

owned, monopoly domestic telecommunications provider, and is still the 800-pound gorilla in the sector. The efforts included agreements on devices for interconnection, cellular phones, and international value added networks. It involved use of U.S. laws like section 301 and section 1377, the MOSS talks, the GATT, the WTO, and the Information Technology Agreement.

The United States has probably negotiated more on Japanese telecommunications than we have with any other nation over one specific sector. We have made a lot of progress, going from almost no sales by Americans in this sector in Japan two decades ago to several billion dollars today.

But considerable work remains, and the focus now is under the rubric of the Enhanced Initiative on Deregulation. Japan, despite a decade of stagnation, is still the world's second largest economy with incredible cutting edge technology. Nevertheless, its pattern of consumption of high tech telecommunications goods and services makes it look more like a second tier economy. While Japan's penetration of cellular phones is among the highest in the world, it falls far behind in many other measures of high tech telecommunications usage. For example, Japan has only 20 million Internet users, compared to 80 million in the United States. Japan hosts two million web sites, while the United States hosts over 30 million. Electronic commerce in Japan is valued at less than one billion dollars, versus at least 30 times as much in the United States. And only 19 percent of Japan's schools are connected to the Internet, while in the United States 89 percent of schools are:

The explanation is that Japan has a non-competitive regulatory system in telecommunications that prevents market forces from fully operating. Foreign telecommunications service and equipment providers are limited in their ability to do business in Japan. This means that Japanese consumers are prevented from obtaining the highest quality telecommunications technology at the lowest price. They are not allowed to choose from the incredible array of services and products available around the world. And they pay higher prices than they should. Japanese firms also suffer for the same reasons in their procurement of telecommunications goods and services. They cannot get the best, and they overpay for what they can buy. Many modern services are simply unavailable in Japan.

If the Japanese Government wanted to follow a path that would lead to higher economic growth, greater choice and lower prices for its consumers, and increased efficiency for its industry, it would deregulate this sector immediately.

The sense-of-the-Senate resolution I am introducing today simply stresses

the need for significant regulatory reform in Japan, supports USTR in vigorously pursuing this, and sends the message to Japan that the Senate is strongly behind such an effort. Deregulation serves American and international business. It serves the Japanese economy. It serves the Japanese consumer. It serves Japanese industry. And it serves the regional and global economy which needs a growing Japan. In the long run, everyone would be a winner if Japan let market forces operate.

The second issue I want to address today is a report issued earlier this month by the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, the ACCJ, on Japan's compliance, or, rather, insufficient compliance, with trade agreements. The study, "Making Trade Talks Work 2000: An On-the-Ground Analysis of US-Japan Trade Agreements by American Businesses," looked at 58 major United States/Japan trade agreements reached between 1980 and 1999. The ACCJ rates 51 of them on a numerical basis, using four measures. Their astounding conclusion was that 53 percent were fully or mostly successful, while 47 percent were rated as partially successful, successful in only one or two ways, or unsuccessful.

This rating, performed by American companies and industry associations on the ground in Japan, working every day in the trenches to penetrate the Japanese market, should be a wake-up call to all of us. Despite all the attention spent on opening the Japanese market during the Reagan, Bush, and Clinton administrations, barely half of the agreements signed actually worked. This is an utterly unacceptable result. I commend this report to my colleagues. Not only is its analysis excellent, but the ACCJ offers a range of recommendations for future action.

Compliance by other nations with trade agreements is a serious problem for our country, and it will likely get worse. Many of the easy trade barriers around the world, such as tariffs and quotas, have been significantly reduced or eliminated. Now, we face the tougher trade barriers, such as anti-competitive practices and internal regulations and standards designed to keep out foreign goods and services. These barriers are harder to identify, harder to get agreement on, and it is harder to measure the results.

I am very worried about our government's system of monitoring trade agreements and ensuring that our trading partners will comply with their commitments. The GAO has told us that there is not even a place in the government where you can go to get a list of all trade agreements. When the ACCJ did its earlier study in 1997, they spent months just assembling all United States-Japan bilateral trade agreements. If you don't know what agreements exist, how can you enforce them?

In its most recent report on this subject, the GAO concluded that the Executive Branch needed a more integrated approach to monitoring and enforcing trade agreements and should pursue a process of comprehensive and sustained strategic planning. GAO also concluded that declining staff levels have limited agencies' monitoring and enforcement activities. Some of the special skills needed to deal with the new complex trade agreements is also lacking.

I deeply appreciate the ACCJ's diligence in presenting us with an objective analysis of the Japanese market situation. But, as GAO indicates, this may be just the tip of the iceberg internationally. The problem is pervasive, and I don't see any trends that will make it better.

That is why, among other reasons, I recently introduced the China WTO compliance bill to make sure that, once China enters the WTO, we won't have this massive violation of our trade agreements as has happened with Japan. That is why I recently introduced a bill to establish a Congressional Trade Office to provide the Congress with precisely the type of objective information that the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan has provided, and to help those of us in the Congress ensure that trade agreements reached are trade agreements implemented. I call on my colleagues to work with me to develop a system that will ensure that American workers, farmers, and businesses will benefit from the trade agreements that our trade officials so diligently negotiate.

## NOTICES OF HEARINGS

### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate of Tuesday, March 21, 2000, at 10:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing on S. 2102, a bill to establish a permanent homeland for the Timbisha Shoshone. The hearing will be held in the committee room, 485 Russell Senate Building.

Those wishing additional information may contact committee staff at 202/224-2251.

### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, March 22, 2000, in room SR-301 Russell Senate Office Building, to receive testimony on the Constitution and campaign reform.

For further information concerning this meeting, please contact Hunter Bates at the Rules Committee on 4-6352.

### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet

during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 22, 2000, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Mr. Thomas N. Slonaker to be Special Trustee for American Indians. The hearing will be held in the committee room, 485 Russell Senate Building. The hearing will be preceded by a business meeting to mark up S. 1586, Indian Land Consolidation and S. 1315, Oil and Gas Leases on Navajo Allotted Lands.

Those wishing additional information may contact committee staff at 202/224-2251.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTRY, CONSERVATION,  
AND RURAL REVITALIZATION

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Forestry, Conservation, and Rural Revitalization of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on March 22, 2000 in SR-328A at 3:00 p.m. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss legislation regarding the appraisal process to make it fair for cabin owners and taxpayers.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

For Thursday, March 23 at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to consider the nomination of Thomas A. Fry III, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

For further information, please contact David Dye of the committee staff at (202) 224-0624.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, March 29, 2000, at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1778, to provide for equal exchanges of land around the Cascade Reservoir; S. 1894, to provide for the conveyance of certain land to Park County, Wyoming; and S. 1969, to provide for improved management of, and increased accountability for, outfitted activities by which the public gains access to and occupancy and use of Federal land, and for other purposes.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC

20510. For further information, please call Mike Menge or Bill Eby at (202) 224-6170.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 29, 2000, at 2:30 p.m. to mark up S. 1507, Native American Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Consolidation Act of 1999, and S. 1509, Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act Amendments of 1999; followed by a hearing on S. 1967, to make technical corrections to the status of certain land held in trust for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. The hearing will be held in the Committee room, 485 Russell Senate Building.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, April 13, 2000, at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 2034, a bill to establish the Canyons of the Ancients National Conservation Area.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Mike Menge or Bill Eby at (202) 224-6170.

HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE  
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL  
PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 96 introduced earlier today by Senators SARBANES, SNOWE, DASCHLE, and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 96) recognizing and honoring the members of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) who are being awarded the AHEPA Medal for Military Service for service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, the motion to recon-

sider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 96) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 96

Whereas the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) has provided 78 years of service to Greek-Americans and to American society and is continuing to serve into the twenty-first century through its 20,000 active members in 521 chartered chapters;

Whereas the mission of AHEPA is to promote the ideals of Hellenism, which include philanthropy, education, civic responsibility, and family and individual excellence;

Whereas since its inception, AHEPA has instilled in its members an understanding of their Hellenic heritage and an awareness of the contributions made to the development of democratic principles and governance in the United States and throughout the world;

Whereas AHEPA has done much throughout its history to foster American patriotism;

Whereas AHEPA has fostered patriotism by raising \$162,000,000 for United States War Bonds during World War II, for which AHEPA was named an official Issuing Agent for United States War Bonds by the United States Treasury Department, an honor that no other civic organization was able to achieve at the time;

Whereas the members of AHEPA have fostered patriotism by donating over \$400,000 collectively toward the restoration of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, New York, for which AHEPA received special recognition by the Department of the Interior;

Whereas members of AHEPA and its affiliated organizations, the Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athena, served in the Armed Forces of the United States to protect American freedom and to preserve those democratic ideals which are part of the Hellenic legacy; and

Whereas on Monday, March 20, 2000, AHEPA is honoring the members of the AHEPA family who are veterans of service in the Armed Services by presenting those members with a special commemorative AHEPA Medal for Military Service at the 2000 AHEPA Family Biennial Banquet in Washington, District of Columbia: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) joins the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) in recognizing the members of the AHEPA family whose service as members of the Armed Forces of the United States and sacrifices made in such service have contributed so much to the preservation of freedom for Americans and for so many others throughout the world; and

(2) acknowledges the honor with which that service is being commemorated by the presentation of the special commemorative AHEPA Medal for Military Service to those members at the AHEPA Family Biennial Banquet in Washington, District of Columbia, on Monday, March 20, 2000.