

AIDS from roughly \$1 billion this year to more than \$2 billion per year over the next two years. But equally important, it would require the U.S. government to develop a comprehensive, detailed five-year plan to significantly reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS around the world and meet the targets set by the international community at the June 2001 United Nations Special Session on HIV/AIDS.

This legislation authorizes \$1 billion in this fiscal year and \$1.2 billion in the next for US contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria—the international community's new combined effort to increase resources against this pandemic. It authorizes more than \$800 million this year and \$900 million next year for an expansion of existing USAID programs and creation of new programs to increase our efforts not only in the areas of prevention and education but also in the equally important areas of care and prevention. It provides significant new funding levels for programs to combat tuberculosis and malaria—serious infectious diseases which, together with HIV/AIDS, killed 5.7 million people last year.

The fight against HIV/AIDS has started to produce results in some countries. Cambodia and Thailand, driven by strong political leadership and public commitment, have developed successful prevention programs. HIV prevalence among pregnant women in Cambodia dropped by almost a third between 1997 and 2000. In Uganda, rates of HIV infection among adults continue to fall, largely because President Yoweri Museveni has pursued an aggressive education campaign to make people in his country aware of ways they can protect themselves from this disease. President Museveni has displayed courage in his willingness to break through cultural boundaries to discuss the AIDS crisis openly and realistically.

Leadership within the countries that are most severely-affected by HIV/AIDS is absolutely indispensable. Our legislation seeks to encourage that leadership by offering the possibility of obtaining greater resources to be used for health programs through a new round of international negotiations to further reduce the debt of many of these countries. Ultimately the fight against AIDS requires a broad partnership between the governments of those countries severely affected, governments like ours in a position to provide assistance, and the private sector which can bring not only resources but scientific and medical knowledge and expertise to bear.

Various organizations in the private sector have already contributed a great deal to the struggle against HIV/AIDS. Philanthropies like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have donated hundreds of millions of dollars to purchase drugs, improve health delivery systems, and bolster prevention campaigns, among other means of support.

Pharmaceutical companies such as Merck and Pfizer have also offered a number of life-extending therapies to the developing world at no cost or at a very discounted rate.

These contributions and these public/private sector partnerships are critical to the success of our effort. The bill that we are introducing makes it clear that these kinds of partnerships should be strengthened and expanded. And for the first time, it also sets out a voluntary code of conduct for American businesses who have operations in countries affected by the AIDS pandemic to follow, not unlike the Sullivan Code of Conduct that many American firms followed during the days of apartheid in South Africa.

The global HIV/AIDS crisis is a matter of money, for words alone will not beat back the greatest challenge the world has ever witnessed to the very survival of a continent, Africa, and an ever growing number of other areas. But it is more than that, this is a question of leadership, not fate; of willpower, not capacity. The question before us is not whether we can win this fight, but whether we will choose to, whether 'here on earth,' as President Kennedy said, we are going to make "God's work truly our own."

I believe we will. That is why there is such a broad coalition supporting this effort. That is why my friend and colleague Senator KENNEDY, chairman of the HELP Committee, is working in concert with us to produce a bill that will authorize another \$500 million for the CDC and other HHS agencies to help fight this epidemic. And that is why Democrats and Republicans together are going to demonstrate the full measure of America's ability to respond to enormous tragedy with enormous strength.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS—MAY 14, 2002

SENATE RESOLUTION 267—EX- PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE POL- ICY OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE 54TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. REED, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FITZGERALD, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LUGAR, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

(The resolution can be found in the RECORD of May 14, 2002, on page S4333.)

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 54th annual Meeting of the Inter-

national Whaling Commission to be held in Japan, May 20–24, 2002. 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 moratorium 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 retreated 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 the proposal to allow a non-member country to join the Convention with a reservation that would allow it to commercially whale. 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. One 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.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to voice my strong support for the resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the policy of the United States at the 54th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission. This resolution affirms and renews our long-standing commitment to end the practice of commercial whale-hunting, as well as the killing of whales for profit under the false rubric of "scientific whaling." It constitutes a powerful statement to the rest of the world that we have not, and will not, grow complacent in fighting to preserve the existence of these remarkable beings.

Our present action draws urgency from the fact that the single most important safety net for ensuring the survival of whale species is under threat of unraveling. When the International Whaling Commission, IWC, voted to es-

tablish a global moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982, the decision represented a profound acknowledgment on the part of the international community of its abysmal and repeated failure to manage whale stocks in a responsible manner. Such was the egregiousness of our collective whaling legacy that nothing short of a complete ban on commercial whaling was determined to save these creatures away from the path to extinction.

Sadly, the thirty years since the enactment of the moratorium have only served to vindicate the wisdom of the IWC's landmark decision. One needs only look to the history of duplicitous efforts undertaken to skirt the strictures of the moratorium to see this. Most blatant among these efforts has been the practice by certain countries to exploit the exemption for scientific whaling in order to hunt whales for ostensibly scientific, but essentially commercial, purposes. This disingenuous behavior directly contradicts the purpose and spirit, if not the letter, of the moratorium. Regrettably, the lack of regard shown by these nations for obligations that were assumed freely and voluntarily does not inspire one with faith that they would act any more responsibly should the door to commercial whaling ever be opened.

Less apparent, but no less discouraging, is the unwillingness by some nations to vigorously monitor and prosecute the illegal trading of whale meat. Whether the absence of rigorous policing measures is the result of conscious intent or uninformed negligence, the outcome is the same. Unscrupulous operators are provided with incentives to disregard the law and afforded with the knowledge that they may do so with impunity. The lax enforcement of existing laws calls into further doubt the international community's prospective will and capacity to enforce quotas on catches if commercial whaling were resumed.

In light of the evidence refuting the notion that a uniform commitment to act responsibly and in accordance with international mandates currently exists or would crystallize in the foreseeable future, it would be a grave and reckless mistake for the moratorium to be lifted now. This is why we must endeavor to shore up support for the moratorium prior to the IWC's 54th Annual Meeting, and to prevent the entry of any nation that seeks to have a voting voice in the IWC without agreeing to abide by the decisions of that same body.

I note with particular concern Iceland's pending application to rejoin the IWC with a reservation that would leave it with complete discretion in choosing whether or not to engage in commercial whaling. It is well-established that Iceland's motivation in rejoining is to expand the voting block for revoking the moratorium. In applying with the reservation, however, Iceland aims to have all the privileges of membership free and clear of any concomitant burdens and responsibilities.

But no nation should be allowed to have its cake and eat it too. It would be fundamentally unfair to the other IWC members to give Iceland a role in defining the limits of their behavior when Iceland itself would not have to play by the same rules. More importantly, Iceland's admission would establish a dangerous precedent whereby other nations would be encouraged to circumvent international treaties by withdrawing from them and then rejoining with specific reservations against onerous obligations.

In view of our concerns over the deleterious consequences of Iceland's reentry, nineteen of my Senate colleagues and I previously sent a bipartisan letter to Secretary of State Colin Powell urging him to assume a leadership role in opposing Iceland's application. The time is ripe, however, for us to make a more public and formal declaration of our position, and to provide our Administration with the encouragement and support it needs to take bold action at the next IWC meeting and the next conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. I ask you to join in registering our strong opinion on this important and worthwhile cause.

SENATE RESOLUTION 268—DESIGNATING MAY 20, 2002, AS A DAY FOR AMERICANS TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING CHILDREN ABOUT CURRENT EVENTS IN AN ACCESSIBLE WAY TO THEIR DEVELOPMENT AS BOTH STUDENTS AND CITIZENS

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

S. RES. 268

Whereas, since its founding in 1902, the Weekly Reader has reported current events in a manner that is accessible to children, thereby helping millions of children learn to read, which is an indispensable foundation for success in school and in life;

Whereas the Weekly Reader's accessible style has helped children understand many of the important events that have shaped the world during the past 100 years, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Civil Rights movement, Vietnam, the first Moon landing, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the tragic events of September 11, 2001;

Whereas a citizenry well informed about national and international current events is critical to a strong democracy;

Whereas the Weekly Reader is read by nearly 11,000,000 children each week in every State, and in more than 90 percent of the school districts in the United States; and

Whereas on May 20, 2002, children around the country will join the Weekly Reader in celebrating its 100th birthday: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 20, 2002, as a day for Americans to recognize the importance of teaching children about current events in an accessible way to their development as both students and citizens; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the