

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 166—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 21, 2001, THROUGH OCTOBER 27, 2001, AND THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 20, 2002, THROUGH OCTOBER 26, 2002, AS “NATIONAL CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION WEEK”

Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. BOND, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BAYH, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 166

Whereas lead poisoning is a leading environmental health hazard to children in the United States;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 890,000 preschool children in the United States have harmful levels of lead in their blood;

Whereas lead poisoning may cause serious, long-term harm to children, including reduced intelligence and attention span, behavior problems, learning disabilities, and impaired growth;

Whereas children from low-income families are 8 times more likely to be poisoned by lead than those from high-income families;

Whereas children may become poisoned by lead in water, soil, or consumable products;

Whereas most children are poisoned in their homes through exposure to lead particles when lead-based paint deteriorates or is disturbed during home renovation and repainting; and

Whereas lead poisoning crosses all barriers of race, income, and geography: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of October 21, 2001, through October 27, 2001, and the week of October 20, 2002, through October 26, 2002, as “National Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Week”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such weeks with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 167—RECOGNIZING AMBASSADOR DOUGLAS “PETE” PETERSON FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES AS THE FIRST AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM SINCE THE VIETNAM WAR

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. CLELAND, and Mr. CARPER)

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

S. RES. 167

Whereas while serving as a fighter pilot in the United States Air Force, Pete Peterson was shot down over North Vietnam in 1966 and captured by the Vietnamese military;

Whereas Pete Peterson was held for 6½ years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam;

Whereas after his return to the United States in 1973, Pete Peterson distinguished himself as a businessman and educator in his home State of Florida;

Whereas Pete Peterson was elected to Congress to represent the 2nd Congressional District of Florida in 1990 and went on to serve three terms;

Whereas Pete Peterson first returned to Vietnam in 1991 as a Member of Congress investigating Vietnamese progress on the POW/MIA issue;

Whereas President Reagan began the process of normalizing United States relations with Vietnam;

Whereas President Clinton lifted the trade embargo against Vietnam in 1994;

Whereas President Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with Vietnam in 1995;

Whereas in 1997 Pete Peterson was appointed the first United States ambassador to Vietnam in 22 years;

Whereas throughout Pete Peterson’s tenure as United States Ambassador to Vietnam, the President certified annually that the Government of Vietnam was “fully cooperating in good faith” with the United States to obtain the fullest possible accounting of Americans missing from the Vietnam War;

Whereas Ambassador Peterson played a critical role in the process of building a new and normal relationship between the United States and Vietnam;

Whereas Ambassador Peterson worked tirelessly to encourage the Government of Vietnam to continue its efforts to reform and open Vietnam’s economy;

Whereas thanks to Ambassador Peterson’s leadership, Congress in 1998 approved a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik restrictions for Vietnam, thus enabling the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Export-Import Bank to operate in Vietnam;

Whereas completion of a United States-Vietnam trade agreement was Ambassador Peterson’s top trade priority;

Whereas the United States and Vietnam began negotiations for a bilateral trade agreement in 1996;

Whereas Ambassador Peterson’s diplomatic efforts throughout the process of negotiation were invaluable to the completion of the bilateral trade agreement;

Whereas in the agreement the Government of Vietnam agreed to a wide range of steps to open its markets to American trade and investment;

Whereas the agreement will pave the way for further reform of Vietnam’s economy and Vietnam’s integration into the world economy;

Whereas Ambassador Peterson witnessed the signing of the United States-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement on July 13, 2000;

Whereas President Bush transmitted that trade agreement to Congress on June 8, 2001;

Whereas the United States House of Representatives approved the agreement on September 6, 2001; and

Whereas the United States Senate approved the agreement on October 3, 2001: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Douglas “Pete” Peterson is recognized by the United States Senate for

his outstanding and dedicated service to the United States as United States Ambassador to Vietnam from 1997–2001, and for his historic role in normalizing United States-Vietnam relations.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1843. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2506, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1844. Mr. REID (for Mr. KOHL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 768, an act to amend the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 to extend the favorable treatment of need-based educational aid under the anti-trust laws, and for other purposes.

SA 1845. Mr. THOMPSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1447, to improve aviation security, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1843. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2506, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows;

On page 143, beginning on line 9, strike “and (3)” and all that follows through the colon and insert the following: “(3) effective mechanisms are in place to evaluate claims of local citizens that their health was harmed or their licit agricultural crops were damaged by such aerial coca fumigation, and provide fair compensation for meritorious claims; and (4) alternative development programs and emergency aid plans have been developed, in consultation with communities and local authorities in the areas in which such aerial coca fumigation is planned, and in the areas in which such aerial coca fumigation has been conducted, such programs and plans are being implemented.”

SA 1844. Mr. REID (for Mr. KOHL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 768, an act to amend the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 to extend the favorable treatment of need-based educational aid under the anti-trust laws, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Need-Based Educational Aid Act of 2001”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT.

Section 568(d) of the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended by striking “2001” and inserting “2008”.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study of the effect of the antitrust exemption on institutional student aid under section 568 of the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 (15 U.S.C. 1 note).