

amended by inserting “, but shall not include in such net earning from self-employment any retirement benefit received by such individual from a church plan (as defined in section 414(e))” before the semicolon at the end.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to years beginning before, on, or after December 31, 1994.

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 882. A bill to designate the Federal building at 1314 LeMay Boulevard, Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD, as the “Cartney Koch McRaven Child Development Center”, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

CARTNEY KOCH MCRAVEN CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I am proud to introduce legislation today along with my South Dakota colleague, Senator DASCHLE to designate the child development center at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota as the Cartney Koch McRaven Child Development Center.

It was just slightly more than a month ago that terrorist thugs bombed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. Among the victims inside was Cartney Koch McRaven. Stationed at Tinker Air Force Base and having just been married the previous weekend, Cartney was in the Murrah Federal Building to register her new married name on Federal documents. Tragically, her life was cut short by the savagery of domestic terrorism.

It is only fitting that we honor Cartney at Ellsworth Air Force Base. Spearfish was her home. And she chose to begin her adult life by joining the Air Force and serving her country. And serve she did, with honor, with devotion, with dignity.

It is even more fitting that her name appear on the child development center at Ellsworth. Airman First Class Cartney Koch McRaven served in Haiti, where the stark poverty had an enormous impact on her. Cartney's heart went out to the children of Haiti. She devoted her time in Haiti to an orphanage, offering a warm smile and a kind, loving word to young faces. The mission of our Armed Forces in Haiti was to ensure peace and offer hope to the people of Haiti—young and old. Cartney took her mission to heart.

Even her family honored Cartney's commitment to young people by urging that donations be made in Cartney's memory to the orphanage in Haiti.

But we do more than honor a person. We honor the values she personified and practiced in her daily life. The values of service, of duty, of compassion and caring for the underprivileged young—values that are at the core of South Dakota and of America.

It is my hope that by passing this legislation, Cartney Koch McRaven forever will be remembered as a symbol of these core values and an inspiration to the young people in South Dakota and

America to honor and serve their family, community, and country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this legislation introduced today by myself and Senator Daschle appear in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF CARTNEY KOCH MCRAVEN CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal building at 1314 LeMay Boulevard, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, shall be known and designated as the “Cartney Koch McRaven Child Development Center”.

(b) REPLACEMENT BUILDING.—If, after the date of enactment of this Act, a new Federal building is built at the location described in subsection (a) to replace the building described in the subsection, the new Federal building shall be known and designated as the “Cartney Koch McRaven Child Development Center”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to a Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Cartney Koch McRaven Child Development Center”.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 44

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of S. 44, a bill to amend title 4 of the United States Code to limit State taxation of certain pension income.

S. 254

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 254, a bill to extend eligibility for veterans' burial benefits, funeral benefits, and related benefits for veterans of certain service in the U.S. merchant marine during World War II.

S. 327

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 327, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide clarification for the deductibility of expenses incurred by a taxpayer in connection with the business use of the home.

S. 397

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 397, a bill to benefit crime victims by improving enforcement of sentences imposing fines and special assessments, and for other purposes.

S. 426

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator

from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] were added as cosponsors of S. 426, a bill to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

S. 579

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 579, a bill to amend the JOBS program in title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for a job placement voucher program, and for other purposes.

S. 628

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 628, a bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers.

S. 667

At the request of Mr. BRYAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] was added as a cosponsor of S. 667, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in order to reform the conduct of private securities litigation, to provide for financial fraud detection and disclosure, and for other purposes.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of S. 770, a bill to provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

S. 771

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 771, a bill to provide that certain Federal property shall be made available to States for State use before being made available to other entities, and for other purposes.

S. 830

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 830, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to fraud and false statements.

S. 867

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] were added as cosponsors of S. 867, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to revise the estate and gift tax in order to preserve American family enterprises, and for other purposes.

S. 878

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr.

COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 878, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce mandatory premiums to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund by certain surplus amounts in the fund, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 31

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 31, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant Congress and the States the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 34

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 34, a joint resolution prohibiting funds for diplomatic relations and most-favored-nation trading status with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unless the President certifies to Congress that Vietnamese officials are being fully cooperative and forthcoming with efforts to account for the 2,205 Americans still missing and otherwise unaccounted for from the Vietnam war, as determined on the basis of all information available to the United States Government, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 3, a concurrent resolution relative to Taiwan and the United Nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 128—RELATIVE TO BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 128

Whereas Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution provides that Congress shall have the sole power to declare war;

Whereas the Senate adopted S. Res. 330 on August 11, 1992, which stated that it was the sense of the Senate that no United States military personnel shall be introduced into combat or potential combat situations without clearly defined objectives and sufficient resources to achieve those objectives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is not authorized to use the United States Ground Forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina unless—

(1) the use of United States ground forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina is authorized in advance by Congress; or

(2) the deployment of forces of the United States ground forces into Bosnia-Herzegovina is vital to the national security interests of the United States (including the protection of American citizens in Bosnia-Herzegovina), there is not sufficient time to seek and receive Congressional authorization, and the President reports as soon as practicable to Congress after the initiation of the deployment, but in no case later than 48 hours after the initiation of the deployment.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to submit a resolution which would prohibit the President from using ground forces in Bosnia without prior consent of the Congress because, in my view, there is ample time for the Congress of the United States to deliberate on this matter and to make a decision. And such a resolution, I submit, is necessary as a constitutional matter to preserve the constitutional prerogatives of the Congress and really to stop further erosion by the executive branch.

The events of the past week in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been very, very disturbing, as they have been for the better part of 2 to 3 years now. As I have said on the floor of the U.S. Senate in the past, it is my view that the mission of the U.N. peacekeepers was realistically Mission Impossible because there was no peace to keep. In the past I have supported the resolutions and the amendments on the floor of the U.S. Senate to lift the arms embargo so that the Bosnian Moslems could defend themselves in accordance with article 51 of the U.N. Charter.

We have had the position taken by the President in a speech last week at the Air Force Academy where he has said that U.S. forces would be used to relocate U.N. peacekeepers, sent on a temporary basis. But we know, as a practical matter, what happens when there is temporary action taken.

There has been consistent analysis of the terrain in Bosnia, and fighting of a ground war there is on absolute marsh and swamp, and we are realistically unable to undertake that without assurances that it is to be done on a limited basis.

It is my view that, before there ought to be an entry by the United States of our own ground forces, we ought to have an exit plan as well; that, realistically viewed, the United States does not have vital national interests at stake there on this state of the record; that before even consideration ought to be given there ought to be a comprehensive plan; and that there ought to be a detailed statement as to what the European participation would be because it is much more in their interest than ours. These matters ought to be submitted—Mr. President, the Senate is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will come to order.

Mr. SPECTER. There ought to be a comprehensive plan, we ought to know exactly what has happened, and the matter ought to be deliberated upon and voted upon by the Congress of the United States.

We have seen an erosion of constitutional authority of the U.S. Congress as the sole agent which is authorized to involve the United States in war. We fought a war in Korea without constitutional authorization. We fought a war in Vietnam without constitutional authorization. And these matters ought to come to the Congress unless

there is an emergency, and on the face of the resolution which I have proposed the President could use the deployment of forces if there is a situation "vital to the national security interests of the United States, including the protection of American citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina where there is not sufficient time to seek and receive congressional authorization," and then the President report as soon as practical to the Congress of the United States.

When the use of force was authorized in the Gulf, that was done only after the matter was brought to the floor of the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Senate. We had extensive debate going on on this floor on January 10, 11, and 12, 1991 when there was a resolution passed by the Senate authorizing the use of force by a 52-to-47 vote, and a similar resolution of authorization was passed by the House of Representatives.

But until and unless the Congress makes that decision reflecting the will of the American people, it is my view that there ought not to be the use of ground forces in Bosnia.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

COMPREHENSIVE TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT

FEINSTEIN AMENDMENT NO. 1202

Mrs. FEINSTEIN proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1199, proposed by Mr. HATCH, to the bill (S. 735) to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 152, strike line 6 through line 17 on page 153, and insert the following:

SEC. . STUDY AND REQUIREMENTS FOR TAGGING OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS, AND STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RENDERING EXPLOSIVE COMPONENTS INERT AND IMPOSING CONTROLS ON PRECURSORS OF EXPLOSIVES.

(a) the Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study and make recommendations concerning—

(1) the tagging of explosive materials for purposes of detection and identification;

(2) whether common chemicals used to manufacture explosive materials can be rendered inert and whether it is feasible to require it; and

(3) whether controls can be imposed on certain precursor chemicals used to manufacture explosive materials and whether it is feasible to require it.

In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consult with other Federal, State and local officials with expertise in this area and such other individuals as shall be deemed necessary. Such study shall be completed within twelve months after the enactment of this Act and shall be submitted to the Congress and made available to the public. Such study may include, if appropriate, recommendations for legislation.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for the study and recommendations contained in paragraph (a) such sum as may be necessary.

(c) Section 842, of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (k), a new subsection (l) which reads as follows: