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Timm Research Co, Eden Prairie, MN; Tiyoda Mfg USA, Inc, Torrance, CA; TM Analytic, Inc, Brandon, FL; Toitu of America, Inc, Wayne, PA; Tomtec Imaging Systems, Unterschleissheim, Germany; Top Corp, Tokyo, Japan; Toray Marketing & Sales, Inc, Houston, TX; Toshiba Corp Medical Engineering Center, Otawara-Shi, Japan; Toshiba Corporation, Tochigi-Ken, Japan; Tosoh Medics, Inc, Foster City, CA; Touritu Engineering Co, Inc, Suzuka, Japan; Toys For Special Children, Inc, Hastings on Hudson, NY; Trac Medical, Inc, Raleigh, NC; Trace America, Inc, Miami, FL.

Translite, Sugarland, TX; Tri-Gas, Inc, Irving, TX; Tri-Continent Scientific, Inc, Grass Valley, CA; Trinity Biotech, Dublin, Ireland; Trionix Research Laboratory, Inc, Twinsburg, OH; Tubemaster, Inc, Grand Prairie, TX; U-Med Industrial, Inc, Tokyo, Japan; UGM Medical Systems, Inc, Philadelphia, PA; Ulster Scientific, Inc, New Paltz, NY; Ultravoice, Ltd, Berwyn, PA; UMA, Inc, Dayton, VA; UMM Electronics, Inc, Indianapolis, IN; Unipath, Ltd, Bedford, United Kingdom; United Biotech, Inc, Mountain View, CA; Universal Medical Systems, Inc, Clearwater, FL; Universal Medical Systems, Inc, Bedford Hills, NY.

Unotech Diagnostics, Inc, San Leandro, CA; UO Equipment Co, Houston, TX; Urometrics, Inc, St Paul, MN; US Endoscopy Group, Inc, Mentor, OH; US Filter/Ionpure, Inc, Lowell, MA; US Filter, St Louis Park, MN; US Filter Continental Water Systems, El Paso, TX; US Summit Co, New York, NY; USA Instruments, Inc, Aurora, OH; Validyne Engineering Sales Corp, Northridge, CA; Valmed, Inc, Northboro, MA; Varian Interay, North Charleston, SC; Varian-Tem Ltd, Crawley, United Kingdom; Varian-Arlington Heights, Arlington Heights, IL.

Varian Chromatography Systems, Walnut Creek, CA; Vasculab Medizintechnik, Poel Island, Germany; Versamed, Ltd, Tel-Aviv, Israel; VF-Works, Inc, Palm Harbor, FL; Victor Equipment Co, Denton, TX; Vidamed, Inc, Fremont, CA; Viran Clinical Diagnostics, Inc, Stevensville, MI; Virtual Corp, Portland, OR; Vision Instruments, Ltd, Melbourne, Australia; Visionics Corp, Minneapolis, MN; Vitalcom, Inc, Tustin, CA; Vitalcor, Inc, Westmont, IL; Vitalograph, Inc, Lenexa, KS; VNA Systems, Inc, Atlanta, GA; VSI Radiology, San Diego, CA; Vulcon Technologies, Grandview, MO.

Vygon Corp, East Rutherford, NJ; Wako Chemicals, USA, Inc, Richmond, VA; Wallace, Inc, Akron, OH; Walter Kidde Portable Equipment, Inc, Mebane, NC; Ware Medics Glass Works, Inc, Haverstraw, NY; Warren D. Novak Enterprises, Inc, Chappaqua, NY; Water Solution Technologies, Carlsbad, CA; Wellhofer North America, LLC, Bartlett, TN; Wenzhou Ouhai Medical Instruments Factory, Wenzhou, China; Werner Fischer, Fridingen, Germany; Western Star, Inc, Lake Oswego, OR; Whale Scientific, Inc, Commerce City, CO; Whitmore Enterprises, Inc, San Antonio, TX.

Wien Laboratories, Inc, Succasunna, NJ; Wiener Laboratories, Rosario, Argentina; William E. King, Waukegan, IL; Williams Sound Corp, Eden Prairie, MN; Willie

Krawitz, Orange, CA; Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati, Palo Alto, CA; Winfield Medical, San Diego, CA; Winmed Instruments Mfg. Corp, Taipei, China; Wipro Ge Medical Systems Ltd, Bangalore, India; Wisconsin Pharmacal Co, Jackson, WI; Witt Biomedical Corp, Melbourne, FL; WL Gore & Associates, Inc, Phoenix, AZ; World Wide Plastics, Inc, Trevose, PA; Wuzi Haiying-Cal Tec Electronic Equipment Co., Wuxi, China.

Wyndgate Technologies, Rancho Cordova, CA; Wyrick, Robbins, Yates & Ponton, Raleigh, NC; X R E Corp, Littleton, MA; X-Cel X-Ray Corp, Crystal, Lake, IL; Xenos Medical Systems, Inc, New Canaan, CT; Xerox Adaptive Technologies, Peabody, MA; Xingtai Plastic Medical Apparatus Factory, Xingtai, China; Xitron Technologies, Inc, San Diego, CA; Xtec, Inc, Columbia City, IN; Yorke Enterprises, Ltd, Mitcham, United Kingdom; Young Dental Mfg. Co, Brownsville, TX; Ysi, Inc, Yellow Springs, OH; Yukosha Co, Inc, Tokyo, Japan.

Z-Tech, Inc, Charleston, SC; Zaxis Inc, Hudson, OH; Zee Medical, Inc, Irvine, CA; Zenex Corp, Elk Grove Village, IL; Zertl Medical, Inc, Pennington, NJ; Zetek, Inc, Aurora, CO; Zeus Scientific, Inc, Branchburg, NJ; Zewa, Hergiswil, Switzerland; Zimmer Elektromedizin Corp, Irvine, CA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

#### INTERNET LEGISLATION AND THE RIGHT TO ADDRESS KEY ISSUES

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, going back to the previous discussion on the Internet tax issue that the Senator from Arizona raised, I want to make a comment about both the objection raised by the minority leader, Senator DASCHLE, as well as the bill itself.

The bill started out being a very controversial piece of legislation. There was great disagreement on exactly whether and how to proceed on this issue. But I must say, the Senator from Oregon, the Senator from Arizona, and others have worked with a number of us who have had reservations and concerns about the bill. I think we have made a substantial amount of progress. I expect at some point it will get to the floor of the Senate here, and I will hope to be helpful on a compromise that I think does the right thing.

I always said if the proposition is, let us not apply punitive taxes to the Internet, I am for that. I am for a prohibition against punitive taxes on the Internet. But the way it was described initially, I have a lot of concerns about that. There have been a lot of changes made on this bill and I think the changes made a lot of progress. I compliment the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Oregon as we continue to discuss this. But I did want to mention one additional point.

The Senator from South Dakota, Senator DASCHLE, was constrained to object. I know the Senator from Arizona understands well the concerns. It is not just about the issue of the Patients' Bill of Rights. We must also find a way to address this agricultural crisis in a satisfactory manner. If we do not, about 20 percent of the family farmers in North Dakota will not be in

the field next spring. It is a devastating circumstance in the farm belt.

So the Senator from South Dakota was saying we need somehow to protect our rights to address these key issues. I know the Senator from Arizona acknowledged that he understood that. I just wanted to point out, again, it is not anybody's intention to provide roadblocks. What we want to try to do is see if we can find avenues to address significant and real issues.

Yes, the Internet bill will get here and I think get done at some point. But we need to protect the rights, as legislation brought is to the floor, to deal with the Patients' Bill of Rights and to deal with the agricultural crisis which is potentially so devastating to the farm belt in this country.

I wanted to make that point clear to reinforce the comments made by Senator DASCHLE earlier.

I yield the floor. I know the Senator from Oregon wishes to be recognized.

Mr. WYDEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I will be brief. First, I thank the Senator from North Dakota for all the work he has done over the last few months on the Internet tax freedom bill. We are going to get there to no small degree because the Senator from North Dakota has worked so closely with us. I thank him for it.

In the last few minutes, we have talked about two extremely important subjects: the question of a Patients' Bill of Rights and the Internet tax freedom bill. Both of these bills are extremely important to me. In fact, shortly after I came to the U.S. Senate in 1996, I offered one of the key provisions in the Patients' Bill of Rights with Senator KENNEDY. It was legislation to ban these gag clauses, these ridiculous provisions in managed care agreements that literally keep physicians from telling their patients about all their health care options. These gag clauses are unconscionable. We received over 50 votes the first time we brought it to the floor of the U.S. Senate, at a time when people knew very little about the subject. I feel very strongly about the Patients' Bill of Rights and, hopefully, we can get an agreement, and I do think we can get an agreement that is bipartisan.

I also want to say, Mr. President, how strongly I feel about passing the Internet tax freedom legislation as well. It is time for the U.S. Senate to begin to write the rules for the digital economy. The Internet is clearly going to be the business infrastructure in the 21st century. Usage is doubling every 60 days, or thereabouts, and it is clear we don't have any ground rules to address the critical issues that involve electronic commerce.

If somebody in Iowa, for example, wants to order fruit from Harry and David's in Medford, OR, ship it to their cousin in Florida, pay for it with a bank card in New York and do it

through America Online in Virginia, what are going to be the ground rules with respect to taxes?

What the Internet cannot afford is the development of a crazy quilt of discriminatory taxes with respect to this burgeoning area of our economy. That is why it is so important that the Senate move on this legislation.

I will close by saying a word about the manager of the legislation, the Senator from Arizona. Throughout these many months, the chairman of the Commerce Committee, the Senator from Arizona, and his staff have worked very closely with me and have worked very closely with a host of Members of the U.S. Senate. There have been more than 30 separate changes made in the Internet tax freedom bill from the time it was originally introduced on a bipartisan basis.

I want it understood that a bipartisan effort under the leadership of Chairman MCCAIN has been made for many, many months now, involving Senator STEVENS originally, with respect to the Universal Service Fund. Senator DORGAN has had a variety of issues with respect to treatment of the States. Senator BUMPERS has had enormous contributions and questions that we felt had to be addressed, as well as Senators GREGG and ENZI.

I am very hopeful that very shortly this week this legislation is going to be brought to the floor of the U.S. Senate, and I am very hopeful that it can be brought to the floor in a way that will also allow for the important Patients' Bill of Rights legislation to go forward.

I have spent a considerable amount of my time since coming to the U.S. Senate on both of these issues, working on both of them in a bipartisan fashion. I think both of them are now ready for consideration on the floor of the Senate.

I see the chairman of the Commerce Committee is here now and has another important bill to bring up. I will close by, again, expressing my appreciation to him for all the time that he has put in to try to get the Internet tax freedom legislation specifically before the Senate. I believe we are ready now, and certainly those Senators who have brought amendments to the chairman and myself have a right to be heard and they should be heard.

I believe we are ready for an agreement that will protect the rights of every Member of the U.S. Senate and, at the same time, allow the Senate to go forward and take the first steps—it is going to be a long journey—it is time to take the first steps to writing some of the essential rules for the digital economy, the Internet, which is going to so dominate our lives in the next century.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MCCAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I say to my friend from Oregon, he is too kind in his remarks. The fact is that this

legislation was originated by the Senator from Oregon. I have been glad to assist and help in that effort. He has done the heavy lifting. I appreciate his kind remarks.

I assure him that in discussions with the Democratic leader, with Senator DORGAN and others, I am confident that we will get this bill up and done in the next few days. I thank him for all of his efforts.

The Senator from North Dakota mentioned the difficulties in North Dakota. North Dakota has gotten more than its share of natural disasters this year, including one man-made in the form of an airline strike that was very damaging to the economy of his State. I certainly believe that all of us are in sympathy with the agriculture crisis in America.

Mr. President, I have been awaiting the presence of Senator FORD, who is going to manage on the other side. I am a bit reluctant to move forward, so I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, in the already strife-torn region of the former Yugoslavia, the new year of 1998 was initiated with a new declaration of war. A then-small group of pro-independence rebels calling themselves the Kosovo Liberation Army announced its intention to fight for the independence of the Kosovo region of what remains of Yugoslavia. With the wounds from Bosnia still festering and U.S. and allied troops seemingly locked into an intractable peacekeeping operation with no end in sight, Europe and the United States once again found themselves with a serious dilemma involving life and death decisions. The subsequent nine months of conflict in the Albanian majority province of Serbia have illuminated the degree to which the enlightened nations of the West continue to wrestle with the most fundamental tenets of conflict prevention and resolution. The results are not impressive.

We have not lacked for rhetoric, but we have proven woefully inadequate at backing up our words with resolute action. Relatively early in the conflict, but long after the gravity of the situation was apparent, Secretary of State Albright warned that Serbia would "pay a price" for its characteristically scorched-earth military campaign against the KLA and its ethnic Albanian supporters. "We are not going to stand by and watch . . .," she declared, while ". . . Serbian authorities do in Kosovo what they can no longer get away with doing in Bosnia."

During the June meeting in Luxembourg of the European Union foreign ministers, Britain's Foreign Secretary Robin Cook was quoted as stating, "Modern Europe will not tolerate the

full might of an army being used against civilian centers." A few days later, as reported by the Washington Post,

Yugoslavia's reply to threats of NATO airstrikes could be heard for miles around. The nightly bombardment of border villages occupied by rebels of the Kosovo Liberation Army has unleashed a flood of tens of thousands of refugees. Caught in the cross-fire, they have seen their homes shelled, then torched by government forces in what other nations and international organizations have denounced as "ethnic cleansing".

The next day, NATO fighter jets streaked across Albanian skies in a show of force that was less than the sum of its parts. "I'm very glad," one Albanian said, "because it shows that [NATO is] for the liberation of Kosovo." In less time than it took our fighters to land at Aviano, though, U.S. and allied credibility had descended to new depths, and the victims of Serb aggression were once again lulled into a false sense of security. United States foreign policy in the Balkans has once again been shattered by the reality of a dictatorial regime adept at manipulating the anemic diplomatic process that resulted in tens of thousands of deaths in Bosnia and has now left Kosovo in ruins.

By conducting that aerial show of force back in June without following-through, and by repeatedly allowing the regime of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic to employ his tactics from Bosnia of professing compliance with United Nations demands one day only to return to his policy of ethnic cleansing the next, the United Nations has failed to accomplish the over-riding goal for which it was created: the resolution of conflict so that the crimes of the past would not be repeated in the future. Mr. President, the scale of human tragedy before us cries out for a European response that it has heretofore been unwilling to countenance.

There is no question that Russian and Chinese opposition to Security Council resolutions authorizing the use of force to compel Serb compliance has been a serious, and tragic, obstacle to the kind of resolute response circumstances demand. It is also inarguably difficult to castigate the United Nations while simultaneously insisting that United States and NATO policy should not be subordinate to the dictates of the U.N. with regard to a conflict so central to European stability. As is often the case in international relations these days, we do not enjoy the luxury of the level of clarity prevalent during the Cold War when Europe was firmly and evenly divided between competing centers of power.

Europe must take responsibility for the security of the Balkans. The United States cannot and should not be vested with responsibility for maintaining security in the Balkans in perpetuity. Putting aside for a moment the utter inability of the current Administration to articulate and implement a sound policy with regard to Kosovo, both the