

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 97—COMMENDING PATRICIA SUE HEAD SUMMITT, HEAD WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, FOR THREE DECADES OF EXCELLENCE AS A PROVEN LEADER, MOTIVATED TEACHER, AND ESTABLISHED CHAMPION

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 97

Whereas Pat Summitt, in her 31st year as head coach of the Lady Volunteers (the "Lady Vols"), has become the Nation's all-time winningest NCAA basketball coach (men's or women's) with her 880th career victory, surpassing the legendary coach Dean Smith of the University of North Carolina;

Whereas Pat Summitt, at the age of 22, took over the women's program at Tennessee in 1974, when there were no scholarships and she had to wash the uniforms and drive the team van;

Whereas Pat Summitt won her first game on January 10, 1975, and continued to win games as she became the youngest coach in the nation to reach 300 wins (34 years old), 400 wins (37 years old), 500 wins (41 years old), 600 wins (44 years old), 700 wins (47 years old), and 800 wins (50 years old);

Whereas Pat Summitt has coached the Lady Vols to 15 30-plus win seasons, including a perfect season of 39-0, 13 Southeastern Conference (SEC) regular-season titles, and 11 SEC tournament championships;

Whereas Pat Summitt has appeared in more NCAA tournament games (107), and has won more tournament games (89), than any other collegiate coach, including a record of 36-0 in the first two rounds, 16 NCAA Final Four appearances, and 6 NCAA Championship Titles, including the NCAA's first back-to-back-to-back women's titles in 1996, 1997, and 1998;

Whereas Pat Summitt played on the 1976 United States Olympic team and later coached the United States women's basketball team to its first Olympic gold medal in 1984;

Whereas Pat Summitt has been named SEC coach of the year 6 times and national coach of the year by several associations, including the Sporting News Coach of the Year, the Naismith Coach of the Year, and the Associated Press Coach of the Year;

Whereas Pat Summitt and the Lady Vols were selected by ESPN as the "Team of the Decade" (1990s), sharing the honor with the Florida State University Seminole's football team, and Summitt became the first female coach to appear on the cover of Sports Illustrated;

Whereas Pat Summitt was officially accepted to the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame in 1999, and was then inducted to the Basketball Hall of Fame on October 13, 2000, as only the 4th women's basketball coach to earn Hall of Fame honors;

Whereas Pat Summitt's Lady Vols have a remarkable graduation rate, as each student-athlete who has completed her eligibility at Tennessee has received her degree or is in the process of completing all of the requirements; and

Whereas Pat Summitt has recently been honored by the University of Tennessee, as the court at Thompson-Boling Arena will be named "The Summitt"; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends the University of Tennessee women's basketball

coach, Patricia Sue Head Summitt, for three decades of excellence as a proven leader, motivated teacher, and established champion.

SENATE RESOLUTION 98—COMMENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2005 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 98

Whereas on April 4, 2005, the North Carolina Tar Heels defeated the Illinois Fighting Illini 75-70 in the finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association ("NCAA") Division I Men's Basketball Tournament in St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas the Tar Heels now hold 5 men's basketball titles, including 4 NCAA tournament titles—the fourth-most in NCAA history;

Whereas the Tar Heels' men's team has won championships in 1924, 1957, 1982, 1993, and 2005;

Whereas Tar Heels head coach and Asheville, North Carolina, native Roy Williams won his first NCAA title in just his second year coaching the team, improving to 470-116 in 17 seasons as a head coach, and has the best record of any active coach in men's basketball;

Whereas seniors Jawad Williams, Jackie Manuel, Melvin Scott, Charlie Everett, and C.J. Hooker celebrated 4 years at North Carolina with a "Final Four" win;

Whereas Sean May was named Most Outstanding Player of the tournament, scoring 26 points and collecting 10 rebounds in the final game;

Whereas Tar Heels Raymond Felton and Rashad McCants joined Sean May on the All-Tournament Team, along with Illini players Luther Head and Deron Williams;

Whereas the North Carolina Tar Heels finished the 2004-2005 season with 33 wins and just 4 losses, and won the championship by defeating an Illinois team that tied an NCAA record for wins in a season at 37;

Whereas freshman Tar Heel Marvin Williams helped seal the victory with a tip-in with 1 minute and 26 seconds left to play;

Whereas the Tar Heel defense held Illinois to 27 percent from the field in the first half and prevented the Illini from scoring during the last 2 minutes and 37 seconds;

Whereas North Carolina defeated Michigan State 87-71 to earn a spot in the final contest;

Whereas the Tar Heels defeated Oakland and Iowa State in Charlotte, North Carolina, then Villanova and Wisconsin in Syracuse, New York, to advance to the "Final Four";

Whereas Albarnele, North Carolina, native Woody Durham has been the radio play-by-play voice of North Carolina's basketball programs since 1971, and this was his 11th "Final Four" with the Tar Heels and third national championship call;

Whereas the Tar Heel team members are excellent representatives of a fine university that is a leader in higher education, producing 38 Rhodes scholars, as well as many fine student-athletes and other leaders;

Whereas each player, coach, trainer, manager, and staff member dedicated this season and their efforts to ensure the North Carolina Tar Heels reached the summit of college basketball;

Whereas the Tar Heels showed tremendous dedication to each other, appreciation to their fans, sportsmanship to their opponents, and respect for the game of basketball throughout the 2005 season; and

Whereas residents of the Old North State and North Carolina fans worldwide are to be commended for their long-standing support, perseverance and pride in the team: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the champion North Carolina Tar Heels for their historic win in the 2005 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Men's Basketball Tournament;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, and support staff who were instrumental in helping the University of North Carolina Tar Heels win the tournament; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to University of North Carolina Chancellor James Moeser and head coach Roy Williams for appropriate display.

SENATE RESOLUTION 99—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE TO CONDEMN THE INHUMAN AND UNNECESSARY SLAUGHTER OF SMALL CETACEANS, INCLUDING DALL'S PORPOISE, THE BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN, RISSO'S DOLPHIN, FALSE KILLER WHALES, PILOT WHALES, THE STRIPED DOLPHIN, AND THE SPOTTED DOLPHIN IN CERTAIN NATIONS

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:—

S. RES. 99

Whereas the United States has consistently worked to increase protections for marine mammals, such as dolphins and whales, since the enactment of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.);

Whereas dolphins and whales are found worldwide, including in both of the polar regions, throughout the high seas, and along most coastal areas;

Whereas these unique, highly social, and intelligent animals have caught the imagination of the public not only in the United States, but in many nations around the world;

Whereas the over-exploitation of small cetaceans for decades has resulted in the serious decline, and in some cases, the commercial extinction, of those species;

Whereas each year tens of thousands of small cetaceans are herded into small coves in certain nations, are slaughtered with spears and knives, and die as a result of blood loss and hemorrhagic shock;

Whereas in many cases, those responsible for the slaughter prevent documentation or data from the events from being recorded or made public;

Whereas the deficient information on hunt yields and small cetacean populations indicates a lack of commitment to maintaining sustainable populations and prevents scrutiny of humaneness of killing methods;

Whereas for at least the past 4 years toxicologists have issued warnings regarding high levels of mercury and other contaminants in meat from small cetaceans caught off coastal regions;

Whereas some nations that participate in small cetacean slaughter are members of the United Nations Convention on the Law of

the Sea, done at Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 10, 1982, and are therefore bound to honor article 65 of that Convention, which declares that "States shall cooperate with a view to the conservation of marine mammals and in the case of cetaceans shall in particular work through the appropriate international organizations for their conservation, management, and study";

Whereas in 1946, 14 nations adopted the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling with schedule of whaling regulations, signed at Washington December 2, 1946 (TIAS 1849), which established the International Whaling Commission to provide for the proper conservation of whales stocks; and

Whereas the International Whaling Commission on numerous occasions has called into question the slaughter by member nations of small cetaceans, has asked for the reduction of the number of animals killed, and has in certain instances urged for the halt of the slaughter altogether, including by passing resolutions condemning drive hunts of striped dolphins in 1992 and 1993 and resolutions criticizing exploitation of Dall's porpoises in 1990, 1999, and 2001: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States strongly condemns the slaughter of small cetaceans in drive fisheries and urges nations that participate in small cetacean slaughter to end commercial hunts;

(2) at the 57th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Korea, the United States should—

(A) negotiate regional and international agreements to decrease catch and bycatch of all cetaceans;

(B) advocate for clarification that the mandate of the International Whaling Commission includes small cetaceans;

(C) call on nations that participate in small cetacean slaughter to stop their commercial hunts;

(D) seek the inclusion of an agenda item in the Working Group on Whale Killing Methods and Associated Welfare Issues on killing methods for small cetaceans and implications for the welfare of small cetaceans;

(E) strongly urge all nations that engage in small cetacean hunts—

(i) to provide detailed information to the International Whaling Commission on primary and secondary killing methods used for each species of small cetacean killed, the method used to measure insensibility or death, and times of death; and

(ii) to share with the International Whaling Commission data on the sustainability of small cetacean populations; and

(F) initiate and support efforts—

(i) to firmly support the role and authority of the newly created Conservation Committee; and

(ii) to ensure an ambitious conservation agenda for all future meetings of the Committee; and

(3) the United States should make full use of all appropriate diplomatic mechanisms, relevant international laws and agreements, Federal laws, including the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (commonly known as the Pelly Amendment) (22 U.S.C. 1971 et seq.), and other appropriate means to implement these goals.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to submit a resolution to condemn the inhumane and unnecessary slaughter of dolphins, porpoises, and small whales that occurs in certain nations around the world.

This resolution would send the U.S. delegation to this year's International

Whaling Commission meeting with the message that the slaughter of these marine mammals must be stopped, and that the commission must protect them. I am pleased to be joined by my cosponsors, Senators LEVIN, SARBANES, and LIEBERMAN.

Each year, more than 20,000 dolphins, porpoises, and small whales, which are collectively called small cetaceans, are slaughtered by methods that are beyond inhumane.

These mammals are intelligent, they live in family groups, and they feel pain. In many cases, they are herded together into small coves, where they are confined with nets. Once they are trapped, the slaughter begins.

The first step is often to slice their throats with knives, causing them to bleed to death. This slow and painful method is used because cetaceans are hard to kill, due to their natural protective layer of blubber.

Very often, processing of these mammals begins before they are even dead. They are wrenched from the water with cranes, loaded while in a state of shock into trucks, and taken to warehouses where their flesh is removed to be sold as meat. All of this can occur while the animals are still alive.

Dolphins, porpoises, and small whales are some of the most advanced animals in the world, on land or at sea. They can feel pain the same way and to the same extent humans can.

I find this treatment of these remarkable animals abhorrent and inhumane. However, the process I have described is also objectionable for several other reasons.

The meat of these animals is sold as food, often mislabeled as "whale meat," which to many people suggests open-ocean large whales that are still hunted by several nations despite a worldwide moratorium.

However, the meat of small cetaceans is not large whale meat. Small cetacean meat can be very unhealthy. These small animals are more likely than large whales to live along the coast, and they are higher up in the food chain, so their bodies are often contaminated with mercury and other pollutants. Levels of contaminants in some of this meat are often much higher than what is recommended by the nations where it is sold.

Another problem is that many of these small cetacean populations are being threatened by the loss of large numbers of animals. Over-exploitation of small cetaceans has resulted in the serious decline and even the commercial extinction of some populations.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to track the take and the populations of these animals, as the people who slaughter them don't allow full, and in some cases any, documentation of the killing. Their failure to keep accurate information indicates that they lack a commitment to maintaining sustainable populations.

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) has passed at least 5 resolu-

tions condemning these types of small cetacean slaughters. Our resolution will send the United States delegation to the next IWC meeting with the message that this issue is not forgotten.

It will also ensure that the U.S. delegation works to clarify the IWC's mission to manage and protect small cetaceans.

SENATE RESOLUTION 100—DISAPPROVING THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT FOR EXTENSION UNDER SECTION 2103(C)(1)(B)(I) OF THE BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2002, OF THE TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITIES UNDER THAT ACT

Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 100

Resolved, That the Senate disapproves the request of the President for the extension, under section 2103(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002, of the trade authorities procedures under that Act to any implementing bill submitted with respect to any trade agreement entered into under section 2103(b) of that Act after June 30, 2005.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution to disapprove of the extension of "trade promotion authority," better known as "fast track," for trade agreements.

In 2002, the U.S. Congress decided to tie its hands behind its back when it comes to international trade.

The Constitution, at Article I, Section 8, gives the Congress the power to regulate foreign commerce. But in 2002 we handed that authority to the President, and effectively gave him a blank check. We gave the President the authority to negotiate trade agreements in secret, and to bring those agreements back to the Senate for a vote, without the possibility of a single amendment being offered.

What was the result? We saw the signing of agreements like the Central American Free Trade Agreement, or CAFTA. This is an agreement that would integrate our economy with those of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic.

Do the American people think this is a good idea? Not on your life, certainly not after what they've seen with the NAFTA deal with Mexico. CAFTA promises more of the same: U.S. jobs going overseas, as companies try to take advantage of low-wage labor in countries with no environmental controls.

If we were able to offer amendments to CAFTA, we could, for instance, have meaningful prohibitions on child or sweatshop labor, or pollution by overseas factories. Provisions that would protect American workers from having to compete with children working in filthy factories for pennies a day.

But that's not the kind of CAFTA agreement that big business wants.