

Rights Convention, in order to showcase new research on the forgotten histories of women and offer educational programs for students: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Mary Baker Eddy for her outstanding achievements and contributions, particularly her contributions to the advancement of women's rights as a public figure and role model in the early stages of the women's rights movement; and

(2) the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity, which will open to the public on September 29, 2002.

Agreed to September 25, 2002.

ENROLLMENT CORRECTION—H.R. 1646

Sept. 26, 2002

[H. Con. Res. 483]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2003, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall insert at the appropriate place the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1309. THREE-YEAR INTERNATIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND NON-PROLIFERATION STRATEGY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a 3-year international arms control and nonproliferation strategy. The strategy shall contain the following:

(1) A 3-year plan for the reduction of existing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and ballistic missiles and for controlling the proliferation of these weapons.

(2) Identification of the goals and objectives of the United States with respect to arms control and nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

(3) A description of the programs, projects, and activities of the Department of State intended to accomplish goals and objectives described in paragraph (2).

Agreed to September 26, 2002.

NATIONAL MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH DISPARITIES MONTH—SUPPORT

Oct. 3, 2002

[H. Con. Res. 388]

Whereas in 2000, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service announced as a goal the elimination by 2010 of health disparities experienced by racial and ethnic minorities in health access and

outcome in 6 areas: infant mortality, cancer screening, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and human immunodeficiency virus infection, and immunizations;

Whereas despite notable progress in the overall health of the Nation there are continuing health disparities in the burden of illness and death experienced by African-Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders, compared to the United States population as a whole;

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;

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;

Whereas individuals such as underrepresented minorities and women in the workforce enable society to address its diverse needs; 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 risk and protective behaviors that affect health and illness, and these factors have the potential to be modified to help close the health disparities gap among ethnic minority populations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That it is the sense of the 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 health disparity populations;

(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 among minorities and other health disparity populations 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 health disparity communities;

(4) Federal, State, and local governments should work in concert with the private and nonprofit sector to emphasize the recruitment and retention of 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.

Agreed to October 3, 2002.

S.S. HENRY BACON'S OFFICERS AND CREW—
RECOGNITION

Oct. 11, 2002
[H. Con. Res. 411]

Whereas during World War II the United States Liberty ship S.S. HENRY BACON was assigned the task of conveying war materials and supplies to the beleaguered Russian nation via the dangerous Arctic Ocean passage (referred to as the Murmansk Run) from Iceland or Scotland to Murmansk in northern Russia, and faithfully fulfilled her mission;

Whereas in early 1945 the British navy, having rescued a number of Norwegian civilians from occupied Norway and transported them to Murmansk, distributed them among the HENRY BACON and certain other merchant ships for transportation to England, with 19 of such refugees being assigned to the HENRY BACON;

Whereas a convoy carrying those refugees, designated as Convoy RA 64 and consisting of 35 ships and naval escorts, departed Murmansk on February 17, 1945, amid one of the worst storms ever registered in the Arctic Ocean;

Whereas the HENRY BACON, with a full crew and refugees on board, sailing as part of that convoy, suffered damage from the force of the storms and from internal mechanical problems;

Whereas the HENRY BACON, while suffering from a loss of steering capacity, lost her place in the convoy and became a stray, unable to communicate with the convoy and required to maintain radio silence;

Whereas the HENRY BACON was left to her own devices and was in such dire straits that engine room workers used a sledgehammer and wedge to physically turn the ship;

Whereas on February 23, 1945, the HENRY BACON, alone in the freezing sea some 50 miles from the convoy, came under attack by 23 Junker JU-88 torpedo bombers of the German Luftwaffe;

Whereas armed with only the small but formidable anti-aircraft battery with which such merchantmen were equipped, the United States Navy Armed Guard on board the ship and the ship's merchant sailors fought gallantly against the oncoming torpedo bombers;

Whereas although mortally wounded after a German pilot succeeded in scoring a hit with a torpedo to the ship, the HENRY BACON