

Marketing Act of 1946 to improve the reporting on sales of livestock and dairy products, and for other purposes.

S. 3661

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3661, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ensure the safe and proper use of dispersants in the event of an oil spill or release of hazardous substances, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 586

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 586, a resolution supporting democracy, human rights, and civil liberties in Egypt.

S. RES. 597

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. Res. 597, a resolution designating September 2010 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month”.

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 597, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 4567

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4567 proposed to H.R. 1586, an act to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S.J. Res. 37. A joint resolution calling upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 35th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I am pleased today to introduce, together with fellow Senate Commissioners BROWNBACK, WHITEHOUSE and SHAHEEN, a resolution marking the historic Helsinki Final Act, signed by President Ford and the leaders of thirty-four other nations on August 1, 1975. The Final Act provides a comprehensive framework for advancing security in all its aspects through the military security, economic and human dimensions.

For more than three decades, the Final Act and the process it set in motion, have served as an important vehicles for advancing U.S. interests in the expansive OSCE region and beyond. In

a very real sense, the Helsinki process was a catalyst that helped usher historic changes in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In his Berlin speech as candidate, President Obama emphasized that we are heirs to a struggle for freedom—a struggle in which freedom eventually prevailed in bringing down the walls of a divided city, country and continent. The years following the fall of the Berlin Wall have witnessed stunning successes as well as serious setbacks, notably the genocidal war that raged through the Balkans, including the massacre at Srebrenica.

The principles reflected in the Final Act have withstood the test of time and proven their enduring value as we seek to address lingering and new challenges. A survey of developments in the OSCE, now comprising 56 participating States, is a reminder of the scale of work that remains: from simmering tensions throughout the Caucasus region and so-called frozen conflicts elsewhere to violations of fundamental freedoms. There are a number of troubling trends in the human dimension: from the harassment, persecution and physical attacks on journalists and human rights defenders to the adoption of restrictive laws aimed at reigning in freedom of religion and other fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and assembly. Other long-standing concerns include the plight of national minorities and Roma as well as other manifestations of discrimination and intolerance, particularly anti-Semitism.

The OSCE is uniquely positioned to contribute to efforts to address these and other issues in the military security, economic and human dimensions. Indeed, a large body of common commitments has been agreed to over the years, beginning with the Helsinki Final Act. The challenge remains to translate these words on paper into meaningful action. As parliamentarians, we have a unique role to play in advancing the aims of the Helsinki Final Act and security in all of its aspects, including efforts to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law. This was evident at the just concluded OSCE Parliamentary Assembly meeting in Norway, where many human rights and other concerns were voiced by the U.S. delegation and others. Among several initiatives we undertook at the Oslo meeting was a resolution on investigative journalists I introduced as a follow up to a recent Helsinki Commission hearing on “Threats to Free Media in the OSCE Region.”

As one who has been active in the Helsinki Process for many years and as Commission chairman, I want to underscore the vital role played by NGOs in advancing the aims of the Helsinki Accords. For over three decades the Helsinki Commission has worked closely with NGOs focused on a wide-range of human rights concerns.

In closing, I recall the remarks by Soviet human rights defender Dr.

Andrei Sakharov made while he and his wife were living in internal banishment in the early 1980’s as punishment for standing up to the authorities in defense of fundamental freedoms: “The Helsinki Accords, like detente as a whole, have meaning only if they are observed fully and by all parties. No country should evade a discussion on its own domestic problems. . . . Nor should a country ignore violations in other participating states. The whole point of the Helsinki Accords is mutual monitoring, not mutual evasion of difficult problems.” At the Helsinki Commission we take seriously our mandate to uphold the principles enshrined in the Final Act, especially respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Thirty-five years after its signing, the Helsinki Final Act remains an enduring charter for European security in all its aspects.

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

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

S. J. RES. 37

Whereas August 1, 2010, is the 35th anniversary of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), renamed the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in January 1995 (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the “Helsinki Final Act”);

Whereas the Helsinki Final Act provides a comprehensive concept of security encompassing the military security, economic and human dimensions rooted in the “Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States”;

Whereas the Helsinki Final Act was the first international agreement to accord human rights the status of a fundamental principle regulating international relations;

Whereas, during the Communist era, members of nongovernmental organizations, such as the Helsinki Monitoring Groups in Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, and Armenia and similar groups in Czechoslovakia and Poland, sacrificed their personal freedom and even their lives in their courageous and vocal support for the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act;

Whereas Congress contributed to advancing the aims of the Helsinki Final Act by creating the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor and encourage compliance with provisions of the Helsinki Final Act;

Whereas, in the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the participating States in the OSCE (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the “participating States”) declared that “[h]uman rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, are inalienable and are guaranteed by law” and that “[t]heir protection and promotion is the first responsibility of government”;

Whereas, in the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the participating States committed themselves “to build, consolidate, and strengthen democracy as the only system of government of our nations”;

Whereas, in the 1990 Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension, the participating States committed “to build democratic societies based on free elections” and recognized “that vigorous democracy depends on the existence as an integral part of national life of democratic values and practices as well as an

extensive range of democratic institutions", including nongovernmental organizations and independent media;

Whereas, in the 1991 Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension, the participating States "categorically and irrevocably declare[d] that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension of the CSCE are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned";

Whereas the OSCE and the participating States have undertaken a series of measures aimed at combating anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia, and discrimination including through the convening of related high-level conferences and the appointment of Personal Representatives of the Chairman-in-Office;

Whereas the 1999 Istanbul OSCE Charter for European Security and the Istanbul Summit Declaration note the particular challenges of ending violence against women and children as well as sexual exploitation and all forms of trafficking in human beings, and commit the participating States to strengthen efforts to combat corruption, eradicate torture, and end discrimination against Roma;

Whereas the OSCE maintains important relations with countries beyond the OSCE region, including the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation countries of Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia, and, since the early 1990s, the Asian Partners for Co-operation countries of Afghanistan, Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, and Thailand;

Whereas OSCE institutions, such as the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media are important instruments for advancing democracy, human rights, and the rule of law as well as preventing conflicts;

Whereas field missions deployed by the OSCE in several participating States have contributed directly to regional security and cooperation in particular by deterring the spill over effects of conflict, assisting with post-conflict recovery, providing expertise on democracy-building, and monitoring closely the situation of vulnerable or threatened communities of people;

Whereas the main challenge facing the participating States remains the implementation of the principles and provisions contained in the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents adopted on the basis of consensus;

Whereas the participating States have recognized that economic liberty, social justice, and environmental responsibility are indispensable to prosperity;

Whereas the participating States have committed themselves to promoting economic reforms through enhanced transparency for economic activity, with the aim of advancing the principles of market economies;

Whereas the participating States have stressed the importance of respect for the rule of law and vigorous efforts to fight organized crime and corruption, which constitute a great threat to economic reform and prosperity;

Whereas OSCE has expanded the scope and substance of its efforts, undertaking a variety of preventive diplomacy initiatives designed to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict within and among the participating States;

Whereas the politico-military aspects of security remain vital to the interests of the participating States and constitute a core

element of OSCE's concept of comprehensive security;

Whereas the OSCE has played an active role in civilian police-related activities, including training, as an integral part of OSCE's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation; and

Whereas the participating States bear primary responsibility for raising awareness of violations of commitments contained in the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress calls upon the President—

(1) to issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(B) reasserting the commitment of the United States to full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act;

(C) urging all participating States to abide by their commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and subsequent OSCE documents adopted by consensus; and

(D) encouraging the people of the United States to join the President and Congress in observance of this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; and

(2) to convey to all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, economic liberty, and the implementation of related commitments continue to be vital elements in promoting a new era of democracy, peace, and unity in the region covered by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 604—URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASE SARAH SHOURD, JOSHUA FATTAL, AND SHANE BAUER ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SPECTER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 604

Whereas on July 31, 2009, Sarah Shourd, Joshua Fattal, and Shane Bauer were taken into custody by Iranian officials after they may have inadvertently crossed the poorly marked Iranian border while hiking in the Kurdistan region of the Republic of Iraq;

Whereas Sarah, Josh, and Shane have since been held in Evin prison in Tehran, Iran;

Whereas the amount of time that Sarah, Josh, and Shane have spent in prison is unjustified in relation to their alleged offense of illegal entry into Iran;

Whereas during their detention, Sarah, Josh, and Shane have only been afforded the opportunity to see their families during a brief visit in May;

Whereas according to their families, Sarah and Shane may be suffering from potentially serious health problems;

Whereas the families of Sarah, Josh, and Shane have suffered greatly in the absence of their loved ones; and

Whereas July 31, 2010, will mark the 1-year anniversary of their detention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress—

(1) recognizes that Sarah Shourd, Joshua Fattal, and Shane Bauer have been held in custody in Iran for 1 year; and

(2) urges the Government of Iran to immediately and unconditionally release Sarah Shourd, Joshua Fattal, and Shane Bauer on humanitarian grounds and allow them to reunite with their families in the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4573. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4567 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) to the bill H.R. 1586, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4574. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4567 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) to the bill H.R. 1586, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4575. Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1586, supra.

SA 4576. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4575 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) to the bill H.R. 1586, supra.

SA 4577. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1586, supra.

SA 4578. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4577 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 1586, supra.

SA 4579. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4578 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 4577 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 1586, supra.

SA 4580. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5875, making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4581. Mr. DODD (for Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1055, to grant the congressional gold medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4573. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4567 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) to the bill H.R. 1586, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following: