

targeted and the generosity of the state's program under current law. Most of the reductions would be for services such as dental, vision, mental health, and certain therapies, but also could include restrictions on the amount, duration, and scope of coverage for other services.

UNCERTAINTY OF ESTIMATES

CBO's estimates are particularly uncertain in two areas. We have limited information about people's asset holdings prior to their admission to nursing homes and about the number of people engaging in asset transfers that would be prohibited by the bill. How states would react to this legislation is also very uncertain. We anticipate wide variation in the extent to which different states would reshape their Medicaid programs by increasing cost sharing or premiums or by restricting benefits. Some states might make limited changes, such as increasing cost sharing for a few specific services or certain enrollees, while others would make more far-reaching changes. Our estimates, therefore, account for a range of possible responses by states to the bill.

SENATE RESOLUTION 303—CALLING FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA TO CONDUCT A THOROUGH JUDICIAL REVIEW OF KEN SARO-WIWA CASE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DODD, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 303

Whereas on November 10, 1995, Ken Saro-Wiwa, Nigerian writer, environmental activist, and nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize, along with 8 colleagues, together known as the "Ogoni 9", were hanged by the military government of Nigeria, based on charges widely regarded as false;

Whereas the Ogoni 9 had been nonviolently campaigning for improved living standards and a clean environment for the Ogoni People, whose Niger Delta land, air, and water was, and remains, severely polluted from oil extraction, and whose standard of living, despite the great mineral wealth their land has yielded since the early 1960s, is among the lowest in the world;

Whereas the international condemnation that followed the executions included the suspension of Nigeria from the British Commonwealth of Nations;

Whereas in 1996 a United Nations mission to Nigeria found the military tribunal in contravention of international and domestic law, and recommended financial relief for the survivors of the Ogoni 9 and improvements in the socioeconomic conditions of the Ogoni and other minorities in the Delta;

Whereas 10 years later, none of the United Nations recommendations have been implemented, and the environmental and social situations have deteriorated for the Ogoni and other Delta communities;

Whereas the Ogoni 9 remain convicted of a crime of which they were unfairly tried;

Whereas Ogoniland remains severely polluted and gas flaring continues unabated;

Whereas the security and stability in the Niger Delta are threatened by a proliferation of small arms, armed gangs, and black market oil bunkering;

Whereas despite these pressures, Ogoniland remains an island of nonviolence, and the Ogoni voted in high numbers in the 1999 elections;

Whereas stability in the Niger Delta is necessary to prevent an increase in global oil costs; and

Whereas in the interest of the protection of human rights, justice, and stability in the Delta, redress should be given to the Ogoni and their use of nonviolent means should be recognized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the Government of Nigeria to conduct a thorough judicial review of the trial of the Ogoni 9 and to provide just compensation to the survivors of the Ogoni 9 if a miscarriage of justice is found;

(2) urges the Government of Nigeria, international donors, and international oil companies operating in the Delta to increase assistance significantly to improve the lives of the Ogoni and other affected communities and for pollution abatement and cleanup in the Niger Delta region, in close consultation with local communities;

(3) urges the Government of Nigeria to ensure that all members of the security forces receive training in international standards on the use of force and firearms, particularly the 1979 United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the 1990 United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Fire Arms by Law Enforcement Officials;

(4) calls upon the Department of State to seek urgently to ensure that American oil companies operating in the Niger Delta comply, at a minimum, with the Voluntary Principles for Security and Human Rights; and

(5) urges the Secretary General of the United Nations to institute a 10-year followup mission to Ogoniland.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, ten years ago today, in what was by all accounts a barbaric miscarriage of justice, Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight of his Ogoni colleagues from the delta region of Nigeria were hanged after being convicted by a biased military tribunal.

Those of us who knew Mr. Saro-Wiwa remember him as a thoughtful, passionate, nonviolent advocate for the rights of the Ogoni people. His arrest, conviction and hanging by the corrupt and brutal Abacha government outraged the world and resulted in Nigeria's suspension from the British Commonwealth, and a United Nations investigation which concluded that Saro-Wiwa and his colleagues had been denied due process in violation of international and Nigerian law. The UN recommended financial relief for their families and improvements in the living conditions of the Ogoni people and the other minorities in the delta region.

Unfortunately, none of the UN's recommendations have been carried out, the environmental, economic and social conditions there have gotten worse, and ten year's later the Ogoni Nine remain convicted of a crime for which they were unfairly tried.

Today, I am honored to submit, on behalf of myself and Senators KENNEDY, OBAMA, FEINGOLD, DURBIN, and DODD a resolution calling on the Government of Nigeria to conduct a thorough judicial review of this travesty.

By this resolution we remember Ken Saro-Wiwa and the others who were executed, and we honor their courage and their nonviolent commitment to social justice. In addition to calling for a ju-

dicial review and just compensation to the survivors if a miscarriage of justice is found, we urge the Nigerian government, international donors, and international oil companies operating in the Niger delta to increase assistance significantly to improve the lives of the people who live there. It is unconscionable that after all the billions of dollars in oil that have been extracted from that area, these people continue to suffer daily from the polluted water and soil and the gas flaring and are living in squalor.

And we call on the Nigerian Government to ensure that its security forces receive the necessary training and discipline to prevent the violations of human rights that the Ogoni have suffered for so many years.

The volatile situation in the Niger delta has been ignored for far too long. It cannot be resolved by force. It cannot be resolved by lip service. There are serious environmental issues and urgent economic and social needs. Ken Saro-Wiwa's example of nonviolence stands today as it did a decade ago as a model for the Nigerian government, the people of the Niger delta, and the international community to join together to finally address them.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I'm honored to join Senator LEAHY, Senator OBAMA, Senator FEINGOLD, Senator DODD and Senator DURBIN in submitting this tribute to one of the world's most courageous human rights and environmental activists, Ken Saro-Wiwa, on the tenth anniversary of his death.

Mr. Saro-Wiwa was a champion of nonviolence for social and economic justice and the environment in the oil-rich communities of the Niger Delta. He was a voice for hundreds of thousands of persons suffering from government repression and corporate greed, and he raised global awareness of the need for more responsible environmental and social practices by the oil industry.

On this day ten years ago, Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight of his Ogoni compatriots were unjustly put to death based on apparently trumped-up charges by an apparently biased Nigerian military tribunal. Their only crime was their courage in daring to speak out against the exploitation of the Ogoni environment and its people. Despite widespread international condemnation of the killings, Mr. Saro-Wiwa has not been cleared of the false charges, and environmental and social degradation persists in the Ogoni and other communities in the Niger Delta.

The resolution that we are introducing today calls on the Nigerian Government to conduct a thorough judicial review of the military tribunal, and to pay compensation to the heirs of Mr. Saro-Wiwa and his colleagues if a miscarriage of justice is found. A United Nations mission to Nigeria in 1996 found such a violation and called for such relief. The resolution also calls for increased assistance to the

Ogoni people and for environmental support for the Niger Delta region. In addition, it calls for American oil companies operating in the Delta to follow more responsible social practices, and for the Government of Nigeria to ensure that its security forces are properly trained, so that nonviolent protest is never again met with violent repression.

At a time when the Niger Delta is increasingly threatened by violence and instability from past failures to address these long-standing grievances, it is urgent that we honor the legacy of Ken Saro-Wiwa and the Ogoni people by seeking creative, nonviolent solutions to the environmental and social problems that plague the region. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution as an important step in that direction.

SENATE RESOLUTION 304—TO DESIGNATE THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON NOVEMBER 1, 2005 AND ENDING ON OCTOBER 31, 2006 AS THE YEAR OF POLIO EDUCATION

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. CORZINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 304

Whereas 2005 is the 50th anniversary of the injectable polio vaccine;

Whereas the polio vaccines eliminated naturally occurring polio cases in the United States but have not yet eliminated polio in other parts of the world;

Whereas as few as 57 percent of American children receive all doses of necessary vaccines during childhood, including the polio vaccine;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that every child in the United States receive all doses of the inactivated polio vaccine;

Whereas the success of the polio vaccines has caused people to forget the 1,630,000 Americans born before the development of the vaccines who had polio during the epidemics in the middle of the 20th century;

Whereas at least 70 percent of paralytic polio survivors and 40 percent of nonparalytic polio survivors are developing post-polio sequelae, which are unexpected and often disabling symptoms that occur about 35 years after the poliovirus attack, including overwhelming fatigue, muscle weakness, muscle and joint pain, sleep disorders, heightened sensitivity to anesthesia, cold pain, and difficulty swallowing and breathing;

Whereas 2005 is the 131st anniversary of the diagnosis of the first case of post-polio sequelae and is the 21st anniversary of the creation of the International Post-Polio Task Force;

Whereas research and clinical work by members of the International Post-Polio Task Force have discovered that post-polio sequelae can be treated, and even prevented, if polio survivors are taught to conserve energy and use assistive devices to stop damaging and killing the reduced number of overworked, poliovirus-damaged neurons in the spinal cord and brain that survived the polio attack;

Whereas many medical professionals, and polio survivors, do not know of the existence of post-polio sequelae, or of the available treatments; and

Whereas the mission of the International Post-Polio Task Force includes educating medical professionals and the world's 20,000,000 polio survivors about post-polio sequelae through the international Post-Polio Letter Campaign, The Post-Polio Institute at New Jersey's Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, the publication of The Polio Paradox, and the television public service announcement provided by the National Broadcasting Company: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need for every child, in America and throughout the world, to be vaccinated against polio;

(2) recognizes the 1,630,000 Americans who survived polio, their new battle with post-polio sequelae, and the need for education and appropriate medical care;

(3) requests that every State designate the period beginning on November 1, 2005 and ending on October 31, 2006 as the "Year of Polio Education" to promote vaccination and post-polio sequelae education and treatment; and

(4) requests that all appropriate Federal departments and agencies take immediate action to educate—

(A) the people of the United States about the need for polio vaccination; and

(B) polio survivors and medical professionals in the United States about the cause and treatment of post-polio sequelae.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to submit a resolution to designate November 1, 2005 to October 31, 2006 as the Year of Polio Education.

During the 1940s and the early 1950s, between 30,000 and 50,000 cases of polio were recorded annually in the United States, causing widespread fear and panic. I recall as a youngster attending a public swimming pool in Wichita, KS, and wondering if going to the swimming pool would cause polio.

Polio is a viral illness that leads to paralysis. The polio virus damages nerves that control muscles, which results in muscle weakness. In severe cases of polio, a person may lose the ability to move their arms and legs, the ability to breathe without help, or die.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the most famous symbol of how physically debilitating polio can be. Yet despite the paralysis of his legs, he was a magnificent President and a great leader of the United States during the Depression and World War II.

This year, 2005, marks the 50th anniversary of the successful nationwide trial to administer the injectable polio vaccine to children. While the invention of injectable polio vaccines eliminated naturally occurring polio cases in the United States, some American children did not receive the polio vaccine necessary to protect them. On September 29, 2005, the first of four children from a rural Minnesota Amish community was diagnosed with polio. While none of the four have suffered paralytic symptoms, the occurrence underscores the need for vaccinations.

The need for continued diligence to protect this country's youth from polio and other illnesses is critical. As chairman of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

—LHHS—Appropriations Subcommittee, I have worked to provide \$101.25 million in the fiscal year 2006 Senate LHHS Appropriations bill for global polio eradication, an increase of \$500,000 since 2005. These funds provide polio vaccinations internationally in locations where naturally occurring polio has not been eradicated. Further, I have supported \$461.5 million for the vaccine for children program as part of the fiscal year 2006 Senate LHHS Appropriations bill, an increase of \$41 million since 2005. This program helps families of children who may not otherwise have access to vaccines by providing free vaccines to doctors who serve them.

This year is also the 131st anniversary of the first diagnosed case of post-polio sequelae. Post-polio sequelae is a condition that may develop several decades after a person has had polio, which affects the muscles and nerves, causing weakness, fatigue, pain, and other symptoms. Approximately 70 percent of paralytic polio survivors and 40 percent non-paralytic polio survivors, develop this illness.

The need for continued polio and polio vaccinations education are important to the health of all Americans, especially children. I encourage my colleagues to work with Senator CORZINE and me to move this legislation forward promptly.

SENATE RESOLUTION 305—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING VETERANS DAY 2005

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BURR, Mr. BYRD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. McCAIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TALENT, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, Mr. VOINOVICH,