

United States to observe that day with appropriate activities.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED
RESOLUTIONS—MAY 15, 2002

SENATE RESOLUTION 270—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 13, 2002, THROUGH OCTOBER 19, 2002, AS “NATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 270

Whereas cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States and there is no known cure;

Whereas cystic fibrosis, characterized by digestive disorders and chronic lung infections, is a fatal lung disease;

Whereas a total of more than 10,000,000 Americans are unknowing carriers of cystic fibrosis;

Whereas one out of every 3,900 babies in the United States is born with cystic fibrosis;

Whereas approximately 30,000 people in the United States, many of whom are children, have cystic fibrosis;

Whereas the average life expectancy of an individual with cystic fibrosis is 32 years;

Whereas prompt, aggressive treatment of the symptoms of cystic fibrosis can extend the lives of those who have this disease;

Whereas recent advances in cystic fibrosis research have produced promising leads in gene, protein, and drug therapies; and

Whereas education can help inform the public of the symptoms of cystic fibrosis, which will assist in early diagnoses, and increase knowledge and understanding of this disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of October 13, 2002, through October 19, 2002, as “National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week”;

(2) commits to increasing the quality of life for individuals with cystic fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund raising efforts for research, and increased levels of support for those with cystic fibrosis and their families; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution recognizing October 13, 2002, through October 19, 2002, as National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week. I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues Senators DEWINE and KERRY in submitting this resolution. We are hopeful that greater awareness of cystic fibrosis, CF, will lead to a cure.

Cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States and there is no known cure. It affects approximately 30,000 children and adults in the United States. There are about 1,000 new cases of CF diagnosed each year. While most of these individuals are diagnosed by the age of three, others are not recognized as having CF until they are age

18 years, or older. Today, the life expectancy for someone with CF is 32 years. I believe we must do what we can to change these statistics.

While there is no cure, early detection and prompt treatment can significantly improve and extend the lives of those with CF. My home State of Colorado was one of the first States to require CF screening for newborns. Happily, more States are now performing this simple test.

And, since the discovery of the defective CF gene in 1989, CF research has greatly accelerated. I am proud that Colorado is home to the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center and Children’s Hospital, both of which are actively involved in CF research and care. Children’s Hospital is one of eight innovative Therapeutics Development Centers performing cutting edge clinical research to develop new treatments for CF.

Currently, the CF Foundation oversees more than 25 CF clinical trials. In addition, small pilot trials are carried out in the 115 Cystic Fibrosis Foundation-accredited care centers across the United States. And, organizations such as the Cystic Fibrosis Research, Inc. also sponsor studies for treatment of the disease. Efforts such as these throughout the nation are providing a greater quality of life for those who have CF. I applaud these efforts.

While I am encouraged by the CF research in Colorado and elsewhere, more needs to be done. I believe we can increase the quality of life for individuals with Cystic Fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding of the disease in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund raising efforts for research, and increased levels of support for those who have CF and their families.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to act on this resolution so we can move another step closer to eradicating this disease.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 111—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT HARRIET TUBMAN SHOULD HAVE BEEN PAID A PENSION FOR HER SERVICE AS A NURSE AND SCOUT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Mrs. CLINTON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 111

Whereas during the Civil War Harriet Tubman reported to General David Hunter at Hilton Head, South Carolina, with a letter from Governor John Andrews of Massachusetts allowing her to serve in the Union Army;

Whereas Harriet Tubman served at Hilton Head as a nurse, scout, spy, and cook;

Whereas in the spring of 1865, Harriet Tubman worked at the Freedman’s hospital in Fortress Monroe, Virginia;

Whereas Harriet Tubman’s last husband, Nelson Davis, served in the United States

Colored Infantry under Captain James S. Thompson, beginning on September 25, 1863, and was discharged on November 10, 1865;

Whereas Harriet Tubman received a pension as the spouse of a deceased veteran;

Whereas Harriet Tubman requested a pension for her own service in the Union Army during the Civil War, but never received one;

Whereas a bill that passed the House of Representatives in 1897 during the 55th Congress (H.R. 4982) would have required that Harriet Tubman be placed on the pension roll of the United States for her service as a nurse in the United States Army and paid a pension at the rate of \$25 each month;

Whereas some females who served in the military during the Civil War received a pension for their service, including Sarah Emma Edmonds Seelye and Albert Cashier, each of whom posed as a male; and

Whereas Harriet Tubman died of pneumonia on March 10, 1913, and was buried at Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn, New York, with military honors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) Congress recognizes that Harriet Tubman served as a nurse and scout in the United States Army during the Civil War; and

(2) it is the sense of Congress that Harriet Tubman should have been paid a pension at the rate of \$25 each month for her service in the United States Army.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND
PROPOSED

SA 3415. Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3416. Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3417. Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. ALLEN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3418. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3419. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. DODD, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3420. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3421. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3422. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3423. Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3424. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3425. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3426. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3427. Mr. GREGG proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3415. Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 244, beginning on line 19, strike all through page 246, line 15, and insert the following:

(A) to ensure that a party to a trade agreement with the United States does not fail to effectively enforce its environmental or labor laws;

(B) to ensure that parties to a trade agreement reaffirm their obligations as members of the ILO and their commitments under the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up;

(C) to ensure that the parties to a trade agreement ensure that their laws provide for labor standards consistent with the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the internationally recognized labor rights set forth in section 13(2) and constantly improve those standards in that light;

(D) to ensure that parties to a trade agreement do not weaken, reduce, waive, or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive or derogate from, their labor laws as an encouragement for trade;

(E) to create a general exception from the obligations of a trade agreement for—

(i) Government measures taken pursuant to a recommendation of the ILO under Article 33 of the ILO Constitution; and

(ii) Government measures relating to goods or services produced in violation of any of the ILO core labor standards, including freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining (as defined by ILO Conventions 87 and 98); the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor (as defined by ILO Conventions 29 and 105); the effective abolition of child labor (as defined by ILO Conventions 138 and 182); and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation (as defined by ILO Conventions 100 and 111); and

(F) to ensure that—

(i) all labor provisions of a trade agreement are fully enforceable, including recourse to trade sanctions;

(ii) the same enforcement mechanisms and penalties are available for the commercial provisions of an agreement and for the labor provisions of the agreement; and

(iii) trade unions from all countries that are party to a dispute over the labor provisions of the agreement can participate in the dispute process;

(G) to strengthen the capacity of United States trading partners to promote respect for core labor standards (as defined in section 13(2));

(H) to strengthen the capacity of United States trading partners to protect the environment through the promotion of sustainable development;

(I) to reduce or eliminate government practices or policies that unduly threaten sustainable development;

(J) to seek market access, through the elimination of tariffs and nontariff barriers, for United States environmental technologies, goods, and services; and

(K) to ensure that labor, environmental, health, or safety policies and practices of the parties to trade agreements with the United States do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate against United States exports or serve as disguised barriers to trade.

SA 3416. Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Section 2102(c) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(5) review the impact of future trade agreements on the United States employment, modeled after Executive Order 13141, taking into account the impact on job security, the level of compensation of new jobs and existing jobs, the displacement of employment, and the regional distribution of employment, utilizing experience from previous trade agreements and alternative models of employment analysis, report to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate on such review, and make that report available to the public;”.

SA 3417. Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. ALLEN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.), as amended by section 111, is amended by inserting after section 240 the following:

“SEC. 240A. JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.

“(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to award grants to community colleges (as defined in section 202 of the Tech-Prep Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2371)) on a competitive basis to establish job training programs for adversely affected workers.

“(b) APPLICATION.—

“(1) SUBMISSION.—To receive a grant under this section, a community college shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary shall require.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The application submitted under paragraph (1) shall provide a description of—

“(A) the population to be served with grant funds received under this section;

“(B) how grant funds received under this section will be expended; and

“(C) the job training programs that will be established with grant funds received under this section, including a description of how such programs relate to workforce needs in the area where the community college is located.

“(c) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a community college shall be located in an eligible community (as defined in section 271).

“(d) DECISION ON APPLICATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after submission of an application under subsection (b), the Secretary shall approve or disapprove the application.

“(e) USE OF FUNDS.—A community college that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds to establish job training programs for adversely affected workers.

On page 55, insert between lines 2 and 3 the following:

“(D) ADDITIONAL WEEKS FOR REMEDIAL EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in order to assist an adversely affected worker to complete training approved for the worker under section 240, if the program is a program of remedial education in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, payments may be made as trade adjustment allowances for up to 26 additional weeks in the 26-week period that follows the last week of entitlement to trade adjustment allowances otherwise payable under this chapter.”.

At the end of section 2102(b), insert the following:

(15) TEXTILE NEGOTIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to trade in textiles and apparel articles is to obtain competitive opportunities for United States exports of textiles and apparel in foreign markets substantially equivalent to the competitive opportunities afforded foreign exports in United States markets and to achieve fairer and more open conditions of trade in textiles and apparel by—

(i) reducing to levels that are the same as, or lower than, those in the United States, or eliminating, by a date certain, tariffs or other charges that decrease market opportunities for United States exports of textiles and apparel;

(ii) eliminating by a date certain non-tariff barriers that decrease market opportunities for United States textile and apparel articles;

(iii) reducing or eliminating subsidies that decrease market opportunities for United States exports or unfairly distort textile and apparel markets to the detriment of the United States;

(iv) developing, strengthening, and clarifying rules to eliminate practices that unfairly decrease United States market access opportunities or distort textile and apparel markets to the detriment of the United States;

(v) taking into account whether a party to the negotiations has failed to adhere to the provisions of already existing trade agreements with the United States or has circumvented obligations under those agreements;

(vi) taking into account whether a product is subject to market distortions by reason of a failure of a major producing country to adhere to the provisions of already existing trade agreements with the United States or by the circumvention by that country of its obligations under those agreements;

(vii) otherwise ensuring that countries that accede to the World Trade Organization have made meaningful market liberalization commitments in textiles and apparel; and

(viii) taking into account the impact that agreements covering textiles and apparel