

FEINGOLD, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. STABENOW, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 201

Whereas countless families in the United States have a family member living with prostate cancer;

Whereas in the United States, 1 man in 6 will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in his lifetime;

Whereas between 1993 and 2003, prostate cancer has been the most commonly diagnosed nonskin cancer and the second most common cancer killer of men in the United States;

Whereas the American Cancer Society estimates that in the United States, 220,900 men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer and 28,900 men will die of prostate cancer in 2003;

Whereas 30 percent of new cases of prostate cancer occur in men under the age of 65;

Whereas in the United States, as the population ages, the occurrence of prostate cancer will also increase;

Whereas African Americans suffer from a prostate cancer incidence rate that is up to 60-percent higher than White males and are more than twice as likely as White males to die of the disease;

Whereas in the United States, a man with 1 family member diagnosed with prostate cancer has double the risk of developing prostate cancer, a man with 2 such family members has 5 times the risk, and a man with 3 such family members has a 97-percent risk of developing the disease;

Whereas screening by both digital rectal examination (DRE) and prostate specific antigen blood test (PSA) can diagnose the disease in earlier and more treatable stages, thus reducing prostate cancer mortality;

Whereas developing research promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment; and

Whereas educating the people of the United States, including health care providers, about prostate cancer and early detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of men and preserving and protecting families: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of September 2003 as "National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month";

(2) declares that the Federal Government has a responsibility—

(A) to raise awareness about the importance of screening methods and the treatment of prostate cancer;

(B) to increase research funding that is commensurate with the burden of the disease so that the causes of, and improved screening, treatments, and a cure for, prostate cancer may be discovered; and

(C) to continue to consider ways for improving access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States, interested groups, and affected persons to promote awareness of prostate cancer, to take an active role in the fight to end the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, their families, and the economy, and to observe the month of September 2003 with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 61—AUTHORIZING AND REQUESTING THE PRESIDENT TO ISSUE A PROCLAMATION TO COMMEMORATE THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI

Mr. LOTT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## S. CON. RES. 61

Whereas Constantino Brumidi, born in Rome, Italy, on July 26, 1805, landed at New York Harbor on September 18, 1852, as a political exile, making his flight from Italy to the United States because of his love for liberty;

Whereas Constantino Brumidi's love for his adopted country led him to seek citizenship 2 years after his arrival;

Whereas in 1855, Constantino Brumidi began his artistic work in the Capitol, and spent more than 25 years of his life painting, decorating, and beautifying the corridors, committee rooms, and Rotunda of the Capitol;

Whereas Constantino Brumidi created many magnificent paintings and decorations, depicting the history, inventions, values, and ideals of the United States, thus enhancing the dignity and beauty of the Capitol and inspiring millions of visitors;

Whereas in 1865, Constantino Brumidi painted, in just 11 months, his masterpiece "The Apotheosis of Washington" in the canopy of the eye of the Capitol dome;

Whereas in 1871, Constantino Brumidi created the first tribute to an African-American in the Capitol when he placed the figure of Crispus Attucks at the center of his painting of the Boston Massacre;

Whereas in 1877, at the age of 72, Constantino Brumidi began his last work, the fresco frieze encircling the top of the Rotunda, and 3 years later fell from a slipped scaffolding and was never able to return to work;

Whereas Constantino Brumidi died as a result of this experience 3 months later in February 1880;

Whereas Constantino Brumidi has been called "the Michelangelo of the Capitol" by historians; and

Whereas the year 2005 marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Constantino Brumidi, as well as the 150th anniversary of the beginning of his artistic career in the Capitol and the 125th anniversary of his death: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Constantino Brumidi and calling upon the people of the United States, State and local governments, and interested organizations to commemorate this anniversary with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, Saturday, July 26, marks the 198th anniversary of the birth of Constantino Brumidi, the great artist who has been called the Michelangelo of the Capitol. When, in 2 years, the 200th anniversary of Brumidi's birth is at hand, I believe the President should issue a proclamation commemorating Brumidi's life. Today, I am introducing a resolution authorizing such a proclamation.

Constantino Brumidi was born in Rome in 1805 and immigrated to America in 1852. He began his artistic work

in the Capitol in 1855 and, for the next 25 years, he labored to produce some of the most bold and moving frescoes and murals the world has ever seen. His paintings and decorations depict the history, inventions, values and ideals of the United States immeasurably enhancing the dignity and beauty of the Capitol. He designed and decorated on House and Senate committee rooms in the Capitol, as well as the Senate Reception Room, the Office of the Vice President and the President's Room. In 1856, Brumidi began creating designs for Senate corridors based on a loggia by Raphael in the Vatican, carefully integrating American motifs into a classical framework.

He was very proud of becoming an American citizen and is reported to have said: "I no longer wish for fame and fortune. My one ambition and my daily prayer is that I may live long enough to make beautiful the Capitol of the one country on Earth in which there is liberty." He did not live long enough to finish his work; but he lived long enough to make the Capitol incredibly beautiful.

The man who labored a quarter century to make the Halls of Congress so magnificent deserves the recognition of the American people. Through this resolution, I believe we will provide appropriate recognition.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 62—HONORING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas Sunday, July 27, 2003, marks the 50th anniversary of the armistice ending the Korean War;

Whereas nearly 1,800,000 members of the United States Armed Forces answered their Nation's call to duty and served in Korea during the Korean War;

Whereas, during the 3-year period of the Korean War, more than 36,500 Americans died and more than 100,000 were wounded in some of the bloodiest, most horrific fighting in the history of warfare;

Whereas the bloodshed and sacrifice of these soldiers made possible the development of a democratic, prosperous, and peaceful Republic of Korea;

Whereas our troops in Korea were at the forefront of a long and difficult struggle against Communism and oppression that ultimately brought freedom to millions of people around the world;

Whereas the Korean War accelerated the final desegregation of the United States Armed Forces and stands as a milestone along the road to racial equality; and

Whereas it has taken decades for the people of this Nation to understand and appreciate the significance of the Korean War and the lasting accomplishments of those who fought in the war, leaving these veterans without the recognition and respect they so rightfully deserve: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) declares its appreciation for the significant and enduring accomplishments of our Nation's Korean War veterans;