

close to many of the food animal end customers;

Whereas the Department of Homeland Security selected Manhattan, Kansas, as the future location for the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF);

Whereas the \$750,000,000 NBAF project will provide area economic development opportunities by employing 300 people with an annual payroll of up to \$30,000,000, and will provide an additional 1,500 construction jobs;

Whereas NBAF enhances Kansas' leadership role in the Nation as the animal health research and biosciences center for the United States;

Whereas more than 45 percent of the fed cattle in the United States, 40 percent of the hogs produced, and 20 percent of the beef cows and calves are located within 350 miles of Kansas City;

Whereas there are nationally-recognized publishers in the animal health industry located in Kansas and Missouri;

Whereas Kansas and Missouri have historic roots in the livestock industry, including the cattle drives in the 1860s from Texas to the westward railhead in Sedalia, Missouri;

Whereas Kansas and Missouri are home to many prominent national and international associations within the animal health industry; and

Whereas retaining and growing existing animal health companies, attracting new animal health companies, increasing animal health research capacity, and developing commercialization infrastructure will create quality jobs and wealth for Kansas and Missouri; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the region from Manhattan, Kansas to Columbia, Missouri, including the metropolitan Kansas City area and St. Joseph, Missouri, as the "Kansas City Animal Health Corridor";

(2) recognizes the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor as the national center of the animal health industry, based on the unmatched concentration of animal health and nutrition businesses and educational and research assets; and

(3) expresses its commitment to establishing a favorable business environment and supporting animal health research to foster the continued growth of the animal health industry for the benefit of the economy, universities, businesses, and young people hoping to pursue an animal health career in the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 175—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS A RELUCTANT SHAREHOLDER IN THE OWNERSHIP OF GENERAL MOTORS AND CHRYSLER**

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. RES. 175

Whereas the United States is facing a deep economic crisis that has caused millions of American workers to lose their jobs;

Whereas the collapse of the American automotive industry would have dealt a devastating blow to an already perilous economy;

Whereas the Federal Government, under President George W. Bush and President Barack Obama, intervened in the American automotive industry in order to prevent additional job losses in the industry that would have resulted in a ripple effect across the entire economy;

Whereas any investment of taxpayer dollars in the American automotive industry should be temporary;

Whereas the Federal Government is a reluctant shareholder in General Motors Corporation and Chrysler Motors LLC, as any involvement is only to protect the investment of taxpayer dollars;

Whereas the Federal Government, as the primary shareholder, will not be involved in the day-to-day management of General Motors; and

Whereas the Federal Government shall closely monitor General Motors and Chrysler to ensure that they are being responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars and are taking all possible steps to expeditiously return to solvency; Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Federal Government is only a temporary stakeholder in the American automotive industry and should take all possible steps to protect American taxpayer dollars and divest its ownership interests in such companies as expeditiously as possible; and

(2) the Comptroller General of the United States should conduct a study to determine the period of time it may take General Motors and Chrysler to return to solvency and for the Federal Government to complete divestiture.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 176—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON UNITED STATES POLICY DURING THE POLITICAL TRANSITION IN ZIMBABWE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 176

Whereas, over the course of the last decade, the Zimbabwean African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), led by Robert Mugabe, increasingly turned to violence and intimidation to maintain power amidst government-directed economic collapse and a growing humanitarian crisis;

Whereas the Department of State's 2008 Country Report on Human Rights Practices states that the Government of Zimbabwe "continued to engage in the pervasive and systematic abuse of human rights, which increased during the year," including unlawful killings, politically-motivated abductions, state-sanctioned use of excessive force and torture by security forces against opposition, student leaders, and civil society activists;

Whereas Zimbabwe held presidential and parliamentary elections on March 29, 2008, with official results showing that Mr. Mugabe won 43.2 percent of the vote, while Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of the opposition party Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), won 47.9 percent of the vote;

Whereas, in the wake of those elections, Mr. Mugabe and his allies launched a brutal campaign of violence against members and supporters of the MDC, voters and journalists, and other citizens of Zimbabwe, leading Mr. Tsvangirai to withdraw from the June 27, 2008, runoff presidential election, which Mr. Mugabe, the only remaining candidate, then won with 85 percent of the vote;

Whereas, on September 15, 2008, ZANU-PF and the MDC signed a "Global Political Agreement" (GPA) to form a transitional

government under which Mr. Mugabe would remain President, Mr. Tsvangirai would become Prime Minister, and the parties would divide control of the ministries;

Whereas the Global Political Agreement, as written, included provisions to restore the rule of law and economic stability and growth, establish a new constitution, end violence by state and non-state actors, and promote freedom of assembly, association, expression, and communication;

Whereas the installation of the transitional government stalled for five months as Mr. Mugabe and his allies refused to compromise on control of key ministries and security agencies and continued to use the state security apparatus to intimidate and commit violence against political opponents;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, the humanitarian situation during that time deteriorated to unprecedented levels, with an estimated 5,000,000 people in Zimbabwe susceptible to food insecurity, and collapsing water and sewerage services giving rise to a cholera epidemic that has resulted in the deaths of more than 4,000 people;

Whereas, on February 11, 2009, the parties finally formed the transitional government;

Whereas there has since been some progress toward the implementation of the Global Political Agreement, including positive steps by the Ministry of Finance, such as the issuance of a Short Term Economic Recovery Program (STERP) and the abandonment of the Zimbabwe dollar in favor of foreign currencies;

Whereas many of the reform-minded individuals within the new transitional government are limited by a severe lack of qualified personnel and material resources;

Whereas the full implementation of the Global Political Agreement continues to be obstructed by hardliners in the government, and important issues regarding senior government appointments remain unresolved, notably the status of the current Reserve Bank Governor and the Attorney General;

Whereas ZANU-PF officials have made efforts to obstruct implementation of the Global Political Agreement as they continue to arrest legitimate journalists and human rights activists and delay the swearing into office of properly designated officials nominated by MDC; and

Whereas the security forces continue to operate outside the rule of law, condoning land invasions, restrictions on media access and freedoms, and harassment, arbitrary arrests, and detention of civil society activists in Zimbabwe; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Government, in coordination with other democratic governments and international institutions desiring to help the people of Zimbabwe, should—

(1) continue to provide humanitarian assistance to meet the urgent needs of the people of Zimbabwe;

(2) make available increased resources for nongovernmental entities to provide assistance and to pay salaries or fees to appropriately qualified people in Zimbabwe to enable progress to be made in the critical areas of education, health, water, and sanitation;

(3) welcome and encourage responsible efforts by the international community to support, strengthen, and extend reforms made by ministries within the Government of Zimbabwe, especially the Ministry of Finance;

(4) provide concrete financial and technical assistance in response to requests from the people of Zimbabwe and civil society organizations in their efforts to draft and enact a new constitution based on democratic values and principles that would enable the country

to hold fair and free elections at an early date;

(5) work with and encourage regional governments and leaders to promote human rights, the restoration of the rule of law, and economic growth in Zimbabwe;

(6) maintain the existing ban on the transfer of defense items and services and the suspension of most non-humanitarian government-to-government assistance until there is demonstrable progress toward restoring the rule of law, civilian control over security forces, and respect for human rights in Zimbabwe; and

(7) support the continuation and updating of financial sanctions and travel bans targeted against those individuals responsible for the deliberate breakdown of the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and other ongoing illegal activities in Zimbabwe.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 177—RECOGNIZING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION'S UNANIMOUS ADOPTION OF CONVENTION 182, "CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR"**

Mr. HARKIN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 177**

Whereas on June 17, 1999, the International Labour Organization (ILO) unanimously adopted Convention 182, "Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour", done at Geneva (T. Doc. 106-5) (in this preamble referred to as the "Convention");

Whereas on August 5, 1999, President William Jefferson Clinton submitted the Convention to the Senate for its advice and consent;

Whereas on October 21, 1999, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, under the chairmanship of Senator Jesse Helms, considered the Convention, and on November 3, 1999, reported it out of committee;

Whereas on November 5, 1999, the Senate unanimously agreed to the resolution of advice and consent to the ratification of the Convention;

Whereas on December 2, 1999, President Clinton signed the instruments of ratification of the Convention, as the United States became the third country to ratify the Convention;

Whereas the terms of the Convention apply to all children under 18 years of age and define the worst forms of child labor to include slavery and practices similar to slavery (including the sale and trafficking of children), forced or compulsory labor, debt bondage and serfdom, child prostitution and child pornography, the use of children in illegal activities (including drug production and trafficking), and work that is likely to jeopardize the health, safety, or morals of children;

Whereas the stated goals of the Convention include the effective elimination of the worst forms of child labor, ensuring that the parties take into account the importance of free basic education, removal of children from all work that is in violation of the Convention, and provision of rehabilitation and social integration for children who have engaged in work that it is in violation of the Convention;

Whereas since 1995, the United States has become the largest contributor to the ILO's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor;

Whereas the Department of Labor has funded 220 projects through the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor that have affected 1,300,000 children in 82 countries who were rescued from or prevented from entering the worst forms of child labor;

Whereas in May 2000, the United States Government enacted the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-200), which included a provision that requires countries receiving duty-free access to the United States marketplace to take steps to implement the terms of the Convention in order to retain such trade privileges;

Whereas between 2000 and 2004, the worst forms of child labor declined worldwide, as the overall number of child laborers fell by 11 percent, from 246,000,000 to 218,000,000, and the number of young child laborers was reduced by 33 percent;

Whereas between 2000 and 2004, the number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who performed hazardous work fell by 26 percent, from 171,000,000 to 126,000,000; and

Whereas on the 10th anniversary of its adoption, a total of 183 countries have ratified the Convention: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the worst forms of child labor should not be tolerated, whether they occur in the United States or other countries; and

(2) on the 10th anniversary of its adoption, all parties to Convention 182, "Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour", done at Geneva June 17, 1999 (T. Doc. 106-5), should work toward its full implementation to realize the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labor.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 178—SUPPORTING OLYMPIC DAY ON JUNE 23, 2009, AND ENCOURAGING THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO SELECT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS AS THE HOST CITY FOR THE 2016 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES**

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 178**

Whereas Olympic Day, June 23, 2009, celebrates the Olympic ideal of developing peace through sport;

Whereas June 23 marks the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement, the date on which the Congress of Paris approved the proposal of Pierre de Coubertin to found the modern Olympics;

Whereas for more than 100 years, the Olympic movement has built a more peaceful and better world by educating young people through amateur athletics, by bringing together athletes from many countries in friendly competition, and by forging new relationships bound by friendship, solidarity, and fair play;

Whereas the United States and Chicago, Illinois advocate the ideals of the Olympic movement;

Whereas hundreds of local governments from across the United States are joining together to show their support for bringing the Olympic Games to Chicago, Illinois in 2016;

Whereas Olympic Day will encourage the development of Olympic and Paralympic Sport in the United States;

Whereas Olympic Day encourages the participation of youth of the United States in Olympic and Paralympic sport;

Whereas Olympic Day will encourage the teaching of Olympic history, health, arts, and culture among the youth of the United States;

Whereas Olympic Day will encourage the youth of the United States to support the Olympic movement and the selection of Chicago, Illinois as the host city for the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games; and

Whereas enthusiasm for Olympic and Paralympic sport is at an all-time high: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports Olympic Day 2009 and the goals that Olympic Day pursues; and

(2) encourages the International Olympic Committee to select Chicago, Illinois as the host city for the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 179—CONGRATULATING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS ON ITS 125 YEARS OF CODES AND STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. KAUFMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 179**

Whereas the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), which was founded in 1880 and currently includes more than 127,000 members worldwide, is a premier professional organization serving the engineering and technical community through high-quality programs in the development and maintenance of codes and standards, continuing education, research, conferences, publications, and government relations;

Whereas in 2009, ASME is celebrating its 125th anniversary of codes and standards development, commemorating a rich history of engineering progress, technological safety, and service to industry and government;

Whereas the ASME codes and standards activity began in a period of rising industrialization in the United States and grew in stature and influence as technology advanced and new industries were born;

Whereas a significant achievement in the history of ASME includes the issuance of the first ASME Boiler Code in 1914;

Whereas the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code has since been incorporated into the laws of all 50 States and is also referenced in Canada and other parts of the world;

Whereas since the publication of its first performance test code 125 years ago, titled "Code for the Conduct of Trials of Steam Boilers", ASME has developed more than 500 technical standards for pressure vessel technology, electric and nuclear power facilities, elevators and escalators, gas pipelines, engineering drawing practices, and numerous other technical and engineered products and processes;

Whereas ASME codes and standards and conformity assessment programs are presently used in more than 100 countries;

Whereas ASME's celebration of its 125 years of codes and standards development is a tribute to the dedicated service of technical experts and staff whose efforts result in internationally accepted standards that enhance public safety and provide lifelong