

In my home State of Missouri, alone, there are over 110,000 people with Alzheimer's disease. Based on population growth, unless science finds a way to prevent or delay the onset of this disease, that number will increase to over 130,000 by 2025—that is an 18 percent increase.

In large part due to President Reagan, there has been enormous progress in Alzheimer research—95 percent of what we know we discovered during the past 15 years. There is real potential for major breakthroughs in the next 10 years. Baby boomers could be the first generation to face a future without Alzheimer's disease if we act now to achieve breakthroughs in science.

President and Mrs. Reagan have been leading advocates in the fight against Alzheimer's for more than 20 years, and millions of Americans have been helped by their dedication, compassion and effort to support caregivers, raise public awareness about Alzheimer's disease and increase of nation's commitment to Alzheimer's research.

This bill will serve as a living tribute to President Reagan and will offer hope to all those suffering from the disease today. As we celebrate the life and legacy of Ronald Reagan, we are inspired by his legendary optimism and hope, and today we move forward to confront this expanding public health crisis with renewed vigor, passion, and compassion.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, as the Senate co-chair of the Bipartisan Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease, I am pleased to join Senators BOND and MIKULSKI in introducing the Ronald Reagan Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2005.

Alzheimer's is a devastating disease that takes a tremendous personal and economic toll on both the individual and the family. As someone whose family has experienced the pain of Alzheimer's, I know that there is no more helpless feeling than to watch the progression of this dreadful disease. It is an agonizing experience to look into the eyes of a loved one only to receive a confused look in return.

Ronald Reagan had a profound effect on our Nation in many ways during his Presidency. But what many of us will remember most is the grace and dignity with which he and his wife Nancy faced the final battle against Alzheimer's—the one campaign they knew he wouldn't win.

Ironically, it was President Reagan who first drew national attention to Alzheimer's disease when he launched a national campaign against the disease some 22 years ago. In 1983, President Reagan proclaimed November as National Alzheimer's Disease Month. In his proclamation, President Reagan said: "The emotional, financial and social consequences of Alzheimer's disease are so devastating that it deserves attention. Science and clinical medicine are striving to improve our understanding of what causes Alzheimer's

disease and how to treat it successfully. Right now, research is the only hope for victims and their families."

An estimated 4.5 million Americans have Alzheimer's disease, more than double the number in 1980. Moreover, Alzheimer's disease costs the United States more than \$100 billion a year, primarily in nursing home and other long-term care costs. This figure will only increase exponentially as the baby boom generation ages. As the baby boomers move into the years of highest risk for Alzheimer's disease, a strong and sustained research effort is our best tool to slow down the progression and prevent the onset of this terrible disease.

Our investments in Alzheimer's disease research have begun to pay dividends. Effective treatments for Alzheimer's disease and a possible vaccine are tantalizingly within our grasp. Moreover, if scientists can find a way to delay the onset of this devastating disease for even five years, our Nation will save at least \$50 billion in annual health and long-term care costs and an incalculable amount in human suffering.

If we are to keep up the momentum we have established, we must increase our investment in Alzheimer's disease research. Millions of Americans, including the families of Alzheimer patients, are profoundly grateful for our historic accomplishment of doubling funding for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health. We have made tremendous progress, but more must be done. The bill we are introducing today therefore doubles the authorization levels for Alzheimer's research at the NIH from the current funding level of \$700 million to \$1.4 billion.

In addition to increasing funding for research, our bill provides much needed support for Alzheimer's patients and their families by increasing funding for the National Family Caregiver Support Program and by providing a tax credit of up to \$3,000 to help families meet the costs of caring for a loved one with long-term care needs.

The Ronald Reagan Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2005 will serve as a living tribute to President Reagan and will offer hope to all of those suffering from the disease today. It is now time for Congress to pick up the banner and pass this important legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to sign on as cosponsors.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 79—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN MARKING THE DEDICATION ON MARCH 15, 2005, OF THE EXPANDED MUSEUM COMPLEX AT YAD VASHEM, THE HOLOCAUST MARTYRS AND HEROES REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY IN ISRAEL, IN FURTHERANCE OF YAD VASHEM'S MISSION TO DOCUMENT THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE DURING THE HOLOCAUST, TO PRESERVE THE MEMORY AND STORY OF EACH OF THE VICTIMS, IMPART THE LEGACY OF THE HOLOCAUST TO FUTURE GENERATIONS, AND RECOGNIZE THE RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS

Mr. CORZINE (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 79

Whereas 6,000,000 Jews were slaughtered in the Holocaust solely because of the faith into which they were born;

Whereas the Holocaust is seared into the world's memory as the quintessential expression of the evil of anti-Semitism;

Whereas Yad Vashem has become the world's university devoted to exposing the evil of anti-Semitism;

Whereas Yad Vashem's archives contain the largest and most comprehensive repository of material on the Holocaust in the world, containing 62,000,000 pages of documents, nearly 267,500 photographs, thousands of films and videotaped testimonies of survivors, and the Righteous Among the Nations (non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jewish people during the Holocaust), all accessible to the public;

Whereas those archives are the witness to both inexplicable acts of cruelty and daily acts of courage;

Whereas the history of the Holocaust, as embodied at Yad Vashem, represents the depths to which humanity can descend and the heights to which it can soar;

Whereas to ensure that Holocaust commemorations in future generations among both Jews and non-Jews have relevance and meaning, Yad Vashem has undertaken an extraordinary expansion of its facilities;

Whereas the centerpiece of this expansion is the new Holocaust History Museum building designed by world-renowned architect Moshe Safdie;

Whereas a central role in bringing the Holocaust History Museum to fruition was played by Holocaust survivor Joseph Wilf of New Jersey and his family;

Whereas through this new museum, Yad Vashem honors the lives of the victims and the Righteous Among the Nations in perpetuity;

Whereas the unique buildings and archives of Yad Vashem ensure that we, our children, and their children will never forget; and

Whereas the Israeli Knesset established Yad Vashem in 1953, founded on the biblical injunction set forth in Isaiah, chapter 56, verse 5: "And to them will I give in my house and within my walls a memorial and a name (a 'yad vashem') . . . an everlasting name which shall not perish," and, for more than 50 years, Yad Vashem has steadfastly fulfilled this purpose: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) Yad Vashem as a trustee of the World's conscience, so that the meaning of "never again" becomes the living foundation of our collective humanity; and

(2) that March 15, 2005, the date of the dedication of Yad Vashem's expanded facilities, is a date of historical significance that will be remembered as such by future generations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 80—HONORING THE LIFE OF FERN HOLLAND AND EXPRESSING THE DEEPEST CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE TO HER FAMILY ON THEIR LOSS

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SARBANES, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 80

Whereas the Senate remembers with great sadness the murder of Fern Holland near the Iraqi city of Karbala at the age of 33 on March 9, 2004;

Whereas Fern Holland, born in Bluejacket, Oklahoma, on August 5, 1970, lived her life committed to creating the most equal and just global society possible;

Whereas Fern Holland graduated with honors in psychology at Oklahoma University and actively sought to help the world through caring for children dying of nuclear-related diseases in Russia and teaching kids in a squatter camp in South Africa;

Whereas in the spring of 2000, Fern Holland worked for the Peace Corps as a human rights legal advisor in West Africa;

Whereas in 2003, Fern Holland went to investigate alleged human rights violations for the American Refugee Committee at a refugee camp in Guinea where she established a legal clinic to seek justice for victims of human rights violations, and which, at the time of her death in 2004, had handled 118 cases on behalf of victims of human rights violations;

Whereas in May 2003, Fern Holland went to Iraq as a United States Agency for International Development employee to work for women's rights;

Whereas in Iraq, Fern Holland organized human rights groups, opened 6 women's centers in south Baghdad, and acted as a strong advocate for Iraqi women's rights;

Whereas after Fern Holland's death, leading feminists from the National Organization for Women, the Feminist Majority Foundation, and the National Council of Women's Organizations issued statements praising her work;

Whereas residents of the refugee camp in Guinea renamed the legal clinic Fern Holland established the "Fern Holland Legal Aid Clinic of Nzerekore";

Whereas the high school Fern Holland attended in Miami, Florida observed a moment of silence and then discussed a memorial to honor her;

Whereas the Cherokee Nation honored Fern Holland by passing a resolution saying she "died as a warrior";

Whereas Fern Holland was posthumously named a Heroic Oklahoman on April 7, 2004, by Governor Brad Henry; and

Whereas Fern Holland devoted her brief life to promoting her belief in basic human rights and the rule of law: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that, in Fern Holland, the World has lost one of its most devoted and hard working human rights activists;

(2) honors Fern Holland in her extreme dedication to making the world a better place; and

(3) expresses its deep and heartfelt condolences to the family of Fern Holland on their loss.

SENATE RESOLUTION 81—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTION OF CHRIS LEDOUX TO COUNTRY MUSIC

Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 81

Whereas Chris LeDoux, a former rodeo world champion in bareback riding and country music star, died on March 9, 2005;

Whereas Chris LeDoux was born in Biloxi, Mississippi, in 1948;

Whereas Chris LeDoux won the Wyoming State Rodeo Championship in high school, continued riding in college, earning a rodeo scholarship, and rode professionally, winning the bareback championship at the National Rodeo Finals;

Whereas Chris LeDoux made important contributions to the country music community, through songs such as "Whatcha Gonna Do With a Cowboy" and "Much Too Young to Feel this Damn Old";

Whereas Chris LeDoux worked with well-known artists throughout his career, such as Garth Brooks and Charlie Daniels: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contribution of Chris LeDoux to country music;

(2) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret of the death of Chris LeDoux; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the House of Representatives and the family of Chris LeDoux.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 17—CALLING ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF AND REQUIREMENTS FOR A NATO-ENFORCED NO-FLY ZONE IN THE DARFUR REGION OF SUDAN

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DODD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. OBAMA, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 17

Whereas the Government of Sudan continues to commit crimes against humanity and engage in genocidal acts in the Darfur region of Sudan;

Whereas the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the government in Khartoum and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army on January 9, 2005, has not resulted in an improvement of the security situation in Darfur;

Whereas, on January 26, 2005, the Government of Sudan bombed the village of Rahad Kabolong in the state of North Darfur, killing an estimated 100 people;

Whereas, in February of 2005, the African Union reported that the security situation in Darfur had deteriorated over the course of the previous four months;

Whereas, in March 2005, Doctors Without Borders issued a report that stated that rape of women in Darfur continues unabated;

Whereas United Nations officials have stated that at least 70,000 people have died due to violence and insecurity in Darfur, but that the total is likely higher;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, the number of people internally displaced due to the conflict in Darfur has risen over the past year to nearly 1,850,000, and over 200,000 people are refugees in neighboring Chad;

Whereas aid organizations believe that approximately 1,000 people per day are dying as a direct and indirect result of the conflict in Darfur;

Whereas neither the mandate nor the troop strength of the African Union Mission in Sudan is adequate to protect civilians in that country; and

Whereas all members of the international community must participate in efforts to stop genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity in Darfur: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) strongly condemns the continued attacks on civilians in Darfur;

(2) calls on all parties to abide by the terms of the April 8, 2004, N'Djamena ceasefire agreement;

(3) calls on the Government of Sudan to immediately withdraw all military aircraft from the region and disarm the janjaweed militias;

(4) commends the Africa Union Mission in Sudan for its actions to date in monitoring the implementation of the N'Djamena ceasefire agreement in Darfur;

(5) urges the President to immediately direct the United States Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to propose in the North Atlantic Council that NATO assess and report to members on the potential effectiveness of and requirements for a NATO-enforced no-fly zone across the Darfur region of Sudan; and

(6) calls upon NATO allies to support the dispatch of such an assessment mission.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, the second reason I rise is literally a coincidental but important offshoot of what Christopher Dodd, Senator DODD's father, did at the Nuremberg Trials. What they did—he and Justice Jackson—was they understood that you could uncover, deal with, and expose to the world atrocities humanity commits upon humanity and at the same time do it under the rule of law, give people a fair trial, actually abide by what we say we stand for.

All of us are aware of the genocide now taking place in the Darfur region of Sudan. We passed a resolution last July which called Khartoum's abuses in Darfur genocide, which is what they were, what they are, and what they continue to be. The then-Secretary of State Colin Powell made the same assessment in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in September of 2004.

The President of the United States, President Bush, signed legislation imposing sanctions on Khartoum for the actions in Darfur this past December. With the signing of the North-South Peace Agreement on January 9, administration officials believed the situation in Darfur would improve. Unfortunately, they have only gotten worse.