

(i) to commemorate the death of George Washington with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and
 (ii) to cause and encourage patriotic and civic associations, veterans and labor organizations, schools, universities, and communities of study and worship, together with citizens everywhere, to develop programs and research projects that concentrate upon the life and character of George Washington as it relates to the future of the Nation and to the development and welfare of the lives of free people everywhere; and
 (B) to notify the governments of all Nations with which the United States enjoys relations that our Nation continues to cherish the memory of George Washington with affection and gratitude by furnishing a copy of this resolution to those governments.

Agreed to October 15, 1998.

**ENEY, CHESTNUT, GIBSON MEMORIAL
BUILDING—DESIGNATION**

Oct. 15, 1998

[S. Con. Res. 120]

Whereas the United States Capitol Police force has protected the Capitol and upheld the beacon of democracy in America; Whereas 3 officers of the United States Capitol Police have lost their lives in the line of duty; Whereas Sergeant Christopher Eney was killed on August 24, 1984, during a training exercise; Whereas officer Jacob "J.J." Chestnut was killed on July 24, 1998, while guarding his post at the Capitol; and Whereas Detective John Gibson was killed on July 24, 1998, while protecting the lives of visitors, staff, and the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the United States Capitol Police headquarters building located at 119 D Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C., shall be known and designated as the "Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building".

Agreed to October 15, 1998.

**UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS—
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY**

Oct. 21, 1998

[H. Con. Res. 185]

Whereas on December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, after it was adopted by the General Assembly without a dissenting vote; Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was modeled on the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution and it was developed with strong United States leadership, and in particular the personal involvement of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who