

Whereas Alzheimer's disease is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States and currently affects an estimated 2,400,000 to 4,500,000 people in the United States;

Whereas the stigma associated with the disease results in a delay of diagnosis, in some cases up to 6 years;

Whereas Alzheimer's disease takes an enormous toll on family members, with an estimated 1 in 4 people in the United States acting as caregivers for each individual with the disease;

Whereas caregivers for individuals with Alzheimer's disease suffer more stress, depression, and health problems than caregivers of people with other illnesses;

Whereas recent advancements in scientific research have demonstrated the benefits of early medical treatment for individuals with Alzheimer's disease, as well as the benefits of early access to counseling and other support services for their caregivers;

Whereas with early diagnosis, individuals with the disease can avoid or correct contributing medical problems, commence available therapy, organize current and future care, and enhance self-determination, and caregivers can identify and embrace community support services;

Whereas in direct response to research breakthroughs, National Memory Screening Day was established by the Alzheimer's Foundation of America ("AFA") as a collaborative effort with local organizations and health care professionals across the country to promote awareness, early detection, and early diagnosis of memory impairment, so that individuals can obtain proper medical treatment, social services, and other resources related to their condition;

Whereas National Memory Screening Day is held by AFA each November in recognition of National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month and on this day, qualified health care professionals administer free, confidential, face-to-face memory screenings at thousands of sites throughout the United States;

Whereas memory screening is not used to diagnose any illness but is used as an indicator to determine whether a person might benefit from further examination by a qualified health care provider;

Whereas memory screenings are a safe and cost-effective intervention to direct at-risk individuals to appropriate clinical resources, thus reducing the costs of long-term care or hospitalization resulting from undiagnosed complications; and

Whereas screenings also greatly benefit those with normal scores, by checking their memory, allaying fears, and promoting chronic disease prevention and successful aging: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the seriousness of Alzheimer's disease and the toll it takes on individuals with the disease and their caregivers;

(2) acknowledges that more outreach and education is needed to eliminate the stigma associated with the disease and assist individuals and their caregivers in identifying available screenings, treatments and support;

(3) encourages all people in the United States with memory concerns or who want to check their memory to have annual memory screenings at National Memory Screening Day sites or by other qualified health care professionals;

(4) congratulates State and local organizations representing individuals with memory problems, caregivers, and health care professionals for their commitment to improve the quality of life of individuals and families confronting dementia by providing optimal care and services; and

(5) supports the goals and ideals of National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month

and National Memory Screening Day, including the development of a national health policy on dementia screening and care.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution in support of the goals and ideals of National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month and National Memory Screening Day, including the development of a national health policy on dementia screening and care.

As co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease, and as someone with a mother who has been diagnosed with disease, I strongly believe that our health care system needs to do a much better job of promoting early detection of dementia and other memory problems. Events such as National Memory Screening Day are a meaningful step in raising the awareness needed to move us in that direction.

The National Institute on Aging, NIA, estimates that between 2.4 million and 4.5 million Americans have Alzheimer's disease—a progressive degenerative disorder that attacks the brain's nerve cells, resulting in loss of memory, thinking and language skill, behavioral changes, and ultimately, death. Alzheimer's disease is not a normal part of aging; however, age is the greatest known risk factor with the incidence doubling for every, 5 year interval beyond age 65.

Alzheimer's disease exacts a huge toll on caregivers. Nearly 60 percent of individuals with the disease live at home under the care of family members. Caregivers of individuals with Alzheimer's disease face a variety of challenges and spend more time providing assistance than caregivers of people with other types of diseases, from helping loved ones with bathing and dressing to managing their legal and financial affairs.

Alzheimer's disease drains more than \$148 billion from the nation's economy each year. If the prevalence of Alzheimer's disease continues to increase as expected, the \$91 billion spent in 2005 on Medicare costs for care of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and dementia patients is projected to increase to \$189 billion by 2015.

There are serious deficiencies in our current healthcare system related to diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. A 2006 editorial in the *Journal of the American Geriatric Society* estimated that missed diagnoses represent greater than 25 percent of the dementia cases and may be as high as 90 percent. This precludes many from getting early treatment which most researchers agree leads to optimal therapy with available and emerging medications.

Screening is a simple and safe evaluation tool that assesses memory and other intellectual functions to determine whether additional testing is necessary. Memory screening can be done in a medical environment, e.g. dementia clinic, physician's office, or in a community setting, e.g. senior center,

pharmacy. Such screenings are not a diagnosis, but can indicate whether a complete medical evaluation would be beneficial. Memory can be affected by a number of factors, ranging from stress, lack of sleep, vitamin deficiencies, depression and thyroid problems, to such illnesses as Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia. In general, the earlier the diagnosis, the easier it is to treat these conditions.

Memory screenings are one of the major focal points of the Alzheimer's Foundation of America's, AFA, national initiatives. Since 2003, AFA has sponsored National Memory Screening Day, NMSD, annually in collaboration with community organizations to promote early detection of memory problems as well as Alzheimer's disease and related illnesses, and encourage appropriate intervention. It has been held each November to coincide with National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month. On November 18, 2008, qualified health care professionals at nearly 2,200 sites nationwide offered free confidential memory screenings to an estimated 54,000 participants, as well as follow-up resources and educational materials about dementia and successful aging. In 2009, AFA will hold National Memory Screening Day on November 17.

Most people are not inclined to discuss memory concerns with their health care providers. A survey conducted during AFA's 2007 National Memory Screening Day found that 68 percent of respondents had concerns about their memory. However, while more than 44 percent had visited their primary care physician within the last 6 months, fewer than one in four of those with self-identified memory problems had discussed the issue with their physician. Primary care providers might be more likely to recommend further evaluation if individuals presented their abnormal memory screening results from events like National Memory Screening Day. Community screenings such as National Memory Screening Day generally educate participants about questions to ask their health care providers and empower them to begin a dialogue.

With this resolution I hope we can draw attention to these efforts and further this important cause. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month and National Memory Screening Day by cosponsoring this measure.

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—CONDEMNING THE MURDER OF ARMY PRIVATE WILLIAM ANDREW "ANDY" LONG AND THE WOUNDING OF ARMY PRIVATE QUINTON EZEAGWULA, WHO WERE SHOT OUTSIDE THE ARMY-NAVY CAREER CENTER IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS ON JUNE 1, 2009

Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted

the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 186

Whereas on June 1, 2009, Private William Andrew "Andy" Long, aged 23, of Conway, Arkansas, was murdered outside the Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, Arkansas;

Whereas on June 1, 2009, Private Quinton Ezeagwula, aged 18, of Jacksonville, Arkansas, was wounded by gunfire outside the Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, Arkansas;

Whereas there are more than 1,400,000 active component and more than 1,200,000 reserve component members of the Armed Forces protecting the United States;

Whereas there are more than 8,000 Army and Army Reserve recruiters and more than 7,000 Navy recruiters serving at more than 1,500 military recruiting stations and centers in United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Europe;

Whereas the men and women of the Armed Forces risk their lives every day to preserve the freedoms cherished by people in the United States;

Whereas service in the Armed Forces demands extraordinary sacrifices from service members and their families and often places service members in harm's way;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces are the targets of violence not only abroad but in the United States as well; and

Whereas such violence is reprehensible and must not be tolerated: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) offers its condolences to the family of Private William Andrew "Andy" Long;

(2) hopes for a full recovery for Private Quinton Ezeagwula;

(3) urges swift prosecution to the fullest extent of the law of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this senseless shooting;

(4) urges the people of the United States to join the Senate in condemning acts of violence; and

(5) honors the service and sacrifice of all men and women in the Armed Services who protect and defend our freedom every day.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF SMART IRRIGATION MONTH, WHICH RECOGNIZES THE ADVANCES IN IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY AND PRACTICES THAT HELP RAISE HEALTHY PLANTS AND INCREASE CROP YIELDS WHILE USING WATER RESOURCES MORE EFFICIENTLY AND ENCOURAGES THE ADOPTION OF SMART IRRIGATION PRACTICES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES TO FURTHER IMPROVE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURAL, RESIDENTIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 28

Whereas water is a finite resource that is vital to human life;

Whereas growing populations and changing climate mean increased pressure on limited water supplies;

Whereas well-maintained green spaces are important to the health and well-being of communities and individuals;

Whereas abundant supplies of affordable food and fiber raise the standard of living for all people of the United States;

Whereas appropriate irrigation technology, combined with best practices, can significantly improve water-use efficiency and reduce runoff while achieving greater agricultural yields per acre-foot of water used;

Whereas appropriate irrigation technology, combined with best practices, can significantly reduce water usage and runoff while creating healthy lawns, landscaping, and sports turf; and

Whereas because July is a peak month for the use of water for irrigation, July has been selected as Smart Irrigation Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress supports the goals of Smart Irrigation Month, which are—

(1) to recognize the advances in irrigation technology and practices that help raise healthy plants and increase crop yields while using water resources more efficiently; and

(2) to encourage the adoption of smart irrigation practices throughout the United States to further improve water-use efficiency in agricultural, residential, and commercial activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 29—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT JOHN ARTHUR "JACK" JOHNSON SHOULD RECEIVE A POSTHUMOUS PARDON FOR THE RACIALLY MOTIVATED CONVICTION IN 1913 THAT DIMINISHED THE ATHLETIC, CULTURAL, AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF JACK JOHNSON AND UNDULY TARNISHED HIS REPUTATION

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 29

Whereas John Arthur "Jack" Johnson was a flamboyant, defiant, and controversial figure in the history of the United States who challenged racial biases;

Whereas Jack Johnson was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1878 to parents who were former slaves;

Whereas Jack Johnson became a professional boxer and traveled throughout the United States, fighting white and African American heavyweights;

Whereas, after being denied (on purely racial grounds) the opportunity to fight 2 white champions, in 1908, Jack Johnson was granted an opportunity by an Australian promoter to fight the reigning white titleholder, Tommy Burns;

Whereas Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns to become the first African American to hold the title of Heavyweight Champion of the World;

Whereas, the victory by Jack Johnson over Tommy Burns prompted a search for a white boxer who could beat Jack Johnson, a recruitment effort that was dubbed the search for the "great white hope";

Whereas, in 1910, a white former champion named Jim Jeffries left retirement to fight Jack Johnson in Reno, Nevada;

Whereas Jim Jeffries lost to Jack Johnson in what was deemed the "Battle of the Century";

Whereas the defeat of Jim Jeffries by Jack Johnson led to rioting, aggression against African Americans, and the racially-moti-

vated murder of African Americans nationwide;

Whereas the relationships of Jack Johnson with white women compounded the resentment felt toward him by many whites;

Whereas, between 1901 and 1910, 754 African Americans were lynched, some for simply for being "too familiar" with white women;

Whereas, in 1910, Congress passed the Act of June 25, 1910 (commonly known as the "White Slave Traffic Act" or the "Mann Act") (18 U.S.C. 2421 et seq.), which outlawed the transportation of women in interstate or foreign commerce "for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose";

Whereas, in October 1912, Jack Johnson became involved with a white woman whose mother disapproved of their relationship and sought action from the Department of Justice, claiming that Jack Johnson had abducted her daughter;

Whereas Jack Johnson was arrested by Federal marshals on October 18, 1912, for transporting the woman across State lines for an "immoral purpose" in violation of the Mann Act;

Whereas the Mann Act charges against Jack Johnson were dropped when the woman refused to cooperate with Federal authorities, and then married Jack Johnson;

Whereas, Federal authorities persisted and summoned a white woman named Belle Schreiber, who testified that Jack Johnson had transported her across State lines for the purpose of "prostitution and debauchery";

Whereas, in 1913, Jack Johnson was convicted of violating the Mann Act and sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in Federal prison;

Whereas Jack Johnson fled the United States to Canada and various European and South American countries;

Whereas Jack Johnson lost the Heavyweight Championship title to Jess Willard in Cuba in 1915;

Whereas Jack Johnson returned to the United States in July 1920, surrendered to authorities, and served nearly a year in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas;

Whereas Jack Johnson subsequently fought in boxing matches, but never regained the Heavyweight Championship title;

Whereas Jack Johnson served his country during World War II by encouraging citizens to buy war bonds and participating in exhibition boxing matches to promote the war bond cause;

Whereas Jack Johnson died in an automobile accident in 1946; and

Whereas, in 1954, Jack Johnson was inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that Jack Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon—

(1) to expunge a racially motivated abuse of the prosecutorial authority of the Federal Government from the annals of criminal justice in the United States; and

(2) in recognition of the athletic and cultural contributions of Jack Johnson to society.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1303. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States.; which was ordered to lie on the table.