in the same DMA in addition to national programming services, and

Whereas, this concentration in the corporate ownership of commercial broadcast media, both locally and nationally, has severely limited the diversity of perspectives offered on important issues, and also has resulted in a significant reduction in local radio news coverage, and

Whereas, in an unusual, but nevertheless poignant, impact of concentrated media ownership in a single community, public safety officials in Minot, North Dakota, where all six commercial radio stations are owned now by the same national chain, were unable to reach anyone at the designated emergency radio station when a train derailment resulted in anhydrous ammonia fertilizer being released over the city, and

Whereas, until now, the existing prohibition on daily newspapers owning an AM, FM, or television station whose primary signal serves ''the entire community in which such newspaper is published,'' 47 C.F.R. §73.3555(d), has remained in place, and

Whereas, under §212(h) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, P.L. No. 104–104 as amended, the FCC is directed to review biennially all of the broadcast media ownership rules, and

Whereas, there are strong indications the commission's current review will result in the further relaxation of the existing ownership rules, possibly allowing newspapers to purchase radio or television stations in their publication communities, and

Whereas, FCC Chair, Michael Powell, has announced the newly revised ownership rules will be released in final form on June 2 without an opportunity for public or congressional comment, and

Whereas, a bipartisan group of U.S. Senators, Olympia Snowe, Republican of Maine, Byron Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, Ernest Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, and Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, has written to Chairman Powell requesting that Congress and the public be afforded an opportunity to review any proposed changes before they take effect, and

Whereas, both the potential substantive changes in the media ownership rules and the lack of a public comment period are greatly disturbing, now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the General Assembly strongly urges the Federal Communications Commission to refrain from relaxing further the restrictions on broadcast media outlet ownership, and be it further

Resolved: That the General Assembly urges the Federal Communications Commission to provide for a public comment period prior to the adoption of any changes to the broadcast media ownership rules, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to Michael Powell, Chair of the Federal Communications Commission, and to each member of the Vermont Congressional Delegation.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Fresno, CA. On September 20, 1998, the apartment of transgender female Chanel Chandler was set ablaze. Inside the apartment the authorities discovered Chandler's body, stabbed repeatedly with a broken beer bottle. According to a police spokesperson, Chandler's gender identity and expression was a primary motivation for the attack. The fire, which did not reach the room where Chandler's body was found, was likely a failed attempt to hide Chandler's murder.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

OP-ED BY SENATOR GEORGE McGOVERN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the delineation between an ''internationalist'' and ''isolationist'' has too often been drawn at the doctrine of preemption. Those who supported the war in Iraq are considered ''internationalists'' while those who did not, are shunted as ''isolationists.'' This classification is unprecedented in the more than two centuries of American foreign policy. Opposition to an unprovoked invasion is not isolationism. And internationalism is more than merely waging war.

On May 12, the Washington Post published an op-ed by my friend and our former colleague, Senator George McGovern. As he has done many times in the past, Senator McGovern has provided important and timely insights on U.S. foreign policy.

The debate over U.S. policy towards Iraq over the past several months has been littered with references to ''internationalists'' and ''isolationists.'' Senator McGovern has penned some important reflections about how these labels have been used in previous foreign policy debates.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the op-ed by Senator McGovern in the Washington Post on May 12, be printed in the RECORD so that all Senators and staff have an opportunity to review his comments.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From The Washington Post, May 12, 2003]

A MORE CONSTRUCTIVE INTERNATIONALISM

(By George S. McGovern)

In his May 1 op-ed piece, Will Marshall praised presidential candidates Dick Gephardt, Joe Lieberman, John Kerry and John Edwards as ''Blair Democrats''—internationalists who are willing ''to use force in the national interest.'' He rejoiced that the Democratic Party ''is moving away from McGovernism and back to its international roots.''

One wonders why Marshall went to Britain for an example of how American Democrats ought to behave. It is more puzzling why he concluded that I'm opposed to internationalism and the ''use of force in the national interest.'' I first used force in the national interest during World War II, when I flew 35 combat missions in Europe.

American involvement in that war was clearly in our national interest, and that is why I volunteered at the age of 19 to be part of it.

It is true that I opposed the American war in Vietnam, but not because I had ceased to be an internationalist. That war was a disastrous folly, as all literate people now acknowledge. We were never more isolated from the international community than when our troops were deepest in the Vietnam jungle. A close second in isolating us from the international community was the invasion of Iraq, a largely defenseless little desert state that posed no threat to us and had taken no action against us.

The best way to support our troops is to keep them out of needless wars such as Iraq and Vietnam. The best way for America to play a constructive role internationally is to support the United Nations and to work toward expanding international trade, aid and investment while protecting our workers and the environment. An internationalist would also support the Kyoto Protocol on global warming, the International Criminal Court, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and an international ban on land mines.

An internationalist also would support the International Food for Peace Program, which I directed during the Kennedy administration, as well as the efforts I carried forward to reduce global hunger during my service as a Clinton administration ambassador to the U.N. Food and Agriculture agencies in Rome. Former senator Bob Dole and I have teamed up to press for an international school lunch program that would reach 300 million elementary school children who are not being fed.

I am opposed to the Bush doctrine of ''preemptive war''—what heretofore has been known as aggression or invasion. I am also opposed to congressional resolutions that give the president a blank check to go to war when he pleases.

I have always thought America to be the greatest country on earth. One of the reasons I think so is because of our great founding fathers, including Thomas Jefferson, who spoke of ''a decent respect to the opinions of mankind.'' Is there any doubt that the opinion of mankind was overwhelmingly against our wars in Vietnam and Iraq?

We don't measure a nation's internationalism by the number of troops it sends to other countries. But that test, Adolf Hilter would be the greatest internationalist of the 20th century. I might add for Marshall's edification that I would not have won the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972—winning 11 primaries, including two largest states, New York and California—if I had been perceived as an isolationist. I also believe that if the disgraceful conduct of President Richard Nixon during that campaign had been known before the election, I would have been elected. If so, I would have led as an internationalist unafraid to use force in the national interest.

The writer was a Democratic senator from South Dakota from 1963 to 1981 and his party's presidential nominee in 1972.

SUPPORT FOR DURBIN AMENDMENT TO S. 3

Ms. MIKULSKI. On March 12, 2003, during the debate on S. 3, the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act, I made the following statement in support of the Durbin amendment:

Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for the Durbin amendment.