

resolution would also oppose all efforts made at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, CITES, to reopen international trade in whale meat or to downlist any whale population. In addition, the IWC, as well as individual nations including the United States, has established whale sanctuaries that would prevent whaling in specified areas even if the moratorium were to be lifted. Despite these efforts to give whale stocks a chance to rebuild, the number of whales harvested has increased in recent years, tripling since the implementation of the global moratorium in 1986. This is a dangerous trend that does not show signs of stopping.

Domestically, we work very hard to protect whales in U.S. waters, particularly those considered threatened or endangered. One own laws and regulations are designed to give whales one of the highest standards of protection in the world, and as a result, our own citizens are subject to rules designed to protect against even the accidental taking of whales. Commercial whaling is, of course, strictly prohibited. Given what is asked of our citizens to protect against even accidental injury to whales here in the United States, it would be grossly unfair if we retreated in any way from our position opposing commercial, intentional whaling by other countries. Whales migrate throughout the world's oceans, and as we protect whales in our own waters, so should we act to protect them internationally.

Whales are among the most intelligent animals on Earth, and they play an important role in the marine ecosystem. Yet, there is still much about them that we do not know. Resuming the intentional harvest of whales is irresponsible, and it could have ecological consequences that we cannot predict. Therefore, it is premature to even consider easing conservation measures.

The right policy is to protect whales across the globe, and to oppose the resumption of commercial whaling. I urge my colleagues to support swift passage of this resolution.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to voice my strong support for the resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the policy of the United States at the 54th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission. This resolution affirms and renews our long-standing commitment to end the practice of commercial whale-hunting, as well as the killing of whales for profit under the false rubric of "scientific whaling." It constitutes a powerful statement to the rest of the world that we have not, and will not, grow complacent in fighting to preserve the existence of these remarkable beings.

Our present action draws urgency from the fact that the single most important safety net for ensuring the survival of whale species is under threat of unraveling. When the International Whaling Commission, IWC, voted to es-

tablish a global moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982, the decision represented a profound acknowledgment on the part of the international community of its abysmal and repeated failure to manage whale stocks in a responsible manner. Such was the egregiousness of our collective whaling legacy that nothing short of a complete ban on commercial whaling was determined to save these creatures away from the path to extinction.

Sadly, the thirty years since the enactment of the moratorium have only served to vindicate the wisdom of the IWC's landmark decision. One needs only look to the history of duplicitous efforts undertaken to skirt the strictures of the moratorium to see this. Most blatant among these efforts has been the practice by certain countries to exploit the exemption for scientific whaling in order to hunt whales for ostensibly scientific, but essentially commercial, purposes. This disingenuous behavior directly contradicts the purpose and spirit, if not the letter, of the moratorium. Regrettably, the lack of regard shown by these nations for obligations that were assumed freely and voluntarily does not inspire one with faith that they would act any more responsibly should the door to commercial whaling ever be opened.

Less apparent, but no less discouraging, is the unwillingness by some nations to vigorously monitor and prosecute the illegal trading of whale meat. Whether the absence of rigorous policing measures is the result of conscious intent or uninformed negligence, the outcome is the same. Unscrupulous operators are provided with incentives to disregard the law and afforded with the knowledge that they may do so with impunity. The lax enforcement of existing laws calls into further doubt the international community's prospective will and capacity to enforce quotas on catches if commercial whaling were resumed.

In light of the evidence refuting the notion that a uniform commitment to act responsibly and in accordance with international mandates currently exists or would crystallize in the foreseeable future, it would be a grave and reckless mistake for the moratorium to be lifted now. This is why we must endeavor to shore up support for the moratorium prior to the IWC's 54th Annual Meeting, and to prevent the entry of any nation that seeks to have a voting voice in the IWC without agreeing to abide by the decisions of that same body.

I note with particular concern Iceland's pending application to rejoin the IWC with a reservation that would leave it with complete discretion in choosing whether or not to engage in commercial whaling. It is well-established that Iceland's motivation in rejoining is to expand the voting block for revoking the moratorium. In applying with the reservation, however, Iceland aims to have all the privileges of membership free and clear of any concomitant burdens and responsibilities.

But no nation should be allowed to have its cake and eat it too. It would be fundamentally unfair to the other IWC members to give Iceland a role in defining the limits of their behavior when Iceland itself would not have to play by the same rules. More importantly, Iceland's admission would establish a dangerous precedent whereby other nations would be encouraged to circumvent international treaties by withdrawing from them and then rejoining with specific reservations against onerous obligations.

In view of our concerns over the deleterious consequences of Iceland's reentry, nineteen of my Senate colleagues and I previously sent a bipartisan letter to Secretary of State Colin Powell urging him to assume a leadership role in opposing Iceland's application. The time is ripe, however, for us to make a more public and formal declaration of our position, and to provide our Administration with the encouragement and support it needs to take bold action at the next IWC meeting and the next conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. I ask you to join in registering our strong opinion on this important and worthwhile cause.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 268—DESIGNATING MAY 20, 2002, AS A DAY FOR AMERICANS TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING CHILDREN ABOUT CURRENT EVENTS IN AN ACCESSIBLE WAY TO THEIR DEVELOPMENT AS BOTH STUDENTS AND CITIZENS

Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 268

Whereas, since its founding in 1902, the Weekly Reader has reported current events in a manner that is accessible to children, thereby helping millions of children learn to read, which is an indispensable foundation for success in school and in life;

Whereas the Weekly Reader's accessible style has helped children understand many of the important events that have shaped the world during the past 100 years, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Civil Rights movement, Vietnam, the first Moon landing, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the tragic events of September 11, 2001;

Whereas a citizenry well informed about national and international current events is critical to a strong democracy;

Whereas the Weekly Reader is read by nearly 11,000,000 children each week in every State, and in more than 90 percent of the school districts in the United States; and

Whereas on May 20, 2002, children around the country will join the Weekly Reader in celebrating its 100th birthday: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 20, 2002, as a day for Americans to recognize the importance of teaching children about current events in an accessible way to their development as both students and citizens; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the

United States to observe that day with appropriate activities.

# STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS—MAY 15, 2002

SENATE RESOLUTION 270—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 13, 2002, THROUGH OCTOBER 19, 2002, AS “NATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 270

Whereas cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States and there is no known cure;

Whereas cystic fibrosis, characterized by digestive disorders and chronic lung infections, is a fatal lung disease;

Whereas a total of more than 10,000,000 Americans are unknowing carriers of cystic fibrosis;

Whereas one out of every 3,900 babies in the United States is born with cystic fibrosis;

Whereas approximately 30,000 people in the United States, many of whom are children, have cystic fibrosis;

Whereas the average life expectancy of an individual with cystic fibrosis is 32 years;

Whereas prompt, aggressive treatment of the symptoms of cystic fibrosis can extend the lives of those who have this disease;

Whereas recent advances in cystic fibrosis research have produced promising leads in gene, protein, and drug therapies; and

Whereas education can help inform the public of the symptoms of cystic fibrosis, which will assist in early diagnoses, and increase knowledge and understanding of this disease: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of October 13, 2002, through October 19, 2002, as “National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week”;

(2) commits to increasing the quality of life for individuals with cystic fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund raising efforts for research, and increased levels of support for those with cystic fibrosis and their families; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution recognizing October 13, 2002, through October 19, 2002, as National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week. I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues Senators DEWINE and KERRY in submitting this resolution. We are hopeful that greater awareness of cystic fibrosis, CF, will lead to a cure.

Cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States and there is no known cure. It affects approximately 30,000 children and adults in the United States. There are about 1,000 new cases of CF diagnosed each year. While most of these individuals are diagnosed by the age of three, others are not recognized as having CF until they are age

18 years, or older. Today, the life expectancy for someone with CF is 32 years. I believe we must do what we can to change these statistics.

While there is no cure, early detection and prompt treatment can significantly improve and extend the lives of those with CF. My home State of Colorado was one of the first States to require CF screening for newborns. Happily, more States are now performing this simple test.

And, since the discovery of the defective CF gene in 1989, CF research has greatly accelerated. I am proud that Colorado is home to the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center and Children's Hospital, both of which are actively involved in CF research and care. Children's Hospital is one of eight innovative Therapeutics Development Centers performing cutting edge clinical research to develop new treatments for CF.

Currently, the CF Foundation oversees more than 25 CF clinical trials. In addition, small pilot trials are carried out in the 115 Cystic Fibrosis Foundation-accredited care centers across the United States. And, organizations such as the Cystic Fibrosis Research, Inc. also sponsor studies for treatment of the disease. Efforts such as these throughout the nation are providing a greater quality of life for those who have CF. I applaud these efforts.

While I am encouraged by the CF research in Colorado and elsewhere, more needs to be done. I believe we can increase the quality of life for individuals with Cystic Fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding of the disease in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund raising efforts for research, and increased levels of support for those who have CF and their families.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to act on this resolution so we can move another step closer to eradicating this disease.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 111—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT HARRIET TUBMAN SHOULD HAVE BEEN PAID A PENSION FOR HER SERVICE AS A NURSE AND SCOUT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Mrs. CLINTON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 111

Whereas during the Civil War Harriet Tubman reported to General David Hunter at Hilton Head, South Carolina, with a letter from Governor John Andrews of Massachusetts allowing her to serve in the Union Army;

Whereas Harriet Tubman served at Hilton Head as a nurse, scout, spy, and cook;

Whereas in the spring of 1865, Harriet Tubman worked at the Freedman's hospital in Fortress Monroe, Virginia;

Whereas Harriet Tubman's last husband, Nelson Davis, served in the United States

Colored Infantry under Captain James S. Thompson, beginning on September 25, 1863, and was discharged on November 10, 1865;

Whereas Harriet Tubman received a pension as the spouse of a deceased veteran;

Whereas Harriet Tubman requested a pension for her own service in the Union Army during the Civil War, but never received one;

Whereas a bill that passed the House of Representatives in 1897 during the 55th Congress (H.R. 4982) would have required that Harriet Tubman be placed on the pension roll of the United States for her service as a nurse in the United States Army and paid a pension at the rate of \$25 each month;

Whereas some females who served in the military during the Civil War received a pension for their service, including Sarah Emma Edmonds Seelye and Albert Cashier, each of whom posed as a male; and

Whereas Harriet Tubman died of pneumonia on March 10, 1913, and was buried at Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn, New York, with military honors: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That—

(1) Congress recognizes that Harriet Tubman served as a nurse and scout in the United States Army during the Civil War; and

(2) it is the sense of Congress that Harriet Tubman should have been paid a pension at the rate of \$25 each month for her service in the United States Army.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3415. Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3416. Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3417. Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. ALLEN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3418. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3419. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. DODD, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3420. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3421. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3422. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3423. Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.