

have sufficient supply of crude stock coming into this country which refiners need to produce and turn into gasoline.

What we have are three possibilities. The most obvious is, we are seeing an ever-increasing dependence on the OPEC countries. They cut back supply, then increased it some, but not nearly enough. The result is increased prices for petroleum products in this country.

It ought to be a wake-up call for all of us. We are too dependent on foreign source energy. We ought to make certain we have a national energy policy that includes incentives for producers here at home, includes additional incentives for renewable energy. There isn't any reason we ought not be doing much better with respect to renewable energy in this country. The other possibility, aside from the OPEC industry, as I mentioned, is the potential of EPA recommendations or requirements that have created dislocation in certain markets in terms of the base supply that can be used with respect to ethanol.

I don't know what the outcome of this meeting will be, but I will be very interested to see what the EPA has done, whether that has caused some dislocation and some price spikes as well.

Third, it is not unlikely and certainly wouldn't be without precedent to have had the petroleum industry play some of their own games with respect to supply, the movement of supply and the pricing of supply. Some would say: Gosh, how could you think that? Well, history would bear out how I might be able to think that would be the case. We ought to look at all of these issues and evaluate exactly what is causing this price spike and what impact it is having and what we can do about it.

I come from a State that is 10 times the size of Massachusetts. North Dakota is a big old State. It takes a lot of driving to get around my State; 640,000 people live in a land mass that is equivalent to 10 times the State of Massachusetts. Our predominant industry is farming. In order to seed a crop in the spring, it takes a lot of fuel. In order to get the crop off the fields in the fall, it takes a lot of fuel. Those family farmers, with the kind of depressed grain prices we have seen in this country, don't need further increases in input costs placed upon them by these increases in gas prices.

We have to get some answers from the EPA, the petroleum refiners, the major oil companies, and from those who are supposed to be involved in the development of an energy plan for this country to answer what kind of dependence do we have on the OPEC countries and what could the consequences be in the longer term, if those countries decided to have a much tighter supply of petroleum going to Western nations, including the United States.

I was reading a briefing memo this morning about this issue. I thought a

couple of pieces of information were interesting. OPEC officials contend that prices are only marginally above the stated ban and "the price rise is more due to a tight gasoline market in the United States where new environmental regulations are reducing volume." That is according to OPEC. OPEC is saying: It's not us.

The fact is, OPEC cut supply, increased it some but not nearly back to where they had originally been producing.

The Saudi Arabia oil minister also pegged the recent price movement on tight oil products markets; that is, oil products markets, not a shortage of crude oil itself. One source indicated that the increase in prices on certain world oil markets, notably in the U.S., has no relation to the volume of international crude output. That is an interesting theory. That would stand all logic on its head. Prices in the United States with respect to crude oil have no relationship to international crude oil production. I think that is not likely to be something that would be believed by anyone who is thinking.

The point is this: This is a significant and important issue to many areas of our country. We need to understand the consequences of it, what is causing it, and what we can do about it. I hope all of us working together can rely on not only the Energy Department, the EPA, but the Congress itself to evaluate all three of the suggestions I have just made.

SANCTIONS ON FOOD AND MEDICINE

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I rise to talk about the issue of sanctions on food and medicine shipments to other countries in the world. I know I have talked about this on the floor many times. At the risk of being repetitive, which I think is important in this body, I say again, it is immoral for this country to have a policy of imposing sanctions on the shipment of food and medicine to any other country in the world.

We have decided to impose economic sanctions on countries whose behavior we don't like. We have decided that economic sanctions is the way to punish certain countries. We don't like what Saddam Hussein in Iraq has been doing. He is an international outlaw, according to our country's view. Therefore, we want to punish him. So we impose economic sanctions.

We don't like Fidel Castro in Cuba, according to our public policy. So we want to impose an embargo that, by the way, has been existing for 40 years. We have sanctions against Iran, against North Korea. When we impose these sanctions, it is also included in those sanctions that we will not allow shipments of food and medicine to these same countries.

As I said, I think it is fundamentally immoral for our country to decide what they will withhold and prohibit

the shipment of food and medicine to any country in the world. It doesn't make any sense.

I come at this from more than one standpoint. One, I represent a farm State. Yes, it bothers me that 11 percent of the international wheat market is off limits to our family farmers. We have folks that stand up here in the Senate and say: Well, we support the Freedom to Farm bill for family farmers. What about the freedom to sell bill? Why shouldn't farmers be free to sell into the marketplace where people are hungry and need food? What on Earth would persuade this country to have sanctions with respect to the shipment of food and medicine anywhere in the world? If my proposition is these sanctions are fundamentally wrong with respect to food and medicine sanctions, then let's change it.

We have tried to change it. Last year, we had a bill on the floor of the Senate. Seventy Senators voted to get rid of sanctions on food and medicine shipments everywhere in the world. Seventy Senators said: Let's get rid of them. We got the bill to conference and it got hijacked because some people want to continue sanctions, especially on the country of Cuba.

This year in the Senate Appropriations Committee on the Agriculture bill, I included an amendment that says: Get rid of all sanctions on food and medicine; get rid of them all with respect to Cuba and Iraq and North Korea. Get rid of all sanctions on food and medicine. That passed. It is in the Appropriations Committee. It will come to the floor on the Agriculture appropriations bill. Already we have some people in the Congress who are saying we are going to dump that. That is not going to become law. We are not going to get rid of sanctions on the shipment of food and medicine from this country to Cuba.

As I have said before, I intend to push this issue very hard this year.

It does not make sense to continue sanctions on the shipment of food and medicine to anywhere in the world. I want to read a couple of editorials that I think describe it as well. This is from the Seattle Post Intelligencer of May 28. This is an op-ed piece:

Economic sanctions against nations are long overdue for a critical appraisal. They make an appealing weapon. They are a way to hurt people without shooting at them. Done in the extreme, they inflict sickness and death. Sanctions have been used for many years—more than 40 years against Cuba and 10 years against Iraq. Lesser sanctions have been set against Libya, Iran and Burma. Threats of sanctions are annually made, but not acted upon, against China. In any case, economic sanctions have never removed a tyrant and they will never remove, for example, Saddam Hussein. In all likelihood, he will be in power until he dies. What sanctions have done is to further impoverish the Iraqi people.

Here is an excerpt from the Washington Times, an op-ed written by Steve Chapman:

Things have changed a lot since 1990. The Soviet Union no longer exists. The Federal

budget deficit has vanished. But two things remain the same. Iraq is under international economics sanctions, and the sanctions are a failure.

I don't have any great truck for Iraq or Saddam Hussein. I think he is an international outlaw. He operates well beyond the norms of international behavior. But it is also true that economic sanctions that include food and medicine represent an attempt to take aim at a dictator and hit hungry people, sick people, and poor people. It happens all the time when we impose food and medicine as part of economic sanctions.

This is from the Charleston Gazette, June 1, 2000:

Let's see if we've got this straight. Free trade with China will help export American values, paving the path for the end of communism in that nation. That is according to Republican House Whip Tom DeLay from Texas. However, free trade with Cuba can't be allowed because that would be rewarding a Communist regime. That is also according to DeLay, who simultaneously pushed for normalizing trade relations with China, while trying to stop a bill that would allow the sale of food and medicine to Cuba.

A piece in the Seattle Post Intelligencer, penned by my colleague on the House side, Congressman NETHERCUTT, who, incidentally, offered the same amendment in the House Appropriations Committee that I offered in the Senate. He was successful, and they are going to try to dump that provision in the House of Representatives before we get to conference. He says:

This week, Trent Lott, Majority Leader, defended the position. He said, "It is very easy to see the distinction between China and Cuba. If you can't see it, maybe you are just blind to it."

Well, I am not blind and I can't see it. I have been to Cuba. I was in Cuba last year. All I see in Cuba are people living in conditions of poverty. I see a country 90 miles to the north that has decided as a matter of public policy, because we don't like Fidel Castro, that we cannot move food and medicine to Cuba. Why? Because we have an embargo that includes the shipment of food and medicine. That is not fair to our farmers or to the poor people in Cuba.

I visited a hospital in Cuba one day. I was in the intensive care ward. I was there for a few days. In the hospital there was a little boy lying in a coma. He was about 12 years old. There was no equipment. This was an intensive care ward with no equipment at all. There wasn't a beeping sound because there was nothing to beep. There were no cords hooked up because they didn't have equipment. He was lying in this room with his mother holding his hand, lying in a coma. I asked the doctor: You have no basic equipment here? He said: No, we don't have any equipment. The doctor said: We are out of 250 different kinds of medicines.

I asked the question again when I came back to this country: Why is it that we have prohibitions against being able to send medicine to Cuba? Is

sending medicine and food, or being able to sell medicine and food to Cuba, Iraq, North Korea, and Iran going to make this a less stable world? I don't think so.

Let me end where I started. This is an immoral policy. Yes, I come at it from a selfish perspective. I represent farmers who ask a question that cannot be answered: Why, if we raise food in such abundant quantity, are we told that those who need it so badly can't have it because this country wants to punish their rulers and leaders? I can't answer farmers when they ask that question. It doesn't make sense. It is a policy that is bankrupt. We ought to change it. We have 70 votes in the Senate to change it, and they won't allow a vote in the House of Representatives. If they did, they would have 70 percent voting in favor to change it.

So we are going to see in the coming weeks whether, once again, for a second year in a row, we have just a handful of people trying to hijack this effort to eliminate food and medicine from sanctions we impose on other countries around the world. When the roll is called, I think 70 Senators will vote, as they did previously, to say food and medicine sanctions anywhere in the world are not good public policy. They are not the best of America. Let's eliminate them. Let's abolish that mentality. You can punish foreign leaders whose behavior we don't like without hurting poor and hungry people. The only conceivable reason this gets held up—and it got held up last year—is a few people decided that because Fidel Castro sticks his finger in America's eye from time to time, they want to continue this 40-year-old embargo. And they darn well want to insist on keeping food and medicine as part of the sanction because if they don't, they will be considered weak on Cuba. Well, being considered weak because they pursue a public policy that is wrongheaded is not, in my judgment, a model of consistency.

Let us, in this session of the Congress, decide that at least on this marginal step forward, we will decide we will never again use food and medicine as part of economic sanctions, both in our interest and in the interest of poor, hungry, and sick people all around the world.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

CONGRATULATING THE NEW JERSEY DEVILS FOR WINNING THE NHL STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. BENNETT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 321, introduced earlier today by Senators LAUTENBERG and TORRICELLI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 321) to congratulate the New Jersey Devils for their outstanding discipline, determination, and ingenuity, in

winning the 2000 National Hockey League's Stanley Cup Championship.

Mr. BENNETT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 321) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 321

Whereas the New Jersey Devils at 45-29-8, posted the second best regular season record in the NHL's Eastern Conference and were awarded the fourth seed in the playoffs;

Whereas the Devils displayed a potent offense and stifling defense throughout the regular season and playoffs before beating the defending champion Dallas Stars to win their second Stanley Cup in 5 years;

Whereas the Devils epitomize New Jersey pride with their heart, stamina, and drive and thus have become a part of New Jersey culture;

Whereas the New Jersey Devils did what no other team had done before, coming back from a three games to one deficit to win a Conference Championship and advance to the Stanley Cup Finals;

Whereas Scott Stevens, winner of the Conn Smythe Trophy as the Most Valuable Player of the Stanley Cup playoffs, is one of the fiercest competitors in the game today and is a true team leader who served as captain of the Devils' 1995 and 2000 Stanley Cup Championship teams;

Whereas Scott Gomez, a gifted, young playmaker was named the league's Rookie of the Year and is the first Hispanic player to compete in the NHL;

Whereas goalie Martin Brodeur's lifetime goals against average of 2.19 is the best in NHL history and his 162 wins over a four-season span since 1996-97 are the most in league history;

Whereas head coach Larry Robinson served as an assistant on the 1995 championship team and took over as head coach late this season;

Whereas the New Jersey Devils take great pride in playing in New Jersey, and spend a great deal of time giving back to the community;

Whereas Lou Lamoriello, President/General Manager of the New Jersey Devils since 1987, his staff, and his players displayed outstanding dedication, teamwork unselfishness, and sportsmanship throughout the course of the season in achieving hockey's highest honor;

Whereas longtime team owner John McMullen was born and raised in New Jersey and is responsible for bringing the Devils to the Garden State;

Whereas the support of all the Devils fans and the people of New Jersey helped make winning the Stanley Cup possible;

Whereas each one of the Devils players will be remembered on the premier sports trophy, the Stanley Cup, including: Jason Arnott, Brad Bombardir, Martin Brodeur, Steve Brule, Sergei Brylin, Ken Daneyko, Patrik Elias, Scott Gomek, Bobby Holik, Steve Kelly, Claude Lemieux, John Madden, Vladimir Malakhov, Randy McKay, Alexander Mogilny, Sergei Nemchinov, Scott Niedermayer, Krzysztof Oliwa, Jay Pandolfo, Deron Quint, Brian Rafalski, Scott Stevens, Ken Sutton, Petr Sykora, Chris Terreri, and Colin White; now, therefore be it