

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 94

Honoring Pope John Paul II.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 4, 2005

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. THUNE, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Honoring Pope John Paul II.

Whereas His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, was born Karol Jozef Wojtyla in Wadowice, Poland, on May 18, 1920, the youngest of 3 children, born to Karol Wojtyla and Emilia Kaczorowska;

Whereas Pope John Paul II personally suffered and experienced deprivation from an early age, losing his mother, eldest brother, and father before turning age 21;

Whereas Pope John Paul II found comfort and strength in the example of his father's faith, of whom he observed "after my mother's death, his life became one of constant prayer. Sometimes I would wake up during the night and

find my father on his knees . . . his example was in a way my first seminary’’;

Whereas, in 1939, Pope John Paul II was enrolled in Jagiellonian University in Cracow, which was closed by the Nazis during their occupation of Poland;

Whereas Pope John Paul II experienced the brutality of a godless totalitarian regime, which sought to eradicate the history and culture of a proud people and sent many of his professors, friends, and millions of Polish Jews to camps where they were systematically murdered;

Whereas, in 1942, Pope John Paul II was himself arrested by Nazi occupation forces, but his life was spared because of his employment at a limestone quarry, work deemed essential to the war effort;

Whereas Pope John Paul II courageously defied the Nazi occupation forces, risking his own life to protect Polish Jews from persecution, helping to organize the underground “Rhapsodic Theatre”, which he intended to be “a theatre . . . where the national spirit will burn”, writing two religious plays considered subversive to the Nazi regime, and enrolling in the clandestine seminary of Archbishop Sapieha of Cracow, where he studied religion, theology, and philosophy;

Whereas the Nazi occupation of Poland was ended only by the imposition of a Communist era of occupation that sought to subjugate Polish citizens, extinguish Polish nationalism, and subjected the exercise of individual religious liberty to the control of godless Stalinist rulers;

Whereas, in 1946, Pope John Paul II was ordained, later becoming a Professor of Ethics and Chaplain at the Catholic University of Lublin, the only Catholic university be-

hind the Iron Curtain, where he, again at great personal risk, initiated activities that helped to preserve the intellectual, cultural, and historical richness of his homeland and protected the integrity and independence of the Catholic Church in Poland;

Whereas Pope John Paul II was an articulate and outspoken advocate for religious freedom and Christian humanism at Vatican Council II, asserting that the Church could not claim religious liberty for itself unless it was willing to concede it to others;

Whereas Pope John Paul II, upon returning to his homeland, frequently cited the Council's declaration that religious freedom was "the first of human rights", a phrase embraced by Polish Catholics in their struggle against the hegemony of the Communist regime;

Whereas, on October 16, 1978, Pope John Paul II was elected the 264th Pope, making history by becoming the first-ever Slavic Pope and the first non-Italian Pope in more than 400 years;

Whereas Pope John Paul II served for over 26 years as Bishop of Rome and Supreme Pastor of the Catholic Church, and as the spiritual leader of more than 1,000,000,000 Catholic Christians around the world, including more than 66,000,000 Catholic Christians in the United States;

Whereas Pope John Paul II served the third-longest pontificate, behind only Saint Peter, who served as Pope for over 34 years, and Blessed Pius IX, who served for over 31 years;

Whereas Pope John Paul II was a unique, substantial, and historic catalyst in the demise of Soviet communism and

the emancipation of hundreds of millions of people from totalitarian rule;

Whereas Pope John Paul II, in his inaugural sermon, boldly offered hope to oppressed peoples around the world while causing authoritarian rulers to brace by proclaiming “open the boundaries of states, economic and political systems, the vast fields of culture, civilization, and development. Do not be afraid.”;

Whereas, in June 1979, Pope John Paul II returned to his native Poland for 9 days, unleashing patriotic and religious forces that would ultimately lead to the peaceful toppling of the Communist regime in Poland and the dramatic demise of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union;

Whereas Pope John Paul II, before visiting his native Poland in 1987, met with President Ronald Reagan, who recognized the fruits of His Holiness’ labors by stating “be assured that the hearts of the American people are with you. Our prayers will go with you in profound hope that the terrible burden of brave people everywhere who yearn for freedom, even as all men and women yearn for the freedom that God gave us all. . . . We see the power of the spiritual force in that troubled land, uniting a people in hope, just as we see the powerful stirrings in the East of a belief that will not die despite generations of oppression. . . . For despite all the attempts to extinguish it, the people’s faith burns with a passionate heat: once allowed to breathe free, that faith will burn so brightly it will light the world.”;

Whereas Pope John Paul II was recognized by Lady Margaret Thatcher to have “provided the main impetus for the revival of Solidarity and the pressure for reform [in his native Poland]”;

Whereas Pope John Paul II was acknowledged by Mikhail Gorbachev to have played an essential role in the liberation of those who lived under European communism when he stated “everything that happened in Eastern Europe . . . would have been impossible without this Pope”;

Whereas Pope John Paul II carried on an active correspondence with world leaders during the 1980s, involving the Church in efforts to promote peace by reducing tensions, and exerting his moral authority to persuade the superpowers to engage in a “dialogue” that succeeded in reducing conventional and nuclear weapons and helped to avert a nuclear war;

Whereas Pope John Paul II used public and private diplomacy and the power of moral persuasion to encourage world leaders to respect the inalienable rights of the human person;

Whereas, on May 13, 1981, Pope John Paul II, was shot by a would-be assassin, and nevertheless provided a remarkable example of the power of grace, later visiting his attacker in prison, and stating afterwards “I spoke to him as I would speak to a brother whom I have forgiven and who enjoys my confidence”;

Whereas Pope John Paul II ministered to Catholic and non-Catholic alike, providing a personal example of grace, endurance, compassion, courage, sacrifice, and foresight;

Whereas Pope John Paul II sought to heal divisions between the Catholic Church and other Christian faiths, the Jewish faith, and Islam, expressing sadness and regret for the individual acts of present and former Catholics who persecuted members of other faiths and promoting reconciliation and dialogue through the first-ever Papal vis-

its to synagogues and mosques, as well as visits to areas of historic conflict, including Ireland and the Holy Land;

Whereas, in 1995, Pope John Paul II wrote of “the incomparable worth of the human person,” noting that: “Even in the midst of difficulties and uncertainties, every person sincerely open to truth and goodness can, by the light of reason and the hidden action of grace, come to recognize . . . the sacred value of human life . . . and can affirm the right of every human being to have this primary good respected to the highest degree”;

Whereas, in 1998, Pope John Paul II visited Cuba to speak directly to the Cuban people and their Communist rulers, calling for political and religious freedom, the release of political prisoners, a recognition of the right to express one’s faith “in the context of public life”, and the importance of fundamental human dignities, including that “each person enjoying freedom of expression, being free to undertake initiatives and make proposals within civil society, and enjoying appropriate freedom of association” is a necessity;

Whereas Pope John Paul II traveled farther than any other Pope in history, traversing approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million miles, visiting 130 countries, including African nations never before visited by a Pope, being seen by more people than anyone in human history, and evangelizing to more than 6,000,000 people in the closing mass of World Youth Day '95 in the Philippines;

Whereas Pope John Paul II changed the course of history, leading the Catholic Church through a dramatic and remarkable period, and into Christianity’s third millennium;

Whereas Pope John Paul II devoted his life to the amelioration of the human cost of terror and oppression through his dedication to truth, forgiveness, and the development of a vibrant public moral culture;

Whereas Pope John Paul II articulated the importance of individual liberty being undergirded by a “moral order”, embraced the poor and oppressed masses of the world, and encouraged governments and the faithful to attend to the needs of those who are less fortunate;

Whereas Pope John Paul II brought hope and inspiration to hundreds of millions of people around the world oppressed by tyranny, hunger, disease, and despair;

Whereas Pope John Paul II worked tirelessly to bring peace to regions of the world that have been driven by strife, intolerance, hatred, and violence for far too long;

Whereas Pope John Paul II changed the lives of billions of people across the globe;

Whereas Pope John Paul II died on April 2, 2005, after heroically proclaiming the value and dignity of human life through his long physical illness and suffering;

Whereas the passing of Pope John Paul II is mourned by billions of people around the world; and

Whereas Pope John Paul II is already being referred to as Pope John Paul the Great: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) notes with deep sorrow and solemn mourn-
3 ing the death of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II;

1 (2) extends its heartfelt sympathy to all people
2 who have been touched by the passing of John Paul
3 II;

4 (3) commends Pope John Paul II for his ability
5 to transcend the bounds of religion, race, and polit-
6 ical thought, becoming a formidable champion,
7 uniter, and defender in humanity's struggle for
8 peace and basic human rights; and

9 (4) calls on all the people of the United States
10 to reflect on the life and legacy of Pope John Paul
11 II during this international period of remembrance.

