

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 79—HONORING THE LIFE OF PAUL M. WEYRICH AND EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE ON HIS PASSING

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 79

Whereas Paul M. Weyrich was born and raised in Racine, Wisconsin and became enamored with the political system as a student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison;

Whereas after a short stint as a news reporter, Mr. Weyrich came to Congress in 1966 to serve on the staffs of Senators Gordon L. Allott of Colorado and Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, handling press relations and other assignments;

Whereas as the original President of the Heritage Foundation, Mr. Weyrich established a respectable and reasoned conservative voice in public policy and political debates in the United States;

Whereas as a pioneer of the modern conservative movement, Mr. Weyrich stood as a vocal defender of economic and religious freedom and established the Free Congress Research and Education Foundation to rally conservatives to the defense of traditional Judeo-Christian values;

Whereas Mr. Weyrich died on December 18, 2008;

Whereas Mr. Weyrich was a true visionary in outreach efforts, launching a television network, training grassroots activists, and influencing both politics and policy; and

Whereas Mr. Weyrich's perseverance in the promotion of his philosophy inspired thousands of people of the United States to dedicate themselves to causes that protect liberty and secure the future of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses gratitude to Paul M. Weyrich for his significant contributions to the conservative movement and for promoting a capitalist, democratic vision for the world;

(2) expresses profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Weyrich; and

(3) conveys its condolences to the family, friends, and colleagues of Mr. Weyrich.

SENATE RESOLUTION 80—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 15, 2009, AS "NATIONAL SAFE PLACE WEEK"

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MARTINEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 80

Whereas the young people of the United States will bear the bright torch of democracy in the future;

Whereas young people need a safe haven from negative influences, such as child abuse, substance abuse, and crime;

Whereas young people need resources that are readily available to assist them when they are faced with circumstances that compromise their safety;

Whereas the United States needs more community volunteers to act as positive influences on the young people of the United States;

Whereas the Safe Place program is committed to protecting the young people of the United States, the most valuable asset of the Nation, by offering short term safe places at neighborhood locations where trained volunteers are available to counsel and advise young people seeking assistance and guidance;

Whereas the Safe Place program combines the efforts of the private sector and non-profit organizations to reach young people in the early stages of crisis;

Whereas the Safe Place program provides a direct way to assist programs in meeting performance standards relating to outreach and community relations, as set forth in the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.);

Whereas the Safe Place placard displayed at businesses within communities stands as a beacon of safety and refuge to at-risk young people;

Whereas more than 1,400 communities in 37 States make the Safe Place program available at nearly 16,000 locations;

Whereas more than 200,000 young people have gone to Safe Place locations to get help when faced with crisis situations and have received counseling by phone as a result of Safe Place information the young people received at school;

Whereas, through the efforts of Safe Place coordinators across the United States, each year more than 500,000 students learn in a classroom presentation that the Safe Place program is a resource they can turn to if they encounter abuse or neglect and 1,000,000 Safe Place information cards are distributed; and

Whereas increased awareness of the Safe Place program will encourage more communities to establish Safe Place locations for the young people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning March 15, 2009, as "National Safe Place Week"; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups to—

(A) promote awareness of, and volunteer for, the Safe Place program; and

(B) observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—CONDEMNING ALL FORMS OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND REAFFIRMING THE SUPPORT OF CONGRESS FOR THE MANDATE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY TO MONITOR AND COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. RISCH, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CASEY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KYL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SHELBY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CORKER, and Mr. BURR) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 11

Whereas the United States Government has consistently supported efforts to address the rise in anti-Semitism through its bilateral relationships and through engagement in international organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Organization of American States;

Whereas, in 2004, Congress passed the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act (Public Law 108-332), which established an Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, headed by a Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism;

Whereas the Department of State, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the OSCE, and others have reported that periods of Arab-Israeli tension have sparked an increase in attacks against Jewish communities around the world and comparisons of policies of the Government of Israel to those of the Nazis and that, despite growing efforts by governments to promote Holocaust remembrance, the Holocaust is frequently invoked as part of anti-Semitic harassment to threaten and offend Jews;

Whereas, since the commencement of Israel's military operation in Gaza on December 27, 2008, a substantial increase in anti-Semitic violence, including physical and verbal attacks, arson, and vandalism against synagogues, cemeteries, and Holocaust memorial sites, has been reported;

Whereas, among many other examples of the dramatic rise of anti-Semitism around the world, over 220 anti-Semitic incidents have been reported to the Community Security Trust in London since December 27, 2008, approximately eight times the number recorded during the same period last year, and the main Jewish association in France, Counsel Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, recorded more than 100 attacks in January, including car bombs launched at synagogues, a difference from 20 to 25 a month for the previous year;

Whereas, interspersed with expressions of legitimate criticism of Israeli policy and actions, anti-Semitic imagery and comparisons of Jews and Israel to Nazis have been widespread at demonstrations in the United States, Europe, and Latin America against Israel's actions, and placards held at many demonstrations across the globe have compared Israeli leaders to Nazis, accused Israel of carrying out a "Holocaust" against Palestinians, and equated the Jewish Star of David with the Nazi swastika;

Whereas, in some countries, demonstrations have included chants of "death to Israel," expressions of support for suicide terrorism against Israeli or Jewish civilians, and have been followed by violence and vandalism against synagogues and Jewish institutions;

Whereas some government leaders have exemplified courage and resolve against this trend, including President Nicolas Sarkozy of France, who said he "utterly condemned the unacceptable violence, under the pretext of this conflict, against individuals, private property, and religious buildings," and assured "that these acts would not go unpunished," Justice Minister of the Netherlands Ernst Hirsch Ballin, who announced on January 14, 2009, that he would investigate allegations of anti-Semitism and incitement to hatred and violence at anti-Israel demonstrations, and parliamentarians who have voiced concern, such as the British Parliament's All-Party Group Against Anti-Semitism, which expressed its "horror as a wave of anti-Semitic incidents has affected the Jewish community";

Whereas, despite these actions, too few government leaders in Europe, the Middle