

Whereas Haiti requires sustained assistance from the United States and the international community in order to confront the ongoing cholera epidemic and promote reconstruction and development: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors those who lost their lives as a result of the tragic earthquake in Haiti on January 12, 2010;

(2) honors the sacrifices of the men and women of the Government of Haiti, the Government of the United States, the United Nations, and the international community in their responses to those affected by the earthquake;

(3) expresses continued solidarity with the people of Haiti as they work to rebuild their neighborhoods, livelihoods, and country;

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the Senate to support the long-term reconstruction of Haiti, in partnership with the Government of Haiti and in coordination with other donors;

(5) supports the efforts of the Executive Branch to prevent the spread of cholera, treat persons who contract the disease, provide technical assistance to the Haitian Ministry of Public Health, and improve long-term water, sanitation, and health systems;

(6) expresses support for the United States Embassy team in Port-au-Prince, members of the United States Coast Guard, United States Armed Forces, other United States Government personnel, and all members of international organizations who have persevered through adverse local conditions and continue to serve Haiti and the Haitian people;

(7) supports the continued effort of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, under the leadership of former President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Bellerive, in its efforts to improve coordination, build state capacity, and bring donors and the Government of Haiti together to effectively lead the reconstruction process;

(8) urges the international community—

(A) to call on the leaders of Haiti to immediately reach a democratic resolution to the current electoral crisis to enable the newly elected leaders of the Government of Haiti to take office by February 7, 2011, or shortly thereafter;

(B) to continue to focus assistance on the priorities of the Government of Haiti;

(C) to develop, improve, and scale-up communications and participatory mechanisms to more substantially involve Haitian civil society at all stages of the cholera and post-earthquake responses; and

(D) to give priority to programs that protect and involve vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons, children, and persons with disabilities;

(9) urges aid agencies—

(A) to train and use Haitian local and national authorities in the delivery of assistance; and

(B) to enhance their coordination and consultation with the Haitian people and key Haitian Government ministries to ensure the effectiveness of aid; and

(10) expresses support for—

(A) the continuation of the work of United States agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private volunteer organizations, regional institutions, and United Nations agencies to confront the consequences of the crises affecting Haiti;

(B) comprehensive assessments of the long-term needs for confronting the cholera epidemic in Haiti, including the construction of adequate water and sanitation infrastructure; and

(C) the continuation of humanitarian and development efforts between the Government of the United States and the Govern-

ment of Haiti, the Haitian Diaspora, and international actors who support the goal of a better future for Haiti.

SENATE RESOLUTION 27—DESIGNATING JANUARY 26, 2011, AS “NATIONAL KAWASAKI DISEASE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. WEBB submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 27

Whereas Kawasaki disease is a serious illness characterized by the inflammation of blood vessels throughout the body;

Whereas symptoms of Kawasaki disease include fever, rash, swelling, irritation, redness of the whites of the eyes, and inflammation of the mouth, lips, and throat;

Whereas Kawasaki disease primarily affects young children and is a leading cause of acquired heart disease in the United States;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control estimates that in 2006 approximately 5,500 individuals with Kawasaki disease were hospitalized in the United States;

Whereas Kawasaki disease affects children of all races, but occurs most often in children of Asian and Pacific Island descent;

Whereas the cause of Kawasaki disease is unknown;

Whereas Kawasaki disease can usually be treated if diagnosed promptly, but can cause major health problems or even death if left untreated;

Whereas there is no test to definitively diagnose cases of Kawasaki disease;

Whereas a lack of awareness among health professionals and the public may contribute to the underdiagnosis of Kawasaki disease; and

Whereas on January 26, 1961, Dr. Tomisaku Kawasaki saw his first patient who suffered from what would later be termed Kawasaki disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates January 26, 2011, as “National Kawasaki Disease Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes the importance of awareness in diagnosing and properly treating cases of Kawasaki disease;

(3) urges all people of the United States to educate themselves about Kawasaki disease and the signs and symptoms of Kawasaki disease; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT AN APPROPRIATE SITE ON CHAPLAINS HILL IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR A MEMORIAL MARKER TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF THE JEWISH CHAPLAINS WHO DIED WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 4

Whereas 13 Jewish chaplains have died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Alexander Goode died on February 3, 1943, when the

USS *Dorchester* was sunk by German torpedoes off the coast of Greenland;

Whereas Chaplain Goode received the Four Chaplains' Medal for Heroism and the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroic efforts to save the lives of those onboard the *Dorchester*;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Irving Tepper was killed in action in France on August 13, 1944;

Whereas Chaplain Tepper also saw combat in Morocco, Tunisia, and Sicily while attached to an infantry combat team in the Ninth Division;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Louis Werfel died on December 24, 1944, at the young age of 27, in a plane crash while en route to conduct Chanukah services;

Whereas Chaplain Werfel was known as “The Flying Rabbi” because his duties required traveling great distances by plane to serve Army personnel of Jewish faith at outlying posts;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Meir Engel died at the Naval Hospital in Saigon on December 16, 1964, after faithfully serving his country during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Morton Singer died on December 17, 1968, in a plane crash while on a mission in Vietnam to conduct Chanukah services;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Herman Rosen died in service of his faith and his country on June 18, 1943;

Whereas Chaplain Rabbi Herman Rosen's son, Air Force Chaplain Solomon Rosen, also died in service of his faith and his country, on November 2, 1948;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Nachman Arnoff died in service of his faith and his country on May 9, 1946;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Frank Goldberg died in service of his faith and his country on May 22, 1946;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Henry Goody died in service of his faith and his country on October 19, 1943;

Whereas Army Chaplain Rabbi Samuel Hurwitz died in service of his faith and his country December 9, 1943;

Whereas Air Force Chaplain Rabbi Samuel Rosen died in service of his faith and his country on May 13, 1955;

Whereas Air Force Chaplain Rabbi David Sobel died in service of his faith and his country on March 7, 1974;

Whereas Chaplains Hill in Arlington National Cemetery memorializes the names of 242 chaplains who perished while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States; and

Whereas none of the 13 Jewish chaplains who have died while on active duty are memorialized on Chaplains Hill: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that an appropriate site on Chaplains Hill in Arlington National Cemetery should be provided for a memorial marker, to be paid for with private funds, to honor the memory of the Jewish chaplains who died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, so long as the Secretary of the Army has exclusive authority to approve the design and site of the memorial marker.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public