1365, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the reductions in social security benefits which are required in the case of spouses and surviving spouses who are also receiving certain Government pensions shall be equal to the amount by which two-thirds of the total amount of the combined monthly benefit (before reduction) and monthly pension exceeds $1,200, adjusted for inflation.

S. 1391

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1391, a bill to authorize the President to permit the sale and export of food, medicines, and medical equipment to Cuba.

S. 1504

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1504, a bill to adjust the immigration status of certain Haitian nationals who were provided refuge in the United States.

S. 1529

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1529, a bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes.

S. 1677

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1677, a bill to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Partnerships for Wildlife Act.

S. 1723

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 1723, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to assist the United States to remain competitive by increasing the access of the United States firms and institutions of higher education to skilled personnel and by expanding educational and training opportunities for American students and workers.

S. 1748

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1748, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the reduced capital gains tax rates apply to long-term capital gain from property with at least a 1-year holding period.

S. 1864

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1864, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exclude clinical social worker services from coverage under the medicare skilled nursing facility prospective payment system.

S. 1900

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1900, a bill to establish a commission to examine issues pertaining to the disposition of Holocaust-era assets in the United States before, during, and after World War II, and to make recommendations to the President on further action, and for other purposes.

S. 1924

At the request of Mr. MACK, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1924, a bill to restore the standards used for determining whether technical workers are not employees as in effect before the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

S. 1985

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1985, a bill to amend Part L of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

S. 1993

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1993, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to adjust the formula used to determine costs limits for home health agencies under medicare program, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 75

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 75, a concurrent resolution honoring the sesquicentennial of Wisconsin statehood.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 83

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 83, a concurrent resolution remembering the life of George Washington and his contributions to the Nation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 175

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 175, a bill to designate the week of May 3, 1998 as ''National Correctional Officers and Employees Week.''

SENATE RESOLUTION 188

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 188, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding Israeli membership in a United Nations regional group.

SENATE RESOLUTION 197

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 197, a resolution designating May 6, 1998, as ''National Eating Disorders Awareness Day'' to heighten awareness and stress prevention of eating disorders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 220—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE EUROPEAN UNION SHOULD CANCEL THE SALE OF HEAVILY SUBSIDIZED BARLEY TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BURNS, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. GORTON, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 220

Whereas, in an unprecedented sale, the European Union has entered into a contract with the United States to sell heavily subsidized European barley to the United States;

Whereas the sale of almost 1,400,000 bushels (30,000 metric tons) of feed barley would be shipped from Finland to Stockton, California;

Whereas news of the sale has already depressed feed barley prices by at least 24 cents per bushel in the California feed barley market;

Whereas, since this market sets national pricing patterns for both feed and malting barley, the sale would mean enormous market losses for barley producers throughout the United States, at a time when United States barley producers are already suffering from low prices;

Whereas the European restitution subsidies for this barley amounts to $1.11 per bushel ($51 per metric ton);

Whereas the price-depressing effects of this 1 sale would adversely affect market prices for at least a 9-month period as this grain moves through the United States marketing system;

Whereas this shipment would be part of about 9,000,000 bushels (200,000 metric tons) of European feed barley that has been approved for restitution subsidies by the European Union;

Whereas the availability of the additional subsidized European barley in the international market would not only continue to artificially depress market prices, but also would threaten to open a new channel of imports into the United States;

Whereas, as the world's largest feed grain producer and the world's largest exporter of feed grains, the United States does not require imported feed grains;

Whereas, at the same time that subsidized European barley is being imported into the United States, some United States feed grains are prevented from entering European markets under European Union food regulations;

Whereas United States barley growers are now feeling the negative impacts of the sale, regardless of whether the subsidized European barley was originally targeted for sale

into the United States and whether the subsidies comply with the letter of current World Trade Organization export subsidy rules; and

Whereas the sale not only undermines the intent and the spirit of free trade agreements and negotiations, but also moves away from the goals of level playing fields and fairness in trade relationships: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF SENATE ON EXPORT OF EUROPEAN BARLEY TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is sense of the Senate that—

(1) the European Union should—

(A) take immediate steps to cancel the sale of European feed barley to the United States; and

(B) establish procedures to ensure that restitution and other subsidies are not used for sales of agricultural commodities to the United States or other countries of North America;

(2) the President of the United States, the United States Trade Representative, and the Secretary of Agriculture should immediately investigate the sale of European feed barley to the United States and prevent any future sale of European agricultural commodities to the United States or other countries of North America that is based on restitution or other subsidies; and

(3) not later than 60 days after approval of this resolution, the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of Agriculture should report to Congress on—

(A) the terms and conditions of the sale of European feed barley to the United States;

(B) the steps that have been taken to cancel the sale and prevent any recurrence of similar types of sales; and

(C) any additional authorities that are necessary to carry out subparagraph (B).

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, periodically, there are events that help focus and define the problems that this nation faces in its trade relationships with the rest of the world. Today, we are facing another glaring example of how this nation becomes the dumping ground for subsidized exports that violates any reasonable understanding of fair trade and level-playing fields.

Earlier this month, a sale was made for the shipment of 1.4 million bushels of feed barley from Finland to Stockton, California. The irony and tragedy of this sale is that the United States is the world's largest producer of feed grains, as well as the world's largest exporter of feed grains. There is absolutely no reason for this nation to import a single grain of feed barley.

The only reason that this sale was feasible was that this shipment is heavily subsidized to the tune of at least $1.11 per bushel through the European Union's restitution system of subsidies.

At a time when farmers across this country are facing some very serious economic challenges, including low prices, escalating production costs, and adverse weather conditions, it is a serious economic blow for them to be undercut by the import of subsidized feed grains. At a time when many farmers are having difficulty getting credit to put in their spring crops because current farm prices do not cover production costs, we do not need unnecessary imports to put further downward pressure on our grain markets.

News of this sale of European barley has already depressed feed barley prices by at least 24 cents a bushel in the California feed barley market. Since this market sets pricing trends for both feed and malting barley, this sale of 1.4 million bushels is producing enormous market losses for barley producers throughout the country. Market experts indicate that this sale will adversely affect U.S. barley prices for at least a nine-month period as this barley moves through the U.S. marketing system. It particularly hits home in North Dakota, which is the nation's largest producer of barley and normally produces one-third of this nation's barley crop.

Compounding the pricing impact of this particular sale is the fact that there is something in the neighborhood of another 9 million bushels of feed barley that have been authorized for restitution subsidies by the European Union and which have not yet found a home.

This morning at a meeting in the office of Senator BAUCUS, I and other Senators from barley-producing states met with the Ambassador of the Organization of European Communities, Mr. Hugo Paeman. We asked him to convey to the European Union that this sale should be terminated and that the European Union should take immediate steps to prevent any future occurrence of such subsidized sales into the U.S. market. While Mr. Paeman sought to assure us that this sale was a very unusual circumstance and was not a precedent for additional sales of subsidized barley into the United States, we continue to be greatly concerned about the impact it has already had upon markets and the danger of this sale opening a new channel of unfair trade into the United States.

While I sincerely hope that the European Union will take our concerns seriously and take the appropriate actions to terminate this sale and prevent future sales, I also recognize that this nation also has a responsibility to fight for fair trade for our farmers. It's bad enough that the European Union would permit such an event to occur. It would be even worse if the United States took no action to stop it.

The real tragedy of this situation is that it is very likely that this shipment of highly-subsidized feed barley is permissible under current rules of the World Trade Organization. The possibility that this sale is WTO legal doesn't make it any more acceptable to the farmers who have already been hurt by the price reduction that this sale has caused.

This morning we were told that the European Union had not targeted the United States for this particular shipment of barley, and that it, in fact, had been intended for sale to Saudi Arabia. Yet, the reality is that this sale is currently scheduled to be shipped to Stockton. California. Again, it makes little difference to U.S. barley growers whether this shipment was originally destined for the United States. The effect on their prices is the same. The damage to our markets is the same.

While this sale of heavily-subsidized European barley is unprecedented, once a channel of commerce is opened it is often extremely difficult to put the genie back in the bottle. That is why that I and my colleagues from other barley producing states are so deeply concerned about this particular event. We have seen a trickle of Canadian grain moving across our borders change into a perpetual avalanche. We have seen assurances and good intentions become the grease by which unfair trade policies have become structural.

This particular sale of European barley is another example of many of the ongoing problems that our nation has in achieving fair trade with level playing fields and reciprocal market access. While I hope that this sale can be terminated and resolved quickly and effectively, I also believe this sale should become a rallying point for not only American farmers, but the entire nation in demanding fairness and justice in our trade policies and relationship.

I am pleased that I have been joined by twelve of my colleagues in submitting a sense of the Senate resolution which calls upon both the European Union and our own nation to take the appropriate steps to not only terminate this sale, but also to ensure that such a sale will never occur again.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise today to declare my concern over the dumping of barley into the American market by a European producer.

I share the Idaho barley producers' outrage about the current unprecedented movement of heavily subsidized European Union feed barley into the California feed markets. Last week, a 30,000 metric ton cargo of European feed barley was sold into the Stockton, California feed market. As expected, this sale has caused a tremendous ripple in American barley prices. In fact, this action has caused the price of barley to drop 34 cents a bushel after the subsidized European Union feed barley sale was announced. This sale undermines both the intent and spirit of trade agreements with Europe and contradicts the goals of trade fairness.

Any time there is a drastic drop in the price of any commodity, America's agriculture community and leaders must take notice. Whether the dumping was intentional or not, we must not allow it to go unchallenged and the practice cannot be allowed to continue. American barley producers can compete with any in the world, but there must be a level playing field. The European Union must now take steps to level that field.

I, along with my some of my colleagues, have met with European Union Ambassador Hugo Paeman about the problem. Ambassador Paeman has assured us that the European Union countries will not repeat the recent sale of subsidized barley into the

United States. That would be a disaster for Idaho and American producers. The ambassador also assured us that this is in no way a precedent, and in fact is a unique and isolated event. However, if this sale is still allowed to go through, it could create a real concern that this deal will set a precedent.

Barley is very important to the economy of my home state. Idaho produces 60 million bushels of barley a year, worth $155.3 million annually. We are the second largest barley producer in the U.S. and barley is the state's fifth largest crop.

Mr. Chairman, I call for termination of this sale of European Union barley and also for assurances from the European Union that U.S. grain markets will not be disrupted by unfair trade practices. That is why I am submitting a resolution calling on the European Union to halt this shipment and for the administration to investigate this unfair practice.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I join with my colleagues in submitting this resolution condemning the subsidized sale of European barley into the California barley market.

Today several of us met with the European Union Ambassador, Mr. Hugo Paemon, to express our extreme concern about this shipment and about the future it bodes for the trade relationship between the United States and the European Union. Quite frankly, Mr. President, I think that we were heard but I am not sure, in the American vernacular, that Mr. Paemon quite ''gets it.''

Mr. President, I want to suggest that whether this is just a skirmish, or whether it is the first battle in what many believe could become a rapidly escalating conflict over trade in agricultural goods, for barley producers in Oregon and across America, there has been no more serious matter in the past decade.

My language is strong, Mr. President, because it is very important that Senators understand that if this shipment proceeds it sets an extremely dangerous precedent for our agricultural trade practices.

There is a very real concern in Oregon that if we allow this shipment of grain, the shipment of which would simply not be possible without an extraordinary level of European Union subsidy, then we will have opened the door to further shipments that could have devastating effects on our domestic commodity prices.

For my colleagues who have not yet heard about this issue, a shipment of European Union barley, at a restitution subsidy rate of $51 per metric ton, that was originally targeted into the Saudi Arabian market was not sold. In search of a buyer, this shipment was subsequently sold into the California feed barley market at a price well below the then-current market price.

Mr. President, the United States is the world's largest producer of feed grains and the world's largest exporter of feed grains. Were this European barley not subsidized at half of its value, we would not be having this discussion because there is no way it could have been priced competitively with domestic feed barley.

I met this weekend with barley producers in Klamath Falls, Oregon. These folks are already seeing very tough barley prices this season, down about $5 a metric ton from what they have normally received over the decade. They are taking some hits as a consequence of our national policy through the Farm bill of phasing out income maintenance programs. And now the European Union is sending us a heavily subsidized shipment that is causing collapse of the market. Enough is enough.

This European Union shipment, because it has the capacity to flood the California market for the next 9 months, has caused prices to drop $10 per ton in one week. One individual who operates a grain elevator in the Klamath described telling a local producer that he had lost some $20,000 in 48 hours as a result of this dumping of this subsidized barley into California.

These farmers ask, correctly, that if ever there was a time for the federal government to come to the defense of American agriculture, now is that time. We face collapse of our American barley market because of this relatively unique occurrence; now is the time to go to the mat in defense of our producers against wholly subsidized foreign dumping.

Mr. President, we should also recognize, and thank, the larger wholesalers of barley in California who passed up this sale, which to them represented I'm sure a very lucrative marketing opportunity. These companies understood the damage that the sale would do to their customers and most reliable suppliers, the U.S. barley producers. But surely if this sale is allowed to go forward, and other fire sales are allowed to follow, those firms will no longer be able to afford that posture.

Mr. President, as a supporter of free trade, and of providing fast track authority, if we are to retain our credibility with American farmers then we must show the ability to act forcefully when faced with these sorts of irritants to free trade. There is no precedent for this sale, and if we allow it to go forward then those of us who believe in the promise of freer trade will have some difficulty explaining to our farmers that greater trade freedom is in their best interest.

Mr. President, It is very important to all Oregon producers that the U.S. Senate act quickly to respond to this unprecedented attack on one segment of our agriculture industry. I urge the swift adoption of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 221—DESIGNATING APRIL 30, 1998, AS ''NATIONAL ERASE THE HATE AND ELIMINATE RACISM DAY''

Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. MACK, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GLENN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. BOXER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 221

Whereas the term 'hate crime' means an offense in which one or more individuals, commits an offense (such as an assault or battery (simple or aggravated), theft, criminal trespass, damage to property, mob action, disorderly conduct, or telephone harassment) by reason of the race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals;

Whereas there are almost 8,000 hate crimes reported to the Department of Justice each year, and the number of hate crimes reported increases each year;

Whereas hate crimes have no place in a civilized society that is dedicated to freedom and independence, as is the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States must lead and set the example for the world in protecting the rights of all people;

Whereas the people of the United States should take personal responsibility for and action against hatred and hate crimes;

Whereas the Members of Congress, as representatives of the people of the United States, must take personal responsibility for and action against hatred and hate crimes;

Whereas the laws against hate crimes, which have been passed by Congress and signed by the President, must be supported and implemented by the people of the United States and by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials and other public servants: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 30, 1998, as 'National Erase the Hate and Eliminate Racism Day'; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and throughout the world to recognize the importance of using each day as an opportunity to take a stand against hate crimes and violence in their nations, states, neighborhoods and communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 222—COMMENDING STUART FRANKLIN BALDERSON

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. FORD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agree to: