

In 1995, the Clinton Administration concluded a new trade agreement in the U.S.-Japan Framework talks. Japan committed to "deal with structural and sectoral issues in order substantially to increase access and sales of competitive foreign goods and services." For their part, Japanese flat glass manufacturers and distributors pledged publicly that the market would be open on a non-discriminatory basis for competition by all suppliers, foreign and domestic alike. It was agreed that the U.S. and Japanese Governments would jointly monitor progress to verify that Japanese distributors would deal in imported glass, "recognizing that token dealings or use does not demonstrate diversification of supply sources."

So what happened? Trade agreements have done nothing to shake the glass cartel's stranglehold on Japan's distribution system. Instead, despite a remarkable series of U.S.-Japan trade agreements, commitments, and undertakings, the market share of U.S. producers has increased from 1.0% to 1.5%, even though imported foreign-affiliated glass costs about 30% less. In short, despite years of intensive efforts by U.S. negotiators, an illegal cartel continues to control the Japanese glass market to the exclusion of U.S. producers.

Two weeks ago, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Richard Fisher presented the latest U.S. proposal to the Government of Japan. The proposal was drafted by the Antitrust Division of DOJ. USTR is asking the Japanese Government to establish antitrust-type compliance plans for its glass sector that would be modeled on the compliance plans currently in effect at most major U.S. corporations. In other words, we are not asking anything from Japanese companies that we do not already expect of U.S. companies. But reportedly senior Japanese officials flatly rejected the U.S. proposal, making it clear that they have little regard for robust compliance plans that would deter anticompetitive conduct on the part of management and sales personnel.

Mr. President, it is precisely such intractable trade disputes that the FTAIA was intended to address, and it is vital that we make use of the one instrument we currently have at our disposal to rectify such problems. Given the confusion and uncertainty that has surrounded this provision of our antitrust trade law due to the conflicting interpretations that various administrations have attached to it, it is important for us to eliminate any vestige of ambiguity that may still remain even after we have gone back to its original interpretation.

By clarifying the jurisdictional requirements of the FTAIA, it is my hope that we can encourage DOJ and injured U.S. industries to make broad use of this important power by challenging cartels, such as those blocking distribution of U.S. flat glass in Japan, in the U.S. courts, before U.S. juries,

under U.S. law. My bill makes simply a straightforward point: anticompetitive foreign cartels and conspiracies are subject to U.S. antitrust laws, and foreign companies who engage in such activities will be held accountable and dealt with accordingly. We must ensure that American firms and workers have a timely and effective remedy against those who would engage in anticompetitive acts designed to exclude American products or services from the international marketplace.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to review this legislation and to cosponsor and support it.

The text of the bill follows:

S. 2252

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trade Law Enforcement Improvement Act of 1998."

SEC. 2 AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE SHERMAN ACT.—Section 7 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. 6a) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "and without regard to the effect of such conduct on consumers in the United States. A determination of whether the effects of such conduct is substantial may be made solely with reference to the product or type of product affected by the conduct and the geographical area in which the conduct occurs."

(b) AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT.—Section 5(a)(3) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45(a)(3)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "and without regard to the effect of such methods of competition on consumer in the United States. A determination of whether the effect of such methods of competition is substantial may be made solely with reference to the product or type of product affected by such methods of competition and the geographical area in which such methods of competition occur."•

**STROM THURMOND DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION BILL**

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to commend the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Armed Services Committee for their fine work on the Strom Thurmond Defense Authorization Bill which passed the Senate by a vote of 88-4 on June 25th of this year. The nearly unanimous support by this body for this \$270 billion authorization bill is a real tribute to their diligence and foresight.

This bill will deservedly bear the name of my good friend Chairman THURMOND in recognition of his lifelong commitment to the defense of this nation. Some may think that the Chairman's devotion to national defense began with his assignment to the Armed Services Committee some forty years ago, but they would be mistaken. In fact, Senator THURMOND joined the Army reserves in 1924. Shortly after the United States declared war against Imperial Japan and Nazi Germany in 1941, at the age of 39, Senator THUR-

MOND resigned his judgeship and joined the Army. As a member of the elite 82nd Airborne Unit, he worked behind enemy lines in advance of the D-Day invasion force which landed 54 years ago this month. He won a Legion of Merit and rose to the rank of Major General in the Army Reserve. So Senator THURMOND has not only played a major role in developing national defense policy, but he has literally stood at the vanguard in the defense of this nation.

The bill bears the imprint of his strong commitment to the national defense. In addition to procuring world-class weapons systems and preserving troop readiness, the bill includes a 3.6% pay increase for our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. The men and women who serve on the front lines deserve that increase for their determination and commitment in defending this nation.

For the retirees who served in the Armed Forces for most of their lives, this bill includes three health care demonstration projects. The goal is to provide the best possible health care to the protectors of this nation by eliminating the weaknesses of the present system.

The bill provides \$2.7 billion for the second New Attack Submarine which will be built by Electric Boat and Newport News Shipbuilding. These two shipyards, the finest in the nation, will continue to build the world's most capable submarines.

I am concerned, however, by reports that the Navy's strength may drop below 300 ships and the attack submarine force below 50 submarines. Recent events in the Persian Gulf and on the Indian subcontinent should serve as reminders that we face an uncertain future. We must not allow ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security that would have us cut the number of submarines to less than half of Cold War levels. After all, a couple of submarines can cut off the world's supply of oil from the Persian Gulf. We have worked too hard during two world wars and the Cold War to let our guard down now, and I believe we must remain vigilant.

The Senate Armed Services Committee deserves praise for adding eight UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters to the President's request for a total of 34 Blackhawk-type helicopters. Four of these versatile aircraft will be delivered to the Navy, twelve will be delivered to the Army, and eighteen will go to the National Guard. Most of the Blackhawks will replace Vietnam-era Huey helicopters that cannot meet everyday commitments. I hope that we will see a larger request from the President next year in recognition of the needs of all three services.

Finally, this bill fully funds other vitally important defense programs, including the Comanche helicopter, the C-17 cargo aircraft, the F-22 fighter and the JSTARS aircraft. These systems will be elements in this nation's

arsenal for decades to come. The Committee's careful consideration of these programs led them to decisions that I wholeheartedly support.

As a whole, the bill is good for this nation's defense and it is vitally important in the less-predictable world of today. I am proud to stand with my colleagues on the Committee and the vast majority of the Senate in supporting this bill.●

CBO COST ESTIMATE—S. 1403

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, when the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources filed its report on S. 1403, the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 1998, the estimate of the Congressional Budget Office was not available. The estimate has since been received and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

The material follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 29, 1998.

Hon. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1403, the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 1998.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Deborah Reis (for Federal costs) and Marjorie Miller (for the state and local impact).

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

Enclosure.

S. 1403—National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 1998

Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1403 would cost the federal government less than \$500,000 annually beginning in fiscal year 1999. Because the bill could increase direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. CBO estimates, however, that any such effects would be negligible. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

S. 1403 would create two programs related to historic lighthouses. The first of these would be a program to preserve national historic lighthouses, under which the National Park Service (NPS) would collect information about such facilities and would support related education and research projects. The second would be a process under which the federal government—acting through the NPS and the General Services Administration (GSA)—would convey or sell surplus lighthouses to nonfederal entities. The bill would authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary to carry out these programs. In addition, proceeds from any sales of lighthouses under the bill could be spent without further appropriation for the NPS's national maritime heritage grant program. Under existing law, proceeds from sales of property such as lighthouses are treated as offsetting receipts and cannot be spent without appropriation action.

The NPS, GSA, and other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Coast Guard, already perform many of the duties that would be required by S. 1403, including both preserving

historic lighthouses and disposing of surplus stations. Based on information provided by the NPS, CBO estimates that the federal government would spend less than \$500,000 annually in appropriated funds to carry out the more formal preservation program required by this legislation and to process lighthouse conveyances under the new disposal process.

CBO estimates that any effect on direct spending would be insignificant because the government would be as unlikely to sell any lighthouses under this legislation as it is under existing authorities. Entities eligible to receive title to historic lighthouses under this bill would include state and local agencies. Participation by such agencies and any related costs would be voluntary on their part.

The CBO staff contacts are Deborah Reis (for federal costs) and Marjorie Miller (for the state and local impact). This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.●

REMARKS HONORING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHILDREN'S PROGRAM OF NORTHERN IRELAND

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to mark a significant milestone: the Minnesota-based Children's Program of Northern Ireland is celebrating its 25th anniversary this summer.

This important program began in 1973 when one nine-year-old from Belfast, David Hughes, traveled to Minnesota and stayed with Roy and Ruth Lerud of Twin Valley.

From this simple beginning, wondrous things have happened.

During the following summer, Rotary Clubs in Hibbing, Minnesota, and Belfast, Northern Ireland, joined together to bring 120 children, ages 10-11, to Minnesota host families.

And now, 25 years later, the program can boast that more than 4,000 children have come to Minnesota and neighboring states. These children have had their lives touched in immeasurable ways. And they have touched the lives of untold thousands of Minnesotans.

The Children's Program of Northern Ireland was the first of its kind in the nation. It is now the blueprint of 25 other, similar programs throughout America which bring children to Minnesota for a summer of peace and understanding.

Something important is at work here—Minnesotans are working to bring about peace, one child at a time. When the good people of Minnesota got involved in this program 25 years ago it was because they saw the need and stepped in to fill it. There were no Presidential Commissions or calls by Congress asking citizens to become involved. Rather, there were everyday heroes and heroines who tried to make their world better by opening their homes to a child from a troubled part of the world.

And they have succeeded.

Rotary is proud, and rightly so, of its motto "Service Above Self." The Hibbing Rotary Club and the Belfast

Rotary Club, in 1974, were living embodiments of this motto, as are all the people throughout Minnesota and Northern Ireland whose hard work and dedication have made this program such an enduring success.

From the beginning these selfless efforts have been driven by volunteers. I would like to recognize, on the floor of the United States Senate, two of those volunteers. Hazel Busby is the coordinator in Belfast. She has been a tireless and enthusiastic volunteer for many, many years. I also would like to recognize Kathy Schultz, who is the current American board president. Both of these women merit the highest recognition for their contributions toward achieving peace in our time.

None of us can know exactly how significant these Minnesota efforts have been in bringing peace and understanding to our world. However, we can know that the work of these fine people has brought a large measure of peace and understanding to untold thousands on both sides of the Atlantic. And that, in and of itself, merits recognition and highest praise.●

STROM THURMOND NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

The Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (S. 2057), passed by the Senate on June 25, 1998, is as follows:

S. 2057

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina first became a member of the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate on January 19, 1959. His continuous service on that committee covers more than 75 percent of the period of the existence of the committee, which was established immediately after World War II, and more than 20 percent of the period of the existence of military and naval affairs committees of Congress, the original bodies of which were formed in 1816.

(2) Senator Thurmond came to Congress and the committee as a distinguished veteran of service, including combat service, in the Armed Forces of the United States.

(3) Senator Thurmond was commissioned as a reserve second lieutenant of infantry in 1924. He served with great distinction with the First Army in the European Theater of Operations during World War II, landing in Normandy in a glider with the 82nd Airborne Division on D-Day. He was transferred to the Pacific Theater of Operations at the end of the war in Europe and was serving in the Philippines when Japan surrendered.

(4) Having reverted to Reserve status at the end of World War II, Senator Thurmond was promoted to brigadier general in the United States Army Reserve in 1954. He served as President of the Reserve Officers Association beginning that same year and ending in 1955. Senator Thurmond was promoted to major general in the United States Army Reserve in 1959. He transferred to the Retired Reserve on January 1, 1965, after 36 years of commissioned service.