

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: