

Whereas minorities are more likely to die from cancer, cardiovascular disease, stroke, chemical dependency, diabetes, infant mortality, violence, and, in recent years, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome than nonminorities suffering from those same illnesses;

Whereas there is a national need for scientists in the fields of biomedical, clinical, behavioral, and health services research to focus on how best to eliminate health disparities between minorities and the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas the diverse health needs of minorities are more effectively addressed when there are minorities in the health care workforce; and

Whereas behavioral and social sciences research has increased awareness and understanding of factors associated with health care utilization and access, patient attitudes toward health services, and behaviors that affect health and illness, and these factors have the potential to be modified to help close the health disparities gap that effects minority populations: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) a National Minority Health and Health Disparities Month should be established to promote educational efforts on the health problems currently facing minorities and other populations experiencing health disparities;

(2) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should, as authorized by the Minority Health and Health Disparities Research and Education Act of 2000, present public service announcements on health promotion and disease prevention that target minorities and other populations experiencing health disparities in the United States and educate the public and health care professionals about health disparities;

(3) the President should issue a proclamation recognizing the immediate need to reduce health disparities in the United States and encouraging all health organizations and Americans to conduct appropriate programs and activities to promote healthfulness in minority and other communities experiencing health disparities;

(4) Federal, State, and local governments should work in concert with the private and nonprofit sector to recruit and retain qualified individuals from racial, ethnic, and gender groups that are currently underrepresented in health care professions;

(5) the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality should continue to collect and report data on health care access and utilization on patients by race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and where possible, primary language, as authorized by the Minority Health and Health Disparities Research and Education Act of 2000, to monitor the Nation's

progress toward the elimination of health care disparities; and

(6) the information gained from research about factors associated with health care utilization and access, patient attitudes toward health services, and risk and protective behaviors that affect health and illness, should be disseminated to all health care professionals so that they may better communicate with all patients, regardless of race or ethnicity, without bias or prejudice.

#### NATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 270 and the Senate now proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 270) designating the week of October 13, 2002, through October 19, 2002, as "National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 270) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 270

Whereas cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States and there is no known cure;

Whereas cystic fibrosis, characterized by digestive disorders and chronic lung infections, is a fatal lung disease;

Whereas a total of more than 10,000,000 Americans are unknowing carriers of cystic fibrosis;

Whereas one out of every 3,900 babies in the United States is born with cystic fibrosis;

Whereas approximately 30,000 people in the United States, many of whom are children, have cystic fibrosis;

Whereas the average life expectancy of an individual with cystic fibrosis is 32 years;

Whereas prompt, aggressive treatment of the symptoms of cystic fibrosis can extend the lives of those who have this disease;

Whereas recent advances in cystic fibrosis research have produced promising leads in gene, protein, and drug therapies; and

Whereas education can help inform the public of the symptoms of cystic fibrosis, which will assist in early diagnoses, and increase knowledge and understanding of this disease: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) designates the week of October 13, 2002 through October 19, 2002, as "National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week";

(2) commits to increasing the quality of life for individuals with cystic fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund raising efforts for research, and increased levels of support for those with cystic fibrosis and their families; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m., Friday, October 4; that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume consideration of S.J. Res. 45 under the conditions of the previous order, with the time until 11:30 a.m. equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand there is no further business to come before the Senate. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:25 p.m., adjourned until Friday, October 4, 2002, at 9:30 a.m.