

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Men's Health Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—RECOGNIZING THAT THE OCCURRENCE OF PROSTATE CANCER IN AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEN HAS REACHED EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS AND URGING FEDERAL AGENCIES TO ADDRESS THAT HEALTH CRISIS BY DESIGNATING FUNDS FOR EDUCATION, AWARENESS OUTREACH, AND RESEARCH SPECIFICALLY FOCUSED ON HOW PROSTATE CANCER AFFECTS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEN

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BURRIS, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 191

Whereas the incidence of prostate cancer in African-American men is 60 percent higher than in any other racial or ethnic group in the United States;

Whereas African-American men have the highest mortality rate of any ethnic and racial group in the United States, dying at a rate that is 140 percent higher than other ethnic and racial groups;

Whereas that rate of mortality represents the largest disparity of mortality rates in any of the major cancers;

Whereas prostate cancer can be cured with early detection and the proper treatment, regardless of the ethnic or racial group of the cancer patient;

Whereas African Americans are more likely to be diagnosed at an earlier age and at a later stage of cancer progression than all other ethnic and racial groups, thereby leading to lower cure rates and lower chances of survival; and

Whereas according to a paper published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, researchers from the Dana Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard Medical School have discovered a variant of a small segment of the human genome that accounts for the higher risk of prostate cancer in African-American men: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that prostate cancer has created a health crisis for African-American men; and

(2) urges Federal agencies to designate additional funds for—

(A) research to address and attempt to end the health crisis created by prostate cancer; and

(B) efforts relating to education, awareness, and early detection at the grassroots level to end that health crisis.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I invite my colleagues to celebrate Father's Day by cosponsoring a Senate resolution supporting men's health by recognizing that the occurrence of prostate cancer in African American men has reached epidemic proportions. The resolution also urges Federal agencies to address the health crisis by designating funds for education, awareness outreach, and research specifically focused on how prostate cancer affects African-American men.

Prostate cancer affects thousands of American men each year and is currently the second leading cause of cancer related deaths. This cancer strikes 1 in every 6 men, making it even more prevalent than breast cancer, which strikes 1 in every 7 women. Last year alone more than 186,000 men were diagnosed with prostate cancer and more than 28,000 men died from the disease.

The incidence rate of African-Americans is 60 percent higher than any other racial or ethnic group in the U.S. African-Americans are more likely to be diagnosed at an advanced stage and thus have higher mortality rates than any other group.

That is why the Resolution recognizes prostate cancer's prevalence and debilitating impact within all communities, but especially for African-Americans, and urges Federal agencies to direct funds toward efforts to address this particular population.

Senators CARDIN, BURRIS, LANDRIEU and BOXER join me in introducing this resolution. Congress must take the lead in fighting prostate cancer. I hope all of my colleagues can support this resolution, as it calls for better education and research that will ensure the health of our Nation's fathers, brothers, and sons.

SENATE RESOLUTION 192—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MONGOLIA AND EXPANDING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MONGOLIA

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WEBB, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 192

Whereas the United States Government established diplomatic relations with the Government of Mongolia in January 1987;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia declared an end to one-party Communist rule in 1990 and initiated democratic and free market reforms;

Whereas the United States Government has a continued commitment to ongoing economic and political reforms in Mongolia and has made sizeable contributions for that purpose since 1991;

Whereas, in 1991, the United States established Normal Trade Relations (NTR) status with Mongolia and began a Peace Corps program that now boasts over 100 volunteers and over 725 volunteers since its creation, and is one of the largest per capita Peace Corps programs worldwide;

Whereas the United States extended permanent NTR status effective July 1, 1999;

Whereas the United States has strongly supported the participation of Mongolia in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, among other international organizations;

Whereas the United States and Mongolia enhanced their trade relationship through the signing of a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement in 2004 to boost bilateral commercial ties and amicably resolve disagreements over trade;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia continues to work with the United States Government to combat global terrorism and, from April 2003 to October 2008, sent 10 consecutive deployments to Operation Iraqi Freedom and 7 indirect fire technical training teams to Afghanistan;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia continues to demonstrate a growing desire to join the United States in global peacekeeping activities by providing an ongoing deployment of soldiers to protect the Special Court for Sierra Leone, as well as providing deployments in support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization mission in Kosovo and United Nations missions in a number of countries in Africa;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia signed denuclearization agreements in 1991 and 1992, making Mongolia a nuclear weapons-free zone;

Whereas Mongolia was deemed eligible for Millennium Challenge Compact assistance on May 6, 2004, submitted its official proposal on October 13, 2005, received approval for its proposal from the Millennium Challenge Corporation on September 12, 2007, and signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact Agreement on October 22, 2007, during a visit to the United States by then-Mongolian President Nambaryn Enkhbayar;

Whereas President George W. Bush became the first-ever sitting United States President to travel to Mongolia on November 21, 2005;

Whereas the House Democracy Assistance Commission began a program to provide parliamentary assistance to the State Great Hural, the parliament of Mongolia, in 2007;

Whereas Senate Resolution 352, 110th Congress, agreed to October 18, 2007, expressed the sense of the Senate on "the strength and endurance" of the partnership between the United States and Mongolia during the 20th anniversary of relations between the two countries;

Whereas the United States and Mongolia signed an agreement to increase cooperation in preventing trafficking in nuclear technology on October 23, 2007;

Whereas, during the October 2007 visit by then-President Enkhbayar to Washington, DC, the United States and Mongolia agreed to a Declaration of Principles for further cooperation between both countries, including a commitment to expanded development and long-term cooperation in political, economic, trade, investment, educational, cultural, arts, scientific and technological, defense, security, humanitarian, and other areas;

Whereas the people of Mongolia completed a free, fair, and peaceful democratic election on May 24, 2009, which resulted in the election of opposition Democratic Party candidate Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj;

Whereas Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced on June 9, 2009, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Mongolia, S. Batbold, that the United States is "committed to supporting the government and people of Mongolia as they seek assistance to develop, as they continue their democratization, and as they reach out to the rest of the world"; and

Whereas the United States Government and the Government of Mongolia share a common interest in promoting peaceful cooperation in Northeast Asia and Central Asia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the growing partnership between the democratic governments and peoples of the United States and Mongolia deserves acknowledgment and celebration;

(2) the democratic election and peaceful transition of power in Mongolia is an important demonstration of the continuing commitment in that country to democratic reform and represents a significant achievement for that young democracy;

(3) the United States Government encourages further economic cooperation with the Government of Mongolia, including, as appropriate, enhanced trade and investment to promote prosperity for both of our economies;

(4) the United States Government should continue to work with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assist the Government of Mongolia in improving its economic system and accelerating development;

(5) the United States Government should continue to provide Mongolia assistance under the Millennium Challenge Compact and encourage further effective and accountable governance; and

(6) the United States Government should expand upon existing academic, cultural, and other people-to-people exchanges with Mongolia.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1338. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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.

SA 1339. Mr. WEBB submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1340. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1341. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1342. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1343. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1344. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1345. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1346. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1338. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 7. LIMITATIONS ON EFFECT.

If imposing a government fee on an individual traveling to the United States, as required by this Act or any amendment made by this Act, would violate the established national tourism policy set out in section 1(b)(8) of the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2121(b)(8)) which states that it is a national tourism policy to “encourage the free and welcome entry of individuals traveling to the United States, in order to enhance international understanding and goodwill, consistent with immigration laws, the laws protecting the public health, and laws governing the importation of goods into the United States” by increasing the cost, in any way, for such individual, then this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall have no effect.

SA 1339. Mr. WEBB submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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; as follows:

On page 3, line 20, insert “, including expertise and experience with national historic and geographic landmarks” after “sector”.

SA 1340. Mrs. SHAHEEN 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; as follows:

On page 23, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 25, line 10, and insert the following:

SEC. 7. OFFICE OF TRAVEL PROMOTION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Title II of the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2121 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 201 the following:

“SEC. 202. OFFICE OF TRAVEL PROMOTION.

“(a) OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—There is established within the Department of Commerce an office to be known as the Office of Travel Promotion (referred to in this section as the ‘Office’).

“(b) UNDER SECRETARY FOR TRAVEL PROMOTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office shall be the Under Secretary of Commerce for Travel Promotion, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Under Secretary shall be a citizen of the United States and have experience in a field directly related to the promotion of travel in the United States.

“(3) LIMITATION ON INVESTMENTS.—The Under Secretary may not own stock in, or have a direct or indirect beneficial interest in, a corporation or other enterprise that—

“(A) is engaged in the travel, transportation, or hospitality business; or

“(B) owns or operates a theme park or other entertainment facility.

“(c) FUNCTION.—The Under Secretary shall—

“(1) serve as liaison to the Corporation for Travel Promotion, established under section 2 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009;

“(2) support and encourage the development of programs to increase the number of

international visitors to the United States for business, leisure, educational, medical, exchange, and other purposes;

“(3) work with the Corporation, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security—

“(A) to disseminate information more effectively to potential international visitors about documentation and procedures required for admission to the United States as a visitor; and

“(B) to ensure that arriving international visitors are processed efficiently and in a welcoming and respectful manner;

“(4) support State, regional, and private sector initiatives to promote travel to and within the United States;

“(5) supervise the operations of the Office of Travel and Tourism Industries; and

“(6) enhance the entry and departure experience for international visitors.

“(d) ADVISORY ROLE.—The Under Secretary shall perform a purely advisory role relating to any functions described in paragraphs (3) and (6) of subsection (c).

“(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to override the preeminent roles of the Secretary of Homeland Security in setting policies relating to—

“(1) the Nation’s ports of entry; and

“(2) the processes through which individuals are admitted into the United States.

“(f) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, and periodically thereafter as appropriate, the Under Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the Under Secretary’s work with the Corporation, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting “Under Secretary of Commerce for Travel Promotion,” after “Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration.”.

SA 1341. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) 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; as follows:

On page 9, lines 23 and 24, strike “State, and Federal agencies” and insert “State and Federal agencies, Indian tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)),”.

SA 1342. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) 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; as follows:

On page 9, line 12, insert “, Indian tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)),” after “States”.

SA 1343. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by