

later stage of cancer progression than for all other ethnic and racial groups, thereby leading to lower cure rates and lower chances of survival; and

Whereas, according to a recent paper published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, researchers from the Dana Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard Medical School have discovered a variant of a small segment of the human genome that accounts for the higher risk of prostate cancer in African American men: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that prostate cancer has created a health crisis for African American men; and

(2) declares the critical importance of the designation of increased funding for—

(A) research to address and attempt to end the health crisis created by prostate cancer; and

(B) efforts relating to education, awareness, and early detection at the grassroots levels to end that health crisis.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today, I am joining Congressman GREG MEEKS to submit a Senate resolution aimed at raising awareness of the prostate cancer crisis among African-American men. This Resolution urges Congress to provide the funds necessary to prevent and fight the disease, and to encourage African-American men to get screened.

Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer related death for African-American men. They have the highest incidence and mortality rate due to prostate cancer of any ethnic or racial group. African-American men are dying at a rate of 140 percent—almost 2½ times—higher than other groups. That is the largest disparity for any major cancer.

No person of any race should have to suffer unnecessarily from a disease we have the medical science and moral obligation to prevent, detect, and treat. It should no longer rob sons, daughters, and wives of their fathers, husbands, and loved ones. Just as the doctrine of ‘separate but equal,’ was wrong in education, it is wrong in health care. We have to reform the system so that the quality of health care for every American never depends on the color of any American’s skin. We need to fund more research and greater outreach efforts. For this reason, I urge every member of Congress to support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 579—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 13, 2006, AS A DAY OF REMEMBRANCE TO HONOR THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW BY THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IN POLAND

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SANTORUM) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 579

Whereas, on May 9, 1945, Europe declared victory over the oppression of the Nazi regime;

Whereas Poland and other countries in Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe soon fell under the oppressive control of the Soviet Union;

Whereas for decades the people of Poland struggled heroically for freedom and democracy against that oppression, paying at times the ultimate sacrifice;

Whereas, in 1980, the Solidarity Trade Union was formed in Poland;

Whereas membership in the Solidarity Trade Union grew rapidly in size to 10,000,000 members, and the Union obtained unprecedented moral power that soon threatened the Communist government in Poland;

Whereas, on December 13, 1981, the Communist government in Poland crushed the Solidarity Trade Union, imprisoned the leaders of the Union, and imposed martial law on Poland;

Whereas, through his profound influence, Pope John Paul II gave the people of Poland the hope and strength to bear the torch of freedom that eventually lit up all of Europe;

Whereas the support of the Polish-American community while martial law was imposed on Poland was essential in encouraging the people of Poland to continue to struggle for liberty;

Whereas the people of the United States were greatly supportive of the efforts of the people of Poland to rid themselves of an oppressive government;

Whereas the people of the United States expressed their support on Christmas Eve 1981 by lighting candles in their homes to show solidarity with the people of Poland who were suffering under martial law;

Whereas, in 1989, the people of Poland finally won the right to hold free parliamentary elections, which led to the election of Poland’s first Prime Minister during the post-war era who was not a member of the Communist party, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki; and

Whereas, in 2006, Poland is an important member of the European Union, one of the closest allies of the United States, a contributing partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and a reliable partner in the war on terrorism that maintains an active and crucial presence in Iraq and Afghanistan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 13, 2006, the 25th anniversary of the imposition of martial law by the Communist government in Poland, as a Day of Remembrance honoring the sacrifices paid by the people of Poland during the struggle against Communist rule;

(2) honors the people of Poland who risked their lives to restore liberty in Poland and to return Poland to the democratic community of nations; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to remember that the struggle of the people of Poland greatly contributed to the fall of Communism and the ultimate end of the Cold War.

SENATE RESOLUTION 580—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF POLLINATORS TO ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE VALUE OF PARTNERSHIP EFFORTS TO INCREASE AWARENESS ABOUT POLLINATORS AND SUPPORT FOR PROTECTING AND SUSTAINING POLLINATORS BY DESIGNATING JUNE 24 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007, AS “NATIONAL POLLINATOR WEEK”

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

S. RES. 580

Whereas bees, butterflies, and other pollinator species have a critically important role in agriculture in the United States and help to produce a healthy and affordable food supply and sustain ecosystem health;

Whereas pollinators help to produce an estimated 1 out of every 3 bites of food consumed in the United States and to reproduce at least 80 percent of flowering plants;

Whereas commodities produced in partnership with animal pollinators generate significant income for agricultural producers, with domestic honeybees alone pollinating an estimated \$14,600,000,000 worth of crops in the United States each year produced on more than 2,000,000 acres;

Whereas it is in the strong economic interest of agricultural producers and consumers in the United States to help ensure a healthy, sustainable pollinator population;

Whereas possible declines in the health and population of pollinators pose what could be a significant threat to global food webs, the integrity of biodiversity, and human health;

Whereas the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign, managed by the Co-evolution Institute, is a tri-national, cooperative conservation, public-private collaboration of individuals from nearly 140 diverse stakeholder groups, including concerned landowners and managers, conservation and environmental groups, scientists, private businesses, and government agencies; and

Whereas the Pollinator Partnership™ web site (<http://www.pollinator.org>) has been created as the source for pollinator information: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NORTH AMERICAN POLLINATOR APPRECIATION WEEK.

The Senate—

(1) recognizes the partnership role that pollinators play in agriculture and healthy ecosystems;

(2) applauds the cooperative conservation collaborative efforts of participants in the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign to increase awareness about the important role of pollinators and to build support for protecting and sustaining pollinators;

(3) designates June 24 through 30, 2007, as “National Pollinator Week”; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 581—CONDEMNING THE ANTI-DEMOCRATIC ACTIONS OF PRESIDENT HUGO CHAVEZ AND ADMONISHING THE STATEMENTS MADE BY HIM TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON SEPTEMBER 20, 2006

Mr. BUNNING (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. VITTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 581

Whereas, to consolidate his powers, President Chavez rewrote the constitution of Venezuela after he was elected in 1988;

Whereas, in August 2004, President Chavez survived a recall vote through intimidation and other undemocratic actions;

Whereas President Chavez has decreed that all private property deemed “not in productive use” will be confiscated by the government of Venezuela and redistributed to third parties;

Whereas President Chavez has enacted a media responsibility law placing restrictions

on broadcast media coverage, imposing severe penalties for violations, and using other legal methods to intimidate media outlets that criticize his government;

Whereas changes imposed by President Chavez to the penal code of Venezuela have threatened the freedom of expression and freedom of association once enjoyed by the citizens of Venezuela, and have increased jail terms for those convicted of criticizing the government of that country;

Whereas President Chavez and his supporters have stated their intention to use their full control of the national assembly to change the constitution of Venezuela to allow President Chavez to remain in power until 2030, a period of time that exceeds the current constitutional limits of Venezuela;

Whereas, in an effort to destabilize the already fragile democratic governments of other countries in the region, President Chavez is supporting radical forces in Colombia, Bolivia, and Ecuador, as well as leftist parties in those countries;

Whereas President Chavez has repeatedly stated his desire to unite Latin America to serve as a buffer against the United States;

Whereas President Chavez has aligned himself with countries that are classified by the Department of State as sponsors of terrorism;

Whereas President Chavez has developed a close relationship with the Dictator of Cuba, Fidel Castro;

Whereas President Chavez has also associated himself with other dictators, including Kim Jong Il of North Korea and the totalitarian regime of Iran;

Whereas President Chavez was allowed to promote hatred in a speech in which he delivered at the United Nations General Assembly on September 20, 2006, and referred to the President of the United States as "the devil";

Whereas President Chavez referred to the President of the United States as "the spokesman of imperialism" for the efforts of the United States to aid the citizens of Afghanistan and Iraq in the goal of those citizens to create a permanent and viable representative government; and

Whereas President Chavez made unsubstantial claims that the United States has set in motion a coup in Venezuela and continues to support coup attempts in Venezuela and elsewhere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate condemns President Chavez for his anti-democratic actions and his statements made at the United Nations General Assembly on September 20, 2006.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 117—OFFICIALLY DESIGNATING THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PACIFIC WAR IN FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS, AS THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PACIFIC WAR

Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 117

Whereas the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas, was founded in 1966 by local citizens in honor of Admiral Chester Nimitz, a Fredericksburg, Texas, native and in honor of those who served in the World War II Pacific War, defending liberty and Nation;

Whereas the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas, is fre-

quently referred to as the Admiral Nimitz Museum;

Whereas the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas, is the only institution in the continental United States dedicated exclusively to telling the story and interpreting the experiences of the United States and its allies that took part in the Pacific Theater battles of World War II—on the battlefield, ocean, and home front;

Whereas the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas, has grown to nearly 34,000 square feet of indoor exhibit space;

Whereas the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas, boasts an impressive display of Allied and Japanese aircraft, tanks, guns, and other large artifacts made famous during the Pacific War campaigns;

Whereas the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas, highlights—

- (1) the personal effects of those who made history in the Pacific;
- (2) aircraft and battleship remnants;
- (3) art; and
- (4) other rare treasures;

Whereas there remains a need to preserve in a museum setting both—

- (1) evidence of the honor, courage, patriotism, and sacrifice of those Americans who served and sacrificed in the defense of liberty during World War II; and
- (2) evidence of other relevant subjects; and

Whereas the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas, houses an archival collection of materials—maintained by the Center for Pacific War Studies—that contains more than 10,000 Pacific War photos, an extensive collection of private papers, official documents, and manuscripts, and a research library of more than 3,000 volumes, all related to the Pacific War: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) designates the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas, including the museum's future and expanded exhibits, collections, archives, artifacts, and education programs, as "The National Museum of the Pacific War";

(2) supports efforts to preserve historic moments in our Nation's history;

(3) recognizes that the continued collection, preservation, and display of the historical objects and other historical materials held by The National Museum of the Pacific War enhance our knowledge and understanding of the experience of past and present members of the United States Armed Forces among freedom-loving people around the world;

(4) asks all Americans to join in celebrating The National Museum of the Pacific War and its mission of preserving and safeguarding the legacy of the heroes of the Pacific War; and

(5) encourages present and future generations to understand the sacrifices all Americans made during the difficult times of World War II, to understand how World War II shaped the Nation, other countries, and subsequent world events, and how the sacrifices made then helped preserve liberty, democracy, and other founding principles for generations to come.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5026. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6061, to establish operational control over the international land and maritime borders of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5027. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6061, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5028. Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. REID, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6061, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5029. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6061, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5030. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6061, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5031. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6061, supra.

SA 5032. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5031 proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 6061, supra.

SA 5033. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SUNUNU, and Mr. SPECTER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3127, to impose sanctions against individuals responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, to support measures for the protection of civilians and humanitarian operations, and to support peace efforts in the Darfur region of Sudan, and for other purposes.

SA 5034. Mr. CRAIG proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2562, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2006, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5026. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6061, to establish operational control over the international land and maritime borders of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . ENHANCED BORDER SURVEILLANCE.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, shall establish a 1-year pilot program at the Northern Border Air Wing bases of the Office of Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine to test the use of unmanned aerial vehicles for border surveillance along the international marine and land border between Canada and the United States.

SA 5027. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6061, to establish operational control over the international land and maritime borders of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . STUDY ON METHAMPHETAMINE INFILTRATION AT THE BORDERS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Agency, shall report to Congress—