

will not make wholesale changes to our domestic policies until we know that you are willing to do the same.

So long as we maintain the status quo in our international trade agreements, then we should maintain the status quo with regard to our domestic farm policy as well. That is the type of message that I wish our trade negotiators were sending to our trading partners. And that is the message that I hope our trading partners receive today. That is the type of certainty that America's farmers need and deserve.

The legislation Senator TALENT and I introduce today will provide this certainty to our farming communities and send a strong signal to our trading partners. Congress will not make drastic changes to our farm policy without a meaningful agreement in the WTO.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. OBAMA):

S. 2697. A bill to establish the position of the United States Ambassador for ASEAN; to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, today, I rise to introduce "The U.S. Ambassador for ASEAN Act", which signals the importance of bolstering the U.S.-ASEAN relationship for our mutual benefit.

ASEAN was originally established in 1967. The founding Members, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, remain as anchor participants of ASEAN today. Overall membership has expanded, with ten countries now comprising ASEAN.

Over the years, ASEAN has contributed to regional stability in East Asia and has partnered with the United States to combat global terror. In addition to promoting regional peace and stability, ASEAN is committed to accelerating economic growth, social progress, and cultural development.

ASEAN is the third largest export market for United States products, and has received approximately \$90 billion in direct investment from U.S. sources. Nearly 40,000 ASEAN students are studying in the United States.

The United States maintains bilateral relationships with the ASEAN Member countries. However, as ASEAN develops an integrated free trade area and addresses matters of common concern with the United States—ranging from environmental and financial challenges to avian influenza and terrorism—it is appropriate for the United States to enhance its overall relationship with ASEAN.

With this in mind, my legislation establishes the position of U.S. Ambassador for ASEAN, subject to advice and consent of the Senate. I believe this initiative will be an important step in advancing an already positive relationship. In addition, I am hopeful that once the position is established, the U.S. Ambassador to ASEAN will help facilitate ongoing implementation of

the ASEAN-U.S. Enhanced Partnership, announced last November by ASEAN leaders and President Bush.

By Mr. ALLARD (for himself and Mr. SALAZAR):

S. 2698. A bill to establish the Granada Relocation Center National Historic Site as an affiliated unit of the National Park System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce my bill to designate the Granada Relocation Camp, also known as Camp Amache, as a National Historic Site in Colorado.

The Granada Relocation Camp, which is located in Southeast Colorado between the towns of Lamar and Holly on the Santa Fe Trail, played an important, and sometimes sad, part in United States history. In the 1800's travelers that came into Colorado along the Santa Fe Trail used it as a place to buy supplies and rest, and it was known as the "Gateway to Colorado". This put Granada on the map and the area was settled in 1873. By 1876 it was one of the largest cities in Colorado and endured a move further west for expansion.

The town is now best known for the Granada Relocation Camp, Camp Amache, which was established during one of the darker, but just as important time periods in American history. This camp, one of ten internment camps in the Nation, was established in August 1942 by the United States government during World War II as a place to house the Japanese from the West coast and was closed on August 15, 1945. Camp Amache was named after Amache Ochinee Prowers, the wife of John Prowers, the founder of the county in which Granada presides. It became its own little city with 30 blocks of barracks, school rooms, and mess tents. It also included its own post office, fire station, police, and hospital.

While this was a dark moment in American history, it is still an important part of it. By preserving this site, we are preserving our own history.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 2699. A bill to promote the research and development of drugs related to neglected and tropical diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, today I introduced with my colleague, Senator LIEBERMAN, the Elimination of Neglected Diseases Act of 2006. This legislation is designed to confront and combat a group of dangerous parasitic diseases that together claim more than 500,000 lives each year and adversely affect millions more. These 13-15 neglected tropical diseases, NTD, as they are called, are the most common infections in the developing world, and include such debilitating diseases as leprosy, guinea worm, and trachoma. Many are described in the Bible, expos-

ing the sad fact that humans have been suffering from these diseases for millennia. Moreover, research has shown alarming rates of comorbidity of NTD's with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, resulting in severe complications with these already devastating diseases.

The biggest challenge to finding cures for these diseases is the lack of a market. Pharmaceuticals are expensive to develop, and since neglected diseases disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations in the developing world, there are fewer incentives for conducting research and development for new treatments. The purpose of this act is to encourage drug development by creating market incentives for investment in new research. Specifically, the bill awards a limited patent-term extension or patent-term restoration for certain lifestyle and tropical disease drugs provided the company successfully develops a new FDA-approved drug for an NTD. In this way, a drug company can recoup costs for the large investment in NTD research and development.

With the exception of market incentives, we have all the right ingredients to develop new drugs that would dramatically reduce the number of NTD cases and improve the quality of human life worldwide. I strongly believe that this legislation will add the last remaining step to jumpstart competitive research and development for combating NTD's. I urge my colleagues to join in this effort by supporting this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 459—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION AND AGREEMENT IN THE DOHA DEVELOPMENT ROUND OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Mr. BAYH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 459

Whereas in 2001, World Trade Organization members launched the Doha Development Agenda, a new round of multilateral trade negotiations with a core objective of increasing market access for nonagricultural products, such as industrial goods;

Whereas Ministers of World Trade Organization members agreed in the Doha Declaration that the aim of the nonagricultural market access (NAMA) negotiations is to reduce or eliminate industrial tariffs, with an emphasis on high tariffs and nontariff barriers;

Whereas, at the 2005 World Trade Organization Ministerial in Hong Kong, members renewed this commitment by agreeing to adopt a tariff-cutting formula geared toward the reduction or elimination of high tariffs;

Whereas, at the 2005 World Trade Organization Ministerial in Hong Kong, members agreed once again to reduce or eliminate trade-distorting nontariff barriers, and to focus on liberalization in certain sectors;

Whereas, at the 2005 World Trade Organization Ministerial in Hong Kong, members agreed to establish by April 30, 2006, the formulas or approaches (commonly referred to as “modalities”) for tariff reductions and that time frame has now been extended;

Whereas manufactured goods account for over 70 percent of world merchandise trade and 87 percent of the United States total merchandise exports;

Whereas substantial differences in average bound industrial tariff rates among World Trade Organization members have caused vast inequities in the multilateral trading system, placing American companies and workers at a disadvantage;

Whereas the United States has a simple average bound tariff rate of 3.2 percent for industrial goods with 38.5 percent of industrial tariff lines providing for duty-free treatment;

Whereas foreign tariffs on industrial goods are significantly higher than United States rates, and countries with high industrial tariff rates provide few, if any, duty-free tariff treatment;

Whereas many countries that maintain high industrial tariffs are benefiting under the United States Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), a program granting duty-free treatment to specified products that are imported from more than 140 designated countries and territories;

Whereas in 2005, the United States annual deficit for trade in goods reached a new high of \$782,100,000,000;

Whereas the United States share of global industrial goods trade has shrunk over the past decade, and 3,000,000 domestic manufacturing jobs have been lost since June 2000;

Whereas producers of industrial goods, particularly manufacturers, are critical to the health of the United States economy;

Whereas greater access to foreign markets will generate economic growth, raise wages, bolster research and development, and increase standards of living; and

Whereas international trade can be a dynamic engine for economic growth and job creation, provided that America’s entrepreneurs and innovators are afforded non-discriminatory treatment in the global economy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should not be a signatory to any agreement or protocol with respect to the Doha Development Round of the World Trade Organization negotiations unless—

(1) a NAMA agreement would lead to a significant reduction or elimination of the substantial inequities in the average level of industrial tariff rates of all World Trade Organization members;

(2) substantial increases in market access and United States exports are achieved through reductions in average tariff rates applied to manufactured goods;

(3) sectoral tariff agreements are included that would result in a significant number of countries eliminating tariffs on products and in sectors that would increase United States exports; and

(4) real new market access is achieved through the dismantling of nontariff barriers, and particularly in sectors of primary importance to American manufacturers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 460—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD INCREASE ITS SUPPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA IN THEIR EFFORTS TO END DECADES OF VIOLENCE, ESTABLISH LASTING PEACE, FORM A DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED AND STABLE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, AND BECOME AN EFFECTIVE PARTNER IN ERADICATING RADICALISM AND TERRORISM FROM THEIR COUNTRY AND THE REGION

Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. DAYTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 460

Whereas General Mohamed Siad Barre, who came to power in Somalia through a military coup in 1969, was ousted from power by several armed groups of Somalia in 1991;

Whereas, following the collapse of the central authority in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, rival groups of Somalia devastated the region by—

(1) engaging in an armed struggle for personal political power; and

(2) preventing food and medicine from reaching innocent civilians who were suffering from drought and famine;

Whereas, during the continued internal chaos and destruction in Somalia, hundreds of thousands of people have died from—

- (1) violence;
- (2) starvation; and
- (3) disease;

Whereas the people of Somalia witnessed the country splinter into—

(1) the Republic of Somaliland, which—

(A) is located in the northwest portion of Somalia; and

(B) seeks independence;

(2) Puntland, which is an autonomous region located in the northeast portion of Somalia; and

(3) a myriad of warlord-controlled fiefdoms that are located in the southern portion of Somalia;

Whereas, on November 9, 1992, President George H. W. Bush authorized Operation Restore Hope, and used the Armed Forces to safeguard nongovernmental organizations while the organizations attempted to provide humanitarian assistance to the suffering civilian population of Somalia;

Whereas the United States led the Unified Task Force (referred to in this preamble as the “UNITAF”) in an effort to—

(1) save lives; and

(2) help create a relatively peaceful environment for humanitarian activity in Somalia;

Whereas, in May 1993, UNITAF handed its operations to the United Nations for an operation subsequently known as the “United Nations Operation in Somalia”, giving the people of Somalia hope for peace and stability;

Whereas the operation was unfortunately unsuccessful in establishing peace and stability in Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

Whereas, in March 1994, the Armed Forces withdrew from Somalia after a long and bloody battle in Mogadishu on October 3, 1993;

Whereas, 1 year after the withdrawal of the United States, the United Nations withdrew all remaining peacekeepers because the security conditions in Somalia had further deteriorated;

Whereas the United Nations withdrew United Nations troops from Somalia in 1995;

Whereas 13 conferences dedicated to promoting reconciliation or peace have been called in order to end the fighting in Somalia;

Whereas, in October 2002, 21 warring parties in Somalia took positive action by—

(1) agreeing to a cease fire under the auspices of the East African organization known as the “Intergovernmental Authority on Development”; and

(2) beginning a dialogue that was focused on forming a government;

Whereas, in September 2003, the parties to the Kenyan peace process agreed on the Transitional National Charter for Somalia, and thus paved the way for the creation of a unified national government in Somalia;

Whereas, in August 2004, the 275-member Transitional Federal Assembly of Somalia was assembled in Kenya to reunify and heal Somalia and comprised of 61 delegates from the 4 major clans of Somalia and 31 delegates from an alliance of minority clans located in that country;

Whereas Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed, the former leader of Puntland, was elected President of Somalia by the Transitional Federal Government on October 10, 2004;

Whereas Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed appointed Professor Ali Mohamed Gedi as Prime Minister in November 2004;

Whereas a limited number of countries on the continent of Africa have pledged to send peacekeeping troops to Somalia to help protect the Transitional Federal Government as the Government seeks to reestablish peace and order;

Whereas the international community should encourage those individuals and organizations that have shown commitment to the peace process, including—

(1) the African Union;

(2) the Intergovernmental Authority on Development;

(3) the Transitional Federal Government; and

(4) the many clans located in Somalia;

Whereas escalating tensions and violence between certain clans threaten to weaken the ability of the Transitional Federal Government to—

(1) develop capacity;

(2) effectively establish stability; and

(3) enforce the rule of law throughout Somalia;

Whereas the 2004 Country Reports on Terrorism, produced by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2656f), noted that—

(1) “a small number of al-Qa’ida operatives in East Africa, particularly Somalia, continue to pose the most serious threat to American interests in the region”;

(2) “Somalia’s lack of a functioning central government, protracted state of violent instability, long unguarded coastline, porous borders, and proximity to the Arabian Peninsula make it a potential location for international terrorists seeking a transit or launching point to conduct operations elsewhere”; and

(3) “[t]he U.S. government must identify and prioritize actual or potential terrorist sanctuaries. For each, it should have a realistic strategy to keep possible terrorists insecure and on the run, using all elements of national power”;

Whereas current political tensions may be exacerbated by the ongoing humanitarian crisis that continues to affect hundreds of thousands of individuals in Somalia, thereby making the task of creating a stable, central government increasingly difficult;