Whereas the United States Government has undertaken many initiatives to ensure that victims of genocide and mass atrocities are not forgotten, and as a leader in the international community, the United States has committed to work with international partners to prevent genocide and mass atrocities and to help protect civilian populations at risk of such crimes; and

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in 1948, which declares genocide, whether committed in a time of peace or in a time of war, a crime under international law, and declares that the convention will undertake to prevent and to punish that crime; and

Whereas the United States was the first nation to sign the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide on February 11, 1956; and

Whereas the Act entitled, “An Act to establish the United States Holocaust Memorial Council”, approved October 7, 1980 (Public Law 96–388), established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to commemorate the Holocaust, establish a memorial museum for its victims, and provide a committee to stimulate worldwide action to prevent or stop future genocides; and

Whereas, in response to lessons learned from Rwanda and Bosnia, President William J. Clinton established a genocide and mass atrocity early warning system by establishing an Atrocities Prevention Interagency Working Group, chaired by an Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues from 1998 to 2001; and

Whereas, in 2005, the United States and all other members of the United Nations agreed that the international community has “a responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian, and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapter VI and VIII of the United Nations Charter, to help protect populations from genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,” and to take direct action if national authorities are unwilling or unable to protect their populations; and

Whereas the 2006 National Security Strategy of the United States stated, “The world needs to start believing that many believe has lost its force in parts of the international community in recent years: genocide must not be tolerated. It is a moral imperative that states take action to prevent and punish genocide. . . . We must reframe United States Government efforts—economic, diplomatic, and law-enforcement—to shift the emphasis from the individuals responsible for genocide and not the innocent citizens they rule.”; and

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the American Academy of Diplomacy, and the United States Institute of Peace convened a Genocide Prevention Task Force, co-chaired by former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and former Secretary of Defense William Cohen, to explore how the United States Government could better respond to threats of genocide and mass atrocities and to help prevent and punish that crime; and

Whereas the final report of the Genocide Prevention Task Force, released in December 2008, concluded that the lack of an over-arching strategy for a standing interagency process, as well as insufficient and uncoordinated institutional capacities, undermines the ability of the United States Government to help prevent genocide or mass killings and offered recommendations for creating a government wide strategy; and

Whereas the Quadrennial Defense Review, released in February 2010, states that the Defense Department should be prepared to provide the President with options for “preventing human suffering due to mass atrocities or large-scale natural disasters abroad”; and

Whereas the 2010 National Security Strategy notes, “The United States is committed to working with our allies, and to strengthening our own internal capabilities, in order to ensure that the United States and the international community are fully engaged in a strategic effort to prevent mass atrocities and genocide. In the event that prevention fails, the United States will work multilaterally and unilaterally to mobilize diplomatic, humanitarian, financial, and—in certain instances— military means to prevent and respond to genocide and mass atrocities.”; and

Whereas genocide and mass atrocities often result from and contribute to instability and conflict, which can cross borders and exacerbate threats to international security and the national security of the United States; and

Whereas the Quadrennial Defense Review articulates the imperative that states take action to prevent and punish that crime; and

Whereas United States leadership and actions toward preventing and mitigating future genocides and mass atrocities can save human lives and help foster beneficial global partnerships; Now, therefore, be it

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

1. Recognizes the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Delta Regional Authority; and
2. Honors and celebrates the Delta Regional Authority’s first decade of work to improve the economy and well-being of the 8-State Delta region, and the promise of the Delta Regional Authority’s continued work in the future.

RECOGNIZING THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTEREST IN HELPING TO PREVENT MASS ATROCITIES

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 722, S. Con. Res. 71.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant legislative clerk read the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 71) recognizing the United States national interest in helping to prevent and mitigate acts of genocide and other mass atrocities against civilians, and supporting and encouraging efforts to develop a whole of government approach to prevent and mitigate such acts.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble, as follows:

[Strike the parts shown in boldface brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. CON. RES. 71

Whereas, in the aftermath of the Holocaust, the international community vowed “never again” to allow systematic killings on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, race, or religion; and

Whereas a number of other genocides and mass atrocities have occurred, both prior to and since that time;
established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to commemorate the Holocaust, establish a memorial museum to the victims, and develop a committee to stimulate worldwide action to prevent genocide.

Whereas the passage of the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-306), also known as the Proxmire Act, made genocide a crime in the United States law.

Whereas, in response to lessons learned from Rwanda and Bosnia, President William J. Clinton established a genocide and mass atrocities early warning system by establishing an Accountability and Responsibility for Genocide Prevention (ARPG), the United States will work both multilaterally and bilaterally to mobilize diplomatic, humanitarian, financial, and—in certain instances—military means to prevent and respond to genocide and mass atrocities; 

Whereas genocide and mass atrocities often result from instability and conflict, which can cross borders and exacerbate threats to international security and the national security of the United States;

Whereas, in 2004, the United States established a genocide and mass atrocities early warning system by establishing an Atrocities Prevention Engagement Working Group, chaired by an Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes in the Office of the Secretary of State;

Whereas, in 2005, the United States and all other members of the United Nations agreed that the international community has “a responsibility to protect” genitali, humanitarian, and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapter VI and VIII of the United Nations Charter, to help protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity; 

Whereas the United States and all other members of the United Nations further pledged that they would “prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the [UN] Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis as situations warrant.”

Whereas the United States and all other members of the United Nations have committed to develop a committee to stimulate worldwide action to prevent genocide and other mass atrocities; and

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the American Academy of Diplomacy, and the United States Institute of Peace convened a Genocide Prevention Task Force, co-chaired by former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and former Secretary of Defense William Cohen, to explore how the United States can work vigorously with international partners to prevent and mitigate future genocides and mass atrocities; 

Whereas United States leadership and actions are proactively engaged in a strategic effort to prevent mass atrocity and genocide; and 

Whereas the United States and all other members of the United Nations are committed to “take collective action in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the [UN] Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis as situations warrant.”

Whereas the 2006 National Security Strategy of the United States stated, “The world needs to start believing that many believe has lost its force in parts of the international community. In recent years: genocide must not be tolerated, impeding that genocide and mass atrocities take action to prevent and punish genocide.

Whereas we must redefine United States Government efforts—economic, diplomatic, and law-enforcement—so that they target those individuals responsible for genocide and not the innocent citizens they rule; 

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the American Academy of Diplomacy, and the United States Institute of Peace convened a Genocide Prevention Task Force, co-chaired by former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and former Secretary of Defense William Cohen, to explore how the United States can work vigorously with international partners to prevent and mitigate future genocides and mass atrocities; 

Whereas the final report of the Genocide Prevention Task Force, released in December 2008, concluded that the lack of an overarching policy framework or a standing interagency process, as well as insufficient and uncoordinated institutional capacities, undermines the ability of the United States Government to help prevent genocide or mass killings; and offered recommendations for creating a government-wide strategy.

Whereas, in February 2010, the former Director of National Intelligence, in his testimony before the Senate, highlighted countries at risk of genocide and mass atrocities and stated, “Within the past 3 years, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Burundi” are at risk of genocide.

Whereas the Quadrennial Defense Review, released in February 2010, stated that the Defense Department should be prepared to provide the President with options for “preventing human suffering due to mass atrocities or large-scale natural disasters abroad.”

Whereas the 2010 National Security Strategy notes, “The United States is committed to working with our allies, and to strengthening our own internal capabilities, in order to ensure that the United States and the international community are proactively engaged in a strategic effort to prevent mass atrocities and genocide.”

Whereas, within the past 3 years, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has witnessed genocide and mass atrocities; and 

Whereas, the 2006 National Security Strategy of the United States stated, “The world needs to start believing that many believe has lost its force in parts of the international community. In recent years: genocide must not be tolerated, impeding that genocide and mass atrocities take action to prevent and punish genocide.

Whereas there are several instances where violence has resulted in instability, refugee flows, peacekeeping, economic loss, and the challenges of post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation; and

Whereas the United States has committed to develop a committee to stimulate worldwide action to prevent genocide and other mass atrocities; and

Whereas the United States is committed to working with our allies, and to strengthening our own internal capabilities, in order to ensure that the United States and the international community are proactively engaged in a strategic effort to prevent mass atrocities and genocide.

(1) renews its support for enhancing civilian capacities to help prevent and punish genocide.

(2) urges the Secretary of the Treasury, working closely with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to lead the United States diplomatic and economic efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities; and

(3) urges the Secretary of the Treasury, working closely with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to lead the United States diplomatic and economic efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

That the Senate—

(1) renews its support for enhancing civilian capacities to help prevent and punish genocide.

(2) urges the Secretary of the Treasury, working closely with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to lead the United States diplomatic and economic efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities; and

(3) urges the Secretary of the Treasury, working closely with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to lead the United States diplomatic and economic efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

(1) renews its support for enhancing civilian capacities to help prevent and punish genocide.

(2) urges the Secretary of the Treasury, working closely with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to lead the United States diplomatic and economic efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities; and

(3) urges the Secretary of the Treasury, working closely with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to lead the United States diplomatic and economic efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

That the Senate—

(1) renews its support for enhancing civilian capacities to help prevent and punish genocide.

(2) urges the Secretary of the Treasury, working closely with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to lead the United States diplomatic and economic efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities; and

(3) urges the Secretary of the Treasury, working closely with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to lead the United States diplomatic and economic efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.
The concurrent resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 71

Whereas in the aftermath of the Holocaust, the international community vowed “never again” and committed itself, on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, race, or religion;

Whereas a number of other genocides and mass atrocities have occurred, both prior to and since that time;

Whereas the United States Government has undertaken many initiatives to ensure that victims of mass atrocities are not forgotten, and as a leader in the international community, the United States has committed to work with international partners to help prevent genocide and other mass atrocities and to help protect civilian populations at risk of such;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in 1948, which declares genocide, whether committed in a time of peace or in a time of war, a crime under international law, and declares that the parties to the Convention will undertake to prevent and to punish that crime;

Whereas the United States was the first nation to sign the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and the Senate voted to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide on February 11, 1986;

Whereas the Act entitled, “An Act to establish the United States Holocaust Memorial Council”, approved October 7, 1980 (Public Law 96-338), established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to commemorate the Holocaust, establish a memorial museum to the victims, and develop a committee to stimulate worldwide action to prevent or stop future genocides;

Whereas the passage of the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-406), also known as the Proxmire Holocaust Memorial Act, made genocide a crime under United States law;

Whereas in response to lessons learned from World War II, President William J. Clinton established a genocide and mass atrocities early warning system by establishing an Atrocities Prevention Interagency Working Group, chaired by the Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs, for analyzing risk in genocide and other mass atrocities;

Whereas in response to lessons learned from World War II, President Bill Clinton, in consultation with the Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and former Secretary of Defense William Cohen, to explore how the United States Government could respond to threats of genocide and mass atrocities;

Whereas the final report of the Genocide Prevention Task Force, released in December 2008, concluded that the lack of an overarching policy framework or a standing interagency process, as well as insufficient and uncoordinated institutional capacities, undermines the ability of the United States Government to help prevent genocide or mass killings and offered recommendations for creating a government wide strategy;

Whereas, in February 2009, former Director of National Intelligence, in his annual threat assessment to Congress, highlighted countries at risk of genocide and mass atrocities, and stated, “Within the last few years, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan all suffered mass killing episodes through violence, starvation, or death in prison camps. Looking ahead over the next few years, a number of countries in Africa and Asia are at significant risk for a new outbreak of mass killing”; and

Whereas the Quadrennial Defense Review, released in February 2010, states that the Defense Department should be prepared to provide the President with the tools, training, and resources to ensure that the United States and the international community are proactively engaged in a strategic effort to prevent mass atrocities and genocide. In the event that prevention fails, the President may order United States Armed Forces to prevent and respond to genocide and mass atrocities, and—certain instances—permanently establish forces abroad; and

Whereas genocide and mass atrocities often result from and contribute to instability and conflict, which can cross borders and exacerbate threats to international security and the national security of the United States;

Whereas the failure to prevent genocide and mass atrocities can lead to significant costs resulting from regional instability, refugees, famines, conflict, economic cost, and the challenges of conflict reconstruction and reconciliation; and

Whereas United States leadership and actions toward preventing and mitigating future genocides and mass atrocities may save human lives and help foster beneficial global partnerships: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recommits to honor the memory of the victims of the Holocaust as well as the victims of all past genocides and mass atrocities;

(2) affirms that it is in the national interest and aligned with the values of the United States to work vigorously with international partners to prevent and mitigate future genocides and mass atrocities;
Whereas about 190,000 people in the United States are affected by acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) each year, a critical illness that results in sudden respiratory system failure, which is fatal in up to 30 percent of cases; 

Whereas about 75,000 people in the United States die as a result of acute lung injury, a disease that can be triggered by infection, drowning, traumatic accident, burn injuries, blood transfusions, and inhalation of toxic substances, which kills approximately the same number of people each year as die from breast cancer, colon cancer, and prostate cancer combined; 

Whereas of the 10 leading causes of infant mortality in the United States, four are lung diseases or have a lung disease component; 

Whereas pulmonary fibrosis (PF) is a relentlessly progressive, ultimately fatal disease with a median survival of 2.8 years that has no life-saving therapy or cure; 

Whereas more than 120,000 people are living with PF in the United States, 48,000 are diagnosed with it each year, and as many as 40,000 die annually, the same as die from breast cancer; 

Whereas the causes of sarcoidosis, an inflammatory disease that typically afflicts people in the lungs and has its highest incidence among young people aged 20 to 29, is unknown; 

Whereas 15 years ago, people with pulmonary hypertension lived on average less than 3 years after diagnosis; 

Whereas new treatments have improved survival rates and quality of life for those living with this condition, but it remains a severe and often fatal illness; 

Whereas Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM), a rare lung disease that affects exclusively women, is often associated with tuberous sclerosis, has no treatment protocol or cure and is often misdiagnosed as asthma or emphysema; 

Whereas Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, a genetic metabolic disorder which causes albinism, visual impairment, and serious bleeding due to platelet dysfunction, has no cure and no standard of treatment; 

Whereas children’s interstitial lung disease, a group of rare lung diseases, has many different forms, including surfactant protein deficiencies, chronic bronchiolitis, and connective tissue lung disease, and is thus difficult to diagnose and treat; 

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that about 3,900 to 70,000 adults in the United States suffer from disorders of sleep and wakefulness;