

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have traditionally exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through a reverence for the earth;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have served with valor in all of America's wars beginning with the Revolutionary War through the conflict in the Persian Gulf, and often the percentage of American Indians who served exceeded significantly the percentage of American Indians in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have made distinct and important contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives deserve to be recognized for their individual contributions to the United States as local and national leaders, artists, athletes, and scholars;

Whereas this recognition will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages; and

Whereas November is a time when many Americans commemorate a special time in the history of the United States when American Indians and English settlers celebrated the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates November 1997 as "National American Indian Heritage Month" and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit today, along with many of my colleagues, a Senate resolution that designates the month of November 1997, as "American Indian Heritage Month." I feel it is appropriate and deserving to honor American Indians and Alaska Natives, as the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States, with this November designation as Congress has done for the past 7 years.

American Indians and Alaska Natives have left an indelible imprint on many aspects of our everyday life that we often take for granted. The arts, education, science, medicine, industry, and government are areas that have been influenced by American Indian and Alaska Native people. Many of the healing remedies that we use today were obtained from practices already in use by Indian people.

Mr. President, many of the basic principles of democracy in our Constitution can be traced to ideologies already in use by Indian tribal governments including such doctrines of freedom of speech and separation of powers. Our Founding Fathers benefited greatly from assistance given to them by Indian tribes in the early stages of establishing our Nation.

Our respect for the preservation of natural resources, reverence for our elders, and adherence to tradition, were developed, in part, through contact with American Indians and Alaska Natives.

American Indian and Alaska Native people have proudly served and dedi-

cated their lives in the military defense of our country in wartime and in peace. In fact, their participation rate in the Armed Forces far outstrips the rates of all other groups in this Nation. They gave their lives in defense of this Nation even before they were allowed to be citizens in 1924.

Many of the words in our language have been borrowed from native languages, including many of the names of the rivers, cities, and States across our Nation. Indian arts and crafts have also made a distinct impression on our heritage.

It is my hope that by designating the month of November 1997, as "American Indian Heritage Month," it will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self awareness in American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages. Many schools, organizations, Federal, State, and local governments also plan activities and programs to celebrate the achievements of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

November is a special time in the history of the United States; we celebrate the Thanksgiving holiday by remembering the American Indians and English settlers as they enjoyed the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships. That is why, this is an appropriate time of the year for this designation.

Therefore, I ask for the support of my colleagues for this special tribute of this country, and urge the Senate to pass this resolution.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT ACT OF 1997

#### DORGAN (AND CONRAD) AMENDMENT NO. 1593

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 1269) to establish objectives for negotiating and procedures for implementing certain trade agreements; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

#### SEC. . IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES AND QUANTITATIVE LIMITATIONS ON CANADIAN GRAIN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall immediately impose tariff-rate quotas on wheat, durum wheat, and barley imported from Canada in accordance with the tables contained in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3):

(1) DURUM WHEAT.—		
If the quantity of durum wheat imported is:	The rate of duty is:	
Not more than 300,000 metric tons.	NAFTA rate of duty.	
More than 300,000 metric tons, but not more than 450,000 metric tons.	\$23/ton.	
More than 450,000 metric tons.	\$50/ton.	

(2) OTHER WHEAT.—

If the quantity of wheat (other than durum wheat) imported is:	The rate of duty is:
Not more than 1,050,000 metric tons.	NAFTA rate of duty.
More than 1,050,000 metric tons.	\$50/ton.

#### (3) BARLEY.—

If the quantity of barley imported is:	The rate of duty is:
Not more than the average amount imported from Canada during the 10-year period preceding the effective date of the NAFTA.	NAFTA rate of duty.
More than the average amount imported from Canada during the 10-year period preceding the effective date of NAFTA.	\$50/ton.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NAFTA.—The term "NAFTA" means the North American Free Trade Agreement approved by Congress under section 101(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.

(2) NAFTA RATE OF DUTY.—The term "NAFTA rate of duty" means the rate of duty in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act for wheat, durum wheat, or barley, which ever is applicable, imported from Canada.

#### DORGAN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1594

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. SARBANES) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1269, supra; as follows:

On page 1, between lines 2 and 3, insert:

#### TITLE I—RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Redesignate sections 1 through 10 as sections 101 through 110, respectively, and redesignate any cross references thereto accordingly.

On page 1, line 4, strike "This Act" and insert "This title".

On page 2, line 4, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 18, line 11, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 19, line 12, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 19, line 18, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 22, line 20, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 22, line 25, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 24, line 17, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 24, line 20, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 25, line 19, strike "this Act" and insert "this title".

On page 27, line 25, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 28, line 16, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 33, line 3, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 33, line 16, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 33, line 23, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 35, line 23, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 48, line 4, strike "Act" and insert "title".

At the end of the bill, insert the following new title:

#### TITLE II—EMERGENCY COMMISSION TO END THE TRADE DEFICIT

##### SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "End the Trade Deficit Act".

**SEC. 202. FINDINGS.**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States has had 21 years of consecutive annual merchandise trade deficits, totaling \$1,984,270,000,000.

(2) In 1996, the United States had the largest negative trade balance in its history, amounting to \$191,170,000,000. It is the third consecutive year in which the trade deficit has set a new record. Economic forecasts anticipate continued growth in the trade deficit in the next few years.

(3) Private economic forecasts now project that the trade deficit will nearly double within the next 10 to 15 years.

(4) The positive net international asset position that the United States built up over 100 years was eliminated in the 1980s. The United States today has become the world's largest debtor nation, with a net debt of more than \$774,000,000,000.

(5) In recent times, the trade deficit has retarded growth in the Nation's gross domestic product, increased the costs of servicing higher net foreign debt, and made the United States more dependent on international financial considerations.

(6) The United States merchandise trade deficit is characterized by large bilateral trade imbalances with a handful of countries. Six countries (Japan, China, Canada, Mexico, Germany, and Taiwan) accounted for 92 percent of the United States trade deficit in goods in 1996. Japan and China accounted for one-half of the trade deficit.

(7) Today the United States trade deficit primarily consists of high-value manufactured items. Automobiles, office machines, electronic goods, and telecommunications equipment now comprise nearly three-fourths of the trade deficit. The United States imports more cars from Mexico than it exports to the rest of the world. Imports of manufactured goods as a percentage of the United States manufacturing gross domestic product have risen from 11 percent in 1970 to more than 50 percent last year.

(8) While the United States has one of the most open borders and economies in the world, the United States faces significant tariff and nontariff trade barriers with its trading partners. Current overall trade balances do not reflect the actual competitiveness or productivity of the United States economy. Instead, they demonstrate the underlying structural nature of the trade deficits. Full reciprocal market access remains an elusive goal as documented in the annual reports of the United States Trade Representative.

(9) Since the last comprehensive review of national trade and investment policies was conducted by a Presidential commission in 1970, there have been massive worldwide economic and political changes which have profoundly affected world trading relationships. The cold war has ended. It is no longer necessary or prudent for United States trade policy to be a residual of United States foreign policy. Globalization, the increased mobility of capital and technology, the growth of transnational corporations, and the outsourcing of production across national boundaries, are reshaping both the comparative and competitive trade advantages among nations.

(10) The United States is once again at a critical juncture in trade policy development. The structural nature of the United States trade deficit and its persistent growth must be reversed. The causes and consequences of the trade deficit must be documented and a plan must be developed to eliminate the merchandise trade deficit within the next 10 years.

**SEC. 203. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a commission to be known as the Emergency

Commission To End the Trade Deficit (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Commission").

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the Commission is to develop a trade policy plan to eliminate the United States merchandise trade deficit by the year 2007 and to develop a competitive trade policy for the 21st century. The plan shall include strategies necessary to achieve a balance of trade that fully reflects the competitiveness and productivity of the United States and also improves the standard of living of United States citizens.

**(c) MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION.**

(1) **COMPOSITION.**—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members of whom—

(A) 3 shall be appointed by the President;

(B) 1 Senator and 1 other person shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(C) 1 Senator and 1 other person shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(D) 1 Member of the House of Representatives and 1 other person shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(E) 1 Member of the House of Representatives and 1 other person shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

**(2) QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.**

(A) **PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Of the persons appointed under paragraph (1)(A), not more than 1 may be an officer, employee, or paid consultant of the executive branch.

(B) **OTHER APPOINTMENTS.**—Persons who are not Members of Congress, appointed under subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (E) of paragraph (1), shall be persons who—

(i) have expertise in economics, international trade, manufacturing, labor, environment, business, or have other pertinent qualifications or experience; and

(ii) are not officers or employees of the United States.

(C) **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.**—In appointing Commission members, every effort shall be made to ensure that the members—

(i) are representative of a broad cross-section of economic and trade perspectives within the United States; and

(ii) provide fresh insights to achieving a trade deficit reduction plan.

**(d) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Members shall be appointed not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and the appointment shall be for the life of the Commission.

(2) **VACANCIES.**—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) **INITIAL MEETING.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(f) **MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(g) **CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.**—The members of the Commission shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the members of the Commission.

(h) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(i) **VOTING.**—Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to 1 vote, which shall be equal to the vote of every other member of the Commission.

**SEC. 204. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall be responsible for developing a comprehensive trade policy plan, by examining the eco-

nomie policies, trade, tax, and investment laws, and other legal incentives and restrictions that are relevant to reducing the United States trade deficit.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Commission shall examine and make recommendations to Congress and the President on the following:

(1) The manner in which the Government of the United States establishes and administers the Nation's fundamental trade policies and objectives, including—

(A) the relationship of the merchandise trade balance to the overall well-being of the United States economy and in particular the impact the trade balance has on wages and employment in various sectors of the United States economy;

(B) the relationship of United States foreign policy objectives to trade policy and the extent to which foreign policy considerations receive a priority over trade objectives;

(C) the effects the trade deficits in the areas of manufacturing and technology have on defense production and innovation capabilities of the United States;

(D) the extent to which United States monetary policies and the need for foreign capital to finance the current account deficit influence trade objectives;

(E) the coordination, allocation, and accountability of trade responsibilities among Federal agencies; and

(F) the methods for improving and enhancing systematic congressional review of foreign policy and trade policy as part of a plan to establish a coordinated set of national economic priorities.

(2) The causes and consequences of both the overall trade deficit and specific bilateral trade deficits, including—

(A) identification and quantification of the macroeconomic, sectoral, and bilateral trade factors contributing to the United States trade deficit with various countries;

(B) identification and quantification of the impact of the trade deficit on the domestic economy, industrial base, manufacturing capacity, number and quality of jobs, productivity, wages, health, safety, and environmental standards, and the United States standard of living;

(C) identification and quantification of individual industrial, manufacturing, and production sectors, and intraindustry and intracompany transactions which contribute to or are impacted by United States trade deficits;

(D) a review of the adequacy of the current collection and reporting of trade data, and the identification and development of additional data bases and economic measurements that may be needed to properly quantify the factors described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C);

(E) the relationship that tariff and nontariff barriers have to trade deficits and the extent to which trade deficits have become structural;

(F) the extent to which there is reciprocal market access in each country with which the United States has a persistent and substantial bilateral trade deficit; and

(G) the role of transshipments on bilateral trade, including foreign imports and exports, with special attention to transshipments under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

(3) The relationship of United States trade deficits to both comparative and competitive trade advantages within the global economy, including—

(A) a systematic analysis of the United States trade patterns with different trading partners, to what extent the trade patterns are based on comparative and competitive trade advantages, and how the trade advantages relate to the goods that are exported

to and imported from various trading partners;

(B) the extent to which the increased mobility of capital and technology has changed both comparative and competitive trade advantages;

(C) identification and quantification of goods imported into the United States which are produced by child and forced labor, or under social and environmental conditions that do not comply with United States law;

(D) the impact that labor standards (including the ability of labor to organize, bargain collectively, and exercise human rights) have on world trade;

(E) the impact that currency exchange rates and the manipulation of exchange rates have on world trade and trade deficits;

(F) the effect that offset and technology transfer agreements have on the long-term competitiveness of the United States manufacturing sectors; and

(G) the extent to which international agreements impact on United States competitiveness.

(4) The flow of investments both into and out of the United States, including—

(A) the impact such investments have on the United States trade deficit and living standards of United States production workers;

(B) the impact such investments have on United States labor, community, environmental, health, and safety standards;

(C) the extent to which United States tax laws, such as income deferral, contribute to the movement of manufacturing facilities and jobs to foreign locations;

(D) the identification and quantification of domestic plant closures and the movement of such plants to foreign locations for production of goods for the United States market;

(E) the impact of implied or threatened plant closings and movement of jobs to foreign locations on United States wage rates and working conditions;

(F) the effect of investment flows on wages in countries with developed economies and on countries of the former Soviet Union; and

(G) the effect of barriers to United States foreign direct investment in developed and developing nations, particularly nations with which the United States has a trade deficit.

(5) Evaluation of current policies and suggestions for alternative strategies for the United States to systematically reduce the trade deficit and improve the economic well-being of United States citizens, including suggestions for—

(A) the development of bilateral and multilateral trade relationships based on market access reciprocity;

(B) the retention and expansion of United States manufacturing, agricultural, and technology sectors, which are vital to the economy and security of the United States;

(C) the discouragement of the expatriation of United States plants, jobs, and production to nations that have achieved competitive advantages by permitting lower wages or lower health, safety, and environmental standards, or by imposing requirements with respect to investment, performance, or other obligations;

(D) methods by which the United States can effectively compete in a global economy while improving the labor, social, and environmental standards of its trading partners, particularly developing nations;

(E) methods by which the United States can respond to substantial shifts or manipulation of currency exchange rates which distort trade relationships;

(F) methods for overcoming and offsetting trade barriers which are either not subject to or otherwise inadequately addressed by the

World Trade Organization or other multilateral arrangements;

(G) specific strategies for achieving improved trade balances with those nations that the United States has significant, persistent sectoral or bilateral trade deficits, including Japan, China, Canada, Mexico, Germany, and Taiwan;

(H) methods for the United States to respond to the particular needs and circumstances of developing and developed nations in a manner that is mutually beneficial; and

(I) changes that may be required to current trade agreements and organizations to allow the United States to pursue and nurture economic growth for its manufacturing, agriculture, and other production sectors in a manner that insures improved compensation and quality of life for United States citizens.

#### **SEC. 205. FINAL REPORT; CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.**

(a) FINAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 16 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report which contains—

(A) the findings and conclusions of the Commission described in section 204;

(B) a detailed plan for reducing both the overall trade deficit and specific bilateral trade deficits; and

(C) any recommendations for administrative and legislative actions necessary to achieve such reductions.

(2) SEPARATE VIEWS.—Any member of the Commission may submit additional findings and recommendations as part of the final report.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.—Not later than 6 months after the final report described in subsection (a) is submitted, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate shall hold hearings on the report.

#### **SEC. 206. POWERS OF COMMISSION.**

(a) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission may find advisable to fulfill the requirements of this title. The Commission shall hold at least 7 public hearings, 1 or more in Washington, D.C. and 4 in different regions of the United States.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(c) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

#### **SEC. 207. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.**

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel ex-

penses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Chairperson of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(d) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(e) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

#### **SEC. 208. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; GAO AUDIT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 to the Commission to carry out the provisions of this title.

(b) GAO AUDIT.—Not later than 6 months after termination of the Commission, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete an audit of the financial books and records of the Commission to determine that the limitation on expenses has been met, and shall submit a report on the audit to the President and Congress.

#### **SEC. 209. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.**

The Commission shall cease to exist 30 days after the date on which the Commission submits the final report under section 205.

#### **DORGAN AMENDMENT NOS. 1595–1597**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1269, supra; as follows:

#### **AMENDMENT No. 1595**

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### **SEC. . COLLECTION AND REPORTING OF TRADE-RELATED DATA.**

(a) EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR TRADED AND NONTRADED SECTORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor shall collect and publish each month data relating to increases and decreases in the number of jobs and wages for traded and nontraded sectors of the economy.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) TRADED SECTORS.—The term “traded sectors” means sectors relating to the growth, manufacture, mining, or production of goods for export or for domestic production.

(B) NONTRADED SECTORS.—The term “non-traded sectors” means sectors other than the sectors described in subparagraph (A).

(b) EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION RELATING TO TRADE DEFICIT.—The Secretary of Commerce shall collect and publish on a quarterly basis data relating to decreases in the number of jobs in the United States that result from the trade deficit the United States has with individual countries. The data shall be published on a country-by-country basis as well as an aggregate basis and shall include an analysis of the extent to which United States trade deficits are an impediment to the growth of the Gross Domestic Product.

(c) INTRACOMPANY TRANSACTIONS.—The Secretary of Commerce shall collect data and publish an annual report on the extent to which trade between the United States and each of its trading partners involves intracompany transactions. The report shall identify each company that constitutes 5 percent or more (by dollar value) of the trade between the United States and each of its trading partners.

#### AMENDMENT No. 1596

On page 41, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following new section and redesignate the remaining sections and cross references thereto accordingly:

#### SEC. 6. SAFEGUARDS AGAINST MERCHANDISE TRADE DEFICITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Every applicable trade agreement shall contain the safeguard provisions described in subsection (b) relating to increases in the United States merchandise trade deficit.

(b) SAFEGUARDS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall notify Congress not later than June 30 of any calendar regarding each country with which the United States has an applicable trade agreement, if the United States merchandise trade deficit with such country is at least \$5,000,000,000 and has increased by 100 percent or more in the 3-calendar-year period preceding such calendar year.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICABLE TRADE AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An applicable trade agreement with respect to which the President has given notice under paragraph (1) shall terminate on June 30 of the year following the year in which such notice is given unless extended pursuant to the requirements of subparagraph (B).

(B) PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of this paragraph are met if a joint resolution is enacted under subsection (c); and—

(I) Congress adopts and transmits the joint resolution to the President before the end of the 270-day period (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974), beginning on the date on which Congress receives a notice referred to in paragraph (1); and

(II) if the President vetoes the joint resolution, each House of Congress votes to override that veto on or before the later of the last day of the 270-day period referred to in subclause (I) or the last day of the 15-day period (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974) beginning on the date on which Congress receives the veto message from the President.

(ii) TIME FOR INTRODUCTION.—A joint resolution to which this section applies may be introduced at any time on or after the date on which the President transmits to Congress a notice described in paragraph (1), and before the end of the 270-day period referred to in clause (i)(I).

(c) JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—

(1) JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term “joint resolution”

means only a joint resolution of the 2 Houses of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress approves the continuation of \_\_\_\_\_ Agreement with respect to \_\_\_\_\_”, with the first blank space being filled with the name of the applicable trade agreement; and the second blank space being filled with the name of the party to that agreement with respect to which the President has provided notice pursuant to subsection (b)(1).

(2) PROCEDURES.—

(A) INTRODUCTION.—Joint resolutions may be introduced in either House of Congress by any member of such House.

(B) APPLICATION OF SECTION 152 OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the provisions of subsections (b), (d), (e), and (f) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192 (b), (d), (e), and (f)) apply to joint resolutions to the same extent as such provisions apply to resolutions under such section.

(C) DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE.—If the committee of either House to which a joint resolution has been referred has not reported it by the close of the 45th day after its introduction (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974), such committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and it shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(D) PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.—A motion in the House of Representatives to proceed to the consideration of a joint resolution may only be made on the second legislative day after the calendar day on which the Member making the motion announces to the House his or her intention to do so.

(3) CONSIDERATION OF SECOND RESOLUTION NOT IN ORDER.—It shall not be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider a joint resolution (other than a joint resolution received from the other House), if that House has previously adopted a joint resolution under this section.

(d) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such procedures supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with the full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedures of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as any other rule of that House.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPLICABLE TRADE AGREEMENT.—The term “applicable trade agreement” means a trade agreement approved pursuant to the trade agreement approval procedures provided for in this Act.

(2) MERCHANDISE TRADE DEFICIT.—The term “merchandise trade deficit” means the dollar value by which the goods imported into the United States from a country with which the United States has an applicable trade agreement exceeds the dollar value of United States goods exported to that country, as determined by the Department of Commerce.

#### AMENDMENT No. 1597

On page 41, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following new section and redesignate the remaining sections and cross references thereto accordingly:

#### SEC. 6. REPORT AND REVIEW OF TRADE AGREEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 1 of each year, the Comptroller General of the

United States shall submit to Congress a report with respect to each applicable trade agreement that was in effect for the preceding year. The report shall contain an analysis of the performance of each party to the agreement in meeting the United States trade negotiation objectives, and the standards and the timetables contained in the agreement.

(b) 5-YEAR REPORT BY GAO.—Not later than the date that is 6 months after the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date on which an applicable trade agreement enters into force with respect to the United States, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review and report to Congress regarding the performance of each party to the agreement. The report shall include—

(1) information that measures the performance of each party to the agreement with respect to—

(A) the United States trade negotiating objectives; and

(B) the standards and timetables in the agreement for increasing market access, lowering tariffs, eliminating trade barriers, achieving reciprocity, and reducing export subsidies; and

(2) an analysis of the effects of the agreement on the interests of the United States, the benefits to the United States of its participation in the agreement, and the value of the continued participation of the United States in the agreement.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL DECISION REGARDING CONTINUED UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An applicable trade agreement shall terminate on the last day of the 7-year period beginning on the date on which such trade agreement enters into force with respect to the United States unless extended or modified pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2).

(2) PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of this paragraph are met if the joint resolution is enacted under subsection (d); and—

(i) Congress adopts and transmits the joint resolution to the President before the end of the 1-year period (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974), beginning on the date on which Congress receives a report referred to in subsection (b); and

(ii) if the President vetoes the joint resolution, each House of Congress votes to override that veto on or before the later of the last day of the 1-year period referred to in clause (i) or the last day of the 15-day period (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974) beginning on the date on which Congress receives the veto message from the President.

(B) TIME FOR INTRODUCTION.—A joint resolution to which this section applies may be introduced at any time on or after the date on which the Comptroller General transmits to Congress a report described in subsection (b), and before the end of the 1-year period referred to in subparagraph (A).

(d) JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—

(1) JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term “joint resolution” means only a joint resolution of the 2 Houses of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress

\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_, provided under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ Agreement.”, with the first blank space being filled with the phrase “agrees to extend its approval” or “agrees to extend its approval only if the following provisions are renegotiated”, whichever is applicable; the second blank space being filled with the section of the implementing Act providing for Congressional approval of the applicable agreement; the third blank space

being filled with the title of the Act implementing the agreement; and the fourth blank space being filled with the title of the agreement. If Congress agrees to extend an agreement only if certain provisions are renegotiated, the joint resolution shall describe the provisions to be renegotiated.

(2) PROCEDURES.—

(A) INTRODUCTION.—Joint resolutions may be introduced in either House of Congress by any member of such House.

(B) APPLICATION OF SECTION 152 OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the provisions of subsections (b), (d), (e), and (f) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192 (b), (d), (e), and (f)) apply to joint resolutions to the same extent as such provisions apply to resolutions under such section.

(C) DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE.—If the committee of either House to which a joint resolution has been referred has not reported it by the close of the 45th day after its introduction (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974), such committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and it shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(D) PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.—A motion in the House of Representatives to proceed to the consideration of a joint resolution may only be made on the second legislative day after the calendar day on which the Member making the motion announces to the House his or her intention to do so.

(3) CONSIDERATION OF SECOND RESOLUTION NOT IN ORDER.—It shall not be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider a joint resolution (other than a joint resolution received from the other House), if that House has previously adopted a joint resolution under this section.

(e) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such procedures supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with the full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedures of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as any other rule of that House.

(f) REPORT ON EXECUTIVE BRANCH TRADE ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 1 of each year, the Comptroller General of the United States shall audit, and report to Congress on, the performance of each department and agency described in paragraph (2) in exercising its trade enforcement responsibilities. The audit shall focus on the resources, activity, effectiveness, authority, and coordination of each department and agency in carrying out its enforcement and compliance responsibilities.

(2) DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY.—A department or agency described in this paragraph means the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the Department of Agriculture.

(g) APPLICABLE TRADE AGREEMENT.—For purposes of this section, the term “applicable trade agreement” means a trade agreement approved pursuant to the trade agreement approval procedures provided for in this Act.

DORGAN (AND REED) AMENDMENT  
NO. 1598

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1269, supra; as follows:

On page 41, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following new section and redesignate the remaining sections and cross references thereto accordingly:

**SEC. 6. SAFEGUARDS AGAINST CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Every applicable trade agreement shall contain the safeguard provisions described in subsections (b) and (c) relating to currency exchange rate fluctuations.

(b) CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS.—

(1) FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN 15 PERCENT AND 40 PERCENT.—The President shall notify Congress as soon as practicable regarding each country with which the United States has an applicable trade agreement if the nominal value of the currency of that country depreciates in relation to the United States dollar more than 15 percent for a period of at least 90 days (as determined according to data published by the International Monetary Fund) and the President shall impose additional duties on the products of that country in an amount that the President determines necessary to offset the impact of the currency depreciation.

(2) FLUCTUATIONS OF 40 PERCENT OR MORE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the President makes a determination described in subparagraph (B), the President shall notify Congress of the determination described in that subparagraph.

(B) DETERMINATION DESCRIBED.—The determination described in this subparagraph is a determination by the President that the nominal value of the currency of a country with which the United States has an applicable trade agreement has depreciated in relation to the United States dollar by 40 percent or more for a period of at least 6 months (as determined according to data published by the International Monetary Fund).

(c) TERMINATION OF APPLICABLE TRADE AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An applicable trade agreement with a country with respect to which the President has given notice under subsection (b)(2)(A) shall terminate with respect to that country 180 days after the date of such notice unless extended pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (2).

(2) PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of this paragraph are met if the joint resolution is enacted under subsection (d); and—

(i) Congress adopts and transmits the joint resolution to the President before the end of the 120-day period (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974), beginning on the date on which Congress receives a notice referred to in subsection (b)(2)(A); and

(ii) if the President vetoes the joint resolution, each House of Congress votes to override that veto on or before the later of the last day of the 120-day period referred to in clause (i) or the last day of the 15-day period (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974) beginning on the date on which Congress receives the veto message from the President.

(B) TIME FOR INTRODUCTION.—A joint resolution to which this section applies may be introduced at any time on or after the date on which the President transmits to Congress a notice described in subsection (b)(2)(A), and before the end of the 120-day period referred to in subparagraph (A).

(d) JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—

(1) JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term “joint resolution” means only a joint resolution of the 2 Houses of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress approves the continuation of Agreement with respect to \_\_\_\_\_”, with the first blank space being filled with the name of the applicable trade agreement; and the second blank space being filled with the name of the country that is a party to that agreement and with respect to which the President has provided notice pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(A).

(2) PROCEDURES.—

(A) INTRODUCTION.—Joint resolutions may be introduced in either House of Congress by any member of such House.

(B) APPLICATION OF SECTION 152 OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the provisions of subsections (b), (d), (e), and (f) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192 (b), (d), (e), and (f)) apply to joint resolutions to the same extent as such provisions apply to resolutions under such section.

(C) DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE.—If the committee of either House to which a joint resolution has been referred has not reported it by the close of the 45th day after its introduction (excluding any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974), such committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and it shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(D) PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.—A motion in the House of Representatives to proceed to the consideration of a joint resolution may only be made on the second legislative day after the calendar day on which the Member making the motion announces to the House his or her intention to do so.

(3) CONSIDERATION OF SECOND RESOLUTION NOT IN ORDER.—It shall not be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider a joint resolution (other than a joint resolution received from the other House), if that House has previously adopted a joint resolution under this section.

(e) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such procedures supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with the full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedures of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as any other rule of that House.

(f) DEFINITION OF APPLICABLE TRADE AGREEMENT.—For purposes of this section, the term “applicable trade agreement” means a trade agreement approved pursuant to the trade agreement approval procedures provided for in this Act.

DORGAN (AND CONRAD)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1599

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1269, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

**SEC. .RELIEF FROM INJURY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as “the

Secretary") shall monitor the level of agricultural products imported into the United States from state trading enterprises. Whenever the Secretary determines that an agricultural product is being imported into the United States from a state trading enterprise in such increased quantities as to be a cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing a like article, the Secretary shall notify the President.

(b) ACTION BY PRESIDENT.—After the President receives notification under subsection (a), if the President finds that the imported agricultural product presents a serious injury, or the threat thereof, with respect to a domestic industry, the President shall impose such additional duties and quantitative limitations with respect to such product as the President determines necessary to prevent domestic market disruption and offset any competitive advantages of the state trading enterprise. For purposes of setting quantitative limitations, the President shall take into consideration the volume of the product imported from the state trading enterprise during the 10-year period preceding imposition of such limitations.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE.—The term "competitive advantage" means obtaining a market advantage through a monopoly position, nontransparent pricing, differential pricing, single-desk selling, or any other practice which results in preferential treatment.

(2) STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE.—The term "state trading enterprise" has the meaning given such term in section 1107(6) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 2906(6)).

#### DORGAN (AND REED) AMENDMENT NO. 1600

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1269, supra; as follows:

On page 2, line 12, strike "and".

On page 2, line 16, strike the period and insert a semicolon.

On page 2, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

(5) an end to chronic, escalating trade deficits by increasing the net exports of the United States;

(6) mandatory performance standards and effective enforcement mechanisms to ensure full reciprocity with respect to market access, lower tariffs, and reduction of export subsidies;

(7) effective mechanisms to prevent currency exchange rate fluctuations, manipulation from distorting trade flows, and elimination of tariff reductions; and

(8) strong United States defense and security capabilities.

On page 17, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

(16) PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND TIMETABLE.—The principal trade negotiating objective of the United States with respect to any agreement subject to the trade agreement approval procedures under this Act is to establish specific performance standards and timetables to measure the progress that other parties to the agreement are making with respect to complying with the terms of the agreement.

#### REED AMENDMENT NO. 1601

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1269, supra; as follows:

On page 26, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

(4) TRADE AGREEMENT APPROVAL PROCEDURES LIMITED TO MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974, as modified by paragraph (3), shall not apply to any implementing bill that is submitted with respect to a bilateral trade agreement.

(B) BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term "bilateral trade agreement" means an agreement regarding tariff or nontariff barriers entered into between the United States and one other country.

#### INHOFE AMENDMENT NO. 1602

Mr. INHOFE proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1269, supra; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

#### TITLE —OZONE AND PARTICULATE MATTER RESEARCH

##### SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Ozone and Particulate Matter Research Act of 1997".

##### SEC. 02. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) implementation of the national ambient air quality standards published in the Federal Register on July 18, 1997 (62 Fed. Reg. 38856), would damage the international competitiveness of the United States manufacturing industry and effectively subsidize imports, penalize exports, and add to an already large United States trade deficit;

(2) Public Law 101-549 (commonly known as the "Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990") (104 Stat. 2399) established a number of measures and programs that address ozone and particulate matter pollution and the precursors to ozone and particulate matter pollution;

(3) as of the date of enactment of this Act, most of the measures and programs are continuing or have yet to be implemented;

(4) the United States has made significant progress in reducing atmospheric levels of ozone and particulate matter since the enactment of Public Law 101-549 and will continue to make significant progress in reducing atmospheric levels of ozone and particulate matter through continued implementation of that Act during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act;

(5)(A) the national ambient air quality standards for ozone that were in effect on July 15, 1997, are explicitly incorporated into part D of title I of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7501 et seq.); and

(B) the changes to those standards published in the Federal Register on July 18, 1997 (62 Fed. Reg. 38856), could nullify many of the ozone provisions in Public Law 101-549 and lead to disruptions and delays in the reduction of ozone and the precursors to ozone;

(6) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee have recommended that additional research be conducted to determine any adverse health effects of fine particles (including research on the biological mechanism for adverse health effects, toxicity and dose response levels, and the specification of the size and type of particle that might have adverse health effects); and

(7) available atmospheric data regarding fine particle levels in the United States are inadequate to provide an understanding of any adverse health effects of fine particles or a basis for designating areas under title I of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

##### SEC. 03. PARTICULATE MATTER RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) INDEPENDENT PANEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this title as the "Administrator") shall request the National Academy of Sciences to convene an independent panel of scientists with expertise in the health effects of air pollution to establish priorities for research on the health effects of particulate matter.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 1998, the Administrator shall report to Congress on the recommendations of the independent panel.

(b) RESEARCH PRIORITIES.—At a minimum, the independent panel shall consider—

(1) the sizes and physical-chemical characteristics of the constituents of particulate matter;

(2) the health effects of individual exposure to concentrations of fine particulate matter at ambient levels versus indoor levels;

(3) the identification and evaluation of biological mechanisms for fine particulate matter as related to shortening of lives, acute mortality, and morbidity;

(4) controlled inhalation exposure as a determinant of dose-response relationships; and

(5) long-term health effect evaluations that examine individual exposure to fine particulate matter, other particulate indicators, and other copollutants and airborne allergens.

(c) INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish a committee to be known as the "Particulate Matter Interagency Committee" (referred to in this title as the "Interagency Committee").

(2) PURPOSES.—The Interagency Committee shall—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, develop recommendations for a program to coordinate the activities of Federal agencies engaged in research on human health effects of particulate matter that ensures that the research advances the prioritized agenda of the independent panel; and

(B) monitor, review, and periodically evaluate the program.

(3) COMPOSITION OF INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.—

(A) MEMBERSHIP.—The Interagency Committee shall be composed of 8 members, of whom—

(i) 1 shall be appointed by the Administrator;

(ii) 1 shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture;

(iii) 1 shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense;

(iv) 1 shall be appointed by the Secretary of Energy;

(v) 1 shall be appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(vi) 1 shall be appointed by the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences;

(vii) 1 shall be appointed by the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

(viii) 1 shall be appointed by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(B) CHAIRPERSON.—From among the members appointed under clauses (ii) through (viii) of subparagraph (A), the Interagency Committee shall elect a chairperson who shall be responsible for ensuring that the duties of the Interagency Committee are carried out.

(C) STAFF.—Members of the Interagency Committee shall provide appropriate staff to carry out the duties of the Interagency Committee.

(d) REPORT TO INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.—



(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall request the National Academy of Sciences to periodically submit to the Interagency Committee, the Clean Air Science Advisory Committee, and Congress a report that evaluates the prioritized research activities under the program described in subsection (c)(2)(A).

(2) EXPENSES.—The Administrator shall be responsible for expenses incurred by the National Academy of Sciences in carrying out paragraph (1).

#### SEC. 04. SCIENCE REVIEW.

Not earlier than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) complete a thorough review of the air quality criteria published under section 108 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7408) for ozone and fine particulate matter and a thorough review of the standards in effect under that Act for ozone and particulate matter; and

(2) determine, in accordance with sections 108 and 109 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 7408, 7409), whether to—

(A) retain the criteria and standards in effect under that Act for ozone and particulate matter;

(B) make revisions in the criteria and standards; or

(C) promulgate new criteria and standards.

#### SEC. 05. PARTICULATE MONITORING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may require State implementation plans to require ambient air quality monitoring for fine particulate matter pursuant to section 110(a)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(B)).

(b) GRANTS.—The Administrator shall make grants to States to carry out monitoring required under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 06. REINSTATEMENT OF STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The national ambient air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409), as in effect on July 15, 1997, are reinstated, and any national ambient air quality standard for ozone or particulate matter that may be promulgated after July 15, 1997, but before completion of the science review under section 4 shall be of no effect.

(b) REVISION OF STANDARDS.—The national ambient air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter reinstated under subsection (a) shall not be revised until completion of the scientific review under section 04.

#### SEC. 07. ALLERGEN RESEARCH.

The National Institutes of Health shall carry out a research program to study the health effects of allergens on asthmatics, especially asthmatics in urban inner city areas.

#### SEC. 08. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1998 through 2002—

(1) \$75,000,000 to carry out sections 01 through 06; and

(2) \$25,000,000 to carry out section 07.

### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

#### COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a business meeting Thursday, November 6, 9:30 a.m., hearing room (SD-406) on H.R. 1787, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997, and other pending business.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to hold an executive business meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 10 a.m., in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 2 p.m., in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building to hold a hearing on the nomination of Robert S. Warshaw, of New York, to be Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy and Thomas S. Umberg to be Deputy Director for Supply Reduction for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

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

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997 at: 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on intelligence matters and 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Relations of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 3 p.m., to hold a hearing.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, RESTRUCTURING, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring, and the District of Columbia, to meet on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 12 p.m., for a hearing on "Music Violence: How Does it Affect Our Youth? An Examination of the Impact of Violent Music Lyrics on Youth Behavior and Well-Being in the District of Columbia and Across the Nation."

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

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S VETERANS

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women who have served our Nation's Armed Forces and the tremendous sacrifices they have made for this country. It has always been my view that these citizens who are called upon to defend our Nation, to risk and in many cases sacrifice their lives, deserve our upmost respect and gratitude, not only on Veterans Day, but for the peace and freedom we enjoy every day.

This day allows us all to contemplate the bravery and absolute importance of the men and women who have served and are currently serving in our Armed Forces. It is in large part because of their efforts and sacrifices that we are ensured the domestic tranquility with which to progress and become an even greater Nation. Moreover, their service has helped to ensure peace throughout the world and for generations of Americans to come. Whether directly involved in conflict or not, it is this mission the dedicated men and women in the Armed Forces are sworn to uphold and we all value and recognize their hard work and tremendous contributions.

The First World War ended on the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month, in 1918 on the day we now call Veterans Day. By the end of the first world conflict there had been more than 37 million military casualties, in addition to 10 million deaths among the civilian population. The effects of this war were felt around the world, but the sacrifice and tragedy associated with it were destined to be repeated with more bloodshed and even deadlier consequences.

Mr. President, it is my view that the purpose of Veterans Day is not only to understand and honor the depth of the sacrifice that has already been made by our Nation's veterans, but to help strengthen our vows for peace in the future. It is the hope of many, indeed, all of us who celebrate Veterans Day, that this day, through reflection, will strengthen and foster peace worldwide. We should use this day as a link to our past in a way that helps us understand the depth of the tragedy and loss incurred in previous wars and thereby help us keep the peace and our democratic way of life. To ignore this link would deplete the purpose and meaning of this important day.

So, I rise today to pay the upmost tribute to our veterans, past and present. As we celebrate Veterans Day, I want to extend my sincere gratitude to those who have sacrificed and died, those who have served, and those who are serving now. We will never forget your service and your sacrifice. •