

Whereas César Estrada Chávez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an 8th grade education, left school to work full-time as a farmworker to help support his family;

Whereas, at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas, in 1948, César Estrada Chávez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas, as early as 1949, César Estrada Chávez was committed to organizing farmworkers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and the outlawing of child labor;

Whereas, in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization—

(1) to coordinate voter registration drives; and

(2) to conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas, in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization to found the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez effectively used peaceful tactics that included fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 38 days in 1988, to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farmworkers in the United States;

Whereas under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farmworkers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas, through his commitment to non-violence, César Estrada Chávez—

(1) brought dignity and respect to the organized farmworkers; and

(2) became an inspiration and a resource to individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of César Estrada Chávez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for those working—

(1) to better human rights;

(2) to empower workers; and

(3) to advance the American Dream that includes all inhabitants of the United States;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66 in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 people attended the funeral services of César Estrada Chávez in Delano, California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as Nuestra Señora de La Paz, located in the Tehachapi Mountains at Keene, California;

Whereas since the death of César Estrada Chávez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas since the death of César Estrada Chávez, 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez on March 31 of each year;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Prize during his lifetime;

Whereas, on August 8, 1994, César Estrada Chávez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas President Barack Obama honored the life of service of César Estrada Chávez by proclaiming March 31, 2010, to be “César Chávez Day”; and

Whereas the United States should continue efforts to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of a great hero of the United States, César Estrada Chávez;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César Estrada Chávez and to always remember his great rallying cry, in the English translation, “Yes, we can.”

**SENATE RESOLUTION 125—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH WEEK**

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions:

S. RES. 125

Whereas the week of April 4, 2011, through April 10, 2011, is National Public Health Week, and the theme for 2011 is “Safety is No Accident: Live Injury-Free”;

Whereas since 1995, public health organizations have used National Public Health Week to educate the public, policymakers, and public health professionals about issues that are important to improving the health of the people of the United States;

Whereas each year, nearly 150,000 people die from injuries and almost 30,000,000 people are injured seriously enough to require a visit to an emergency room;

Whereas unintentional injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, poisonings, and burns, rank among the top 10 causes of death for people ages 1 through 44;

Whereas the financial costs of injuries are staggering, accounting for 12 percent of annual medical care spending and totaling as much as \$69,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas injuries, unexpected events, and violence affect people at home, at work, and at play, in their communities and on the move; and

Whereas many injuries and associated costs can be prevented by taking actions such as wearing a seatbelt, properly installing smoke alarms, properly installing and using child safety seats, wearing a helmet, storing cleaning supplies and guns in locked cabinets, and educating the community about violence and abuse toward children, women, seniors, and other at-risk populations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week;

(2) recognizes the efforts of public health professionals, the Federal Government, States, municipalities, local communities, and every person in the United States in reducing injuries and promoting safety;

(3) recognizes the role of public health in promoting safety, preventing injury, and improving the health of people in the United States;

(4) encourages increased efforts and resources to improve the health of people in the United States through—

(A) the promotion of safety and reduction of injuries; and

(B) the strengthening of the public health system of the United States; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to learn about the role of public health in improving health in the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 126—SUPPORTING THE MISSION OF UNESCO’S WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION AND CELEBRATING THE 2011 INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR MONUMENTS AND SITES**

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 126

Whereas the United States was the primary architect of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, done at Paris November 23, 1972 (commonly known as the “World Heritage Convention”), and the following year became the first of the now 187 countries to ratify the convention;

Whereas the World Heritage Convention is the most widely accepted and effective conservation mechanism for the world’s most significant natural and cultural sites, and the only international convention focused on both nature and culture;

Whereas the World Heritage Convention exemplifies the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) goals of promoting peace through cultural dialogue;

Whereas the ideals set forth in the Convention reflect the commitment of the United States to conserving its national parks and other forms of natural and cultural heritage;

Whereas the United States has served four terms on the World Heritage Committee, most recently from 2005 through 2009;

Whereas the World Heritage List currently contains 911 cultural and natural sites, 21 of which are located within the United States, including Florida’s Everglades National Park, whose Ten Thousand Islands area composes part of the largest stand of protected mangrove forest in the Western hemisphere; Wrangell-St. Elias and Glacier Bay National Parks in Alaska, which contain some of the world’s longest glaciers; California’s Redwood National and State Parks, home to some of the tallest and oldest trees in the world; Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona, which retraces geological history over 2,000,000,000 years and represents the four major geologic eras; Independence Hall in Pennsylvania, where both the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed; and Taos Pueblo, in New Mexico, one of the oldest continuously inhabited communities in the United States, and the only living American community designated both a World Heritage Site and a National Historical Landmark;

Whereas, in 2010, for the first time in 15 years, the World Heritage Committee inscribed a site in the United States, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, onto the World Heritage List, a site that is a natural and cultural treasure for Hawaiians and is rich in marine biodiversity and pristine natural beauty;

Whereas UNESCO and its World Heritage Centre play a vital role in the safeguarding