The Senate met at 9:32 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Our loving, heavenly Father, as we approach the Memorial Day recess, we pause gratefully to remember those who gave their lives for our Nation. “Greater love has no one than this, than to lay down one’s life for his friends.”—John 15:13. Help us never to forget their sacrifice in defense of our Nation and democracy. May we be a nation worthy of their dedication to the cause of freedom which cost them their lives. Amen.

Along with the heroes of the past we also remember our loved ones and friends who have graduated to heaven. Thank You for overcoming our fear of death with the sure conviction that this life is but a small part of the whole of eternity and death is a transition and not an ending. Help us to know You and love You in this life so that worry over death will be past. Thank You for the gift of eternal hope. Through our Lord and Savior. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able acting majority leader is recognized.

ORDER FOR MORNING BUSINESS
Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period of morning business until 10:15 this morning with Senators to speak for up to 10 minutes each. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCHEDULE
Mr. ALLARD. This morning, at 10:15, the Senate will resume consideration of the Department of Defense authorization bill and begin debate on amendments to the bill. Senator BROWNBACK is expected to offer an amendment regarding Pakistan, which will be followed by an amendment by Senator KERRY of Nebraska regarding strategic nuclear development systems. Under a previous consent, at 11:45 the Senate will resume consideration of the BRAC amendment. At least one vote will occur in relation to the BRAC amendment at 1:45 p.m. Therefore, Senators can expect the first vote for today to occur at approximately 1:45 p.m. Senators who have amendments to S. 1059 should contact the bill managers so action on this bill can be completed prior to the scheduled Memorial Day recess.

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR
Mr. ALLARD. I understand there is a joint resolution at the desk due for its second reading. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The measure will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll. The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLARD). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS
The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be a period of morning business until 10:15. The Senator from Kansas is recognized.

LIFTING OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON INDIA AND PAKISTAN
Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, today we had this time reserved to discuss an amendment that I was planning to offer dealing with the lifting of economic sanctions on India and Pakistan. I did so in the belief, actually in the hope, that the bilateral relationship between India and Pakistan had improved in the wake of the Lahore summit. The summit seemed to imply that China is a serious threat to our fundamental values around the world—and that we need to broaden our relationship with India in the South Asian subcontinent.

I hope to revisit this issue in the near future. Let me emphasize that I will not feel comfortable doing so until there is a serious de-escalation of tension on the subcontinent.

I just wanted to point this out and to enter into the RECORD an Associated Press story about India launching airstrikes into Kashmir against infiltrators. I think we have a lot to learn yet about what specifically took place. Those details are sketchy and not coming in at the present time.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD. There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INDIA LAUNCHES AIR STRIKES IN KASHMIR AGAINST INFILTRATORS (By Arthur Max)

DRAS, INDIA (AP).—Indian air force jets and helicopters fired on suspected guerrillas in the disputed Kashmir province today, marking the most serious escalation of fighting in the region since India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons last year. Pakistan charged that Indian aircraft bombed its territory in the raids today and an army spokesman said the country is ready for “all eventualities.”

“We think it is a very grave escalation and Pakistan armed forces reserve the right to respond,” said Brigadier Rashid Qureshi, a military spokesman told The Associated Press. India said the attacks occurred solely on its own territory and that they were aimed at what it called Afghan mercenaries supported by Pakistani forces. The forces had moved into the Indian-controlled Himalayan region earlier this month and posed a threat to Indian supply lines in the Himalayan state, Indian officials said.

“This is the start of operations and they will continue until our defense forces recoup our territories. Any escalation of this conflict will be entirely the responsibility of Pakistan,” the Defense Ministry said in a statement in New Delhi.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz said that Pakistan knew nothing about the infiltrators. “No one knows where they come from and who they are,” he said.
Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I
want to simply note again that we held a
hearing yesterday on what is taking
place in India and on military and po-
citical developments between India andPakistan. It is just
that at the present time, given what
has just taken place in the escalating
tension in this subcontinent by In-
dian and Pakistani forces, I don't feel com-
fortable offering this amendment.

I look forward to working in good
faith with all of my colleagues to ad-
ress the United States-South Asian
relationship. I note to Members of the
Senate that we will be holding hearings
in the Foreign Relations Committee to
look further into what we need to do in
building this stronger relationship.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator from Hawaii.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I ask
unanimous consent that I have 10 min-
utes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered. The Senator
may proceed.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR
FORCED LABOR IN AN AMERICAN
COMMONWEALTH

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise
today to call your attention to a scan-
dal in an American commonwealth. It
is a scandal that involves forced labor
and sex trade workers. It's not a pretty
picture. It is a picture of a tropical par-
dise destroyed by greed and corrup-
tion.

In the Commonwealth of the Nor-
thern Mariana Islands, foreign workers
have been imported in mass to assem-
bles goods for export to the United
States. Taking advantage of loopholes
in our immigration and labor laws, for-
geign businessmen use the Marianas Is-
lands as a low-wage dumping ground for
the United States. These foreign busi-
nessmen pay no export taxes, and their
products are not subject to textile quotas.

Their workers are paid below minimum
wage levels, if paid at all, and often
live in deplorable conditions.

Women from Asia and Russia are im-
ported with the promise of high paying
jobs in the United States only to find
themselves marooned with no means of
escape, forced to work as prostitutes in
the booming Mariana sex trade.

This long-running scandal has been
exposed once again by the Global Sur-
vival Network. This American-based
organization which uncovers human rights violations sent an undercover team to the CNMI to
gather evidence on the continued use of
forced labor in the commonwealth.

They have just issued their report
which was the subject of an ABC News
segment on "20/20." If you did not see
the television broadcast, please read
the report which I am sending to every
Senator.

Entitled "Trapped: Human Traf-
ficking for Forced Labor in The Com-
monwealth of The Northern Mariana
Islands (a U.S. Territory)," the report
demonstrates in disturbing detail the
continued trafficking of humans for in-
dentured labor in factories and sex
trade emporiums in the Marianas. Im-
plicating organized crime groups from
the People's Republic of China, South
Korea and Japan, the report estimates
that there are about 40,000 indentured
workers in the CNMI, earning about
$160 million in profits for criminal syn-
dicates.

Indentured workers are being used to
manufacture ostensibly "Made in the USA"
garments for export to the United
States. None of these goods are
required to be shipped to the U.S. on
U.S.-flag ships in accordance with the
Jones Act. This duty-free, quota-free
wore in which foreign workers deplorable
high value goods at below minimum
wage is an entirely legal scheme for
Chinese and other foreign manufactur-
ers to bypass American textile quotas.

The report also graphically details the
increasing use of immigration standards
to make this former tropical paradise a major center
for the booming Asian sex trade.

Women from Asia and Russia are being
lured to the Northern Marianas with
promises of work opportunities in the
United States only to find themselves
imprisoned on islands from which there
is no escape unless they agree to their
employer's demands that they become
prostitutes and sex hostesses. This sick
trade is in prostitution must be stopped.

Loopholes in the Immigration and
Nationality Act and the Fair Labor
Standards Act of 1938 need to be
plugged as soon as possible. I hope you
will join me in ending this deplorable
situation in which men and women are
being used virtually as slaves on an
American commonwealth.

Their report makes many important
recommendations. Let me call your at-
tention to four key issues which the
Congress could and should act upon
this year:

Extend the Immigration and
Nationality Act to the CNMI;
Extend the Fair Labor Standards Act
of 1938 to the CNMI;
Revoke the CNMI's ability to use
the "Made in the USA label" unless more
than 75 percent of the labor that goes
into the manufacture of the garment
comes from U.S. citizens and/or aliens
lawfully admitted to the U.S. for
permanent residence, and other appro-
priately legal individuals; and
Revoke the CNMI's ability to trans-
port textile goods to the United States
from CNMI operation to CNMI oper-
ations in which the garments meet the
above criteria.

This week's report prepared by the
Global Survival Network is not the first
analysis raising concerns about condi-
tions in the CNMI. In recent years
concerns over human rights abuses
surfaced about the Commonwealth.

For example, the Immigration and
Naturalization Service reports that the