

and Culture, 52.7 percent of Europeans speak both their native language and another language fluently;

Whereas the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 names foreign language study as part of a core curriculum that includes English, mathematics, science, civics, economics, arts, history, and geography;

Whereas according to the Joint Center for International Language, foreign language study increases a student's cognitive and critical thinking abilities;

Whereas according to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, foreign language study increases a student's ability to compare and contrast cultural concepts;

Whereas according to a 1992 report by the College Entrance Examination Board, students with 4 or more years in foreign language study scored higher on the verbal section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) than students who did not;

Whereas the Higher Education Act of 1965 labels foreign language study as vital to secure the future economic welfare of the United States in a growing international economy;

Whereas the Higher Education Act of 1965 recommends encouraging businesses and foreign language study programs to work in a mutually productive relationship which benefits the Nation's future economic interest;

Whereas according to the Centers for International Business Education and Research program, foreign language study provides the ability to both gain a comprehensive understanding of and interact with the cultures of United States trading partners, and thus establishes a solid foundation for successful economic relationships;

Whereas Report 107-592 of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives concludes that American multinational corporations and nongovernmental organizations do not have the people with the foreign language abilities and cultural exposure that are needed.

Whereas the 2001 Hart-Rudman Report on National Security in the 21st Century names foreign language study and requisite knowledge in languages as vital for the Federal Government to meet 21st century security challenges properly and effectively;

Whereas the American intelligence community stresses that individuals with proper foreign language expertise are greatly needed to work on important national security and foreign policy issues, especially in light of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001;

Whereas a 1998 study conducted by the National Foreign Language Center concludes that inadequate resources existed for the development, publication, distribution, and teaching of critical foreign languages (such as Arabic, Vietnamese, and Thai) because of low student enrollment in the United States; and

Whereas a shortfall of experts in foreign languages has seriously hampered information gathering and analysis within the American intelligence community as demonstrated by the 2000 Cox Commission noting shortfalls in Chinese proficiency, and the National Intelligence Council citing deficiencies in Central Eurasian, East Asian, and Middle Eastern languages: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF YEARS OF LANGUAGE.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that foreign language study makes important contributions to a student's cognitive development, our national economy, and our national security.

(b) DESIGNATION AND PROCLAMATION.—The Senate—

(1) designates the years 2004 and 2005 as "Years of Foreign Language Study", during which foreign language study is promoted and expanded in elementary schools, secondary schools, institutions of higher learning, businesses, and government programs; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to—

(A) encourage and support initiatives to promote and expand the study of foreign languages; and

(B) observe the "Years of Foreign Language Study" with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 55—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE 55TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. REED, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 55

Whereas whales have very low reproductive rates, making whale populations extremely vulnerable to pressure from commercial whaling;

Whereas whales migrate throughout the world's oceans and international cooperation is required to successfully conserve and protect whale stocks;

Whereas in 1946 a significant number of the nations of the world adopted the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which established the International Whaling Commission to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks;

Whereas the Commission adopted a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982 in order to conserve and promote the recovery of whale stocks, many of which had been hunted to near extinction by the commercial whaling industry;

Whereas the Commission has designated the Indian Ocean and the ocean waters around Antarctica as whale sanctuaries to further enhance the recovery of whale stocks;

Whereas many nations of the world have designated waters under their jurisdiction as whale sanctuaries where commercial whaling is prohibited, and additional regional whale sanctuaries have been proposed by nations that are members of the Commission;

Whereas one nation has joined the Commission under questionable authority and claims it has a reservation to the moratorium that is not recognized by all other Commission members;

Whereas two member nations currently have reservations to the Commission's moratorium on commercial whaling, and one member nation is currently conducting commercial whaling operations in spite of the moratorium and the protests of other nations;

Whereas the Commission has adopted several resolutions at recent meetings asking

member nations to halt commercial whaling activities conducted under reservation to the moratorium and to refrain from issuing special permits for research involving the killing of whales;

Whereas one member nation of the Commission has taken a reservation to the Commission's Southern Ocean Sanctuary and also continues to conduct unnecessary lethal scientific whaling in the Southern Ocean and in the North Pacific Ocean;

Whereas whale meat and blubber are being sold commercially from whales killed pursuant to such unnecessary lethal scientific whaling, further undermining the moratorium on commercial whaling;

Whereas the Commission's Scientific Committee has repeatedly expressed serious concerns about the scientific need for such lethal research and recognizes the importance of demonstrating and expanding the use of non-lethal scientific research methods;

Whereas one member nation in the past unsuccessfully sought an exemption allowing commercial whaling of up to 50 minke whales, now uses a scientific permit for these same vessels to take 50 minke whales, and continues to seek avenues to allow lethal takes of whales by vessels from specific communities in a manner that would undermine the moratorium on commercial whaling;

Whereas more than 7,500 whales have been killed in lethal scientific whaling programs since the adoption of the commercial whaling moratorium and the lethal take of whales under scientific permits has increased both in quantity and species, with species now including minke, Bryde's, sei, and sperm whales, and a new proposal has been offered to include fin whales for the first time;

Whereas the first international trade of whale meat in 15 years occurred last year between two member countries, and other member countries have stated their intentions to engage in international trade of whale products, despite a ban on such trade under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species; and

Whereas engaging in commercial whaling under reservation and lethal scientific whaling undermines the conservation program of the Commission: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) at the 55th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission the United States should—

(A) remain firmly opposed to commercial whaling;

(B) initiate and support efforts to ensure that all activities conducted under reservations to the Commission's moratorium or sanctuaries are ceased;

(C) not recognize the reservation to the moratorium against commercial whaling claimed by one nation that has joined the Commission under questionable authority;

(D) oppose the lethal taking of whales for scientific purposes unless such lethal taking is specifically authorized by the Scientific Committee of the Commission to be necessary for scientific purposes, seek support for expanding the use of non-lethal research methods, and seek to end the sale of whale meat and blubber from whales killed for unnecessary lethal scientific research;

(E) seek the Commission's support for specific efforts by member nations to end trade in whale meat;

(F) support the permanent protection of whale populations through the establishment of whale sanctuaries in which commercial whaling is prohibited; and

(G) support efforts to expand data collection on whale populations, monitor and reduce whale bycatch and other incidental impacts, create a Conservation Committee, and otherwise expand whale conservation efforts;

(2) at the 13th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the United States should oppose all efforts to reopen international trade in whale meat or downlist any whale population;

(3) the United States should make full use of all appropriate diplomatic mechanisms, relevant international laws and agreements, and other appropriate mechanisms to implement the goals set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(4) if the Secretary of Commerce certifies to the President, under section 8(a)(2) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)(2)), that nationals of a foreign country are engaging in trade or a taking which diminishes the effectiveness of the Convention, then the United States should take appropriate steps at its disposal pursuant to Federal law to convince such foreign country to cease such trade or taking.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, As Ranking Member of the Oceans, Fisheries and Coast Guard Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, I am pleased to join the Chair of the Subcommittee, Senator SNOWE, in submitting a resolution regarding the policy of the United States at the upcoming 55th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, IWC. I wish to also thank my colleagues Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN for cosponsoring as well.

The IWC will meet in Berlin from June 16–19, 2003. The IWC was formed in 1946 under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, in recognition of the fact that whales are highly migratory and that international cooperation is necessary for their preservation. In 1982, due to the severe impacts of whaling on the populations of large whale species, the IWC agreed on an indefinite moratorium on all commercial whaling beginning in 1985.

Whales are already under enormous pressure world wide from collisions with ships, entanglement in fishing gear, coastal pollution, noise emanating from surface vessels and other sources. The need to conserve and protect these magnificent mammals is clear.

Despite the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling, significant whaling has continued. First, pursuant to its reservation to the moratorium. Norway has continued to commercially harvest whales. Second, Japan has been using a provision in the Convention—which allows countries to issue themselves permits for whaling under scientific purposes—to kill whales in the name of science, and later sell the meat commercially. More than 7500 whales have been killed in lethal scientific whaling programs since the adoption of the commercial whaling

moratorium, and the lethal take of whales under scientific permits has increased both in quantity and species, with species now including minke, Bryde's sei, and sperm whales.

The IWC Scientific Committee has not requested any of the information obtained by killing these whales and has stated that the scientific whaling data obtained through this so-called research is not required for management. Iceland, which joined the IWC last year under questionable legal authority—subject to the condition that it can unilaterally begin commercial whaling after 2006—has recently indicated its intent to lethally hunt hundreds of whales, including endangered species such as fin whales, pursuant to this same scientific whaling exception.

Despite a ban under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the first international trade of whale meat in 15 years occurred last year between Norway and Iceland, both member countries of the IWC. Reports indicate that Norway is seeking to broaden such trade.

One positive development expected to be addressed at the meeting is a proposal from Mexico to establish a conservation committee under the IWC. Such a committee would strengthen the focus of the IWC on conservation measures that are critically important for the survival of cetaceans.

This resolution calls for the U.S. delegation to the IWC to remain firmly opposed to commercial whaling. In addition, this resolution calls for the U.S. to oppose the lethal taking of whales for scientific purposes unless such lethal taking is specifically authorized by the Scientific Committee of the Commission. It also calls on the U.S. to seek to end the sale of whale meat and blubber from whales killed for unnecessary lethal scientific research to remove this perverse incentive. The resolution calls for the U.S. delegation to support an end to the illegal trade of whale meat and to support the permanent protection of whale populations through the establishment of whale sanctuaries in which commercial whaling is prohibited. It further calls on the U.S. to support the establishment of a Conservation Committee, and to otherwise expand whale conservation efforts. Finally, the resolution directs the U.S. to make full use of all appropriate mechanisms to encourage a change in the behavior of other nations which are undermining the protection of these great creatures.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 886. Mr. CAMPBELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes.

SA 887. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 888. Mr. BAYH (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended

to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 889. Mr. MCCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 890. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 891. Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 892. Mr. MCCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 893. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 894. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 895. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 896. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 897. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 898. Mr. COCHRAN (for himself and Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

SA 899. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 900. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 901. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 902. Mrs. LINCOLN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 48, supporting the goals and ideals of "National Epilepsy Awareness Month" and urging support for epilepsy research and service programs; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SA 903. Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

SA 904. Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 905. Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. DAYTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 906. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 907. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 908. Mr. HOLLINGS (for Mr. WYDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 909. Mr. HOLLINGS (for Mr. NELSON, of Florida) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 910. Mr. HOLLINGS (for Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.

SA 911. Mr. HOLLINGS (for Mr. BAYH (for himself and Mr. LUGAR)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 824, supra.