

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2002

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, on September 9, 2002, I was in my Congressional District in Rhode Island and consequently I missed three votes.

Had I been here I would have voted: "Yes" on rollcall No. 375, "yes" on rollcall No. 376, and "yes" on rollcall No. 377.

On September 10, 2002, I was in my Congressional District in Rhode Island and consequently I missed six votes.

Had I been here I would have voted: "yes" on rollcall No. 378, "yes" on rollcall No. 379, "yes" on rollcall No. 380, "yes" on rollcall No. 381, "yes" on rollcall No. 382, and "yes" on rollcall No. 383.

On September 11, 2002, I was in my Congressional District in Rhode Island and consequently I missed one vote.

Had I been here I would have voted: "yes" on rollcall No. 384.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on September 10, 2002 I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 380. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3009,
TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report for H.R. 3009, Trade Act of 2002, which provides for Trade Promotion Authority for the President, among other things.

Globalization is here to stay. With markets now linked globally by computers, satellite communications, and advanced transportation networks, international trade and investment will play an increasing role in American prosperity. We cannot, as a nation, afford to retreat from a proactive strategy of trade expansion that takes advantage of our position as the world's most prosperous and dynamic economy.

Trade liberalization is also an important tool towards developing responsible global relations. It is a tool, as the preamble of the GATT states, for "raising standards of living, ensuring full employment, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods." Indeed, open markets are an important engine of economic growth, which can expand opportunities, raise living standards, and affect social change. Perhaps most importantly, however, trade liberalization provides our nation with an additional diplomatic tool and a forum within

which our nation may deal with international disputes and/or coalition building. Trade's national security component cannot be understated.

Mr. Speaker, on December 6, 2001, I voted for TPA because I believe trade expansion is necessary to achieve continued economic growth and protect our vital national security interests. House approval of this legislation in December helped move the process forward on this legislation and made possible a stronger bill from the Senate and a conference report that contained many of the important provisions of the Senate bill.

The TPA conference report contained strong trade adjustment assistance (TAA) provisions that improved and expanded the current program. Indeed, the conference report nearly tripled the existing TAA program and set important new precedents regarding coverage for displaced workers and health care assistance for the unemployed. This bill will, for the first time, allow displaced workers to receive assistance in purchasing qualified group health plans and makes them eligible for a benefit to pay 65 percent of their health care costs. This bill also expands the universe of individuals eligible for assistance to include secondary workers and farmers. Finally, the bill doubles the amount to be used to retrain displaced workers in new and better paying jobs, while creating wage insurance for older employees.

With specific regard to trade, the conference report improves upon the House-passed version by requiring, for the first time, that labor and environment issues are "on par" with, or given the same consideration as, other trade-related issues. These labor and environment issues are fully enforceable through dispute resolution mechanisms under current law and the bill contains provisions to ensure that our U.S. trade laws are protected.

The conference report also fully addresses investor-state disputes, or so-called Chapter 11 issues not contained in the original House-passed bill. The legislation will (1) ensure that foreign investors in the U.S. are not accorded greater rights than U.S. investors; (2) establish standards for "fair and equitable treatment" consistent with U.S. legal principles and practice; (3) set up mechanisms to deter and eliminate frivolous claims; (4) provide for public input into the formulation of government positions in investor-state dispute settlements; and (5) create an appellate body to review these disputes.

Finally, this agreement will make the process of foreign trade agreements more efficient and diplomatic. Although the President will form our nation's official policy on trade, Congress will have considerable influence over the development of that party through the creation of a new Congressional Oversight Committee. Ultimately, Congress will also have the authority to check the Administration's power by accepting or rejecting the policy.

TPA is critical for removing remaining trade barriers to exports of Kansas' good and services. Kansas exporters still face major trade barriers in sectors like civil aircraft and parts, agricultural equipment, industrial machinery and auto parts. With the United States on the sidelines, foreign competitors are forging ahead and pursuing their own market-opening agreements. Kansas' economy is export-dependent, with export sales of \$1,879 for every state resident. More than 68,000 Kansas jobs depend on exports of manufactured goods. I

believe that this agreement strikes a good balance to protect these export-dependent jobs, preserve our values with regard to labor and the environment, protect our trade laws, and provide unprecedented assistance for displaced workers to receive new, and better jobs.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JESS J.
CAMPBELL**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness and respect that I recognize the life and passing of Mr. Jess J. Campbell of Orchard Mesa, Colorado. Mr. Campbell, a resident of Colorado for over a hundred years, witnessed the state's changes and transformations over the course of a century. His loss will be felt by many in his community and I am honored to tell his story before this body of Congress today.

Jess Campbell was born in Steamboat Springs on July 16, 1901. He grew up in the Montrose and Hotchkiss areas of Colorado and lived his entire life on the Western Slope. Mr. Campbell worked as a rancher, a miner, and in real estate and then in 1921, he began working for the Rio Grande Railroad and retired as an engineer after 52 years of service. Mr. Campbell was also a lifetime member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Rio Grande Veterans.

Although Mr. Campbell had an interesting and eventful career, he was also a loving and devoted husband and father. Together, Mr. Campbell and his wife Blanche raised 10 children, 21 grandchildren, 30 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren. During his free time, Mr. Campbell enjoyed gardening, woodworking, camping, and fishing and enjoyed spending time with friends and family at his cabin on Poncha Pass.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Mr. Jess J. Campbell before this House of Representatives and this nation for the wonderful contributions he has made to the State of Colorado. Mr. Campbell was a pioneer of the state and has left an indelible impression upon its history. As his friends and family gather to mourn their loss, there is solace in knowing that the legacy of Jess J. Campbell will continue into the future generations of this country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2002

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, on September 9, 2002, I was absent for personal reasons and missed rollcall votes numbered 375, 376, and 377. For the record, had I been present I would have voted "yea" on all of these votes.