

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 171

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. REPEAL OF CERTAIN TRADE SANCTIONS AND TRAVEL PROVISIONS.**

(a) REPEALS.—Sections 908 and 910 of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (as enacted by section 1(a) of Public Law 106-387) are hereby repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 906(a)(1) of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (as enacted by section 1(a) of Public Law 106-387) is amended by striking “to Cuba or”.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague from North Dakota to introduce legislation to remove several trade limiting provisions from the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Bill. Although the intent may have been otherwise, the overall effect was to tighten existing prohibitions on trade with and tourist travel to Cuba.

Specifically, the purpose of the Dorgan-Roberts bill is to make changes to Title 9 of the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Bill, repealing sections 908 & 910 and making a small change to section 906.

Title 9, as you recall, is also known as the Trade Sanctions Reform & Export Enhancement Act. It made a number of important strides toward ending the misguided policy of using unilateral food and medicine sanctions as a foreign policy tool. Title 9, for example, terminates current unilateral agricultural and medical sanctions and requires congressional approval for any new unilateral sanctions that Presidents may consider in the future. That is the good news about last year's effort.

The bad news is that sections 908 effectively cancels U.S. agricultural trade with Cuba as it prohibits any U.S.-based private financing or the application of any U.S. Government agricultural export promotion program. The de facto effect of this provision is to keep the Cuban market cut-off from America's farmers. This is unacceptable to me.

Also, section 906 permits the issuance of only one-year licenses for contracts to sell agricultural commodities and medicine to Cuba but places no such restriction on Syria and North Korea. What's the policy? What kind of confused message is this? We are either going to permit the sale of food and medicine to all nations despite the presence of some on the State Department terrorist list or we are not going to encourage the sale of food and medicine to all Nations. Let us be consistent in these matters.

Finally, we seek to rescind section 910 which codified prohibitions against tourist travel or tourist visits to Cuba. This travel ban stifles the most powerful influence on Cuban society: American culture and perspective, both economic and political.

When Americans travel, they transmit our nation's ideas and values. That is one reason why travel was permitted to the Soviet Union and is permitted to the People's Republic of China. A tourist travel ban is simply counterproductive.

Trade with Cuba is a very sensitive issue with reasonable, well-intentioned people on both sides. But it is an issue which must be addressed as globalization and the aggressive posture of America's trade competitors increases. We can no longer sacrifice the American farmer on the altar of the cold war paradigm.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I am pleased to be an original co-sponsor of Senator DORGAN's bill that repeals the restrictions on food and medicine exports to Cuba and removes the legal stranglehold that has been put on liberalizing travel to Cuba.

In July of last year, I led a Senate delegation to Havana. It was a brief trip, but we had the opportunity to meet with a wide range of people and to assess the situation first-hand. We met with Fidel Castro. We spent three hours with a group of heroic dissidents who spent years in prison, yet have chosen to remain in Cuba and continue their dissent. We also met with foreign ambassadors, cabinet ministers, and the leader of Cuba's largest independent NGO.

I left Cuba more convinced than ever that we must end our outdated Cuba policy. Last year, I introduced legislation to end the embargo and begin the process of normalization of our relations with Cuba. I will reintroduce similar legislation this year.

The trade embargo of Cuba is a unilateral sanctions policy. Not even our closest allies support it. I have long opposed unilateral economic sanctions, unless our national security is at stake, and the Defense Department has concluded that Cuba represents no security threat to our nation.

Unilateral sanctions don't work. They don't change the behavior of the targeted country. But they do hurt our farmers and business people by preventing them from exporting, and then allowing our Japanese, European, and Canadian competitors happily to rush in to fill the gap.

Ironically, the U.S. embargo actually helps Castro. His economy is in shambles. The people's rights are repressed. These are the direct results of Castro's totally misguided economic, political, and social policies. Yet Fidel Castro is able to use the embargo as the scapegoat for Cuba's misery. Absurd, but true.

We should lift the embargo. We should engage Cuba economically. The bill we are introducing today is a good first step. We tried to remove restrictions on food and medicine exports last year, but a small minority in the Congress prevented the will of the majority. And they compounded the damage by codifying restrictions on travel, that is, removing Presidential discre-

tion to allow increased travel and promote people-to-people contact between Americans and Cuban citizens.

Removing the food and medicine restrictions won't lead to a huge surge of American products into Cuba. But, today, Cuba's imports come primarily from Europe and Asia. With this liberalization, U.S. products will replace some of those sales. Our agriculture producers will have the advantage of lower transportation costs and easier logistics. It will be a start.

Allowing for the expansion of travel will increase the exposure of the Cuban people to the United States. It will result in more travel by tourists, business people, students, artists, and scholars. It will bring us into closer contact with those who will be part of the leadership in post-Castro Cuba. It will spur more business, helping, even if only a little, the development of the private sector. Moreover, we need to restore the inherent right of Americans to travel anywhere.

The world has changed since the United States initiated this embargo forty years ago. I am not suggesting that we embrace Fidel Castro. But if we wait until he is completely gone from the scene before we start to develop normal relations with leaders and people in Cuba, the transition will be much harder on the Cuban people. Events in Cuba could easily escalate out of control and become a real danger to the United States.

I need to stress that a majority of members of Congress, in both the Senate and the House, supported these initial steps to end the embargo. By overwhelming votes in both Houses last year, we approved an end to unilateral sanctions on food and medicine exports to Cuba. But the will of the majority was stopped by a few members of Congress. This legislation will correct that.

I hope to see the day when American policy toward Cuba is no longer controlled by a small coterie of leaders in the Congress along with a few private groups, and, instead, our policy will serve the national interest. Today's bill is a good first step.

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS**

S. 7

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 7, a bill to improve public education for all children and support lifelong learning.

S. 9

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 9, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief, and for other purposes.

S. 11

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor

of S. 11, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the marriage penalty by providing that the income tax rate bracket amounts, and the amount of the standard deduction, for joint returns shall be twice the amounts applicable to unmarried individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 23

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 23, a bill to promote a new urban agenda, and for other purposes.

S. 27

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 27, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

S. 28

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 28, a bill to guarantee the right of all active duty military personnel, merchant mariners, and their dependents to vote in Federal, State, and local elections.

S. 88

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 88, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability.

S. 104

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 126

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 126, a bill to authorize the President to present a gold medal on behalf of Congress to former President Jimmy Carter and his wife Rosalynn Carter in recognition of their service to the Nation.

S. 132

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 132, a bill to amend the International Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that housing assistance provided under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 be treated for purposes of the low-income housing credit in the same manner as comparable assistance.

S. 135

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr.

CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 135, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve payments for direct graduate medical education under the medicare program.

S. J. RES. 1

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer.

S. RES. 13

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 13, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the need for Congress to enact a new farm bill during the 1st session of the 107th Congress.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED IN HONOR OF THE U.S.S. "WISCONSIN" AND ALL THOSE WHO SERVED ABOARD HER**

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 3

Whereas the Iowa Class Battleship, the U.S.S. Wisconsin (BB-64), is an honored warship in United States naval history, with 6 battle stars and 5 citations and medals during her 55 years of service;

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin was launched on December 7, 1943, by the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, sponsored by Mrs. Walter S. Goodland, wife of then-Governor Goodland of Wisconsin, and commissioned at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 16, 1944, with Captain Earl E. Stone in command;

Whereas her first action for Admiral William 'Bull' Halsey's Third Fleet was a strike by her task force against the Japanese facilities in Manila, thereby supporting the amphibious assault on the Island of Mindoro, which was a vital maneuver in the defeat of the Japanese forces in the Philippines;

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin joined the Fifth Fleet to provide strategic cover for the assault on Iwo Jima by striking the Tokyo area;

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin supplied crucial firepower for the invasion of Okinawa;

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin served as a flagship for the Seventh Fleet during the Korean conflict;

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin provided consistent naval gunfire support during the Korean conflict to the First Marine Division, the First Republic of Korea Corps, and United Nations forces;

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin received 5 battle stars for World War II and one for the Korean conflict;

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin returned to combat on January 17, 1991;

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin served as Tomahawk strike warfare commander for the Persian Gulf, and directed the sequence of Tomahawk launches that initiated Operation Desert Storm; and

Whereas the U.S.S. Wisconsin, decommissioned on September 30, 1991, is berthed at Nauticus, the National Maritime Museum in Norfolk, Virginia, where she will serve as a floating monument and an educational museum; Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service in honor of the U.S.S. Wisconsin and all those who served aboard her; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a postage stamp be issued.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today, I have the distinct honor of introducing a resolution that commemorates one of the greatest ships of the United States Navy and her crew members. I am joined by the senior Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. KOHL, and 15 of my other colleagues.

The U.S.S. Wisconsin is the largest of the four magnificent battleships ever built by the United States Navy. These four vessels, the Wisconsin, the Iowa, the New Jersey, and the Missouri, comprise the revered Iowa-class battleships. Each of these ships served gallantly in every significant United States conflict from World War II to the Persian Gulf War.

At 887 feet, the Wisconsin carries a 108-foot, three-inch beam with a displacement of 45,000 tons. Her armor—as much as 17½ inches in some points—includes nine 16-inch guns, 20 five-inch guns, 80 40-millimeter guns, and 49 20-millimeter guns. The 16-inch guns are able to hurl shells roughly the weight of a VW Beetle to distances of up to 23 nautical miles. Due to the recoil of these massive guns, the deck had to be built of teak wood because steel plating would have buckled from the stress. While she was designed for a crew of 1,921 sailors, she ended up carrying almost 1,000 additional sailors at points during World War II and the Korean War.

The U.S.S. Wisconsin was built in Philadelphia, and commissioned on 7 December 1943, exactly two years after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. From the time President Roosevelt chose to name the vessel the Wisconsin, citizens from our state took an immediate interest. School children volunteered to christen the battleship. Some Wisconsinites even recommended christening the Wisconsin with water taken straight from the Wisconsin River, which runs through the heart of our state, instead of champagne. In fact, the Wisconsin's first commander, Captain Earl E. Stone, was born in Milwaukee and attended the city's public schools and the state university before his appointment to the Naval Academy.

In 1944, she underwent sea trials and training in the Chesapeake Bay. After