

Whereas the Demon Deacons have been to 12 NCAA Tournaments including seven straight;

Whereas Wake Forest was ranked first or second in the major soccer polls for the vast majority of the 2007 regular season;

Whereas the NCAA title is the eighth national championship for Wake Forest athletics; and

Whereas the university also holds three titles in field hockey (2002, 2003, 2004), three titles in men's golf (1974, 1975, 1986) and a title in baseball (1955): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the Wake Forest University Demon Deacons men's soccer team for its historic season and championship title;

(2) recognizes the hard work and preparation of the players, head coach Jay Vidovich, and the assistant coaches and support personnel who all played critical roles in this championship; and

(3) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of the resolution to—

(A) Dr. Nathan O. Hatch, President of Wake Forest University;

(B) Ron Wellman, Director of Athletics at the University; and

(C) Jay Vidovich, Head Coach.

NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH

The resolution (S. Res. 414) designating January 2008 as "National Stalking Awareness Month" was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 414

Whereas an estimated 1,006,970 women and 370,990 men are stalked annually in the United States and, in the majority of such cases, the person is stalked by someone who is not a stranger;

Whereas 81 percent of women who are stalked by an intimate partner are also physically assaulted by that partner, and 76 percent of women who are killed by an intimate partner were also stalked by that partner;

Whereas 74.2 percent of stalking victims report that being stalked interfered with their employment, 26 percent of stalking victims lose time from work as a result of their victimization, and 7 percent of stalking victims never return to work;

Whereas stalking victims are forced to take drastic measures to protect themselves, such as relocating, changing their addresses, changing their identities, changing jobs, and obtaining protection orders;

Whereas stalking is a crime that cuts across race, culture, gender, age, sexual orientation, physical and mental ability, and economic status;

Whereas stalking is a crime under Federal law and under the laws of all 50 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas rapid advancements in technology have made cybersurveillance the new frontier in stalking;

Whereas national organizations, local victim service organizations, prosecutors' offices, and police departments stand ready to assist stalking victims and work diligently to craft competent, thorough, and innovative responses to stalking; and

Whereas there is a need to enhance the criminal justice system's response to stalking and stalking victims, including through aggressive investigation and prosecution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate designates January 2008 as "National Stalking Awareness Month";

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) National Stalking Awareness Month provides an opportunity to educate the people of the United States about stalking;

(B) the people of the United States should applaud the efforts of the many victim service providers, police, prosecutors, national and community organizations, and private sector supporters for their efforts in promoting awareness of stalking; and

(C) policymakers, criminal justice officials, victim service and human service agencies, nonprofit organizations, and others should recognize the need to increase awareness of stalking and the availability of services for stalking victims; and

(3) the Senate urges national and community organizations, businesses in the private sector, and the media to promote awareness of the crime of stalking through observation of National Stalking Awareness Month.

HONORING THE LIFE OF WILLIAM KARNET "BILL" WILLIS

The resolution (S. Res. 415) honoring the life and recognizing the accomplishments of William Karnet "Bill" Willis, pioneer and Hall of Fame football player for both Ohio State University and the Cleveland Browns was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 415

Whereas William Karnet Willis ("Bill") was born on October 5, 1921, in Columbus, Ohio;

Whereas, in 1942, Bill Willis began playing college football for the Ohio State University's Buckeyes and was a member of the 1942 National Championship team;

Whereas Bill Willis earned All-American honors at the Ohio State University in 1943 and 1944, becoming the first African American All-American at the Ohio State University;

Whereas Bill Willis was twice chosen to play in the College All-Star Game, in 1944 and in 1945;

Whereas, on August 7, 1946, Bill Willis was the first of a pioneering foursome to sign a contract to play professional football for the Cleveland Browns, forever ending the race barrier in professional football;

Whereas Bill Willis was named 3 times an All-America Football Conference all-league player, named 4 times a National Football League all-league player, and was named to the first 3 Pro Bowls;

Whereas, in 1950, Bill Willis was a member of the National Football League champion Cleveland Browns and was named the team's Most Valuable Player;

Whereas, in 1971, Bill Willis was inducted into the National Football Foundation's College Football Hall of Fame;

Whereas, in 1977, Bill Willis was inducted to the Pro Football Hall of Fame;

Whereas Bill Willis was synonymous with his number 99 jersey in the Ohio State University community, and that number was retired on November 3, 2007;

Whereas Bill Willis dedicated his life to helping others and served his community honorably on the Ohio Youth Commission;

Whereas Bill Willis was a beloved community leader, husband, and father; and

Whereas Ohio has lost a beloved son and a trailblazing pioneer with the passing of Bill Willis on November 27, 2007: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and accomplishments of William Karnet "Bill" Willis, a dedicated family man, civil servant, and football legend; and

(2) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution for appropriate display to the family of Bill Willis.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The resolution (S. Res. 416) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the United States Air Force as an independent military service was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 416

Whereas President Harry S. Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947 on July 26, 1947, to realign and reorganize the Armed Forces and to create a separate Department of the Air Force from the existing military services;

Whereas the National Security Act of 1947 was enacted on September 18, 1947;

Whereas the Aeronautical Division of the United States Army Signal Corps, consisting of one officer and two enlisted men, began operation under the command of Captain Charles DeForest Chandler on August 1, 1907, with the responsibility for "all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines, and all kindred subjects";

Whereas in 1908, the Department of War contracted with the Wright brothers to build one heavier-than-air flying machine for the United States Army, and accepted the Wright Military Flyer, the world's first military airplane, in 1909;

Whereas United States pilots, flying with both allied air forces and with the Army Air Service, performed admirably in the course of World War I, participating in pursuit, observation, and day and night bombing missions;

Whereas pioneering aviators of the United States, including Mason M. Patrick, William "Billy" Mitchell, Benjamin D. Foulois, Frank M. Andrews, Henry "Hap" Arnold, James "Jimmy" H. Doolittle, and Edward "Eddie" Rickenbacker, were among the first to recognize the military potential of air power and courageously forged the foundations for the creation of an independent arm for air forces in the United States in the decades following World War I;

Whereas on June 20, 1941, the Department of War created the Army Air Forces (AAF) as its aviation element and shortly thereafter the Department of War made the AAF co-equal to the Army Ground Forces;

Whereas General Henry H. "Hap" Arnold drew upon the industrial prowess and human resources of the United States to transform the Army Air Corps from a force of 22,400 men and 2,402 aircraft in 1939 to a peak wartime strength of 2.4 million personnel and 79,908 aircraft;

Whereas the standard for courage, flexibility, and intrepidity in combat was established for all Airmen during the first aerial raid in the Pacific Theater on April 18, 1942, when Lieutenant Colonel James "Jimmy" H. Doolittle led 16 North American B-25 Mitchell bombers in a joint operation from the deck of the naval carrier USS Hornet to strike the Japanese mainland in response to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor;

Whereas President Harry S. Truman supported organizing air power as an equal arm