

(Purpose: To ensure that ISAC Committees are representative of the producing sectors of the United States economy)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . TO ENSURE THAT ISAC COMMITTEES ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRODUCING SECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY.

Section 135(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(2)) is amended as follows:

- (1) by striking "and" in paragraph (a);
- (2) by striking "related" in subparagraph (B) and inserting "related; and"; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) in the case of each such sectoral committee identified with a particular product sector or commodity grouping (such as textiles and apparel), ensure that a majority of its members consist of manufacturers, or representatives of manufacturers, whose value added in the United States in that industry comprises more than 50 percent of the firm's sales value in that industry."

AMENDMENT NO. 3465 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the pending amendment be set aside, and I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator HOLLINGS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. HOLLINGS, proposes an amendment numbered 3465 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. EXTRADITION REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of law, the benefits provided under any preferential tariff program, excluding the North American Free Trade Agreement, shall not apply to any product of a country that fails to comply within 30 days with a United States government request for the extradition of an individual for trial in the United States if that individual has been indicted by a Federal grand jury for a crime involving a violation of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 101 et seq.). For purposes of this subsection, the term "preferential tariff program" means benefits received under the General System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the African Growth and Development Act, or the Andean Trade Preference Act.

(b) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—The President shall annually provide certification to the Senate and to the House of Representatives that all countries receiving preferential tariff access to the United States are assisting the United States in the war against drugs.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in strong support of the trade adjustment assistance legislation. I will keep my comments short and to the point.

I want to begin by emphasizing the positive. From what I have heard on the floor over the last couple of weeks there is a substantial majority of Senators in the Senate that believe a strong and expanded trade adjustment assistance is essential for our country. They understand it is a fair and appro-

priate approach for those Americans who lose their jobs as a result of trade. They understand that these Americans are not looking for hand-outs. They are looking for a chance to provide for their families and contribute to our country's economic welfare. This program offers them a chance to do just that. I find the increasing consensus on Trade adjustment assistance to be encouraging.

But I have also heard some tough criticism of trade adjustment assistance lately, and since this is a bill that I introduced, I feel compelled to respond to it.

There are two points that have been repeated by opponents of trade adjustment assistance. The first is that it should not be tied to fast-track legislation. I strongly disagree. In fact, I think the two bills complement each other. Passing fast-track suggests that the U.S. government supports a multilateral trading system because it provides long-term advantages for the United States and its people. Passing trade adjustment assistance suggests that the U.S. government recognizes that its trade policies have short-term costs for Americans.

Taken together, the bills suggest that we have a real strategy on trade policy, one that shows we are committed to expanding the international trading system, but equally committed to the American people.

I have said this before and I want to say it again because it matters: Contrary to the assertions of some of my colleagues, we cannot measure the success of our trade policy only by the cost of the products we buy. We also have to look at whether or not our trade policies make Americans more economically secure. By this I mean whether they have a high-wage job, whether they can buy a home, whether they can afford an education for their children, and whether they have retirement security. Without these things, we are poor by any measure.

The second criticism is that the trade adjustment assistance program is too expansive. I disagree. I believe that the program offers only the basics for people who are trying desperately to make ends meet. \$1000 or so a month in unemployment insurance is not going to make anyone rich. It certainly does not make them complacent, as some of my colleagues have suggested. Giving someone funds so they can get training, and the support services they need to get training, and the health care they need to get through hard times, is hardly unreasonable. It is common sense, and it's the least we can do for our neighbors and friends back home.

For some of my colleagues to suggest that workers would want to lose their job just to take advantage of the trade adjustment assistance program is troubling. To suggest that individuals actually use the trade adjustment assistance program to "step backwards" into other, lesser jobs impugns their integrity, honesty, and effort.

I ask my colleagues to keep in mind that the people on trade adjustment assistance did not ask to be dislocated. U.S. trade policy did that. Contrary to what some of my colleagues have said, the trade adjustment assistance bill does not distort the market. It does allow us to correct for market failure, and helps Americans hurt by trade to get back on their feet again.

Some of the comments about trade adjustment assistance imply that the legislation was created without any discussion with experts about what the benefits of specific parts of the program might be. The comments are incorrect and misleading. These comments also minimize the suffering of real people in real communities across my state and the United States.

At this stage of the game, it is important for my colleagues to remember that the core components of S. 1209—coverage for secondary workers and workers injured by shifts in production, the extension of benefits and allowances, health care and support service coverage, wage insurance, and TAA for communities—were derived from the needs of people I have spoken to who have been hurt by trade. These were people across my state, from Albuquerque, to Questa, to Las Cruces, to Roswell, to Silver City. These elements of the bill were reinforced by objective analyses from the Department of Labor, the General Accounting Office, the Trade Deficit Review Commission, and other groups and organizations.

When I drafted the bill, it was not my intent to push a partisan agenda. It was my intent to help the people in my state and across the country that needed to be helped. This bill does that in a modest way.

It is time to move forward and do what has to be done to get trade adjustment assistance legislation passed. There is too much at stake for American workers and communities to wait any longer. The program expired last September, and it is time to get trade adjustment assistance to those that need it.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TUNA INDUSTRY IN MINDANAO

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss a matter of grave national importance, the canned tuna industry in Mindanao. As I was listening to the debate last week, I heard my friend, the gentleman from Texas, advocating rejection of the Dodd amendment that sought to apply the same labor and environmental standards used in the Jordan Free Trade Agreement to trade agreements negotiated under Trade Promotion Authority.

During the debate, the Senator from Texas attempted to distinguish between the Jordan Free Trade Agreement and future trade agreements by saying "that free trade agreement was a foreign policy action, not a trade action." I would say to you that all trade actions are foreign policy actions.

We are currently debating a multifaceted trade package that includes expansion of the Andean Trade Preference Act. The reasons given for expansion of the current ATPA include the need to expand the economies of the Andean region to provide alternatives to the illegal drug trade. The United States would like to provide alternatives to drug production in order to reduce the drug supply reaching our nation. This is the essence of foreign policy conducting relations with other nations in a manner intended to improve our Nation.

An element of the expansion under consideration would provide limited duty-free access to the U.S. market for canned tuna from the Andean region. This provision, intended to complement our war on drugs, conflicts squarely with our Nation's efforts to fight international terrorism. This point is eloquently described in an article that recently appeared in the New York Times entitled, "Drugs, Terror and Tuna: How Goals Clash."

The article describes the canned tuna industry in the Philippines, which is entirely based in Mindanao, where the Philippine Government is waging a war against Muslim terrorists and the poverty that breeds them. Damaging the Philippines' export of canned tuna to the United States would seriously harm many workers in Mindanao. Moreover, American commitments made by the United States to President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, and the common struggle against worldwide terrorism would be in jeopardy.

At present, at the invitation of the Philippine government, we have American troops in Mindanao advising and training Philippine troops. Much of the success of our efforts depends on the outcome of the Andean Trade debate. Our trade policy must not undermine our foreign policy efforts to fight terrorism worldwide and protect our citizens.

I have filed amendments that I will not call up today, but that I have submitted to ensure the continued cooperation of one of our most vital partners in the international war against terrorism, the Philippines.

I urge my colleagues to read the article and to study this situation.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

[From the New York Times, May 16, 2002]
DRUGS, TERROR AND TUNA: HOW GOALS CLASH
(By Keith Bradsher)

GENERAL SANTOS CITY, THE PHILIPPINES, May 15.—This industrial city on the southern

coast of Mindanao Island illustrates how America's various strategic aims in the wars on drugs and terrorism can clash, alienating important allies engaged in battling terrorism.

Among leaders of the Philippines' important tuna industry here, resentment is running high over trade legislation now on the Senate floor in Washington. The bill includes a provision to eliminate steep import taxes on canned tuna from Andean nations while keeping taxes in place for other countries like the Philippines.

The provision has attracted Congressional support because it is seen as bolstering America's war on drugs. The idea is that the bill will help create well-paid jobs in Ecuador and Colombia as an alternative to the drug trade.

But in another war—the one against terrorism—the legislation is causing anger in a country that has become an important part of the administration's plans.

It comes at a time when 600 American soldiers are helping the Philippine Army track Abu Sayyaf Muslim insurgents in the southernmost Philippines, and President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo has staked much political capital on helping the United States fight terrorism.

Virtually all of the tuna industry of the Philippines is located here and it employs thousands of migrant workers from small Muslim fishing communities that used to be bastions of various Muslim insurgencies. Local officials warn that the legislation could wipe out the tuna industry.

President Arroyo said that passage of the trade provision would deal a severe blow to the economy here while handing a propaganda victory to the Abu Sayyaf movement.

The combination would create heavy domestic pressure for the Philippines to retreat from its active support for the American war on terrorism, she warned in a telephone interview tonight.

"I will try very hard not to, but I will be under tremendous pressure," she said.

In much of the developing world, including Latin America and Africa, trade restrictions or tariffs on products ranging from steel to textiles are causing growing resentment toward the United States. The perception that the Bush administration is a protectionist one is growing.

President Arroyo argued that General Santos, the main city on the southern coast of Mindanao and home to most of the Philippines' tuna fishing fleet and canneries, was central both to the economic future of this region and to the fight against terrorism.

A powerful pipe bomb packed with nails exploded on a crowded sidewalk outside a supermarket here on April 21, killing 15 people and wounding dozens. A second pipe bomb was safely defused before it exploded at another supermarket the same day, and two shopping complexes have recently burned down here in the middle of the night in separate, unexplained incidents.

Police detectives here say that they are still unsure whether the attacks were terrorist incidents, criminal attempts at extortion or some combination of the two. But President Arroyo expresses no such doubts, saying tonight, "The Abu Sayyaf has been trying to get into General Santos and it has been very difficult for us to justify our support for the United States."

In a city where tunas festoon everything from billboards to restaurant signs, and where even the golf tournament is the Tuna Cup, the fishing industry's influence is impossible to miss.

Workers heave baskets of fish onto crude steel carts, which they then pull by hand over a long open-sided shed. Women wash and sort the fish on long tables, the concrete

floor beneath them dark and slippery with fish blood. A few larger tuna, some the size of a man, are carried individually to large, white boxes packed with half-melted ice, to be shipped directly to Japan to be turned into sashimi.

Renato Alonzo, 47, a fisherman in a ragged T-shirt and flip-flops whose boat had just docked after two weeks at sea, said that he had sold his tiny farm and joined a boat crew 10 years ago after learning he could nearly double his income, to roughly \$4,000 a year. Now he can afford to send his two sons, aged 12 and 8, to school.

The bustling fishing port here and the nearby row of tuna canneries contrast sharply with most of Mindanao, where peasants still toil on subsistence farms or on large pineapple and coconut plantations. Years of drought, coupled with inadequate irrigation, have crippled agriculture while the global glut of low-priced steel has forced the closing of a big steel mill in northern Mindanao.

The tuna industry here barely existed until the late 1980's when the United States led Japan, Italy and other donor nations in an ambitious foreign aid program aimed at rebuilding the Philippines after the fall of Ferdinand Marcos.

A full-scale guerrilla war was being waged in Mindanao then, a far broader conflict than the handful of kidnappings and possibly bombings linked to Abu Sayyaf now. General Santos City was nearly surrounded by several very large insurgencies that attracted poor youths from the island's Muslim minority. The city had a small fishing fleet, but it mostly caught fish for local consumption.

But the world's richest tuna fishing grounds lay between here and Indonesia, although boats from Thailand mainly fished them then. Foreign donors built the fishing port here as well as a large cargo airport, a container port, extensive roads and a modern phone system, hiring security guards from rebel forces and buying sand, gravel and other construction materials from rebel leaders' businesses.

With ready transportation to foreign markets, six big canneries were built, each employing more than 1,000 workers. The only two other tuna canneries in the Philippines are in Zamboanga City in southwestern Mindanao, the staging area for American troops pursuing Abu Sayyaf. Some 30,000 fishermen now supply the canneries.

The tuna boom has helped persuade all the rebel movements except the Abu Sayyaf splinter group to lay down their arms under armistices with the government. Many former rebel commanders and foot soldiers have taken jobs at the canneries, which have had no problem with the bombings that have afflicted shopping centers.

Abuhasan Jama is a former major in the Moro National Liberation Front who studied guerrilla warfare in Malaysia in 1979 and 1980 and then spent 13 years fighting the Philippine government in the jungles of Mindanao.

Now he is the security chief at Ocean Canning here, his eldest daughter is in college and he has found jobs at the same cannery for three cousins who are also former guerrillas. "I like to work," said Mr. Jama, 41, recalling that in the jungle "sometimes you'd just eat leaves, the roots."

Mariano M. Fernandez, the general manager of Ocean Canning, said that he used to carry two Smith & Wesson handguns, one strapped on each hip. "It was like the Wild West here," he said, adding that he carries only a cellphone now.

Most of the tuna canned here is sold in the United States under less famous brands like Geisha and Dagim. Bumble Bee and Starkist used to buy large quantities of tuna here but have recently begun relying on Ecuador instead, allowing that country to edge past the

Philippines last year to become the second-largest foreign supplier of tuna to the United States, after Thailand. Starkist in particular is now pushing for the elimination of import tariffs on canned tuna from Ecuador.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I joined President Bush and the Cuban-American community in Miami to observe the 100th anniversary of Cuba's independence from Spain. This is a bittersweet celebration because Cubans today are not free.

Centuries ago, when Spaniards first arrived on Cuban shores, they marveled at the breathtaking beauty of the island and recognized the importance of its geographical location. It is no wonder why this island became known as the "Pearl of the Antilles."

After years of Spanish control, Cuban patriots such as Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo, and Jose Marti, gave unselfishly of themselves to ensure that Cuba would become free and independent. But it was not until May 20, 1902, that Cuba's first sovereign government was established and Tomas Estrada Palma became Cuba's first President.

As the years passed, Cuba prospered and was recognized around the world for its many educational, cultural and financial accomplishments. Regrettably, many of these advances came to a halt with the arrival of Fidel Castro's revolution. Sadly, this regime is notorious for its repression and tyranny, and its human rights record has been so deplorable that the United Nations Human Rights Commission continues to condemn the Cuban government year after year.

On this day, when all Cubans should be celebrating the many accomplishments of the past 100 years, you cannot help but wonder how many more achievements could have been attained in a free, democratic and prosperous Cuba.

Today, I want to take the opportunity to recognize the many contributions of our Cuban-American friends whose hard work and sacrifices have added so much to our nation. At the same time, we cannot forget those brave individuals in Cuba who are at risk for promoting democracy and human rights in their homeland.

Here in America, we look forward to the day when Cubans are able to speak freely without fear of retribution and when democratic reforms will replace the only remaining dictatorship in our hemisphere. Viva Cuba Libre!

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 7TH ANNUAL ASIAN SPRING FESTIVAL

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 7th Annual

Asian Spring Festival. This special event was initiated by the Asian American Civic Association in 1996.

The Asian Spring Festival is annually held in conjunction with Asian Pacific American Heritage Month in May. This event provides a unique opportunity for members of this diverse community to come together and celebrate the unique aspects of their culture. It is also an opportunity to honor outstanding Asian-Americans within their communities.

Throughout its history, our Nation has grown and evolved in a positive way as peoples of many backgrounds, beliefs, and ideas have come together to make America the greatest Nation on Earth. With this in mind, it is important to honor the special aspects of our society that create this unique whole.

I wish the Asian-American community the best on this special occasion.●

TRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER'S MADISON LUMBER MILL

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to International Paper's Madison Lumber Mill of Madison, NH, which was named this year's Manufacturing Business of the Year by the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine.

As the ranking Republican member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, I applaud Madison Lumber Mill on its outstanding environmental efforts. As the neighbor to 1,800 acres of conservation land owned by the Nature Conservancy, the mill makes extraordinary efforts to create a minimum impact on the environment. Through courtesy and a shared commitment to land conservation, the two neighbors have developed a solid relationship. Along with a dedication to conservation, the mill is constantly looking to reduce any environmental impact, and their environmental compliance goes above and beyond the requirements of the law. One of the mill's main goals is to operate under the principles of the Sustainable Forestry initiative program, which ensures the perpetual growth and harvesting of trees while protecting wildlife, plants, soil, air and water quality.

I commend the dedication Madison Mill exemplifies within the community and surrounding areas. Not only does the mill purchase 90 percent of its log supply from predominantly private land owners within a 60 mile radius of the plant, but they also require their loggers to complete safety training courses. Continuing a tradition of community service, Madison Mill annually grants \$10,000 to local libraries, schools and civic organizations. Along with donations, the mill has developed a Community Advisory Council partnership to keep the lines of communication between the mill and local community open. One of the council's main goals is to facilitate community economic de-

velopment and awareness. The 13 member council meets quarterly to discuss regional issues, raise concerns with the mill and discuss plans for the future.

I applaud Madison Lumber Mill and their dedication to surrounding communities and the environment. Their environmental efforts and positive additions to the community exemplify why Madison Mill was this year's award recipient. It is an honor to represent you in the United States Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO RIVERWOODS AT EXETER

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the Riverwoods at Exeter healthcare facility. Riverwoods was named this year's Health Care Business of the Year by the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine.

I applaud the Riverwoods community on their positive impact in their surrounding community. By consistently giving back to their community, the 350 residents set a superb example for all Granite Staters to follow. Before the facility had even been built, Riverwoods set the tone of their philanthropic efforts by donating land to the Town of Exeter for baseball and soccer fields for the town youth programs. The tradition of giving has continued over the years as Riverwoods has been named by the Exeter Area Chamber of Commerce as one of the Top 10 Corporate Citizens for 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Alongside the acclaim Riverwoods has received, one of their biggest rewards is being actively involved in their community. More than 50 percent of the residents and staff contribute to the United Way of the Greater Seacoast. Their contributions have grown from \$2,381 to an astounding \$28,544 in the past six years. The children of Exeter are enjoying their new "Planet Playground" thanks in part to the Road Race which the Riverwoods organized and sponsored to benefit the playground. The road race profits exceeded \$35,000 and helped build Exeter's newest playground. The children of Exeter were not the only residents to benefit from Riverwood's generosity, the local teen center was bought and refurbished with the gala dinner which Riverwoods organized and co-chaired. The benefit dinner raised \$63,000 for the teens, and gave the center its first real "home."

I commend the residents, staff and philosophy of the Riverwoods community, and thank them on behalf of Exeter and the Seacoast communities. It is with continued dedication to the community that Riverwoods has been named this year's award recipient. It is an honor to represent you in the United States Senate.●