

Central American Relief Act; considered and passed.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 1566. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to protect the voting rights of military personnel, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 1567. A bill to suspend until January 1, 2001, the duty on 2,6-Dimethyl-m-Dioxan-4-ol Acetate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 1568. A bill to provide for the rescheduling of flunitrazepam into schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOTT:

S.J. Res. 39. A joint resolution to provide for the convening of the second session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress; considered and passed.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Res. 156. A resolution authorizing the President of the Senate, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and the Majority and Minority Leaders to make certain appointments after the sine die adjournment of the present session; considered and agreed to.

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

S. Res. 157. A resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Vice President for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 158. A resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the President pro tempore for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Res. 159. A resolution to commend the exemplary leadership of the Democratic Leader; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. Res. 160. A resolution to commend the exemplary leadership of the Majority Leader; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Res. 161. A resolution to amend Senate Resolution 48; considered and agreed to.

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

S. Res. 162. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation of Senate employees in *United States v. Blackley*; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. Res. 163. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dorothy Day and designating the week of November 8, 1997, through November 14, 1997, as "National Week of Recognition for Dorothy Day and Those Whom She Served"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Con. Res. 68. A concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die the first session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. Con. Res. 69. A concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of the bill S. 830; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. Con. Res. 70. A concurrent resolution to correct a technical error in the enrollment of the bill S. 1026; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BURNS:

S. 1526. A bill to authorize an exchange of land between the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior and the Big Sky Lumber Co.; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE GALLATIN LAND CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. BURNS. Madam President, I am introducing draft legislation to complete the third phase of the Gallatin Land Consolidation Act. As Congress winds down to the final hours of this session it has become increasingly important to show Montanans that we are committed to completing this act.

In Montana there are many folks who have small problems with the details of the proposed agreement between Big Sky Lumber and the U.S. Forest Service. Also at stake are the exceptional natural resources of the Taylors Fork lands. These lands are privately owned and face an uncertain future. By showing the private landowners that Congress is, in fact, committed to completing this exchange, the environmental value of Taylors Fork will be preserved.

Taylors Fork is a migration corridor for wildlife which leave Yellowstone National Park for winter range in Montana. With legislation I am committed to preserving Taylors Fork as close to a natural state as possible.

I am confident that by working together, the Montana congressional delegation will be able to resolve the outstanding land use issues in the Bridger-Bangtail area. I also believe we can resolve the concerns of the timber small business set-aside.

This bill is a placeholder. There are many details that need to be included. The deadline for ensuring the Taylors Fork lands remain included in the agreement is December 31 of this year. My intent with this bill is to satisfy the deadline to preserve our option on Taylors Fork and to provide a forum for Montanans to begin to comment on the details of the package. I look forward to moving ahead with Senator BAUCUS and Congressman HILL and completing the original act of 1993 in the next session of Congress.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 1529. A bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to join Senator SPECTER and Senator WYDEN in introducing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998. Last Monday, President Clinton convened a

historic White House Conference on Hate Crimes. This conference brought together community leaders, law enforcement officials, religious and academic leaders, parents, and victims for a national dialogue on how to reduce hate violence in our society.

I commend President Clinton for his leadership on this important issue. Few crimes tear at the fabric of society more than hate crimes. They injure the immediate victims, but they also injure the entire community—and sometimes the entire nation. So it is entirely appropriate to use the full power of the federal government to punish them.

This bill is the product of careful consultation with the Department of Justice, constitutional scholars, law enforcement officials, and many organizations with a long and distinguished history of involvement in combating hate crimes, including the Anti-Defamation League, the National Organization of Women Legal Defense Fund, the Human Rights Campaign, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and the American Psychological Association. President Clinton strongly supports the bill, and we look forward to working closely with the administration to ensure its passage.

Hate crimes are on the rise throughout America. The Federal Bureau of Investigation documented 8,000 hate crimes in 1995, a 33-percent increase over 1994. The 8,000 documented hate crimes actually understate the true number of hate crimes, because reporting is voluntary and not all law enforcement agencies report such crimes.

The National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium recently released its 1997 Audit of anti-Asian violence. Their report documented a 17-percent increase in hate crimes against Asian-Americans. The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force documented a 6-percent increase in hate violence against gay, lesbian, and bisexual citizens in 1996. Eighty-two percent of hate crimes based on religion in 1995 were anti-Semitic.

Gender motivated violence occurs at alarming rates. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights recently issued a report on hate crimes which correctly noted that "society is beginning to realize that many assaults against women are not 'random' acts of violence but are actually bias-related crimes."

The rising incidence of hate crimes is simply intolerable. Yet, our current Federal laws are inadequate to deal with this violent bigotry. The Justice Department is forced to fight the battle against hate crimes with one hand tied behind its back.

There are two principal gaps in existing law that prevent federal prosecutors from adequately responding to hate crimes. First, the principal federal hate crimes law, 18 United States Code 245, contains anachronistic and onerous jurisdictional requirements that frequently make it impossible for