

the rivers, cities, and States across our Nation. Indian arts and crafts have also made a distinct impression on our heritage.

It is my hope that by designating the month of November 2001, as “National American Indian Heritage Month,” we will continue to encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness amongst American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages.

November is a special time in the history of the United States: we celebrate the Thanksgiving holiday by remembering the Indians of the Northeast and English settlers as they enjoyed the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships.

By recognizing the many Native contributions to the arts, governance, and culture of our Nation, we will honor their past and ensure a place in America for Native people for generations to come. I ask for the support of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this resolution, and urge the Senate to pass this important matter.

SENATE RESOLUTION 119—COMBATING THE GLOBAL AIDS PANDEMIC

Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. GRAHAM, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 119

Whereas the international AIDS pandemic is of grave proportions and is growing;

Whereas the epicenter of the AIDS pandemic is sub-Saharan Africa, and incidences of contraction of HIV, AIDS, and related diseases are growing in the Caribbean basin, Russia, China, Southeast Asia, and India at alarming rates;

Whereas AIDS pandemic-related statistics are especially staggering in sub-Saharan Africa—

(1) the infection rate is 8 times higher than the rest of the world;

(2) in the region, over 17,000,000 people have already lost their lives to AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses, with another 24,000,000 living with AIDS, according to the World Health Organization and Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS;

(3) in many countries in the region, life expectancy will drop by 50 percent over the next decade;

(4) more than 12,000,000 African children have lost 1 or both parents to AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses, and that number will grow to more than 35,000,000 by 2010;

(5) if current trends continue, 50 percent or more of all 15-year olds in the worst affected countries, such as Zambia, South Africa, and Botswana, will die of AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses; and

(6) one-quarter of the sub-Saharan African population could die of AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses by 2020, according to the Central Intelligence Agency;

Whereas confronting the AIDS pandemic is a moral imperative of the United States and other leading nations of the world;

Whereas confronting the AIDS pandemic is in the national interest of the United States, given that 42 percent of United States exports go to the developing world, where the incidence of AIDS is growing most rapidly;

Whereas in today's globalized environment, goods, services, people—and disease—are moving at the fastest pace in world history;

Whereas we cannot insulate our citizenry from the global AIDS pandemic and related opportunistic disease, and we must provide leadership if we are to reverse global infection rates;

Whereas the AIDS pandemic is perhaps the most serious and challenging transnational issue facing the world in the post-Cold War era;

Whereas the AIDS pandemic is decimating local skilled workforces, straining fragile governments, diverting national resources, and undermining states' ability to provide for their national defense or international peacekeeping forces;

Whereas United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, asserts that between \$7,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000 is needed annually to address the AIDS pandemic, yet current international assistance efforts total roughly a little more than \$1,000,000,000 per annum;

Whereas the United States has joined the call from the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, and others in support of a global fund to assist national governments, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations in the prevention, care, and treatment of AIDS and AIDS-related illnesses; and

Whereas the United Nations Special Session on AIDS, taking place in June 2001, and the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations meeting in July 2001, are key opportunities for more states, governments, international organizations, the private sector, and civil society to donate assistance to the global fund; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the tragedy of the AIDS pandemic in human terms, as well as its devastating impact on national economies, infrastructures, political systems, and all sectors of society;

(2) strongly supports the formation of a Global AIDS and Health Fund;

(3) calls for the United States to remain open to providing greater sums of money to the global fund as other donors join in supporting this endeavor;

(4) calls on other nations, international organizations, foundations, the private sector, and civil society to join in providing assistance to the global fund;

(5) urges all national leaders in every part of the world to speak candidly to their people about how to avoid contracting or transmitting the HIV virus;

(6) calls for the United States to continue to invest heavily in AIDS treatment, prevention, and research;

(7) urges international assistance programs to continue to emphasize science-based best practices and prevention in the context of a comprehensive program of care and treatment;

(8) encourages international health care infrastructures to better prepare themselves for the successful provision of AIDS care and treatment, including the administration of AIDS drugs;

(9) urges the Administration of President George W. Bush to encourage participants at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on AIDS in June, and the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations meeting in July, to contribute to the global fund; and

(10) calls for United States representatives at the United Nations General Assembly

Special Session on AIDS and Group of Eight Industrialized Nations meeting to emphasize the need to maintain focus on science-based best practices and prevention in the context of a comprehensive program of care and treatment, combating mother-to-child transmission of the HIV virus, defeating opportunistic infections, and improving infrastructure and basic care services where treatment medicines are available, and seek additional resources to support the millions of AIDS orphans worldwide.

SENATE RESOLUTION 120—ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE

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

S. RES. 120

Resolved, That the Majority Party of the Senate for the 107th Congress shall have a one seat majority on every committee of the Senate, except that the Select Committee on Ethics shall continue to be composed equally of members from both parties. No Senator shall lose his or her current committee assignments by virtue of this resolution.

SEC. 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXV the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate are hereby authorized to appoint their members of the committees consistent with this resolution.

SEC. 3 Subject to the authority of the Standing Rules of the Senate, any agreements entered into regarding committee funding and space prior to June 5, 2001, between the Chairman and Ranking member of each committee shall remain in effect, unless modified by subsequent agreement between the Chairman and Ranking member.

SEC. 4 The provisions of this resolution shall cease to be effective, except for Sec. 3, if the ratio in the full Senate on the date of adoption of this resolution changes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 121—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE 53RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SARBAKES, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 121

Whereas whales have very low reproductive rates, making whale populations extremely vulnerable to pressure from commercial whaling;

Whereas whales migrate throughout the world's oceans and international cooperation is required to successfully conserve and protect whale stocks;

Whereas in 1946 the nations of the world adopted the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which established the International Whaling Commission to provide for the proper conservation of the whale stocks;

Whereas the Commission adopted a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982 in order to conserve and promote the recovery of the whale stocks;

Whereas the Commission has designated the Indian Ocean and the ocean waters

around Antarctica as whale sanctuaries to further enhance the recovery of whale stocks;

Whereas many nations of the world have designated waters under their jurisdiction as whale sanctuaries where commercial whaling is prohibited, and additional regional whale sanctuaries have been proposed by nations that are members of the Commission;

Whereas several member nations of the Commission have taken reservations to the Commission's moratorium on commercial whaling and 1 member nation is currently conducting commercial whaling operations in spite of the moratorium and the protests of other nations;

Whereas the Commission has adopted several resolutions at recent meetings asking member nations to abandon plans to initiate or continue commercial whaling activities conducted under reservation to the moratorium;

Whereas another member nation of the Commission has taken a reservation to the Commission's Southern Ocean Sanctuary and continues to conduct unnecessary lethal scientific whaling in the waters of that sanctuary;

Whereas the Commission's Scientific Committee has repeatedly expressed serious concerns about the scientific need for such lethal whaling;

Whereas scientific information on whales can readily be obtained through non-lethal means;

Whereas the lethal take of whales under reservations to the Commission's policies have been increasing annually;

Whereas there continue to be indications that whale meat is being traded on the international market despite a ban on such trade under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and that meat may be originating in one of the member nations of the Commission;

Whereas engaging in unauthorized commercial whaling and lethal scientific whaling undermines the conservation program of the Commission: Now, therefore, be it,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) at the 53rd Annual Meeting the International Whaling Commission the United States should—

(A) remain firmly opposed to commercial whaling;

(B) initiate and support efforts to ensure that all activities conducted under reservations to the Commission's moratorium or sanctuaries are ceased;

(C) oppose the lethal taking of whales for scientific purposes unless such lethal taking is specifically authorized by the Scientific Committee of the Commission;

(D) seek the Commission's support for specific efforts by member nations to end illegal trade in whale meat; and

(E) support the permanent protection of whale populations through the establishment of whale sanctuaries in which commercial whaling is prohibited;

(2) at the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the United States should oppose all efforts to reopen international trade in whale meat or downlist any whale population; and

(3) the United States should make full use of all appropriate diplomatic mechanisms, relevant international laws and agreements, and other appropriate mechanisms to implement the goals set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2).

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, As Chairman of the Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee, I rise today to submit a resolution regarding the policy of the

United States at the upcoming 53rd Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, IWC. I wish to thank the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, Ms. SNOWE, for co-sponsoring this resolution. I wish to also thank my colleagues Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. FEINGOLD for co-sponsoring as well.

The IWC will meet in London from July 23-27th. Despite an IWC moratorium on commercial whaling since 1985, Japan and Norway have harvested over 1000 minke whales since the moratorium was put in place. Whales are already under enormous pressure worldwide from collisions with ships, entanglement in fishing gear, coastal pollution, noise emanating from surface vessels and other sources. The need to conserve and protect these magnificent mammals is clear.

The IWC was formed in 1946 in recognition of the fact that whales are highly migratory and that they do not belong to any one Nation. In 1982, the IWC agreed on an indefinite moratorium on all commercial whaling beginning in 1985. Unfortunately, Japan has been using a loophole that allows countries to issue themselves special permits for whaling under scientific purposes. The IWC Scientific Committee has not requested any of the information obtained by killing these whales and has stated that Japan's scientific whaling data is not required for management. Norway, on the other hand, objects to the moratorium on whaling and openly pursues a commercial fishery for whales.

This resolution calls for the U.S. delegation to the IWC to remain firmly opposed to commercial whaling. In addition, this resolution calls for the U.S. to oppose the lethal taking of whales for scientific purposes unless such lethal taking is specifically authorized by the Scientific Committee of the Commission. The resolution calls for the U.S. delegation to support an end to the illegal trade of whale meat and to support the permanent protection of whale populations through the establishment of whale sanctuaries in which commercial whaling is prohibited.

I ask unanimous consent to insert into the RECORD a statement from the World Wildlife Fund, WWF, concerning the upcoming meeting of the IWC and the protection of whales.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

Today, populations of nearly all the great whales are at depressed levels, a legacy of unsustainable whaling during the last two centuries. Some, such as the North Atlantic right and Antarctic blue whales, survive as a few hundred individuals at the brink of extinction, having failed to rebound from past exploitation. Others are believed to be returning to healthy levels. While direct human impacts on whales remain a concern, other more diffuse threats may ultimately exact a greater toll. Rapid climate warming in the next few decades is expected to disrupt

whale migration, breeding, and food support. And accumulation of DDT, PCBs, and other toxic contaminants in the marine food chain is already affecting some whales and may endanger their immune systems and ability to reproduce. Such broad-based threats to the marine environment are difficult to address in ways that will alleviate harm to whales specifically, and make it all the more important that whales are not also threatened by uncontrolled commercial whaling.

The International Whaling Commission, IWC, was established under the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and is the sole international regulatory body charged with the management of cetaceans. International regulation of whaling was recognized by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and reaffirmed by Agenda 21 as essential for these highly migratory species.

Despite the global moratorium on commercial whaling put in place by the IWC in 1986, over 1000 Northern and Southern minke whales are still being caught each year. Within the IWC, Japan continues to catch hundreds of whales (many in the Southern Ocean which is designated as an IWC whale sanctuary) using a loophole for scientific research, while Norway pursues an openly commercial hunt under a legal "objection" to the moratorium. For over a decade, both countries have proceeded without IWC approval and indeed in the face of repeated censure by the Commission. Norway is currently moving to re-open international trade in whale products despite a ban under CITES, and Japan has just extended its scientific whaling to include sperm and Bryde's whales as well as the two species of minkes.

Japan and Norway's insistence on hunting whales despite the moratorium has brought IWC to a dangerous impasse. No sound management scheme currently exists to ensure the sustainability of whaling, although a Revised Management Scheme, RMS, that could help to do so has been under discussion in the IWC for several years.

Japan and Norway have long said they viewed completion of the RMS as a turning point in their efforts to lift the whaling moratorium, and both countries have harshly criticized IWC for failing to reach agreement on the RMS. In recent IWC talks, however, the great majority of countries present sought to include crucial safeguards on the supervision and control of whaling in the RMS. They did so over the strenuous and repeated objections of Japan and Norway, who seemed unwilling to agree to safeguards that would ensure that commercial whaling does not threaten whale populations.

In addition, Japan and Norway are supported in the IWC by the votes of a loyal group of countries, many of them small island states that receive significant assistance from Japan. This gives the whalers a blocking minority of votes and has exacerbated the IWC's deadlock.

Because a tiny minority of countries in the IWC refuses to cease commercial whaling, it is imperative that new safeguards (including highly precautionary catch limits and provisions on monitoring, surveillance, and control such as DNA sampling of all whales caught, a diagnostic DNA register, and sanctions for non-compliance) be agreed that will contain their activities and bring them back under full IWC control at the earliest possible date. An RMS could advance this goal provided it contains sufficient safeguards, including a Revised Management Procedure that sets all catch limits at zero unless otherwise calculated and approved. Such an RMS should replace the now obsolete 1974 management scheme.

The IWC 53rd Conference of Parties meets at Hammersmith, London, in late July of

this year. The Hammersmith meeting must make progress in resolving the impasse within IWC, bringing whaling by Norway and Japan under international control as a matter of urgency, and ensuring that any discussion on the RMS incorporate rigorous safeguards to rein in current and potential whaling abuses.

The IWC's mandate requires first and foremost that it prevent the return of uncontrolled large-scale commercial whaling. This is the near-term agenda by which it will be judged and is currently the main contribution it has to offer conservation of cetaceans more broadly. For the IWC to remain relevant over the long term, however, it must expand its scope of engagement to address the other human activities which threaten whales and focus action on ensuring the survival of the most endangered species.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, the resolution that Senator KERRY and I are submitting is very timely and important. As we work here in the Senate today, representatives of nations from around the globe are preparing for the 53rd Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission to be held in London July 23–27, 2001. At this meeting, the IWC will determine the fate of the world's whales through consideration of proposals to end the current global moratorium on commercial whaling. The adoption of any such proposals by the IWC would mark a major setback in whale conservation. It is imperative that the United States remain firm in its opposition to any proposals to resume commercial whaling and that we, as a nation, continue to speak out passionately against this practice.

It is also time to close one of the loopholes used by nations to continue to whale without regard to the moratorium or established whale sanctuaries. The practice of unnecessary lethal scientific whaling is outdated and the value of the data of such research has been called into question by an international array of scientists who study the same population dynamics questions as those who harvest whales in the name of science. This same whale meat is then processed and sold in the marketplace. These sentiments have been echoed by the Scientific Committee of the IWC which has repeatedly passed resolutions calling for the cessation of lethal scientific whaling, particularly that occurring in designated whale sanctuaries. They have offered to work with all interested parties to design research protocols that will not require scientists to harm or kill whales.

Last year, Japan expanded their scientific whaling program over the IWC's objections. The resolution that we are offering expresses the Sense of the Senate that the United States should continue to remain firmly opposed to any resumption of commercial whaling and oppose, at the upcoming IWC meeting, the non-necessary lethal taking of whales for scientific purposes.

Commercial whaling has been prohibited for many species for more than sixty years. In 1982, the continued decline of commercially targeted stocks led the IWC to declare a global morato-

rium on all commercial whaling which went into effect in 1986. The United States was a leader in the effort to establish the moratorium, and since then we have consistently provided a strong voice against commercial whaling and have worked to uphold the moratorium. This resolution reaffirms the United States' strong support for a ban on commercial whaling at a time when our negotiations at the IWC most need that support. Norway, Japan, and other countries have made it clear that they intend to push for the elimination of the moratorium, and for a return to the days when whales were treated as commodities.

The resolution would reiterate the U.S. objection to activities being conducted under reservations to the IWC's moratorium. The resolution would also oppose all efforts made at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, CITES, to reopen international trade in whale meat or to downlist any whale population. In addition, the IWC, as well as individual nations including the United States, has established whale sanctuaries that would prevent whaling in specified areas even if the moratorium were to be lifted. Despite these efforts to give whale stocks a chance to rebuild, the number of whales harvested has increased in recent years, tripling since the implementation of the global moratorium in 1986. This is a dangerous trend that does not show signs of stopping.

Domestically, we work very hard to protect whales in U.S. waters, particularly those considered threatened or endangered. Our own laws and regulations are designed to give whales one of the highest standards of protection in the world, and as a result, our own citizens are subject to rules designed to protect against even the accidental taking of whales. Commercial whaling is, of course, strictly prohibited. Given what is asked of our citizens to protect against even accidental injury to whales here in the United States, it would be grossly unfair if we retreated in any way from our position opposing commercial, intentional whaling by other countries. Whales migrate throughout the world's oceans, and as we protect whales in our own waters, so should we act to protect them internationally.

Whales are among the most intelligent animals on Earth, and they play an important role in the marine ecosystem. Yet, there is still much about them that we do not know. Resuming the intentional harvest of whales is irresponsible, and it could have ecological consequences that we cannot predict. Therefore, it is premature to even consider easing conservation measures.

The right policy is to protect whales across the globe, and to oppose the resumption of commercial whaling. I urge my colleagues to support swift passage of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 122—RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR YUGOSLAVIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 122

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic has been transferred to the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia to face charges of crimes against humanity;

Whereas the transfer of Slobodan Milosevic and other indicted war criminals is a triumph of international justice and the rule of law in Serbia;

Whereas corruption and warfare under the Milosevic regime caused Yugoslavia extensive economic damage, including an estimated \$29,400,000,000 in lost output and a foreign debt that exceeds \$12,200,000,000; and

Whereas democrats and reformers in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia deserve the support and encouragement of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the Senate hereby—

(1) recognizes the courage of Serbian democrats, in particular, Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic, in facilitating the transfer of Slobodan Milosevic to the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia; and

(2) calls for the continued transfer of indicted war criminals to the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia and the release of all political prisoners held in Serbian prisons.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that the United States should remain committed to providing foreign assistance to support the success of economic, political, and legal reforms in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, Senator LEAHY and I welcome the news of the transfer yesterday of Slobodan Milosevic to the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, ICTY. Last year, we worked to include language in the fiscal year 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill to condition assistance to Serbia on, among other issues, certification by the President that the government is cooperating with the ICTY on the "surrender and transfer" of war criminals to The Hague.

While our efforts to secure justice for the victims of Milosevic's atrocities through Section 594 of P.L. 106-429 contributed to dramatic events in early April, when Milosevic was first arrested, and again yesterday, the real credit for facilitating the transfer belongs to Serbian democrats and reformers, in particular Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic. I am pleased that they recognize the importance of forward progress on the issue of war crimes, and I think it bodes well for the country's overall prospects for successful economic, political, and legal reforms.

The resolution we submit today recognizes the courage of Serbian democrats and reaffirms our commitment to providing U.S. foreign assistance to support much needed reforms in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). We hope that Prime Minister Djindjic, and other reformers, continue to demonstrate courageous leadership, such as