

(F) making publicly available documentation of their revenues and punishing those engaged in official corruption;

(2) the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense should—

(A) continue to raise at the highest levels with the governments of the nations of Central Asia specific cases of political and religious persecution, and to urge greater respect for human rights and democratic freedoms at every diplomatic opportunity;

(B) take progress in meeting the goals specified in paragraph (1) into account when determining the scope and nature of our diplomatic and military relations and assistance with each of such governments;

(C) ensure that the provisions of foreign operations appropriations Acts are fully implemented to ensure that no United States assistance benefits security forces in Central Asia that are implicated in violations of human rights;

(D) press the Government of Turkmenistan to implement the helpful recommendations contained in the so-called "Moscow Mechanism" Report of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) respect the right of all prisoners to due process and a fair trial and release democratic activists and their family members from prison;

(E) urge the Government of Russia not to extradite to Turkmenistan members of the political opposition of Turkmenistan;

(F) work with the Government of Kazakhstan to create a political climate free of intimidation and harassment, including releasing political prisoners and permitting the return of political exiles, and to reduce official corruption, including by urging the Government of Kazakhstan to cooperate with the ongoing Department of Justice investigation;

(G) support through United States assistance programs individuals, nongovernmental organizations, and media outlets in Central Asia working to build more open societies, to support the victims of human rights abuses, and to expose official corruption; and

(H) press the Government of Uzbekistan to implement fully the recommendations made to the Government of Uzbekistan by the United Nation's Special Rapporteur on Torture; and

(3) increased levels of United States assistance to the governments of the nations of Central Asia made possible by their cooperation in the war in Afghanistan can be sustained only if there is substantial and continuing progress towards meeting the goals specified in paragraph (1).

OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPLEX EXPANSION AND DETROIT RIVER INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPANSION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 67, H.R. 289.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 289) to expand the boundaries of the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge Complex and a Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any state-

ments related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 289) was passed.

COMMEMORATING THE 140TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 81, S. Con. Res. 15, which was reported earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 15) commemorating the 140th anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 15) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 15

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, issued a proclamation on September 22, 1862, declaring that on the first day of January, 1863, "all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free";

Whereas the proclamation declared "all persons held slaves within the insurgent States"—with the exception of Tennessee, southern Louisiana, and parts of Virginia, then within Union lines—"are free";

Whereas, for two and half years, Texas slaves were held in bondage after the Emancipation Proclamation became official and only after Major General Gordon Granger and his soldiers arrived in Galveston, Texas, on June 19, 1865, were African-American slaves in that State set free;

Whereas slavery was a horrendous practice and trade in human trafficking that continued until the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution ending slavery on December 18, 1865;

Whereas the Emancipation Proclamation is historically significant and history is regarded as a means of understanding the past and solving the challenges of the future;

Whereas one hundred and forty years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, African Americans have integrated into various levels of society; and

Whereas commemorating the 140th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation highlights and reflects the suffering and progress of the faith and strength of character shown by slaves and their descendants as an example for all people of the United States, regardless of background, religion, or race: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the historical significance of the 140th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation as an important period in the Nation's history; and

(2) encourages its celebration in accordance with the spirit, strength, and legacy of freedom, justice, and equality for all people of America and to provide an opportunity for all people of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the Nation.

COMMEMORATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 82, S. Res. 75, which was reported earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 75) commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am happy that the Senate is passing S. Res. 75, a resolution that would designate May 15, 2003, as National Peace Officers Memorial Day. Senator CAMPBELL and I introduced this resolution to keep alive in the memory of all Americans the sacrifice and commitment of those law enforcement officers who lost their lives serving their communities. We are joined by 20 cosponsors, including Judiciary Committee Chairman HATCH, and Judiciary Committee members BIDEN, DURBIN, SCHUMER and KOHL.

I commend Senator CAMPBELL for his leadership in this issue. As a former deputy sheriff, he has experienced firsthand the risks faced by law enforcement officers every day while they protect our communities. I also want to thank each of our nation's brave law enforcement officers for the jobs they do. They are real-life heroes, too many of whom often give the ultimate sacrifice, and they remind us of how important it is to support our state and local police.

Currently, more than 850,000 men and women who serve this Nation as our guardians of law and order do so at a great risk. Each year, 1 in 15 officers is assaulted, 1 in 46 officers is injured, and 1 in 5,255 officers is killed in the line of duty somewhere in America every other day. After the hijacked planes hit the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 72 peace officers died while trying to ensure that their fellow citizens in those buildings got to safety. That act of terrorism resulted in the highest number

of peace officers ever killed in a single incident in the history of this country.

In 2002, over 152 law enforcement officers died while serving in the line of duty, well below the decade-long average of 165 deaths annually, and a major drop from 2001 when a total of 237 officers were killed. A number of factors contributed to this reduction including better equipment and the increased use of bullet-resistant vests, improved training, longer prison terms for violent offenders, and advanced emergency medical care. And, in total, more than 16,700 men and women have made the ultimate sacrifice.

National Peace Officers Memorial Day will provide the people of the United States with the opportunity to honor that extraordinary service and sacrifice. More than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in Washington to join with the families of their fallen comrades who, by their last full measure of devotion to their responsibilities and the right and security of their fellow citizens, have rendered a dedicated service to our nation. I look forward to passage of this important resolution, a fitting tribute for this special and solemn occasion.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statement related to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 75) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 75

Whereas the well-being of all citizens of the United States is preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas more than 700,000 men and women, at great risk to their personal safety, presently serve their fellow citizens as guardians of peace;

Whereas peace officers are on the front line in preserving the right of the children of the United States to receive an education in a crime-free environment, a right that is all too often threatened by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas more than 145 peace officers across the Nation were killed in the line of duty during 2002, well below the decade-long average of 165 deaths annually, and a major drop from 2001 when 230 officers were killed, including 72 officers in the September 11th terrorist attacks;

Whereas a number of factors contributed to this reduction in deaths, including better equipment and the increased use of bullet-resistant vests, improved training, longer prison terms for violent offenders, and advanced emergency medical care;

Whereas every year, 1 out of every 9 peace officers is assaulted, 1 out of every 25 peace officers is injured, and 1 out of every 4,400 peace officers is killed in the line of duty somewhere in America every other day; and

Whereas on May 15, 2003, more than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in Washington, D.C. to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor those comrades and all others who went before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes May 15, 2003, as Peace Officers Memorial Day, in honor of Federal, State, and local officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE
TO FILE

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the Senate's adjournment, the Commerce Committee have from 10 a.m. until 12 noon on Friday, May 2, to file S. 824, the FAA reauthorization bill.

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

Mr. REID. Would the distinguished majority whip yield?

Mr. MCCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have completed a number of unanimous consent requests this evening. A number of them—about 10 in number—deal with various positions that have been confirmed by the Senate this evening. These we read off by virtue of numbers. We do this almost every night, but I think sometimes we fail to realize these are real people and they are more than just numbers. The people on this list that we have read off today, they will have celebrations tonight. These are extremely important days in the life of every one of these people whose names we have read off today.

I think it does us good to once in a while just pause and recognize that the things we do here deal with more than just numbers. I ask we all once in a while stop and join in the celebration of these victories that these people have.

It is difficult, with the present situation—present situation? I think it has been going on for 20 years, how difficult it is to get nominations that the President sends to us, Democrat or Republican. The process is not very good.

We are now into the second year of this administration and we are just getting approved people he submitted earlier—some of whom he didn't submit earlier—just because the process is so slow. I hope someday a bipartisan commission or some organization can be set up so we can do this separate and apart from the situation that involves the judiciary. But just on nominations that come from the President, we need a system that works much better, more quickly than what we have.

I don't want to prolong the point other than to say congratulations to all these people who have been approved tonight.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, let me say to my friend, the assistant Democratic leader, his points are well made both on the congratulations that are certainly due these individuals who have been confirmed tonight and on the need to improve the process by which we get individuals confirmed here in the Senate. I must say, without the able and effective assistance of the

assistant Democratic leader, we would not have been able to clear some of these nominations tonight. I thank him for his perseverance in making that possible.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 5, 2003

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until noon, Monday, May 5. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 12:45, with the time equally divided between the majority leader and Senator DORGAN or their designees, provided that at 12:45 the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Executive Calendar No. 34, the nomination of Deborah Cook to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit as provided under the previous order.

I further ask unanimous consent that upon the completion of the vote on the Cook nomination, the Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Miguel Estrada, with the remaining time until 6 p.m. equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, provided further that at 6 p.m. the Senate proceed to a cloture vote on the Estrada nomination.

Mr. REID. No objection.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, on Monday the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 12:45. Following morning business, the Senate will begin consideration of the Cook nomination to the Sixth Circuit. Under the agreement entered into earlier today, there will be up to 4 hours of debate on the nomination prior to a vote on confirmation. Therefore, the first vote on Monday will occur at 4:45 p.m.

Upon the disposition of the Cook nomination, the Senate will debate the nomination of Miguel Estrada until 6 p.m. At 6 p.m., the Senate will conduct its fifth cloture vote on the Estrada nomination.

In addition to judicial nominations, the Senate may proceed to any of the following items next week: The NATO expansion bill, the energy bill, the bio-shield legislation, the State Department authorization bill, the FISA legislation, and any other items that can be cleared for floor action. Therefore, I encourage our colleagues to prepare for a very busy week, with numerous roll-call votes occurring throughout next week.