

(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 NONPROLIFERATION 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 Kazakstan. 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