

closed-market system to erect barriers to free and open competition. The Japanese government, however, maintains that this is not true and that their markets are open and free. This Resolution will simply encourage the Japanese government to demonstrate their openness.

The Government of Japan has said publicly that they did not build, support, and tolerate a market structure that thwarts foreign competition, and in which exclusionary business practices are commonplace. This Resolution simply allows the Japanese government to demonstrate their resolve to open, free and fair trade.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself fully with the remarks of my distinguished colleague from New York. Kodak has compiled volumes of evidence, based on more than 100 years of experience in the Japanese market, that clearly document the thicket of laws and regulations that have the intent—and the effect—of curbing sales of foreign photographic film and paper. Through an elaborate system of restrictions on sales and distribution, Japan has succeeded in severely limiting market access for foreign film and paper.

Nearly three years ago, on May 18, 1995, Kodak filed a petition with the U.S. Trade Representative under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, urging action on the broad range of trade barriers. After a formal investigation, Ambassador Barshefsky found that Japan's practices were indeed in violation of our trade laws, and dispute settlement proceedings in the World Trade Organization were begun. The verdict from the WTO, issued in its final form on January 30, 1998, was a great disappointment. But certainly not the end of the argument, nor the end of Kodak's attempts to penetrate the Japanese market.

The resolution that I am pleased to cosponsor today emphatically endorses the initiative that Ambassador Barshefsky and Secretary Daley unveiled on February 3, 1998, which will put the Government of Japan to the test. During the course of the WTO proceedings, as my colleagues are aware, the Japanese Government asserted that its market was fully open to foreign film and paper. And so our government has proposed that we monitor that proposition, by collecting data and examining, every six months, the progress that Kodak—and other foreign suppliers—have made in competing in the Japanese film and paper market.

This initiative is worthy of our support, Mr. President, and I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this resolution.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, The World Trade Organization (WTO) decision this year against the United States' photographic film and paper industry sounded an alarm for U.S. companies participating in the global arena. Rubber stamping Japanese-style protectionism, the WTO left American

companies at a troubling disadvantage in Japan and other Asian countries that replicate the "successful" Japanese model. It is troubling that many ailing Asian economies, after being bailed out by U.S. tax dollars, are still pursuing protectionist trade practices against the very taxpayers that paid their bill.

In the film case, the WTO found that the Japanese market is open to the Eastman Kodak Co., despite the fact that Japan admits that its system of trade barriers was designed as a "defensive measure for the substantial advances of Eastman Kodak after import liberalization" under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This decision flies in the face of the U.S. film industry.

Equally intolerable is the fact that this Japanese-style protectionism is being used to block an array of critical U.S. exports. Even though Japan has the second largest flat glass market in the world, it has systematically excluded foreign imports through an exclusive distribution system in violation of its 1995 Flat Glass Agreement with the United States. The U.S. also has a "market opening" agreement with Japan on automobiles, but the Administration reported just recently that Japan has failed to keep the agreement's "key objectives" and has reversed progress made last year under the accord.

I am deeply alarmed at the danger that the WTO's misconceived ruling in this case will have. Japan now has a license from the WTO to shelter its domestic film and paper producers from competition. Under the WTO ruling, our Asian trading partners will be encouraged to follow in Japan's protectionist footsteps by taking two steps back for every one step forward in trade liberalization. For instance, China recently announced reductions in overall tariff levels from 23 to 17 percent, but China has been implementing an automobile industrial policy much like Japan's to undercut the gains achieved from tariff reductions.

It is time to stand up and say, "No more." No more will we ignore mercantilist trade policies that block U.S. products and destroy American jobs. No more will we allow foreign companies to use their illegitimate gains from their closed market to subsidize exports to our open market. No more will we accept a playing field for our products that is not level. No more, Mr. President.

As the world's second largest economy, Japan must guarantee the same free and open access to its market as Japanese companies enjoy in the U.S. market. Without that guarantee, U.S. businesses are put at an immediate competitive disadvantage when entering the international arena.

Therefore, Senators D'AMATO, MOYNIHAN, BINGAMAN, and I rise today to submit a Sense of the Senate that the U.S. should use all available tools against Japan's toleration of a system-

atic anticompetitive market that impedes U.S. exports. We need to be able to reassure American companies and the many U.S. workers they employ that we are tough on countries that break the rules of free trade.

We also request the Clinton Administration take swift and aggressive action to open Japan's market, not just for film, but also for the U.S. industries that repeatedly struggle to address the intricate web of Japanese protectionism.

The Administration must confront Japan's trade barriers forcefully, or the competitiveness of U.S. companies in that market will be continually undermined. In 1996, the U.S. Trade Representative made a finding under Section 301 that Japan's restrictions on Kodak film were a burden to U.S. commerce and an impediment to U.S. film exports. However, the USTR office stated that using Section 301 to address such trade barriers is too aggressive a policy. I strongly disagree.

When the United States makes trade agreements, the American people expect them to be honored. If trade agreements can be violated without sanction by the WTO, then our rights must be secured through the use of our own law. The only alternative is to accept a new wave of protectionism in Japan and other nations.

I supported the Senate proposal on "fast track" authority for the President, but if this Administration is unable to ensure that our trading partners live up to their promises under agreements already negotiated, I see little reason to think that Congress will give fast track authority to pursue a new round of agreements. The Administration claims to have negotiated 30 separate free trade agreements with Japan, but U.S. exporters clearly are being denied the benefits they had expected from these agreements. Congress and the American people rightfully expect the Administration to ensure a level playing field for U.S. companies. The WTO's intolerable ruling in the Kodak film case requires you and your colleagues in the Administration to take a more activist and aggressive approach to opening Japanese markets across the board, before protectionism proliferates throughout Asia.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 206—RELATIVE TO THE CRAZY HORSE MEMORIAL

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 206

To recognize 50 years of efforts with respect to the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial, honoring the great Oglala Sioux leader, Tasunke Witko, popularly known as "Crazy Horse", and to express the Sense of the Senate with respect to the Crazy Horse Memorial.

Whereas Tasunke Witko, popularly known as "Crazy Horse", was one of the greatest Native American warriors and spiritual leaders of the United States;

Whereas Crazy Horse fought to defend the rights and lives of the Sioux Indians and all Native Americans;

Whereas Crazy Horse is best known for leading a force of Cheyenne and Oglala Sioux warriors to victory over George Armstrong Custer in the Battle of Little Big Horn;

Whereas in 1940, several Sioux Indian chiefs invited the late sculptor, Korczak Ziolkowski, to create a memorial to their great leader, Crazy Horse, by carving a tribute to Crazy Horse into the Black Hills in South Dakota on a mountain popularly known as "Thunderhead Mountain";

Whereas on June 3, 1948, the Crazy Horse Memorial was dedicated, which is the date on which the first blast was made to shape the memorial on Thunderhead Mountain;

Whereas at the time of that dedication, Korczak Ziolkowski vowed that the Crazy Horse Memorial would be a nonprofit educational and cultural project that would be financed solely through private, nongovernmental sources;

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski dedicated his life to the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial and continued that work through his death on October 20, 1982; and

Whereas once complete, the Crazy Horse Memorial, with a height of 563 feet and length of 641 feet, will be the largest sculpture in the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That—*

(1) the Senate recognizes—

(A) that June 3, 1998, commemorates the 50th anniversary of the blast on the mountain known as Thunderhead Mountain in the Black Hills of South Dakota that constituted the first step made toward the completion of the Crazy Horse Memorial;

(B) the admirable efforts of the late Korczak Ziolkowski, the sculptor responsible for the design and techniques involved in the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial; and

(C) that the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial, from its inception, has been accomplished through private donations and without any Federal funding; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that the Crazy Horse Memorial will constitute a tribute to—

(A) Tasunke Witko, a great Oglala Sioux warrior and spiritual leader; and

(B) all Native Americans.

Mr. Campbell. Mr. President, Congress is beginning its annual process of writing a budget and appropriating funds. This is important work and gets a great deal of media coverage and public scrutiny. But I think we tend to get so caught up in this process that we forget some people in this country accomplish great things without a single dollar from Washington.

One shining example is the Crazy Horse Memorial. The Ziolkowski family has worked for 50 years carving the image of the Oglala Sioux leader and his horse out of Thunder Mountain in South Dakota. They have relied entirely on private donations, twice turning down \$10 million in federal funds.

Today I am submitting a resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the memorial and the efforts of the Ziolkowski family.

Crazy Horse is a permanent fixture in our history as the man who led a force of Cheyenne and Oglala Sioux to victory over George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of Little Big Horn. thanks to the Ziolkowskis and their many benefactors, he will become a permanent fixture on our landscape as well.

Korczak Ziolkowski began this task at the request of Sioux Indian Chief Henry Standing Bear, who said "My fellow chiefs and I would like the white man to know the red man has great heroes too." Though Korczak passed away in 1982, the work is continue by his widow, Ruth, and seven of their children. The ambition behind this project is breathtaking. When complete, it will be the largest sculpture in the world. All four of the heads on Mount Rushmore could fit inside Crazy Horse's head. Future plans call for a university and a medical training center to be built at the base of the mountain.

Mr. President, this resolution is about more than the dedication of the Ziolkowski family or the legacy of a great Indian leader. It honors the spirit of hard work and independence that make America the country it is. It honors all people who have followed a dream. I urge my colleagues to assist in its passage in time for the memorial's 50th anniversary on June 3, 1998.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 208—CONCERNING THE YER 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE); submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. RES. 208

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 207—RELATIVE TO THE VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 207

Whereas the year 1998 marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Veterans of America;

Whereas the history of the Vietnam Veterans of America organization is a story of America's gradual recognition of the tremendous sacrifices of its Vietnam-era veterans and their families;

Whereas the Vietnam Veterans of America is dedicated to serving its membership through advocacy for its membership;

Whereas the Vietnam Veterans of America provides public and member awareness of critical issues affecting Vietnam-era veterans and their families;

Whereas the local grassroots efforts of Vietnam Veterans of America chapters like Chapter One in Rutland, Vermont, which was founded 18 years ago in April 1980, have greatly contributed to the quality of lives of veterans in our Nation's communities;

Whereas the Vietnam Veterans of America promotes its principles through volunteerism, professional advocacy, and claims work; and

Whereas the future of the Vietnam Veterans of America relies not only on its past accomplishments, but on future accomplishments of its membership that will ensure the Vietnam Veterans of America remains a leader among veterans advocacy organizations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) commemorates the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Veterans of America and commends it for its advancement of veterans rights which set the standard for other veterans organizations around the country;

(2) asks all Americans to join in the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Vietnam Veterans of America and 20 years of advocacy for Vietnam veterans; and

(3) encourages the Vietnam Veterans of America to continue into the next millennium to represent and promote the goals of its organization in the veterans community and on Capitol Hill, and to continue organizing to keep its national membership of 51,000 members and 500 chapters strong.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today with great pride and enthusiasm to submit a Senate Resolution Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Veterans of America. This resolution has the cosponsorship of Senator SPECTER, Senator AKAKA and Senator LEAHY. The resolution also points out that April marks the 18th Anniversary of the founding of Vietnam Veterans of America's first local chapter in my home town of Rutland, Vermont.

Mr. President, the VVA is a Congressionally chartered national veterans service organization exclusively dedicated to Vietnam-era veterans and their families. In the late 1970s, America had come through its longest and most divisive war. Many of the millions of veterans who served during that period felt that their concerns were not being addressed by the veterans community and by the federal government.

In January, 1978, Bobby Muller and a small band of Vietnam veterans came to Washington, D.C. to create an advocacy organization to push for federal action to address the needs of this unique veteran population. The VVA, initially known as the Vietnam Veterans Coalition and then the Council of Vietnam Veterans, went to work focusing first on the dissemination of government information and coordination of relations between the federal government and the veteran.

In time it became clear that, like many other organizations, this one could not survive simply by making a good case for its initiatives—it needed to build a strong membership base in order to wield political power. By the summer of 1979, the new Vietnam Veterans of America began to focus on building its membership.

The growth of the organization was slow initially, but a breakthrough came following resolution of the American Hostage Crisis in Iran in January, 1981. It became clear to many Americans that if the hostages deserved a jubilant homecoming, so did the veterans of Vietnam. Vietnam veterans began to clamor for action in the form of programs that would place the last generation of wartime veterans on the same footing as veterans from previous wars.

The strength of the organization grew with the increase in membership. The public also became more willing to