

and should not become a future dumping ground for the world's nuclear problems. Half a century of nuclear testing is enough.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 258

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 258, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional safeguards to protect taxpayer rights.

S. 1610

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1610, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the standards used for determining whether individuals are not employees.

S. 1628

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1628, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, relating to the copyright interests of certain musical performances, and for other purposes.

S. 1689

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1689, a bill to provide regulatory fairness for crude oil producers, and to prohibit fee increases under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act without the approval of Congress.

S. 1713

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], and the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] were added as cosponsors of S. 1713, a bill to establish a congressional commemorative medal for organ donors and their families.

S. 1735

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1735, a bill to establish the United States Tourism Organization as a non-governmental entity for the purpose of promoting tourism in the United States.

S. 1741

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1741, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance taxes paid by employees and self-employed individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1794

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], and the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER]

were added as cosponsors of S. 1794, a bill to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for the forfeiture of retirement benefits in the case of any Member of Congress, congressional employee, or Federal justice or judge who is convicted of an offense relating to official duties of that individual, and for the forfeiture of the retirement allowance of the President for such a conviction.

S. 1809

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1809, a bill entitled the "Aleutian World War II National Historic Areas Act of 1996."

S. 1815

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1815, a bill to provide for improved regulation of the securities markets, eliminate excess securities fees, reduce the costs of investing, and for other purposes.

S. 1845

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1845, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require written consent before using union dues and other mandatory employee fees for political activities.

S. 1853

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT], and the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] were added as cosponsors of S. 1853, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the Federal jurisdiction over offenses relating to damage to religious property.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 42, a concurrent resolution concerning the emancipation of the Iranian Baha'i community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 247

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 247, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding a resolution of the dispute between Greece and Turkey over sovereignty to the islet in the Aegean Sea called Imia by Greece and Kardak by Turkey.

SENATE RESOLUTION 250

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 250, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding tactile currency for the blind and visually impaired.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 64—RELATIVE TO FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 64

Whereas the Commonwealth of the Philippines was strategically located and thus vital to the defense of the United States during World War II;

Whereas the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines were called into the United States Armed Forces during World War II by Executive order and were put under the command of General Douglas MacArthur;

Whereas the participation of the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor and in other smaller skirmishes delayed and disrupted the initial Japanese effort to conquer the Western Pacific;

Whereas that delay and disruption allowed the United States the vital time to prepare the forces which were needed to drive the Japanese from the Western Pacific and to defeat Japan;

Whereas after the recovery of the Philippine Islands from Japan, the United States was able to use the strategically located Commonwealth of the Philippines as a base from which to launch the final efforts to defeat Japan;

Whereas every American deserves to know the important contribution that the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines made to the outcome of World War II; and

Whereas the Filipino World War II veterans deserve recognition and honor for their important contribution to the outcome of World War II: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should issue a proclamation which recognizes and honors the Filipino World War II veterans for their defense of democratic ideals and their important contribution to the outcome of World War II.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise to submit a concurrent resolution which recognizes the valiant military service of Filipino soldiers during World War II.

The Philippine Islands were the possessions of the United States from the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898 until shortly after the end of World War II in 1946. On December 8, 1941, the Japanese invaded the Philippine Islands. The invasion delayed the islands' independence from the United States for 2 years.

On July 26, 1941, 4 months before the invasion of the Philippines, President Roosevelt issued a military order calling members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army:

into the service of the armed forces of the United States for the period of the existing emergency, and placed under the command of a general officer, United States Army * * * all of the organized military forces of the Government of the Philippines * * *

On December 18, 1941, General MacArthur issued General Order No. 46 which provided that:

Pursuant to provisions of the Proclamation of the President of the United States,

dated July 26, 1941, all personnel of the Philippine Army on active duty and all active units of the Philippine Army, less personnel and units already accepted for service with the United States Armed Forces, are hereby called into the service of the armed forces of the United States in the Philippines * * *

Among the fierce battles fought was the battle at Bataan, which could not have been maintained without the valiant efforts of Filipino servicemen who constituted more than 75 percent of the troops and incurred a disproportionate number of deaths. During the Bataan Death March and subsequent internment, Japanese brutality toward Filipino soldiers far exceeded those of American prisoners. For example, approximately one-half of the 60,000 Filipino servicemen died at Bataan in contrast to one quarter of the 10,000 United States servicemen who lost their lives while imprisoned.

According to a June 1973 Philippine study entitled "The Status of Members of Philippine Military Forces During World War II," Filipino guerilla resistance movements arose prior to the May 7, 1942, surrender to the Japanese. These movements comprised of personnel from the Philippine Army, the Old Philippine Scouts and other units of the United States Army. These guerilla forces engaged in overly aggressive moves against the Japanese that resulted in heavy losses and the capture of many of the movement's leaders. From his headquarters in Australia, General MacArthur, in March 1943, instructed the guerillas to limit combat contact to the minimum necessary for self-protection, and to concentrate instead of improving organizational and intelligence-gathering abilities. During May 1942 to May 1944, the Japanese could only maintain control over the major cities and towns because guerilla forces controlled the countryside. Without the combat and support contributions of the guerilla forces before and during General MacArthur's return to the Philippines in October 1944,

the task of reoccupying the Islands would have been vastly more costly to the United States in terms of time, money, manpower, and casualties.

On October 28, 1944, Philippine Commonwealth President Osma issued Executive Order No. 21, which recognized the military service of guerilla forces as active service in the Philippine Army, the date of entry into such active service being the date of joining a recognized guerilla force. General MacArthur subsequently issued retroactive recognition orders dating back to the times when the various guerilla units began to fight, thereby bringing them within the terms of President Roosevelt's order calling Philippine forces into the service of the United States. Effective June 30, 1946, after cessation of hostilities in the Philippine Islands, the Philippine Army and its recognized guerilla units were released from service in the armed forces of the United States by military order of the President.

The Philippine Army and its recognized guerilla units, loyally and valiantly fought, suffered, and in many instances, died in the service of our country, in the same manner as other members of our armed forces during World War II. We must not ignore the recognition they duly deserve as United States veterans. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution which recognizes the valiant military service of the Filipino World War II soldiers.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleague, the senior Senator from Hawaii, to recognize and honor World War II Filipino veterans. The concurrent resolution we submit today is the first step in acknowledging the contributions made by Filipino veterans to the United States during World War II.

Few Americans realize the pivotal role Filipinos played during World War II. From 1898 to 1946, the Philippines were a U.S. possession. Although the Philippine Independence Act of 1934 established a 10 year timetable for independence and bestowed the Commonwealth of the Philippines with certain powers over internal affairs, its full independence was delayed until 1946 because of the Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945.

Between 1934 and 1946, the United States retained certain sovereign powers over the Philippines. President Roosevelt invoked an executive order on July 26, 1941, which ordered the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the U.S. Army Forces of the Far East under the command of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur.

Thousands of Filipinos served with United States military personnel in the Pacific during World War II. Of the nearly 142,000 Filipino veterans who fought during World War II, only 70,000 survivors remain today. From the Japanese landing at Lingayen to the liberation of the Philippines in 1944, Filipino Army units gave their all to repel Japanese forces. Filipinos forces marched alongside Americans in the Death March after the surrender at Bataan and Corregidor. Thousands of Filipinos continued to resist Japanese occupation and continued to assist the United States through intelligence gathering throughout the war.

In return for their service, Filipino veterans were granted benefits amounting to only fifty cents on the dollar compared to other veterans. President Truman objected to the restrictions on benefits for the Commonwealth Army veterans. The Filipino veterans who were called into service by the United States served just as honorably and faithfully as American veterans and deserve to be treated with respect and dignity.

Recognition of the Filipino veterans who served during World War II is long overdue and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65—RELATIVE TO THE INTERNET

Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 65

Whereas approximately 18,000,000 people use the Internet and nearly 100,000,000 expect to use it by 1998;

Whereas the Internet is changing the way the world communicates, conducts business, and educates;

Whereas the Internet can lead to a more open democratic process if fully utilized by elected representatives;

Whereas many Members of the House of Representatives and Senate do not use electronic mail or World Wide Web sites;

Whereas an increase in the usage and knowledge by Members of the Internet will lead to better policy decisions regarding the Internet and better communications with the Internet community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress should educate itself about the Internet and use the technology in personal, committee, and leadership offices;

(2) Congress should work in a bipartisan and bicameral fashion to facilitate the growth and advancement of the Internet;

(3) Congress should maximize the openness of and participation in government by the people via the Internet so that our constituents can have more information from and more access to their elected representatives;

(4) Congress should promote commerce and free flow of information on the Internet;

(5) Congress should advance the United States' world leadership in the digital world by avoiding the passage of laws that stifle innovation and increase regulation of the Internet; and

(6) Congress should work with the Internet community to receive its input on the issues affecting the Internet that come before Congress.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today I am submitting a senate concurrent resolution along with an identical concurrent resolution to be submitted in the other body.

Yesterday, Wednesday, June 12, the committee I am proud to chair, the Senate Commerce Committee, held a subcommittee hearing on the vital importance of making strong encryption available so that future electronic services will come into being. Indeed, the very future of the Internet hangs in the balance with respect to the availability of strong encryption. But at that hearing, I noted that I'm an industrial age man trying to make sense of the current information age we now find ourselves in. I'm an industrial age legislator making decisions about information age issues.

This, of course, describes almost everyone else in the Senate and in the House, so at least I am not alone. But it is this dynamic, where industrial age legislators are making information age decisions, that has caused us to found the Congressional Internet Caucus.

We all know that the Internet will change beyond all imagining the way