3) welcomes the expiration of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act and urges the government of India to take further steps to safeguard the Kashmiri people's right to due process;

(4) welcomes steps taken by the government of Pakistan to reduce its support for Kashmiri militants, and urges the government of Pakistan to take further steps, including using its influence with private Pakistani sources, to stop the acts of intimidation and violence by Kashmiri militants;

(5) calls on the governments of India and Pakistan to enter into negotiations with legitimate representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to resolve the conflict peacefully;

(6) urges the Administration to work to facilitate negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Kashmir.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk for appropriate referral. It addresses the precarious situation growing out of two nuclear-armed nations facing each other on the South Asian subcontinent. During the past 50 years, the two nations have gone to war twice, and barely avoided doing so again in 1990.

The dispute over the State of Kashmir continues to fester, and India and Pakistan are nowhere near resolving their differences. Kashmir could easily ignite a nuclear conflagration, and it would be difficult to imagine a greater interest by the United States than preventing such a terrifying tragedy.

Mr. President, exacerbating the tensions in the region is a pattern of gross violations of the Kashmiri people's basic human rights. More than 20,000 Kashmiris have been killed in the past

6 years, and the people of Kashmir continue to endure daily abuses, most often at the hands of the Indian Army and security forces. The State Department's 1994 Report on Human Rights lists "extrajudicial executions, torture and reprisal killings" as common tactics used by Indian Government forces.

Only last month, Mr. President, a battle between militants and Indian troops in the town of Charar-i-Sharief started a fire that destroyed 1,000 homes, and a 600-year-old mosque that is Kashmir's most important Moslem shrine. The blaze also displaced nearly 25,000 people.

The resolution Senator LEAHY, REID, and I are offering speaks directly to the very serious issues that confront the people of Kashmir. It decries human rights abuses perpetrated by both Indian security forces and Moslem militants. It also speaks to the root of the threat to South Asia and to the United States—the failure to negotiate a settlement to the Kashmiri dispute.

Since 1972, India and Pakistan have worked through the Simla framework: bilateral negotiations to resolve bilateral problems, including Kashmir. After 23 years, it is time to admit failure. Negotiations will not succeed without the involvement of the Kashmiri people. The resolution that Senator LEAHY and I are introducing today asks that the Kashmiri people, through the peaceful voice of their Hurriyet Council, be represented in any negotiations on the future of Kashmir.

Kashmir must not be ignored; it will come back to haunt us all. I urge Senators to support not only this resolution, but more importantly, this cause.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise in support of the resolution on Kashmir submitted today by Senator HELMS, which I am cosponsoring along with Senator REID.

The situation in Kashmir has been a continuing concern of mine for many years. I am a friend of India, a country of nearly a billion people with great cultural and religious diversity and a myriad of problems. I have long believed that the United States and India have a tremendous amount to gain from closer relations. But I have been very disturbed by the excessive use of force by India's security forces in Kashmir, which has resulted in the detention, torture, and death of thousands of civilians. I am also very disturbed by the Pakistan Government's continuing assistance to the Kashmiri militants who have also been guilty of atrocities.

I am cosponsoring this resolution because I believe it is balanced, and because I believe the recommendations it contains are in the interests of India and Pakistan, and the Kashmiri people. It condemns acts of violence by both the Indian security forces and Kashmiri militants, and it welcomes the decision of the Indian Government to release Kashmiri political leaders who had been imprisoned.

Further, it urges the Indian Government to respond to continuing human

rights violations in Kashmir. Specifically, the resolution calls for prosecution of those responsible for human rights violations, since far too often those implicated in abuses have gone unpunished, and it requests the Indian Government to permit international human rights and humanitarian groups access to Kashmir. This is long overdue.

In addition, the resolution recognizes the Pakistani Government's efforts to reduce its support for Kashmiri militants, and calls on the Pakistani Government to take further steps including using its influence with private Pakistani sources to stop the acts of intimidation and violence by Kashmiri militants. A recent report by the Arms Project of Human Rights Watch described the flow of military assistance from Pakistan that has contributed to the violence and bloodshed in Kashmir.

The resolution does not express a position on what the future status of Kashmir should be. Rather, we urge the Indian and Pakistani Governments to enter into negotiations with legitimate representatives of Jammu and Kashmir in order to resolve the conflict in a peaceful manner. It is widely recognized that there is no military solution to the Kashmir conflict. It is long past time that the various parties with an interest in the future of Kashmir engaged in a serious dialogue to end the violence.

Mr. President, this is a balanced resolution that seeks to encourage and support a search for peace in Kashmir, and I want to thank the Senator from South Carolina, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, for the constructive role he played in the drafting of the resolution. Our goal is to diffuse tensions in a dangerous region and to help resolve a bloody conflict that has caused enormous suffering over many years. The resolution should pass unanimously.

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

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

S. RES. 139

Whereas, the Office of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency has requested that the Select Committee on Intelligence provide it with copies of committee records relevant to the Office's pending inquiry into the accuracy and completeness of information provided by Agency officials to the intelligence oversight committees of the Congress concerning the Agency's activities in Guatemala between 1985 and 1995;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the Office of Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency, under appropriate security procedures, copies of records that the Office has requested for use in connection with its pending inquiry into the provision of information by officials of the Central Intelligence Agency to the congressional intelligence oversight committees.

SENATE RESOLUTION 140—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

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

S. RES. 140

Whereas, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice has requested that the Select Committee on Intelligence provide it with copies of committee records relevant to the Office's pending review of matters related to the Aldrich Ames case;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Justice, under appropriate security procedures, copies of records that the Office has requested for use in connection with its pending review into matters related to the Aldrich Ames case.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM DESIGNATION ACT OF 1995

SNOWE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1442

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. GREGG, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. THOMAS) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 440) to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. . ELIMINATION OF PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MOTORCYCLE HELMET USE REQUIREMENT.

Section 153(h) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking "a law described in subsection (a)(1) and" each place it appears.

CHAFEE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1443

Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. HUTCHISON, Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1442 proposed by Ms. SNOWE to the bill S. 440, supra; as follows:

Before the period at the end of the amendment insert the following: "and inserting 'a law described in subsection (a)(1) (except a State that by law assumes any Federal cost incurred in providing medical care to treat an injury to a person in a motorcycle accident, to the extent that the injury is attributable to that person's failure to wear a motorcycle helmet) and'";

ROTH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1444

Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. PELL, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. D'AMATO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 440, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. 1 . INTERCITY RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT.

(a) INTERSTATE RAIL COMPACTS.—

(1) CONSENT TO COMPACTS.—Congress grants consent to States with an interest in a specific form, route, or corridor of intercity passenger rail service (including high speed rail service) to enter into interstate compact to promote the provision of the service, including—

(A) retaining an existing service or commencing a new service;

(B) assembling rights-of-way; and

(C) performing capital improvements, including—

(i) the construction and rehabilitation of maintenance facilities;

(ii) the purchase of locomotives; and

(iii) operational improvements, including communications, signals, and other systems.

(2) FINANCING.—An interstate compact established by States under paragraph (1) may provide that, in order to carry out the compact, the States may—

(A) accept contributions from a unit of State or local government or a person;

(B) use any Federal or State funds made available for intercity passenger rail service (except funds made available for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation);

(C) on such terms and conditions as the States consider advisable—

(i) borrow money on a short-term basis and issue notes for the borrowing; and

(ii) issue bonds; and

(D) obtain financing by other means permitted under Federal or State law.

(b) ELIGIBILITY OF PASSENGER RAIL AS SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM PROJECT.—Section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting " , railroads," after "highways"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting " , all eligible activities under section 5311 of title 49, United States Code," before "and publicly owned";