

Is there objection to the original unanimous consent of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, merely to respond through the Chair, I would say I have been working in that spirit. I have given the language to the majority side. I have been working both at the staff level and Member level with many folks. This should be non-controversial. I don't know of any Senator who disagrees with this. So I will accept that offer. I will not object to this pending unanimous consent, but I truly hope the offer is made in good faith because I believe, when anyone reads this language, they will agree with it.

Again, it simply says these latest recommendations by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, made 2 weeks ago, will not have any legal force and effect. I believe all of us—certainly, it is my impression and, I guess, we will find out tomorrow morning—I believe all of us want to stop them from having force and effect because it is a great step backward in terms of breast cancer screening and mammography and even education about self-examination.

So I certainly take that offer and look forward to the majority side re-reading this language and hopefully accepting it tomorrow morning because I can't imagine, on substantive grounds, objecting to the language.

Thank you. With that, I will not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request from the Senator from Illinois is agreed to.

Mr. DURBIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2808 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2791

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the previous order with respect to H.R. 3590 be modified to provide that the Vitter amendment No. 2808 to the Mikulski amendment No. 2791 be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that the order be further modified to provide that the vote with respect to the Mikulski amendment should now reflect the Mikulski amendment, as amended.

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

The amendment (No. 2808) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To prevent the United States Preventive Service Task Force recommendations from restricting mammograms for women)

On page 2 of the amendment, after line 15 insert the following:

“(5) for the purposes of this Act, and for the purposes of any other provision of law,

the current recommendations of the United States Preventive Service Task Force regarding breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention shall be considered the most current other than those issued in or around November 2009.”

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

REMEMBERING MARY JOSEPHINE OBERST

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the life of a Kentucky heroine, Ms. Mary Josephine Oberst of Owensboro. Ms. Oberst passed away on November 13, 2009, at the age of 95. A native Kentuckian, she proudly served her country as a member of the Army Nurse Corps beginning in 1937. In July 1941, Ms. Oberst was sent to the Philippines, and in early May the following year, when Bataan and Corregidor fell to the Japanese during the Battle of the Philippines, more than 60 nurses, including Ms. Oberst, were taken as prisoners of war, POWs, by the Japanese. These nurses, later christened the “Angels of Bataan,” were held as POWs for 33 months. During this time, Ms. Oberst continued her duties as a nurse, caring for fellow prisoners, even though she herself suffered from malaria and significant weight loss. In early February 1945, the 44th Tank Battalion rescued the POWs who were later brought back to the United States.

After overcoming the medical conditions which resulted from her imprisonment, Ms. Oberst was appointed captain and continued to serve as a member of the Army Nurse Corps. She worked in hospitals in Louisville, KY; Fort Knox, KY; and Ashford, WV, until her retirement from the Corps in 1947. Ms. Oberst was honored for her duty with several military service awards, including the Bronze Star Medal. Mary Josephine Oberst was a woman of high character, who faithfully served our country. Today, I wish to honor her life and her service, as well as give my condolences to her family for their loss.

AMINATOU HAIDAR

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to bring to the attention of Senators who may not already be aware, a situation that has been unfolding in Morocco and the Canary Islands.

Last year, I had the privilege of meeting Ms. Aminatou Haidar, called by some the “Saharawi Gandhi,” who received the 2008 human rights award from the Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights. Ms. Haidar is a focus of attention again today because she is on a hunger strike in the

Canary Islands after being summarily deported by the Moroccan Government on her way home to Western Sahara from the United States, where, coincidentally, she had been to receive the “Civil Courage Prize” from the Train Foundation.

Ms. Haidar is no newcomer to difficulties with the Moroccan authorities. She was first imprisoned in 1987 when she was a 20-year-old college student, after calling for a vote on independence for Western Sahara. When she was released after 4 years, during which she was badly mistreated, she continued her advocacy for the right of the Saharawi people to choose their own future.

Arrested again in 2005 and separated from her two daughters, she led a group of 37 other Saharawi prisoners on a 51-day hunger strike for better prison conditions, investigations into allegations of torture, and the release of political prisoners.

Since her 2006 release, she has continued her nonviolent struggle, which has brought widespread attention to the cause of the Saharawi people. The United Nations Security Council has repeatedly endorsed a referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara.

On November 13, when Ms. Haidar arrived at the airport in El-Ayoun, she was detained by Moroccan authorities. She was told that by insisting on writing her place of residence as “Western Sahara” on her immigration form, she was in effect waiving her Moroccan citizenship. Her passport was taken, and she was forcibly put on a plane without travel documents to the Canary Islands, a Spanish archipelago located 60 miles west of the disputed border between Morocco and Western Sahara.

She remains there at the airport, separated from her daughters, in the 17th day of a hunger strike, and her health is reportedly rapidly deteriorating. She has refused an offer of a Spanish passport, insisting that she will not be a “foreigner in her own country,” and the Moroccan Government refuses to reinstate her passport. She is, in effect, a stateless person.

This is unacceptable. Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which Morocco has ratified, states in part, “Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own. . . . No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.”

The situation in Western Sahara is a difficult one for the Saharawi people and the Moroccan Government. It is a protracted dispute in which the international community has invested a great deal to try to help resolve, without success. I recall the time and energy former Secretary of State James Baker devoted to it. The solution he proposed was rejected by the Moroccan Government.

Morocco and the United States are friends and allies, and I have commended the Moroccan Government for

positive steps it has taken in the past to improve respect for human rights and civil liberties. On a recent trip to North Africa, Secretary Clinton was complimentary of Morocco's efforts to reach a peaceful solution in Western Sahara. But the Saharawi people, including Aminatou Haidar, have passionately advocated for the right to self-determination, and the international community, including the U.N., has long supported a referendum on self-determination, which has thus far been blocked by the Moroccan Government.

I have no opinion on what the political status of Western Sahara should be, but I am disappointed that the Moroccan authorities have acted in this way because it only adds to the mistrust and further exacerbates a conflict that has proven hard enough to resolve. Nothing positive will be achieved by denying the basic rights of someone of Ms. Haidar's character and reputation, or restricting the right to travel of other residents of Western Sahara, as the Moroccan authorities have increasingly done in the last 2 months.

In the past, the United States has opposed proposals to extend the U.N.'s mandate in Western Sahara, currently limited to peacekeeping, to human rights monitoring. The recent crackdown on Ms. Haidar and other Saharawis who continue to insist on a referendum on self-determination suggests that human rights monitoring is needed and should be seriously considered when the U.N. mission comes up for renewal in April. I encourage the Department of State to review this question and to consult with the Congress about it.

I am confident that our relations with Morocco, already strong, will continue to deepen in the future. We share many important interests. But the United States was also instrumental in the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and while we sometimes fall short ourselves, we will continue to strive to defend those whose fundamental rights are denied, wherever it occurs.

I appreciate the efforts the Department of State has made to try to help resolve this situation. I urge the Moroccan Government to reconsider its decision to deport Ms. Haidar, which will not advance its interests in the conflict over Western Sahara. It should return her passport, readmit her, and let her return to her home and family.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA'S UKRAINIAN SERVICE

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, for six decades the Voice of America's, VOA, Ukrainian-language service has been providing an invaluable service through its consistent broadcasting of factual and comprehensive news and information to the people of Ukraine.

During the first four decades of its existence, the Ukrainian service

reached a Ukrainian population starving for information under an extremely strictly controlled, propagandistic Soviet media environment. Ukrainians went to great lengths and some risks to overcome Soviet censorship, which included the jamming of VOA and other shortwave international broadcasting.

During the Cold War VOA Ukrainian provided its listeners with uncensored news about such monumental events as the Hungarian Revolution, the Prague Spring, rise of Solidarity, and the fall of the Berlin Wall. A variety of shows worked to open the outside world to Ukrainian listeners, including a Popular Music Show, a Youth Show, and the long running series Democracy in Action, which was about how democracy works in the United States.

The Ukrainian service also focused on developments within Ukraine itself. VOA broadcasts about Soviet human rights violations in Ukraine, including its coverage of activities of the Helsinki process and the Helsinki Commission, gave sustenance to Helsinki Monitors and other Ukrainian human rights activists, especially those languishing in the gulag for daring to call upon the Soviet government to live up to its Helsinki Final Act obligations. They knew that they were not forgotten. Furthermore, the Ukrainian service also provided objective information about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and the development of Ukraine's movement for democracy and independence, culminating in the December 1, 1991, referendum in Ukraine in which an overwhelming majority of Ukrainians voted for the restoration of their nation's independence.

For nearly two decades since, VOA's Ukrainian service has continued to fill an important role in Ukraine's evolving democracy. VOA reported on the challenges that Ukraine faced and on the U.S.'s considerable support and assistance for Ukraine, including in the dismantling of the nuclear arsenal it inherited from the Soviet Union. During the Orange Revolution, VOA Ukrainian helped to reassure millions of Ukrainians that the international community would not sanction electoral fraud.

As Ukraine has evolved, so has the Ukrainian Service. While no longer broadcasting on radio as it did for most of its 60 years, it reaches more Ukrainians than ever with daily broadcasts over Ukrainian television—something unthinkable during Soviet rule—and reporting on its website. It continues to report on what is happening in Ukraine, but also it continues to cover every aspect of American life and society. As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I commend the ongoing role of VOA's Ukrainian service in helping Ukraine fulfill its aspirations in becoming a more fully democratic, independent, and secure.

WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of World AIDS Day, an international commemoration held each year on December 1 to raise awareness of HIV and AIDS around the world. The theme for this year's World AIDS Day is "universal access and human rights."

Around the world, 33 million people were living with HIV in 2007, including 2.7 million new infections. In the U.S., more than 1.2 million people are infected with HIV. According to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, or UNAIDS, global reports indicated that 2 million people died from AIDS-related causes in 2007.

Globally, sub-Saharan Africa is the hardest-hit region when it comes to HIV infection, accounting for two-thirds of all people living with HIV and for three-quarters of AIDS deaths in 2007. Sadly, 75 percent of young people worldwide who are diagnosed with HIV are girls living in sub-Saharan Africa.

According to the results of a global youth survey conducted in 99 countries, 50 percent of young people have a dangerously low knowledge of how the disease is contracted and can be prevented. Another report by UNAIDS collected data from 64 countries and found that fewer than 40 percent of young people have basic information about HIV. This knowledge gap is particularly disturbing when taking into account a UNICEF report that indicates that 4.9 million young people, ages 15-24, are living with HIV worldwide.

Despite these statistics, recent advances in prevention and treatment of HIV give hope for the future. Globally, approximately 38 percent of the 730,000 children under 15 who needed antiretroviral drugs to treat HIV in 2008 were receiving the necessary therapy, according to UNAIDS. This is a huge increase from just a little over 10 percent in 2005.

The percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission has increased from 9 percent in 2004 to 33 percent in 2007.

Despite recent improvements in treatment coverage and declining mother-to-child transmission of HIV, problems remain in preventing and treating the disease. In addition, the number of new HIV infections continues to outpace the advances made in treatment numbers for every two people put on antiretroviral drugs, another five become newly infected with the disease. Clearly, prevention measures are essential to continue the fight against HIV/AIDS.

No State in the U.S. is immune from the effects of HIV/AIDS, and the epidemic is deeply felt among Marylanders as well. At the end of 2007, Maryland had 28,270 people living with HIV and AIDS. That same year, Maryland ranked fourth in the U.S. for the number of AIDS cases per 100,000 people.

The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene has estimated that