

in anti-Semitism and related violence in many participating States of the 55-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, OSCE, including the United States.

The anti-Semitic violence we witnessed in 2002, which stretched the breadth of the OSCE region, is a wake-up call that this evil still lives today, often coupled with a resurgence of aggressive nationalism and an increase in neo-Nazi "skin head" activity. Together with colleagues on the Helsinki Commission, we have diligently urged the leaders of OSCE participating States to confront and combat the plague of anti-Semitism. Through concerted efforts by the State Department and the U.S. Mission to the OSCE, a conference focused on anti-Semitism—called for in the pending resolution—will be convened in Vienna, Austria, June 19-20.

Meanwhile, the Helsinki Commission has undertaken a number of initiatives aimed at further elevating the attention given to rising anti-Semitism. In the year since the Commission's hearing on this issue, Commissioners have pursued it within the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly as well as in contacts with officials from countries of particular concern. I would point to France as a country that has recognized the problem and acted to confront anti-Semitism and related violence with tougher laws and more vigorous law enforcement. I urge French officials to remain vigilant, while recognizing that none of our countries is immune.

A recent opinion survey of adults in five European countries conducted by the Anti-Defamation League, ADL, found that 21 percent harbor "strong anti-Semitic views." At the same time, the survey revealed that 61 percent of the individuals polled stated they are "very concerned" or "fairly concerned" about violence directed against European Jews. An ADL national poll of 1000 American adults found that 17 percent of Americans holds views about Jews that are "unquestionably anti-Semitic," an increase of 5 percent from the previous survey conducted four years earlier. According to ADL there were 1,559 reported anti-Semitic incidents in the U.S. in 2002, with attacks on campuses rising by 24 percent over the previous year.

Mr. President, if anti-Semitism is ignored and allowed to fester and grow, our societies and civilization will suffer. A particularly disturbing element we have observed is the growth of anti-Semitic acts and attitudes among young people ranging from a rise in incidents on U.S. college campuses to violent attacks perpetrated on Jews by young members of immigrant communities in Western Europe. Education is essential to reversing the rise in anti-Semitism. Our young people must be taught about the Holocaust and other acts of genocide. Institutions such as the Holocaust Memorial Museum are

making valuable contributions to promote the sharing of this experience at home and abroad. Such activity should have our strong support as a vital tool in confronting and combating anti-Semitism.

Mr. President, passage of the Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 will put the United States Senate on record and send an unequivocal message that anti-Semitism must be confronted, and it must be confronted now.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 7

Whereas the expressions of anti-Semitism experienced throughout the region encompassing the participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) have included physical assaults, with some instances involving weapons or stones, arson of synagogues, and desecration of Jewish cultural sites, such as cemeteries and statues;

Whereas vicious propaganda and violence in many OSCE States against Jews, foreigners, and others portrayed as alien have reached alarming levels, in part due to the dangerous promotion of aggressive nationalism by political figures and others;

Whereas violence and other manifestations of xenophobia and discrimination can never be justified by political issues or international developments;

Whereas the Copenhagen Concluding Document adopted by the OSCE in 1990 was the first international agreement to condemn anti-Semitic acts, and the OSCE participating States pledged to "clearly and unequivocally condemn totalitarianism, racial and ethnic hatred, anti-Semitism, xenophobia, and discrimination against anyone as well as persecution on religious and ideological grounds";

Whereas the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at its meeting in Berlin in July 2002, unanimously adopted a resolution that, among other things, called upon participating States to ensure aggressive law enforcement by local and national authorities, including thorough investigation of anti-Semitic criminal acts, apprehension of perpetrators, initiation of appropriate criminal prosecutions, and judicial proceedings;

Whereas Decision No. 6 adopted by the OSCE Ministerial Council at its Tenth Meeting held in Porto, Portugal in December 2002 (the "Porto Ministerial Declaration") condemned "the recent increase in anti-Semitic incidents in the OSCE area, recognizing the role that the existence of anti-Semitism has played throughout history as a major threat to freedom";

Whereas the Porto Ministerial Declaration also urged "the convening of separately designated human dimension events on issues addressed in this decision, including on the topics of anti-Semitism, discrimination and racism, and xenophobia"; and

Whereas on December 10, 2002, at the Washington Parliamentary Forum on Confronting and Combating anti-Semitism in the OSCE Region, representatives of the United States

Congress and the German Parliament agreed to denounce all forms of anti-Semitism and agreed that "anti-Semitic bigotry must have no place in our democratic societies": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) officials of the executive branch and Members of Congress should raise the issue of anti-Semitism in their bilateral contacts with other countries and at multilateral fora, including meetings of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Twelfth Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to be convened in July 2003;

(2) participating States of the OSCE should unequivocally condemn anti-Semitism (including violence against Jews and Jewish cultural sites), racial and ethnic hatred, xenophobia, and discrimination, as well as persecution on religious grounds whenever it occurs;

(3) participating States of the OSCE should ensure effective law enforcement by local and national authorities to prevent and counter criminal acts stemming from anti-Semitism, xenophobia, or racial or ethnic hatred, whether directed at individuals, communities, or property, including maintaining mechanisms for the thorough investigation and prosecution of such acts;

(4) participating States of the OSCE should promote the creation of educational efforts throughout the region encompassing the participating States of the OSCE to counter anti-Semitic stereotypes and attitudes among younger people, increase Holocaust awareness programs, and help identify the necessary resources to accomplish this goal;

(5) legislators in all OSCE participating States should play a leading role in combating anti-Semitism and ensure that the resolution adopted at the 2002 meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Berlin is followed up by a series of concrete actions at the national level; and

(6) the OSCE should organize a separately designated human dimension event on anti-Semitism as early as possible in 2003, consistent with the Porto Ministerial Declaration adopted by the OSCE at the Tenth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council in December 2002.

CONDEMNING BIGOTRY AND VIOLENCE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 133 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 133) condemning bigotry and violence against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, South Asian-Americans, and Sikh Americans.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. President, I support S. Res. 133, a resolution expressing the Senate's condemnation of acts of bigotry and violence against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, South Asian Americans, and Sikh Americans.

I am pleased to join the Senior Senator from Illinois, Mr. DURBIN, and the

Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. FEINGOLD, in sponsoring this resolution in the Senate. I would like to thank them for their leadership on this issue, along with the other Senators from both sides of the aisle who have joined us as cosponsors. And I would also like to thank Chairman HATCH, Ranking Member LEAHY, and the members of the Judiciary Committee for their favorable action on the resolution.

Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, South-Asian Americans, and Sikh Americans contribute greatly to American society. Many serve honorably in the armed services and as law enforcement officials. Like all law-abiding Americans, they deserve respect for their civil rights and civil liberties. This resolution condemns bias-motivated acts against members of these communities and calls upon Federal and local law enforcement to prosecute any criminal violations.

Regrettably, after the September 11 attacks and more recently after the start of military action in Iraq, acts of bigotry and violence against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, South-Asian Americans, and Sikh Americans have increased. President Bush has condemned such incidents on more than one occasion, and it is appropriate for the Senate to join him and citizens across the country in expressing outrage over these acts.

I applaud the Senate's passage of this resolution, and I again thank the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DURBIN, and the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. FEINGOLD, for working with me on this important issue.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, all with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 133) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 133

Whereas all Americans are united in supporting American men and women who protect our Nation abroad and at home;

Whereas thousands of Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans serve in the military and in law enforcement, working to protect all Americans;

Whereas the Arab-American, Muslim-American, Sikh-American, and South-Asian-

American communities are vibrant, peaceful, and law-abiding, and have greatly contributed to American society;

Whereas Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, as do all Americans, condemn acts of violence and prejudice; and

Whereas the United States Senate is concerned by the number of bias-motivated crimes against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, and other Americans in recent months: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares that the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, should be protected;

(2) condemns bigotry and acts of violence against any Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans;

(3) calls upon local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities to work to prevent bias-motivated crimes against all Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans; and

(4) calls upon local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities to investigate and prosecute vigorously all such crimes committed against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans.

DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 17, 2003 AS CONSTITUTION DAY

DESIGNATING JUNE 2003 AS NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Nos. 109 and 111, en bloc.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to en bloc, the preambles be agreed to en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table on bloc, and any statements relating to these matters be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions (S. Res. 92 and S. Res. 145) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, read as follows:

S. RES. 92

Whereas the Constitution of the United States of America was signed on September 17, 1787, by 39 delegates from 12 States;

Whereas the Constitution was subsequently ratified by each of the original 13 States;

Whereas the Constitution was drafted in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide

for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for the citizens of the United States;

Whereas the Constitution has provided the means and structure for this Nation and its citizens to achieve a level of prosperity, liberty, security, and justice that is unparalleled among nations;

Whereas the Constitution's contributions to the welfare of the human race reach far beyond the borders of the United States;

Whereas the Senate continues to strive to preserve and strengthen the values and rights bestowed by the Constitution upon the United States of America and its citizens; and

Whereas the preservation of such values and rights in the hearts and minds of American citizens would be advanced by official recognition of the signing of the Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate:

(1) designates September 17, 2003, as "Constitution Day"; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

S. RES. 145

Whereas the mission of the National Safety Council is to educate and influence society to adopt safety, health, and environmental policies, practices, and procedures that prevent and mitigate human suffering and economic losses arising from preventable causes;

Whereas the National Safety Council works to protect lives and promote health with innovative programs;

Whereas the National Safety Council, founded in 1913, is celebrating its 90th anniversary in 2003 as the premier source of safety and health information, education, and training in the United States;

Whereas the National Safety Council was congressionally chartered in 1953, and is celebrating its 50th anniversary in 2003 as a congressionally chartered organization;

Whereas, even with advancements in safety that create a safer environment for Americans, such as improvements in technology and new legislation, the unintentional-injury death toll is still unacceptable;

Whereas citizens deserve a solution to nationwide safety and health threats;

Whereas such a solution requires the cooperation of all levels of government, as well as the general public; and

Whereas the summer season, traditionally a time of increased unintentional-injury fatalities, is an appropriate time to focus attention on both the problem and the solution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2003, as "National Safety Month"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote acknowledgement, gratitude, and respect for the advances of the National Safety Council and its mission.