

send three more Coast Guard vessels and two C-130 aircraft to Guam and apparently will reimburse the local government for its expenditures on behalf of federal agencies. That response was too long in coming. Parenthetically, I would note that INS did not care about extending immigration laws to the Northern Marianas until after the Readers Digest and other publications began to question the Administration's commitment to human rights and the White House became concerned with its image.

A continuing concern for my Committee over the years has been the reluctance of Executive Branch agencies, specifically the INS, to treat the Marianas as part of the United States. Up until last Congress, the INS resisted any attempt to extend the immigration laws to the Northern Mariana Islands. That resistance was not based on policy grounds or from a belief that the Northern Marianas was operating an effective immigration system, but from the narrow administrative concern of not wanting to dedicate the personnel and resources. I must admit that I have some apprehension over how solid the recent conversion of the INS is. Last Congress, they testified in support of the Administration's proposal to extend the immigration laws. They promised the Committee that they would dedicate the necessary resources to ensure successful implementation. Now we see that they are unwilling to dedicate the resources in Guam, where federal immigration laws already apply, until they are directed to do so by the White House. The situation in the Marianas may be sufficiently problematic that we will have to go forward with the legislation despite my reservations. I intend to closely examine the INS when we schedule hearings on this legislation.

I also am concerned over the Administration's decision to use the Northern Marianas as a holding area for illegal aliens who are intercepted at sea. On May 8, the Coast Guard intercepted a Taiwanese vessel with 80 people suspected of trying to illegally enter Guam. The vessel was escorted to Tinian in the Northern Mariana Islands. Apparently the Administration made that decision because the federal immigration laws do not apply in the Marianas and that makes it easier to repatriate the aliens and prevent them from claiming asylum. If we extend the immigration laws, as one portion of the Administration wants, we will frustrate the interdiction and repatriation program being pursued by another portion of the Administration. The Committee will need to sort this out during our hearings. I also will look forward to an explanation of why the use of Tinian in the Northern Marianas avoids claims of asylum. The asylum requirements are matters of international obligation and federal policy. In fact, the failure of the Northern Marianas to deal with asylum issues as a matter of local legislation was one of

the arguments that the Administration made in support of the extension of federal legislation. That contradiction will also need to be explored. It appears from press reports that the Administration plans to consider claims of asylum, but given the peculiar situation of refugees from mainland China, it will be interesting to see how those claims are processed.

I am also aware of suggestions in Guam that we need to amend the immigration laws to prevent the claim of asylum on Guam. Congressman Underwood has introduced legislation to that effect already. I think we need to be very careful in considering legislation to extend the immigration laws to the Northern Marianas that we do not create an even larger problem than the one we already have in Guam. Guam is a single island, about 33 miles by 12 miles. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is an archipelago of fourteen islands three hundred miles long. If we can not adequately patrol Guam, how are we going to patrol the entire Marianas? That also is a question that will need to be answered before we move this legislation.

Before the opponents of this legislation start their celebration, I want to repeat that I find the conditions and circumstances in the Northern Marianas to be unacceptable. I have serious concerns over this legislation, but something needs to be done. I am willing to consider modifications to the legislation. Last year I included provisions to guarantee both construction and tourism sectors access to sufficient workers, and I am willing to revisit those provisions or consider other changes to support the economy of the Northern Marianas. At some point, however, the Marianas needs to take a hard look at the structure of their economy. They can not continue indefinitely with the public sector being the only source of employment for US residents. They need to provide a future for their children. The federal government needs to ensure that federal laws are enforced and that they are applied in a manner that recognizes the unique circumstances of this island community. I support as much local authority and control as is possible. There are certain functions, however, that only the federal government can effectively perform. There are also certain rights that every individual who works and resides in the United States should expect to be guaranteed. This legislation will provide an opportunity for the Committee to see that those responsibilities are performed and that those rights are protected.●

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 38

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BUNNING] were added as cosponsors of S. 38, a bill to

amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phase out the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period.

S. 39

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 39, a bill to provide a national medal for public safety officers who act with extraordinary valor above the call of duty, and for other purposes.

S. 61

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate disincentives to fair trade conditions.

S. 219

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 219, a bill to authorize appropriations for the United States Customs Service.

S. 313

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 313, a bill to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, to enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1999, and for other purposes.

S. 395

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of S. 395, a bill to ensure that the volume of steel imports does not exceed the average monthly volume of such imports during the 36-month period preceding July 1997.

S. 409

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 409, a bill to authorize qualified organizations to provide technical assistance and capacity building services to microenterprise development organizations and programs and to disadvantaged entrepreneurs using funds from the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 472

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 472, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide certain medicare beneficiaries with an exemption to the financial limitations imposed on physical, speech-language pathology, and occupational therapy services under part B of the medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 566

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 566, a bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to exempt agricultural commodities, livestock, and value-added products from

unilateral economic sanctions, to prepare for future bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations affecting United States agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. 642

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] were added as cosponsors of S. 642, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 676

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 676, a bill to locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, a citizen of the United States, and other Israeli soldiers missing in action.

S. 687

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] were added as cosponsors of S. 687, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to eliminate the backlog in satisfying requests of former members of the Armed Forces for the issuance or replacement of military medals and decorations.

S. 763

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 763, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, and for other purposes.

S. 765

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 765, a bill to ensure the efficient allocation of telephone numbers.

S. 783

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 783, a bill to limit access to body armor by violent felons and to facilitate the donation of Federal surplus body armor to State and local law enforcement agencies.

S. 791

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 791, a bill to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the women's business center program.

S. 820

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 4.3-cent

motor fuel excise taxes on railroads and inland waterway transportation which remain in the general fund of the Treasury.

S. 847

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, 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. 881

At the request of Mr. BENNETT, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 881, a bill to ensure confidentiality with respect to medical records and health care-related information, and for other purposes.

S. 903

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 903, a bill to facilitate the exchange by law enforcement agencies of DNA identification information relating to violent offenders, and for other purposes.

S. 941

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 941, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a public response to the public health crisis of pain, and for other purposes.

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] and the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1007, a bill to assist in the conservation of great apes by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of countries within the range of great apes and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of great apes.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 59

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 59, a resolution designating both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as "National Literacy Day."

## AMENDMENT NO. 328

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 328 proposed to S. 254, a bill to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and

deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 335

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 335 proposed to S. 254, a bill to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 101—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON AGRICULTURAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. ASHCROFT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

## S. RES. 101

Whereas the United States is the world's largest exporter of agricultural commodities and products;

Whereas 96 percent of the world's consumers live outside the United States;

Whereas the profitability of the United States agricultural sector is dependent on a healthy export market; and

Whereas the next round of multilateral trade negotiations is scheduled to begin on November 30, 1999; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate supports and strongly encourages the President to adopt the following trade negotiating objectives:

(1) The initiation of a comprehensive round of multilateral trade negotiations that—

(A) covers all goods and services;

(B) continues to reform agricultural and food trade policy;

(C) promotes global food security through open trade; and

(D) increases trade liberalization in agriculture and food.

(2) The simultaneous conclusion of the negotiations for all sectors.

(3) The adoption of the framework established under the Uruguay Round Agreements for the agricultural negotiations conducted in 1999 to ensure that there are no product or policy exceptions.

(4) The establishment of a 3-year goal for the conclusion of the negotiations by December 2002.

(5) The elimination of all export subsidies and tightening of rules for circumvention of export subsidies.

(6) The elimination of all nontariff barriers to trade.

(7) The transition of domestic agricultural support programs to a form decoupled from agricultural production, as the United States has already done under the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.).

(8) The commercially meaningful reduction or elimination of bound and applied tariffs, and the mutual elimination of restrictive tariff barriers, on an accelerated basis.

(9) The improved administration of tariff rate quotas.

(10)(A) The elimination of state trading enterprises; or

(B) the adoption of policies that ensure operational transparency, the end of discriminatory pricing practices, and competition for state trading enterprises.

(11) The maintenance of sound science and risk assessment for sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

(12) The assurance of market access for biotechnology products, with the regulation