shortage in 2005 at a time when the child
malnutrition rate in the Niger region has
reached emergency levels and the country
has been afflicted by locusts and drought:
Whereas the Government of Mauritania
had received only 1/3 of the aid necessary
to prevent a food shortage as of summer
2005, leaving 60 percent of the families in
Mauritania without access to a sufficient
amount of food in 2005;
Whereas a lack of food in Sierra Leone
forced the United Nations World Food Pro-
gramme to reduce the amount of aid given
to 50,000 Liberian refugees residing in the
country in the summer of 2005, causing additional
strife in an already tense political environ-
ment;
Whereas in the Democratic Republic of
the Congo, the United Nations World Food Pro-
gramme has a 47 percent funding shortfall as
of summer 2005, which could force reductions
in the amount of food aid delivered to
2,900,000 people in the war-torn country;
Whereas in 2005, the United States
Programme had provided less than 20 percent of the
total funding that the United Nations World Food Pro-
gramme needs to provide an adequate
amount of food for the people of southern Af-
rica;
Whereas, due to increasingly severe
drought conditions, the number of people
who are in need of food aid in southern Af-
rica increased from 3,500,000 people in the be-
ginning of 2005 to 8,300,000 people by the sum-
mer of 2005, of which 4,000,000 are located in
Zimbabwe, 1,600,000 in Malawi, 1,200,000 in
Zambia, 900,000 in Mozambique, 245,000 in Le-
sotho, 230,000 in Swaziland, and 60,000 in
Namibia;
Whereas international donors determined
that hunger and poverty in Zimbabwe are
largely attributed to the political corruption
of the governmental structure in the coun-
try;
Whereas the United Nations World Food Pro-
gramme and the World Bank proposed
using aid to fund innovative weather and
Programme and the World Bank proposed
use of the governmental structure in the coun-
ty of the United States on foreign oil;
Whereas international donors determined
that hunger and poverty in Zimbabwe are
largely attributed to the political corruption
of the governmental structure in the coun-
try;
Whereas the United Nations World Food Pro-
gramme and the World Bank proposed
using aid to fund innovative weather and
Programme and the World Bank proposed
use of the governmental structure in the coun-
ty of the United States on foreign oil;
Whereas the dependence of the United States on
foreign oil imports leaves the United States vulnerable to oil supply
shocks and reliant on the willingness of
other countries to provide sufficient supplies
of oil;
Whereas, although only 3 percent of proven
oil reserves in the world are located in terri-
ory controlled by the United States, ad-
varces in fossil fuel extraction techniques
and technologies could increase the United States
energy supplies; and
Whereas reducing energy consumption also
benefits the United States by lowering the
environmental impacts associated with fossil
fuel use: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate
that:
(1) it be a goal of the United States
to reduce the amount of foreign oil that will
be imported in 2025 by 40 percent from the
level imported in 2005;
(2) the President should—
(A) identify the status of efforts to
meet the goal described in paragraph (1);
(B) assess the effectiveness of any measures
taken to meet the goal described in paragraph (1); and
(C) describe plans to develop additional
measures to meet the goal described in para-
graph (1).

SENFATE RESOLUTION 229—EX-
PRESING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE THAT IT SHOULD BE A
GOAL OF THE UNITED STATES
TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF OIL
PROJECTED TO BE IMPORTED IN
2025 BY 40 PERCENT AND THAT
THE PRESIDENT SHOULD TAKE
MEASURES TO REDUCE THE DE-
PENDENCE OF THE UNITED
STATES ON FOREIGN OIL.

Ms. CANTWELL submitted the fol-
lowing resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
ural Resources:

S. Res. 228

Whereas reports by the Energy Informa-
tion Administration entitled “Annual En-
ergy Outlook 2005” and “May 2005 Monthly
Energy Review” estimated that, between
January 1, 2005 and April 30, 2005, the United States imported an average of 13,056,000 bar-
els of oil per day and that, by 2025, the
United States will import 19,116,000 barrels
of oil per day:
Whereas technology solutions already exist
to dramatically increase the productivity of the energy
resources of the United States;
Whereas energy efficiency and conserva-
tion measures can improve the economic
competitiveness of the United States and lessen energy costs for families in the United States;
Whereas the dependence of the United States on foreign oil imports leaves the United States vulnerable to oil supply
shocks and reliant on the willingness of
other countries to provide sufficient supplies
of oil;
Whereas, although only 3 percent of proven
oil reserves in the world are located in terri-
ory controlled by the United States, ad-
varces in fossil fuel extraction techniques
and technologies could increase the United States
energy supplies; and
Whereas reducing energy consumption also
benefits the United States by lowering the
environmental impacts associated with fossil
fuel use: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate
that:
(1) it be a goal of the United States
to reduce the amount of foreign oil that will
be imported in 2025 by 40 percent from the
level imported in 2005;
(2) the President should—
(A) identify the status of efforts to
meet the goal described in paragraph (1);
(B) assess the effectiveness of any measures
taken to meet the goal described in paragraph (1); and
(C) describe plans to develop additional
measures to meet the goal described in para-
graph (1).

SENFATE RESOLUTION 229—DESIGN-
ATING THE MONTH OF SEP-
TEMBER 2005 AS “NATIONAL
PREPAREDNESS MONTH.”

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 228

Whereas terrorist attacks, natural disas-
ters, or other emergencies could strike any
part of the United States at any time;
Whereas natural and man-made emer-
gencies disrupt hundreds of thousands of
lives every year, costing lives and causing
serious injuries and billions of dollars in
property damage;
Whereas Federal, State, and local officials
and private entities are working to deter,
presence, and respond to all types of emer-
gencies;
Whereas all citizens can help promote the
overall emergency preparedness of the
United States by preparing themselves and
their families for all types of emergencies;
Whereas the Federal Emergency Manage-
ment Month provides an opportunity to highlight the impor-
tance of public emergency preparedness and
to encourage the people of the United States
to take steps to be better prepared for emer-
gencies at home, work, and school;
Whereas the people of the United States
can prepare for emergencies by taking steps
such as assembling emergency supply kits,
creating family emergency plans, and stay-
ing informed about possible emergencies; and
Whereas additional information about pub-
lic emergency preparedness may be obtained
through the Ready Campaign of the Depart-
ment of Homeland Security at www.ready.gov or the American Red Cross at
www.redcross.org/preparedness. Now, there-
fore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate
that:
(1) it be a goal of the United States
to reduce the amount of foreign oil that will
be imported in 2025 by 40 percent from the
level imported in 2005;
(2) the President should—
(A) identify the status of efforts to
meet the goal described in paragraph (1);
(B) assess the effectiveness of any measures
taken to meet the goal described in paragraph (1); and
(C) describe plans to develop additional
measures to meet the goal described in para-
graph (1).
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) designates September 2005 as “National Preparedness Month”; and
(2) encourages the Federal Government, States, territories, localities, communities, schools, and businesses to promote public emergency preparedness.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for S. 229, a resolution designating September 2005 as National Preparedness Month.

As the horrific attacks in London again remind us, the threat of a terrorist attack is very real. Although we have made significant strides in preventing and deterring another attack from occurring in the United States, it is imperative that steps be taken to mitigate the effects of the attack. In addition, natural disasters can strike at any given moment and we must know how to respond.

During the month of September, the Department of Homeland Security and the American Red Cross will co-sponsor National Preparedness Month 2005. This nationwide effort will involve more than 130 private sector organizations that will host and sponsor activities across the Nation to increase public awareness of preparedness. Activities such as CPR and first aid classes, blood drives, and other events is a simple and effective way for communities to become involved in preparedness efforts. Families, schools, and businesses can prepare for emergencies by taking steps such as making emergency supply kits, becoming informed about emergencies, and creating a family communications plan.

I join Senator LIEBERMAN in cosponsoring this resolution to promote citizen emergency preparedness. I hope that my colleagues will join us by supporting this important initiative.

SENATE RESOLUTION 230—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2005 AS “NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. Bunning, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. HATCH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CHAFO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 230

Whereas countless families in the United States have a family member that suffers from prostate cancer;

Whereas 1 in 6 men in the United States is diagnosed with prostate cancer;

Whereas throughout the past decade, prostate cancer has become the most common type of cancer in men in the United States,

Whereas, in 2005, more than 232,690 men in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer and 30,350 men in the United States will die from prostate cancer according to estimates from the American Cancer Society;

Whereas 30 percent of the new diagnoses of prostate cancer occur in men under the age of 65;

Whereas a man in the United States turns 50 years old about every 14 seconds, increasing his odds of being diagnosed with prostate cancer;

Whereas African American males suffer from prostate cancer at twice the incidence rate up to 65 percent higher than white males and at a mortality rate double that of white males;

Whereas obesity is a significant predictor of the severity of prostate cancer and the chances that the disease will lead to death;

Whereas if a man in the United States has 1 family member diagnosed with prostate cancer, he has a 27 percent risk of prostate cancer, if he has 2 family members with such diagnosis, he has 5 times the risk, and if he has 3 family members with such diagnosis, he has a 97 percent risk of prostate cancer;

Whereas screening by both a digital rectal examination (DRE) and a prostate specific antigen blood test (PSA) can detect prostate cancer in earlier and more treatable stages and reduce the rate of mortality due to the disease;

Whereas ongoing research promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatments; and

Whereas educating people in the United States, including health care providers, about prostate cancer screening and detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of men and preserving and protecting our families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2005 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) declares that it is critical to—
(A) raise awareness about the importance of screening methods and the treatment of prostate cancer;

(B) increase research funding to be proportionate with the burden of prostate cancer so that the causes of the disease, improved screening and treatments, and ultimately a cure may be discovered; and

(C) continue to consider methods to improve both access to and the quality of health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interested groups, and affected persons to—
(A) promote awareness of prostate cancer;

(B) take an active and informed role in the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, their families, and the economy; and

(C) observe September 2005 with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 231—ENCOURAGING THE TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF IRAQ TO ADOPT A CONSTITUTION THAT GRANTS WOMEN EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW AND TO WORK TO PROTECT SUCH RIGHTS

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURAY, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BIDEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. SANTORUM) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 231

Whereas Iraq is a sovereign nation and a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 16, 1966, and entered into force March 23, 1976;

Whereas in Iraq’s January 2005 parliamentary elections, more than 2.0 million women ran for office and currently 31 percent of the seats in Iraq’s National Assembly are occupied by women;

Whereas women lead the Iraqi ministries of Displacement and Migration, Communications, Municipalities and Public Works, Environment, and Science and Technology;

Whereas the Transition Administration Law provides for substantial participation of women in the Iraqi National Assembly and of personnel in all levels of the government; and

Whereas the Personal Status Law provides for family and property rights for women in Iraq;

Whereas through grants funded by the United States Government’s Iraqi Women’s Democracy Initiative, nongovernmental organizations are providing training in political leadership, communications, coalition building skills, voter education, constitution drafting, legal reform, and the legislative process;

Whereas a 275-member Transitional National Assembly, which is charged with the responsibility of drafting a new constitution, was elected to serve as Iraq’s national legislature for a transition period;

Whereas Article 12 of the Transitional Administrative Law states that “[a]ll Iraqis [are] equal in their rights without regard to gender . . . and they are equal before the law;

Whereas Article 12 of the Transitional Administrative Law further states that “[d]iscrimination against an Iraqi citizen on the basis of his gender . . . is prohibited’’;

Whereas on May 10, 2005, Iraq’s National Assembly appointed a committee, composed of Assembly members, to begin drafting a constitution for Iraq, with the task of the approval of the Iraqi people in a national referendum;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the need to affirm the spirit and free the energies of women in Iraq who have spent countless hours, years, and lifetimes working for the basic human right of equal constitutional protection;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the risks Iraqi women have faced in working for the fulfilment of their country’s national goals and their courageous commitment to democracy; and

Whereas the full and equal participation of all Iraqi citizens in all aspects of society is essential to achieving Iraq’s democratic and economic potential: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Iraqi people for the progress achieved toward the establishment of a representative democratic government;

(2) recognizes the importance of ensuring women in Iraq have equal rights and opportunities under the law and in society and supports continued, substantial and vigorous participation of women in the Iraqi National Assembly and in all levels of the government;

(3) recognizes the importance of ensuring women’s rights in all legislation, with special attention to preserving women’s equal rights under family, property, and inheritance laws;

(4) strongly encourages Iraq’s Transitional National Assembly to adopt a constitution that grants women equal rights and opportunities under the law and to work to protect such rights;

(5) pledges to support the efforts of Iraqi women to fully participate in a democratic Iraq; and

(6) wishes the Iraqi people every success in developing, approving, and enacting a new