whose overseas markets have been adversely affected by these same economic downturns. This is no less a crisis, and, equally, deserves swift and sure action by the Congress. As this Congress begins the serious business of examining the international financial crisis, and formulating the appropriate U.S. response, the measures called for in this resolution are simple logic. After hearing the words of managers and workers in the U.S. steel industry, I believe that this resolution might also accomplish another worthy goal: restoring the confidence in our international trade agenda.

Let us be realistic. This international steel crisis did not occur overnight. In fact, the crisis is in part a result of decades-long government-sponsored illegal subsidies by our trading partners that this nation has not aggressively sought to correct. These subsidies have kept too many steel producers around the world eagerly fostering overcapacity because of unfair competitive advantages. Now, not only are the steel producers in Asia, Russia, and other parts of the world suffering, but so are American steel workers, who have played fair, and trusted our trade enforcement mechanisms.

As called for in the resolution being submitted today, we must move forward with the full and timely enforcement of our trade laws. We must do that before any serious thought is given to the adoption of trade measures to liberalize trade with additional nations not currently on the books. Existing trade agreements must be enforced and the long-term implications of these agreements must be understood. I hope that the responsible government trade officials share my concern.

I understand that the United States Trade Representative, Charlene Barshefsky, met with steel industry representatives in early September and, while I was unable to attend that meeting, I am advised that in her press release the Ambassador reaffirmed the Administration's ''commitment to strong U.S. trade laws designed to prevent injury to U.S. industry and workers from unfair trade practices and from import surges, and to the expeditious and effective enforcement of these laws.'' I was pleased to learn of these encouraging words from the Ambassador, and I hope that she will be successful in carrying out this agenda.

In this regard, I believe that this Congress should assist USTR in moving this agenda forward. Let us help the Ambassador by stating clearly to our trading partners the Congress' stance on this matter. I am confident that Ambassador Barshefsky intends to negotiate the deal of all deals. In good faith, she intends to negotiate a global free trade paradise where all can compete on a level and transparent playing field.

Unfortunately, I have heard that very intent voiced many times by U.S. and foreign negotiators—and so have the U.S. steel workers. They heard it in 1974, during the Tokyo Round of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). That agreement cost this country hundreds of thousands of steel jobs. Many listeners may remember the result that deal had on Allentown. Well, I also remember Clarksburg, Wheeling, and Weirton, West Virginia, all losers in that trade agreement.

The U.S. steel industry has stuck it out, and U.S. steel producers did what the new 1974 trade rules said to do: restructure and modernize, and become the most efficient producers of steel in the world. The deal struck in that agreement was that the industry was to accomplish this restructuring and modernization and, then, the government would ensure that there would be a level global playing field on which to compete.

However, today, over 20 years later, the U.S. steel industry continues to face unfair trade practices from every corner of the world. In the global free trade garden of paradise, apparently, some players keep eating off the forbidden subsidy tree, because the so-called paradise is a pretty shabby place for U.S. workers.

In closing, I want to address the Constitutional component of supporting this resolution. This debate is a good place for Congress to reflect the myths and the realities of our current trade policies. It is time that the Congress takes seriously its constitutional role in the regulation of foreign commerce. The Constitution vests the Congress with the power ''to regulate commerce with foreign nations.'' It is the task of Congress to understand the benefits and risks of global trade, but to promote only trade policies that are fair to all Americans, whether they be steel or auto workers, farmers, or bankers.

I urge my colleagues to support the important steel resolution offered by Senator SPECTER. Regulation of foreign commerce is the Constitutional responsibility of Congress. It will assist the USTR in negotiating firm agreements. It will help restore the confidence of American workers in U.S. trade policy. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

INTERNET TAX FREEDOM ACT

HUTCHINSON AMENDMENT NO. 3671

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 442) to establish a national policy against State and local government interference with interstate commerce on the Internet or interactive computer services, and to exercise Congressional jurisdiction over interstate commerce by establishing a moratorium on the imposition of exactions that would interfere with the free flow of commerce via the Internet, and for other purposes; as follows:

In section 102(a)(1), strike ''16'' and insert ''18''.

In section 102(b)(1), add at the end the following:

(D) Two representatives from among individuals who are the heads of business entities that do not engage in electronic commerce, of whom—

(i) one shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate; and

(ii) one shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

In section 102(g)(2)—

(1) strike ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (D);

(2) strike the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and insert ''; and''; and

(3) add at the end the following:

(F) an examination of the effects of taxation of transactions using the Internet, and of the absence of taxation of such transactions, on businesses that do not engage in electronic commerce.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet on Thursday, October 1, 1998, at 10:30 a.m. in room SR–301 Russell Senate Office Building, to receive testimony on Capitol security issues. It is the chairman's intention that the committee vote to conduct this meeting in closed session.

For further information concerning this meeting, please contact Ed Edens at the Rules Committee on 4–6678.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL RIDERS CONTAINED IN THE FY 99 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to support the Senior Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) in his efforts to describe some of the provisions of concern that were attached to the Interior Appropriations legislation, the fate of which is now uncertain. I hope that all the provisions that will harm the environment, impede the enforcement of environmental law, or weaken federal environmental policy, will be removed from this legislation if it either returns to the floor or is incorporated in a broader appropriations bill.

This is not the first time that I have supported the Senior Senator from Montana in his efforts to address environmentally harmful legislative riders in appropriations legislation. In September 1995, I joined in his efforts to mitigate the effects of riders in the FY 96 VA-HUD appropriations legislation regarding the operations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.