

preserving, and sharing genealogies, personal documents, and memorabilia that detail the life and times of families around the world;

Whereas 54,000,000 individuals belong to a family where someone in the family has used the Internet to research their family history;

Whereas individuals from across our Nation and across the world continue to research their family heritage and its impact upon the history of our Nation and the world;

Whereas approximately 60 percent of Americans have expressed an interest in tracing their family history;

Whereas the study of family history gives individuals a sense of their heritage and a sense of responsibility in carrying out a legacy that their ancestors began;

Whereas as individuals learn about their ancestors who worked so hard and sacrificed so much, their commitment to honor their ancestors' memory by doing good is increased;

Whereas interest in our personal family history transcends all cultural and religious affiliations;

Whereas to encourage family history research, education, and the sharing of knowledge is to renew the commitment to the concept of home and family; and

Whereas the involvement of National, State, and local officials in promoting genealogy and in facilitating access to family history records in archives and libraries are important factors in the successful perception of nationwide camaraderie, support, and participation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of October 2003, as "Family History Month"; and

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

#### THE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the following measures en bloc: Calendar No. 173, S. Res. 62; Calendar No. 174, S. Res. 149; Calendar No. 187, S. Res. 90.

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

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the amendments to the preambles, where applicable, be agreed to, and the preambles, as amended, if amended, be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements regarding these matters be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### REGARDING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN CUBA

The resolution (S. Res. 62) calling upon the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the European Union, and human rights activists throughout the world to take certain actions in regard to the human rights situation in Cuba, was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 62

Whereas the democracies of the Western Hemisphere have approved an Inter-American Democratic Charter that sets a regional standard regarding respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Whereas the government of the Republic of Cuba approved and is bound to respect the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man;

Whereas in 2001, 2000, 1999, 1998, and previous years, the government of the Republic of Cuba declined to reply to the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights when it sought the government's views on human rights violations in the Republic of Cuba;

Whereas all countries have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas the United Nations Commission on Human Rights considered and passed a resolution in 2002 regarding the situation of human rights in the Republic of Cuba and called for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to send a personal representative to the Republic of Cuba;

Whereas the United States and other countries remain concerned about violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Republic of Cuba, including the freedoms of expression, association, and assembly, and the rights associated with the administration of justice;

Whereas, according to the Department of State, Cuban authorities use exile as a means of repression and continue to harass, threaten, arbitrarily arrest, detain, imprison, and defame human rights advocates and members of independent professional associations, including journalists, economists, doctors, and lawyers with the goal of coercing them into leaving the country;

Whereas Cuban citizens are routinely jailed solely because their views do not coincide with those of the government;

Whereas Amnesty International in its 2002 report noted an increase in human rights violations in the Republic of Cuba, including short-term arbitrary arrests, threats, summonses, evictions, interrogations, losses of employment, restrictions on travel, house arrests, and other forms of harassment directed by the government against political dissidents, independent journalists, and other activists in an effort to limit their ability to exercise fundamental freedoms;

Whereas Amnesty International also noted with concern the beginning of a trend toward the increased use of violence by Cuban authorities in order to repress dissent;

Whereas Cuban political prisoners are deliberately exposed to harm and poor conditions as a means of punishment, including beatings, denial of medical treatment, forced labor against medical advice, unsanitary eating conditions, and coexistence with inmates carrying highly infectious diseases;

Whereas peaceful dissidents in the Republic of Cuba, such as Oscar Elias Biscet, who upon finishing more than 3 years in jail for "instigation to commit a crime" is again in police custody and facing a possible year-long sentence, are subjected to ongoing harassment and imprisonment;

Whereas many Cubans, such as journalist Bernardo Arevalo Padron, who is currently in jail serving a 6 year sentence, are routinely jailed under the charge of "disrespect" for making negative statements

about the government of the Republic of Cuba;

Whereas many Cubans, such as Carlos Oquendo Rodriguez, who is serving 2 years in prison, are routinely jailed under the charge of "public disorder" for criticizing the Castro regime;

Whereas many Cubans, such as Francisco Chaviano Gonzalez, the longest serving current Amnesty International prisoner of conscience in the Republic of Cuba, are imprisoned on charges of "revealing state security secrets" and "falsifying public documents" for promoting democratic practices and human rights;

Whereas many Cubans, such as Juan Carlos Gonzalez Leiva, a blind lawyer and president of the Cuban Foundation for Human Rights, are imprisoned on charges of "disobedience" and tortured while incarcerated for peacefully protesting the Republic of Cuba's brutal treatment of dissidents;

Whereas many Cubans, such as Leonardo Miguel Bruzon Avila, president of the 24th of February Movement (named for both a turning point in the Spanish-American War and the day in 1996 when 2 civilian aircraft carrying 4 members of the Cuban American Brothers to the Rescue movement were shot down over international waters by Cuban fighter jets), are charged with "public disorder" and held without trial for planning peaceful public ceremonies;

Whereas many Cubans, such as Nestor Rodriguez Lobaina, who is president of the Cuban Youth for Democracy Movement and currently serving a 6 year prison sentence, are charged with "damages" for denouncing violations of human rights by the Cuban government and communicating the brutality of the Cuban regime to Cuban citizens and the world;

Whereas many Cubans, such as Jorge Luis Garcia Pérez, who is a founder of the Pedro Luis Boitel Political Prisoners Movement and serving a 15 year prison sentence, are charged with "enemy propaganda" and suffer systematic abuse and a lack of medical assistance while in prison, for criticizing communism;

Whereas Amnesty International reports that participants in Oswaldo Paya's Varela Project collecting the required 10,000 signatures on a petition for peaceful change to the legal system of the Republic of Cuba have been harassed, detained, subjected to confiscation of signed petitions, and "kicked, punched, and threatened" by Cuban state security officials; and

Whereas the European Parliament rightfully recognized Oswaldo Paya for his work on the Varela Project with the 2002 Sakharov Prize for his human rights work in the Republic of Cuba: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate calls upon—

(1) the Organization of American States Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to continue its reporting on the human rights situation in the Republic of Cuba and to request a visit to the Republic of Cuba for the purposes of reviewing and reporting to the international community on the human rights situation there;

(2) the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and his newly appointed personal representative to vigorously pursue the implementation of the 2002 Resolution regarding the situation of human rights in the Republic of Cuba;

(3) the European Union, to build upon the European Parliament's recognition of Cuban dissidents and, through the appropriate bodies and mechanisms, request to visit the Republic of Cuba for the purpose of reviewing the human rights situation there and issue a report to the international community on its findings; and

(4) human rights organizations throughout the world to issue statements of solidarity with the Cuban human rights activists, political dissidents, prisoners of conscience, independent journalists, and other Cubans seeking to secure their internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE CURRENT NEED FOR FOOD IN THE HORN OF AFRICA REMAINS INADEQUATE

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 149) expressing the sense of the Senate that the international response to the current need for food in the Horn of Africa remains inadequate, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment to the preamble.

(Strike the part in black brackets.)

S. RES. 149

Whereas, according to the United Nations World Food Program, there are nearly 40,000,000 people at risk of starvation in Africa this year due to drought and widespread crop failure;

Whereas more than 14,000,000 of those people live in Ethiopia and Eritrea;

[Whereas the World Food Program has raised only 25 percent of the \$100,000,000 it needs to assist 900,000 people in Eritrea;]

Whereas increased food and transportation costs have reduced the purchasing power of aid organizations;

Whereas the United States has contributed more than any other donor country in responding to the food crisis;

Whereas food aid is only part of the solution to the complex problems associated with famine, and non-food aid is also critical to lowering fatality rates;

Whereas the number of people at risk of food shortages in the Horn of Africa could exceed the levels of the famine of 1984;

Whereas urban areas in the region lack effective food security and vulnerability monitoring and sufficient assessment capacity;

Whereas countries in Africa have the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates in the world;

Whereas malnutrition lowers the ability of people to resist infection by the HIV/AIDS virus and hastens the onset of AIDS;

Whereas a person infected with HIV/AIDS needs to consume a higher number of calories per day than the average person does in order to survive; and

Whereas there is not enough food in the assistance pipeline to satisfy the dire food needs of the people in drought-affected countries of the Horn of Africa: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) review our food assistance programs to ensure that we are as committed to, and successful at, meeting food needs in Africa as we are to meeting food needs in other parts of the world;

(2) take all appropriate measures to shift available United States food assistance resources to meet food needs in the Horn of Africa, including drawdowns of the remainder of the reserve stocks in the Emerson Humanitarian Trust;

(3) encourage other donors to commit increased food assistance resources through bilateral and multilateral means; and

(4) direct the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator

of USAID to work with international organizations, other donor countries, and governments in Africa to develop a long-term, comprehensive strategy for sustainable recovery in regions affected by food crisis that—

(A) integrates agricultural development, clean water access, inoculations, HIV/AIDS awareness and action, natural disaster management, urban vulnerability measures, and other appropriate interventions in a coordinated approach;

(B) estimates costs and resource requirements; and

(C) establishes a plan for mobilizing resources, a timetable for achieving results, and indicators for measuring performance.

The resolution (S. Res. 149) was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

(The resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE SENATE STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE NON-PROLIFERATION PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 90) expressing the sense of the Senate that the Senate strongly supports the nonproliferation programs of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment to the preamble.

(Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.)

S. RES. 90

Whereas on March 6, 2003, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions, done at Moscow on May 24, 2002 (the Moscow Treaty), which treaty will result in the [draw down] *withdrawal from operational deployment* of thousands of strategic nuclear weapons by December 31, 2012;

Whereas the lack of strict and effective control over and security of all weapons of mass destruction by the governments having jurisdiction over such weapons continues to be of grave concern to all nations that are threatened by terrorism, especially after the catastrophic terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; and

Whereas despite some recent improvements in cooperation at the highest levels of the Russian Federation, various officials and agencies of the Russian Federation have been counter-productive in barring access and information to the United States with respect to nonproliferation programs and activities, thereby needlessly hindering the progress of such programs and activities: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Senate strongly supports the nonproliferation programs of the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Department of State, which programs are intended to reduce the worldwide threat posed by nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons that remain unsecured in the Russian Federation and elsewhere;

(2) the Russian Federation should continue to improve the access of the United States to

key facilities, and the sharing of information with the United States, so as to bring a successful and timely conclusion to various nonproliferation programs and activities; and

(3) the United States should redouble its efforts to achieve full implementation of the nonproliferation programs of the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Department of State under effective management, and make full use of all funds that Congress appropriates or otherwise makes available for such programs.

The resolution (S. Res. 90) was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

(The resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, on March 6, 2003, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Moscow Treaty on strategic nuclear arms reductions. The 97 to 0 vote belied significant weaknesses in the treaty: it contains no verification procedures, it does not require the destruction of any warheads or missiles, and it expires on the same day that it goes into effect.

Those weaknesses should not be ignored. I joined with my colleagues in voting to approve a formal treaty on U.S. and Russian arms reductions in order to send a message that more work is needed to reduce, control, and secure the most dangerous weapons that mankind has created. The Moscow Treaty is a modest step away from the Cold War threat of nuclear holocaust, but more steps need to be taken.

The resolution that I offer represents the Senate's next step in pushing for more action in the control of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. I am grateful to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator LUGAR, for his support of the resolution as its principal cosponsor. The Byrd-Lugar resolution urges the administration and the Russian Federation to do more to implement nonproliferation programs.

The United States has a good record in working with the countries of the former Soviet Union on nonproliferation programs. The Cooperative Threat Reduction program, conceived by former Senator Sam Nunn and of Senator RICHARD LUGAR, has an astounding record of success. That program has destroyed more than 6,000 Soviet-era nuclear weapons and more than 800 ballistic missiles. The program helped to remove all nuclear warheads from Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. It has made significant progress in securing nuclear materials, chemical weapons, and biological weapons.

The Byrd-Lugar resolution states the sense of the Senate on three important issues relating to U.S. nonproliferation programs.

First, the resolution states clearly the strong support of the Senate for nonproliferation programs that "are intended to reduce the threat posed by