

challenges still facing the Native peoples. But it does recognize the negative impact of numerous deleterious Federal acts and policies on Native Americans and their cultures.

Moreover, it begins the effort of reconciliation by recognizing the past wrongs and repenting for them.

Martin Luther King, a true reconciler, once said, "The end is reconciliation, the end is redemption, the end is the creation of the beloved community." This resolution is not the end. But, perhaps it signals the beginning of the end of division and the faint first light and first fruits of the creation of beloved community.

I have worked with the chairman and ranking member of the Indian Affairs Committee, Senator CAMPBELL and Senator INOUE, in the crafting of this resolution. I also reached out to the Native Tribes as this bill was being formed, and I continue to receive helpful and supportive feedback. I ask that my colleagues in this Chamber, and those in the House of Representatives, join together in support of this important resolution.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

S.J. RES. 37

To acknowledge a long history of official depredations and ill-conceived policies by the United States Government regarding Indian Tribes and offer an apology to all Native Peoples on behalf of the United States.

Whereas the ancestors of today's Native Peoples inhabited the land of the present-day United States since time immemorial and for thousands of years before the arrival of peoples of European descent;

Whereas the Native Peoples have for millennia honored, protected, and stewarded this land we cherish;

Whereas the Native Peoples are spiritual peoples with a deep and abiding belief in the Creator, and for millennia their peoples have maintained a powerful spiritual connection to this land, as is evidenced by their customs and legends;

Whereas the arrival of Europeans in North America opened a new chapter in the histories of the Native Peoples;

Whereas, while establishment of permanent European settlements in North America did stir conflict with nearby Indian Tribes, peaceful and mutually beneficial interactions also took place;

Whereas the foundational English settlements in Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, owed their survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of the Native Peoples in their vicinities;

Whereas in the infancy of the United States, the founders of the Republic expressed their desire for a just relationship with the Indian Tribes, as evidenced by the Northwest Ordinance enacted by Congress in 1787, which begins with the phrase, "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians";

Whereas Indian Tribes provided great assistance to the fledgling Republic as it strengthened and grew, including invaluable help to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their epic journey from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast;

Whereas Native Peoples and non-Native settlers engaged in numerous armed conflicts;

Whereas the United States Government violated many of the treaties ratified by Congress and other diplomatic agreements with Indian Tribes;

Whereas this Nation should address the broken treaties and many of the more ill-conceived Federal policies that followed, such as extermination, termination, forced removal and relocation, the outlawing of traditional religions, and the destruction of sacred places;

Whereas the United States forced Indian Tribes and their citizens to move away from their traditional homelands and onto federally established and controlled reservations, in accordance with such Acts as the Indian Removal Act of 1830;

Whereas many Native Peoples suffered and perished—

(1) during the execution of the official United States Government policy of forced removal, including the infamous Trail of Tears and Long Walk;

(2) during bloody armed confrontations and massacres, such as the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 and the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890; and

(3) on numerous Indian reservations;

Whereas the United States Government condemned the traditions, beliefs, and customs of the Native Peoples and endeavored to assimilate them by such policies as the redistribution of land under the General Allotment Act of 1887 and the forcible removal of Native children from their families to far-away boarding schools where their Native practices and languages were degraded and forbidden;

Whereas officials of the United States Government and private United States citizens harmed Native Peoples by the unlawful acquisition of recognized Tribal land, the theft of resources from such territories, and the mismanagement of Tribal trust funds;

Whereas the policies of the United States Government toward Indian Tribes and the breaking of covenants with Indian Tribes have contributed to the severe social ills and economic troubles in many Native communities today;

Whereas, despite continuing maltreatment of Native Peoples by the United States, the Native Peoples have remained committed to the protection of this great land, as evidenced by the fact that, on a per capita basis, more Native people have served in the United States Armed Forces and placed themselves in harm's way in defense of the United States in every major military conflict than any other ethnic group;

Whereas Indian Tribes have actively influenced the public life of the United States by continued cooperation with Congress and the Department of the Interior, through the involvement of Native individuals in official United States Government positions, and by leadership of their own sovereign Indian Tribes;

Whereas Indian Tribes are resilient and determined to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations their unique cultural identities;

Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian was established within the Smithsonian Institution as a living memorial to the Native Peoples and their traditions; and

Whereas Native Peoples are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY.

The United States, acting through Congress—

(1) recognizes the special legal and political relationship the Indian Tribes have with the United States and the solemn covenant with the land we share;

(2) commends and honors the Native Peoples for the thousands of years that they have stewarded and protected this land;

(3) acknowledges years of official depredations, ill-conceived policies, and the breaking of covenants by the United States Government regarding Indian Tribes;

(4) apologizes on behalf of the people of the United States to all Native Peoples for the many instances of violence, maltreatment, and neglect inflicted on Native Peoples by citizens of the United States;

(5) expresses its regret for the ramifications of former offenses and its commitment to build on the positive relationships of the past and present to move toward a brighter future where all the people of this land live reconciled as brothers and sisters, and harmoniously steward and protect this land together;

(6) urges the President to acknowledge the offenses of the United States against Indian Tribes in the history of the United States in order to bring healing to this land by providing a proper foundation for reconciliation between the United States and Indian Tribes; and

(7) commends the State governments that have begun reconciliation efforts with recognized Indian Tribes located in their boundaries and encourages all State governments similarly to work toward reconciling relationships with Indian Tribes within their boundaries.

SEC. 2. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in this Joint Resolution authorizes any claim against the United States or serves as a settlement of any claim against the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 353—DESIGNATING MAY 2004 AS "OLDER AMERICANS' MONTH"

Mr. CRAIG submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 353

Whereas today's older Americans are living longer, healthier, and more productive lives than any other time in our history, and;

Whereas older Americans exemplify the theme of "Aging Well, Living Well" by continuing to give their time to our communities, their knowledge to our children, their experience to our workplace, and their wisdom to all of us, and;

Whereas there are now more than 50,000 people in the United States 100 years old or older, and;

Whereas more than 47 million Americans are now 60 years old or older, and;

Whereas the opportunities and challenges that await our Nation require our Nation to continue to commit to the goal of improving the quality of life for all older Americans;

Whereas it is appropriate for our Nation to continue the tradition of designating the month of May as a time to celebrate the contributions of older Americans and to rededicate its effort to respect and better serve older Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2004, as 'Older Americans Month';

(2) commends the President on the issuance of his proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities that publicly reaffirm our gratitude and respect for older Americans.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution honoring May as Older Americans' Month.

I am here today to celebrate May as Older Americans' Month. Since 1963, May has been the official month during which we pay tribute to the contributions of our 47 million older Americans. It is during this month that we, as a Nation, recognize older Americans for their service, hard work and sacrifice that helped assure us the freedom and security which we continue to cherish.

This year's theme of "Aging Well, Living Well" reflects the lifestyle and attitude of today's older Americans. Not only should we take this time to show our appreciation and respect for America's seniors, but also to acknowledge that seniors of today and tomorrow will continue making significant contributions to our communities through their wisdom and experience, in the workplace, in civic leadership and in our homes. They gave, they give, and they will continue to give to this country.

I am committed to working hard on behalf of our seniors. As the Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, we have pursued an ambitious agenda. The committee has examined issues including the Medicare law, long-term care policy, internet fraud, Social Security, assistive technology, the Older Americans Act, and healthy aging.

In addition, this year I believe we have special reason to celebrate. Last year, Congress passed the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003. I am especially pleased that we are now able to provide prescription drug benefits to those seniors most in need. This is an important step in putting Medicare on a more modern and secure footing as the 77-million-strong Baby Boomer generation moves closer to retirement age.

Our commitment to America's seniors must continue beyond this one month of special recognition. With reauthorization of the Older Americans' Act on the horizon, we have an opportunity to focus on the needs of today's seniors, and the challenges that the baby boomer generation will bring. It is also an opportunity to design an act that promotes seamlessness and one that works well with other programs and initiatives to promote non-institutional care, maximizing successful outcomes, and empower older Americans to optimize autonomy and independence and one that promotes "Aging Well and Living Well."

Seniors are living longer, healthier, and more productive lives than any other time in our history. In the tradition of Older Americans' Month, I am submitting a resolution in the Senate

calling on the people of the United States to observe the month of May 2004 as Older Americans' Month and to encourage all Americans to promote awareness through ceremonies, programs, and other activities that promote acknowledgment, gratitude, and respect for American seniors.

I ask all of you to celebrate with me Older Americans' Month this May.

SENATE RESOLUTION 354—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ABU GHRAIB PRISON MUST BE DEMOLISHED TO UNDERSCORE THE UNITED STATES' ABHORRENCE OF THE MISTREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN IRAQ

Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the Abu Ghraib prison was used by Saddam Hussein to execute and torture thousands of men, women, and children;

Whereas Saddam and his Special Security Organization oversaw the execution of thousands of political prisoners;

Whereas the Abu Ghraib prison is notoriously known as a death chamber by the Iraqi people;

Whereas the Abu Ghraib prison is arguably the largest and most feared prison in the Arab world;

Whereas it is widely known that one of Saddam's sons, in one day, ordered the execution of 3000 prisoners at the prison;

Whereas the recent reports of atrocities and abhorrent mistreatment of Iraqi prisoners at the Abu Ghraib prison are un-American, do not represent our values, and have sent the wrong message about the United States' intentions in Iraq;

Whereas the American people will not tolerate the mistreatment of Iraqi prisoners;

Whereas the American people view this prison as a symbol of evil, and where past cruel torture and mistreatment occurred;

Whereas the American people would like to rid the world of this evil place where past, and unfortunately current reported mistreatment has occurred; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Abu Ghraib prison, also known as the Baghdad Central Detention Center, be completely demolished as an expression and symbolic gesture that the American people will not tolerate the past and current mistreatment of prisoners.

SENATE RESOLUTION 355—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

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

S. RES. 355

Whereas, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation has been conducting an inquiry into the potential use of banned performance-enhancing drugs by U.S. Olympic sport athletes;

Whereas, the Committee has received requests from both the U.S. Olympic Committee and the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency that the latter gain access to records of the Committee's inquiry;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency the documents subpoenaed by the Committee regarding the potential use of banned performance-enhancing drugs by U.S. Olympic sport athletes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 104—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT KIDS LOVE A MYSTERY IS A PROGRAM THAT PROMOTES LITERACY AND SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 104

Whereas knowledge, wisdom, and children are the greatest assets of a democracy;

Whereas books enable one generation to pass on its knowledge and wisdom to the next;

Whereas learning to read is one of the greatest privileges the Nation extends to its children;

Whereas children most often choose mysteries as their favorite books;

Whereas the Mystery Writers of America sponsors Kids Love a Mystery, an outreach program designed to bring mystery writers and children together to encourage literacy and the love of reading; and

Whereas the Mystery Writers of America recognizes the value in celebrate the importance of reading for children: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Kids Love a Mystery is a program that helps promote literacy and reading and should be supported and encouraged; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation encouraging the people of the United States and interested groups to promote Kids Love a Mystery with appropriate programs and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3119. Mr. GRASSLEY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 622, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide families of disabled children with the opportunity to purchase coverage under the Medicaid program for such children, and for other purposes.

SA 3120. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation