vote on the compact on its own. It was only supposed to be a transition program while federal order reform was taking place. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman didn’t have to implement it. Don’t forget to respond to those kind of comments. What hearing was ever held or separate vote taken on forward contracting? I don’t recall any serious discussion of the portion of a recent budget bill that exempted one county in Nevada from federal order Class I differentials. Of course Glickman had to implement it . . . the pet project of a Vermont Democratic senior senator in an election year. Think about it.

The dairy industry has many more important issues to spend political capital on. Issues that really are having, or will have, an impact on it. Instead of fighting over compacts, it should be working together to improve our potential for growth in world markets by really pushing for fair trade, dealing with environmental and food safety issues and developing programs that will allow all segments of the industry to continue to thrive with generation after generation. We developed in part, through the contact with American Indians and Alaska Native people over the last ten years, many of the words in our language are influential by American Indian and Alaska Native people. The healing remedies that we use today are influenced by American Indian and Alaska Native people over the last five hundred years. In the medical field, many of the healing remedies that we use today are still in use by Indian people and are still utilized today in conjunction with western medicine.

Many of the basic principles of democracy in our Constitution can be traced to practices and customs already in use by American Indian tribal governments including the doctrines of freedom of speech and separation of powers.

The respect of Native people for the preservation of natural resources, reverence for elders, and adherence to tradition, mirrors our own values which we developed in part, through the contact with American Indians and Alaska Natives. These values and customs are deeply embued and thrive with generation after generation of Native people. From the difficult days of Valley Forge through our peace keeping efforts around the world today, American Indian tribal people have proudly served and dedicated their lives in the military readiness and defense of our country in wartime and in peace.

It is a fact that on a per capita basis, Native participation rate in the Armed Forces outstrips the rates of all other groups in this Nation. Many American Indian men made the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of this Nation, some even before they were granted citizenship in 1924. Many of the words in our language have been borrowed from Native languages, including many of the names of the rivers, cities, and States across our Nation. Indian arts and crafts have also made a distinct impression on our heritage.

It is my hope that by designating the month of November 2001, as “National American Indian Heritage Month,” we will continue to encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness amongst American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages.

November is a special time in the history of the United States: we celebrate the Thanksgiving holiday by remembering the Indians of the Northeast and English settlers as they enjoyed the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships.

By recognizing the many Native contributions to the arts, governance, and culture of our Nation, we will honor their past and ensure a place in America for Native people for generations to come. I ask for the support of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this resolution, and urge the Senate to pass this important matter.

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Whereas the international AIDS pandemic is of grave proportions and is growing; Whereas the epicenter of the AIDS pandemic is sub-Saharan Africa, and incidences of contraction of HIV, AIDS, and related diseases are growing in the Caribbean basin, Russia, China, Southeast Asia, and India at alarming rates; Whereas AIDS pandemic-related statistics are especially staggering in sub-Saharan Africa: (1) the infection rate is 8 times higher than the rest of the world; (2) in the region, over 17,000,000 people have already lost their lives to AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses, with another 24,000,000 living with AIDS, according to the World Health Organization and Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS; (3) in many countries in the region, life expectancy will drop by 50 percent over the next decade;
(4) more than 12,000,000 African children have lost 1 or both parents to AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses, and that number will grow to more than 35,000,000 by 2010;
(5) if current trends continue, 50 percent or more of all 15-year olds in the worst affected countries, such as South Africa, Botswana, and Namibia, will die of AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses; and
(6) one-quarter of the sub-Saharan African population could die of AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses by 2020, according to the World Bank.

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on AIDS in June, and the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations meeting in July, to contribute to the global fund; and

(1) recognizes the tragedy of the AIDS pandemic and related opportunistic disease, and we must provide leadership if we are to reverse global infection rates;
(2) whereas the AIDS pandemic is perhaps the most serious and challenging transnational issue facing the world in the post-Cold War era;
(3) whereas the AIDS pandemic is decimating local skilled workforces, straining fragile governments, diverting national resources, and undermining states’ ability to provide for their national defense or international peacekeeping roles;
(4) whereas United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, asserts that between $7,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 is needed annually to address the AIDS pandemic, yet current international assistance efforts total roughly a little more than $1,000,000,000 per annum;
(5) whereas the United States has joined the call from the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, and others in support of a global fund to assist national governments, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations in the prevention, care, and treatment of AIDS and AIDS-related illnesses; and
(6) whereas the United Nations Special Session on AIDS, taking place in June 2001, and the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations meeting in July 2001, are key opportunities for more states, governments, international organizations, the private sector, and civil society to donate assistance to the global fund; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) recognizes the tragedy of the AIDS pandemic in human terms, as well as its devastating impact on national economies, infrastructures, political systems, and all sectors of society;
(2) strongly supports the formation of a Global AIDS and Health Fund;
(3) calls for the United States to remain open and providing greater sums of money to the global fund as other donors join in supporting this endeavor;
(4) calls on other nations, international organizations, foundations, the private sector, and civil society to join in providing assistance to the global fund;
(5) urges all national leaders in every part of the world to speak candidly to their people about how to avoid contracting or transmitting the HIV virus;
(6) calls for the United States to continue to invest heavily in AIDS treatment, prevention, and research;
(7) urges international assistance programs to continue to emphasize science-based best practices and prevention in the context of a comprehensive program of care and treatment;
(8) encourages international health care infrastructures to better prepare themselves for the successful provision of AIDS care and treatment, including the administration of AIDS drugs;
(9) urges the Administration of President George W. Bush to encourage participants at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on AIDS in June, and the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations meeting in July, to contribute to the global fund; and
(10) calls for United States representatives at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on AIDS in June, and the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations meeting in July, to contribute to the global fund;

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXV the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate are hereby authorized to appoint their respective committees consistent with this resolution.

SEC. 3. Subject to the authority of the Standing Rules of the Senate, any agreements entered into regarding collaborative scientific purposes unless such lethal taking is required to successfully conserve and promote the recovery of the whale stocks;
WHEREAS there continue to be indications that whale meat may be originating in one of the member nations of the Commission;
WHEREAS the Commission has designated certain whale sanctuaries which commercial whaling and lethal scientific whaling is prohibited, and additional regional whale sanctuaries have been proposed by nations that are members of the Commission;
WHEREAS other member nation of the Commission has taken a reservation to the Commission’s moratorium on commercial whaling and 1 member nation is currently conducting commercial whaling operations in spite of the moratorium and the protests of other nations;
WHEREAS the Commission has adopted several resolutions at recent meetings asking member nations to abandon plans to initiate or continue commercial whaling activities conducted under reservation to the moratorium;
WHEREAS the Commission has taken a reservation to the Commission’s Southern Ocean Sanctuary and continues to conduct unnecessary lethal scientific whaling in the waters of that sanctuary;
WHEREAS the Commission has designated whale sanctuaries where commercial whaling and 1 member nation is currently conducting commercial whaling operations in spite of the moratorium and the protests of other nations;
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