

that the causes of prostate cancer, and improved screening, treatments, and a cure for prostate cancer, may be discovered; and

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

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States, interested groups, and affected persons to—

(A) promote awareness of prostate cancer;

(B) take an active role in the fight to end the devastating affects of prostate cancer on individuals, their families, and the economy; and

(C) observe the month of September 2004 with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF A COMMEMORATIVE DOCUMENT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 135, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 135) authorizing the printing of a commemorative document in memory of the late President of the United States, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 135) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 135

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

SECTION 1. COMMEMORATIVE DOCUMENT AUTHORIZED.

A commemorative document in memory of the late President of the United States, Ronald Wilson Reagan, consisting of the eulogies and encomiums for Ronald Wilson Reagan, as expressed in the Senate and the House of Representatives, together with the texts of the state funeral ceremony at the United States Capitol Rotunda, the national funeral service held at the Washington National Cathedral, Washington, District of Columbia, and the interment ceremony at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, Simi Valley, California, shall be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations and suitable binding.

SEC. 2. PRINTING OF DOCUMENT.

In addition to the usual number of copies printed, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 32,500 copies of the commemorative document, of which 22,150 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 10,350 copies shall be for the use of the Senate; or

(2) such number of copies of the commemorative document that does not exceed a production and printing cost of \$1,000,000, with distribution of the copies to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1).

RECOGNIZING MEMBERS OF AMVETS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 308, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 308) recognizing the Members of AMVETS for their service to the Nation and supporting the goal of AMVETS National Charter Day.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 308) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Nos. 647, 648, 649, and 650, en bloc, that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

COMMENDING THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 109) commending the United States Institute of Peace on the occasion of its 20th anniversary and recognizing the Institution for its contribution to international conflict resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 109

Whereas the United States Institute of Peace (the Institute) was established by Congress in 1984 as an independent, nonpartisan Federal institution dedicated to the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflict;

Whereas the Institute fulfills its mandate from Congress through programs and projects that support peacemaking and the peaceful resolution of conflict abroad;

Whereas the Institute's broad congressional mandate has allowed the Institute to become a valued source of innovative ideas and practical policy analysis on peacemaking in zones of conflict around the world, thereby enhancing United States foreign policy;

Whereas the Institute is the result of long-term public interest and dedication from Senator Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii, Sen-

ator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon, Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Representative Pat Williams of Montana, Representative Dante Fascell of Florida, Representative Dan Glickman of Kansas, Representative John Porter of Illinois, as well as Members of Congress today;

Whereas the Institute trains thousands of government officials, military and law enforcement personnel, humanitarian workers, and civic activists from the United States and abroad in the skills of professional peacemaking;

Whereas the Institute works to alleviate religious and ethnic strife through mediation, training programs, research, and opening of dialogue between and among religious factions;

Whereas the Institute promotes the development of the rule of law in post-conflict and transitional societies and provides assistance on constitution-drafting, judicial and police reform, law revision, and war crimes accountability;

Whereas the Institute examines the role of the media in international conflict including incitement and freedom of the press;

Whereas the Institute attracts new generations to the practice of peacemaking and has funded more than 150 graduate students as Peace Scholars specializing in the resolution and management of international conflict;

Whereas the Institute brings together practitioners and scholars from around the world as fellows in the distinguished Jennings Randolph Fellows Program to advance knowledge and to publish reports and books on topics related to the peaceful resolution of international conflict;

Whereas the Institute has trained hundreds of teachers and enhanced curricular materials related to international conflict, and has conducted educational seminars for thousands of educators at schools and universities around the country;

Whereas the Institute is strengthening curricula and instruction, from high school through graduate school, on the changing character of international conflict and non-violent approaches to managing international disputes and has inspired the creation of dozens of courses and programs dedicated to these topics;

Whereas the Institute has made more than 1,500 grants totaling nearly \$50,000,000 to individuals and nonprofit organizations in 48 States in support of educational, training, and research projects that have helped define and build the field of conflict prevention and conflict management in more than 64 foreign countries;

Whereas the Institute contributes to the advancement of conflict resolution education by awarding college scholarships to high school students through the annual National Peace Essay Contest, training and developing teaching guides for high school teachers, awarding grants to university students pursuing doctoral degrees in international conflict resolution, and awarding grants to universities and professors in the United States researching international conflict resolution;

Whereas the Institute works to bridge the divide with the Muslim world and facilitate cross cultural dialogue around the world, including in Russia and China;

Whereas the Institute's Balkans Initiative has made positive contributions to peacebuilding in that region including the facilitation of the Roundtable on Justice and Reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina wherein key officials of the 3 ethnic groups—Croats, Serbs, and Muslims—came together to discuss war crimes;

Whereas the Institute has provided assistance to the Afghan judicial system by helping to locate, reproduce, translate, and distribute copies of Afghanistan's legal code, which was destroyed by the Taliban and facilitated discussions among the key institutions in the administration of criminal law and justice in Afghanistan;

Whereas the Institute assisted President Nelson Mandela with the development of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission that was instrumental in preventing post-apartheid bloodshed;

Whereas the Institute developed a detailed plan to handle accountability in the wake of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, which became the basis for Rwandan Genocide Law, and assisted the Government of Rwanda in the implementation of the Law;

Whereas the Institute continues to work on the formation of a formal Israeli-Palestinian Joint Legal Committee to address legal issues and develop common approaches between the 2 different legal systems;

Whereas the Institute is committed to supporting religious coexistence and understanding in the Middle East, and elsewhere in the world;

Whereas the Institute has served as advisor and principal financial supporter of the Alexandria process, a group of prominent Muslim, Jewish, and Christian leaders from Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and Egypt, who in January 2002 produced the "Alexandria Declaration", a 7-point statement that calls, in the name of the 3 Abrahamic faiths, for the end to bloodshed in the Holy Land;

Whereas the Institute uses its convening power to bring together policymakers and experts on North Korea to discuss issues of security and proliferation on the Korean peninsula and develop policy recommendations;

Whereas the Institute is facilitating peace negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front—a Muslim insurgent group operating in the southern island of Mindanao;

Whereas the Institute is organizing programs in Iraq to strengthen the pillars of civil society and to contribute to stabilization and post-conflict peacebuilding, including training in conflict resolution for Iraqi security officials, orientation training for personnel from the United States, grantmaking to Iraqi organizations, collaboration with Iraqi universities, support for interethnic and interreligious dialogue, and assistance with rule of law issues; and

Whereas the Institute endeavors with the support of Congress in a public-private partnership to build a permanent headquarters on the National Mall as a working center on peace, education, training in conflict management skills, and the promotion of applied programs dedicated to resolution of international conflict: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the importance of the founding of the United States Institute of Peace (the Institute) as a national and international resource for peaceful conflict management and looks forward to continuing to gain from its knowledge, teaching, and practical applications of conflict management as a way to promote United States security and peace in the world;

(2) recognizes that the Institute has become an important national resource for educational, training, and applied programs in the prevention, management, and resolution of international conflict;

(3) acknowledges the Institute's contribution to building the Nation's capabilities for the prevention, management, and resolution of international conflict and the advance-

ment of peace and conflict resolution education;

(4) expresses appreciation to the founding men and women of the Institute and the support from the people of the United States;

(5) congratulates the Institute on its 20th anniversary and on its achievements in fulfilling its mandate from Congress; and

(6) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Institute.

NATIONAL VETERANS AWARENESS WEEK

The resolution (S. Res. 401) designating the week of November 7 through November 13, 2004, as "National Veterans Awareness Week" to emphasize the need to develop educational programs regarding the contributions of veterans to the country was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 401

Whereas tens of millions of Americans have served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the past century;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Americans have given their lives while serving in the Armed Forces during the past century;

Whereas the contributions and sacrifices of the men and women who served in the Armed Forces have been vital in maintaining the freedoms and way of life enjoyed by the people of the United States;

Whereas the advent of the all-volunteer Armed Forces has resulted in a sharp decline in the number of individuals and families who have had any personal connection with the Armed Forces;

Whereas this reduction in familiarity with the Armed Forces has resulted in a marked decrease in the awareness by young people of the nature and importance of the accomplishments of those who have served in the Armed Forces, despite the current educational efforts of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the veterans service organizations;

Whereas the system of civilian control of the Armed Forces makes it essential that the future leaders of the Nation understand the history of military action and the contributions and sacrifices of those who conduct such actions; and

Whereas, on November 10, 2003, President George W. Bush issued a proclamation urging all the people of the United States to observe November 9 through November 15, 2003, as "National Veterans Awareness Week": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. NATIONAL VETERANS AWARENESS WEEK.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the President should designate the week of November 7 through November 13, 2004, as "National Veterans Awareness Week".

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The Senate requests the President to issue a proclamation—

(1) designating the week of November 7 through November 13, 2004, as "National Veterans Awareness Week" for the purpose of emphasizing educational efforts directed at elementary and secondary school students concerning the contributions and sacrifices of veterans; and

(2) calling on the people of the United States to observe National Veterans Awareness Week with appropriate educational activities.

SMOKEY THE BEAR'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

The resolution (S. Res. 404) designating August 9, 2004, as "Smokey Bear's 60th Anniversary" was considered and agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 404

Whereas Smokey Bear's service to the United States for 60 years has protected the Nation's forests above and beyond the call of duty;

Whereas Smokey Bear has been dedicated to educating Americans of all ages and particularly America's youth, the future stewards of our forests, about the need for vigilance concerning forest health and wildfires;

Whereas Smokey Bear's message of vigilance can also be applied to the need (1) to remove unnatural accumulations of hazardous fuels from the public forests of the United States; (2) to clear defensible space around homes and escape routes in the wildland-urban interface; and (3) to suppress forest fires that threaten communities or valuable natural resources;

Whereas the Smokey Bear campaign is the longest running public service campaign in the history of the United States;

Whereas Smokey Bear was the first individual animal ever to be honored on a postage stamp;

Whereas the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture is committed to increasing public information and awareness about wildfires and forest protection;

Whereas the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture is devoted to changing the public's behavior concerning wildfires in an effort to maintain and protect the natural resources and wildlife of the United States; and

Whereas the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, the National Association of State Foresters, and the Advertising Council have provided extraordinary support and dedication to the purpose and efforts of Smokey Bear: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) designates August 9, 2004, as "Smokey Bear's 60th Anniversary"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY

The resolution (S. Res. 407) designating October 15, 2004, as "National Mammography Day" was considered and agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 407

Whereas according to the American Cancer Society, in 2004, 215,990 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 40,110 women will die from this disease;

Whereas it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in the 1990s, and that in nearly 500,000 of those cases, the cancer resulted in death;

Whereas African-American women suffer a 30 percent greater mortality from breast cancer than White women and more than a 100 percent greater mortality from breast cancer than women from Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian populations;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease as a woman at age 50;

Whereas at least 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;