

Whereas the United States recognizes the need for additional domestic and international attention and action to promote religious liberty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 27, 2003, as “International Religious Freedom Day”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation—

(A) calling for a renewed commitment to eliminating violations of the internationally recognized right to freedom of religion and protecting fundamental human rights; and

(B) calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe International Religious Freedom Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 252—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2004 AS “NATIONAL CANCER PREVENTION MONTH”

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

S. RES. 252

Whereas cancer is one of the most prevalent and devastating diseases to face society in the United States, taking over 550,000 lives in the United States every year;

Whereas early detection of some cancers can prevent the disease from reaching an advanced, potentially fatal stage;

Whereas recent advances in molecular biology have begun to explain the basic origins of cancer;

Whereas these research advances have opened new opportunities for cancer prevention research, giving increased optimism for effective cancer control;

Whereas the people of the United States need to be aware of these research advances and early detection opportunities so that they can better understand how to prevent cancer in themselves and their families; and

Whereas the people of the United States also need to recognize and be reminded that they can help prevent cancer through lifestyle changes, including modification of diet, cessation of smoking, and regular exercise: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 2004 as “National Cancer Prevention 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.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 75—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED TO PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF DOWN SYNDROME

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. INOUE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 75

Whereas Down syndrome affects people of all races and economic levels;

Whereas Down syndrome is the most frequently occurring chromosomal abnormality;

Whereas 1 in every 800 to 1,000 children is born with Down syndrome;

Whereas more than 350,000 people in the United States have Down syndrome;

Whereas 5,000 children with Down syndrome are born each year;

Whereas as the mortality rate associated with Down syndrome in the United States decreases, the prevalence of individuals with Down syndrome in the United States will increase;

Whereas some experts project that the number of people with Down syndrome will double by 2013;

Whereas individuals with Down syndrome are becoming increasingly integrated into society and community organizations, such as school, health care systems, work forces, and social and recreational activities;

Whereas more and more people in the United States interact with individuals with Down syndrome, increasing the need for widespread public acceptance and education; and

Whereas a greater understanding of Down syndrome and advancements in treatment of Down syndrome-related health problems have allowed people with Down syndrome to enjoy fuller and more active lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Postal Service should issue a commemorative postage stamp to promote public awareness of Down syndrome; and

(2) the Citizens’ Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative United States postage stamp should be issued to promote public awareness of Down syndrome and the Citizens’ Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued. I am honored to be joined by Senator CORNYN, Senator BAYH, Senator BINGAMAN, Senator FEINGOLD, and Senator INOUE in this effort.

Down syndrome is a genetic condition usually caused by an error in cell division called non-disjunction. Regardless of the type of Down syndrome a person may have, all people with Down syndrome have an extra, critical portion of the number 21 chromosome present in all, or some, of their cells. This additional genetic material alters the course of development and causes the characteristics associated with the syndrome.

Down syndrome affects people of all races and economic levels. It is the most frequently occurring chromosomal abnormality, occurring once out of every 800 to 1,000 births. In the United States, more than 350,000 people have Down syndrome. Nearly 5,000 children with Down syndrome are born each year. Because the mortality rate connected with Down syndrome is decreasing, the number of individuals with Down syndrome in our society is increasing. Some experts predict that the prevalence of individuals with Down syndrome will double in the next 10 years, further increasing the need for public acceptance and education about this genetic condition.

October is designated as Down Syndrome Awareness Month, so this is an

appropriate time to demonstrate support for people with Down syndrome and encourage greater inclusion and acceptance in our society. I encourage my colleagues to co-sponsor this meaningful resolution and assist our efforts to convince the Citizens’ Stamp Advisory Committee to recommend the issuance of a postage stamp promoting public awareness of Down syndrome.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1899. Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2989, making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1900. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DODD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2989, supra.

SA 1901. Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. ROBERTS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1900 proposed by Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DODD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. DURBIN) to the bill H.R. 2989, supra.

SA 1902. Mr. BAYH (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2989, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1903. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2989, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1904. Mr. FEINGOLD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2989, supra.

SA 1905. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2989, supra.

SA 1906. Mr. DEWINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2989, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1907. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2989, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1908. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. BUNNING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2989, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1909. Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2989, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1910. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2989, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1911. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2989, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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