

SENATE RESOLUTION 240—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTI-SEMITISM BY UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES AND URGING ACTION AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM BY UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS, UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. SANTORUM (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. SMITH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BURR, Mr. COBURN, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 240

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, recognizes that “the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world”;

Whereas United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379 (1975) concluded that “Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination” and the General Assembly, by a vote of 111 to 25, only revoked Resolution 3379 in 1991 in response to strong leadership by the United States and after Israel made its participation in the Madrid Peace Conference conditional upon repeal of the resolution;

Whereas during the 1991 session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the Syrian Ambassador to the United Nations repeated the outrageous “blood libel” that Jews allegedly have killed non-Jewish children to make unleavened bread for Passover and, despite repeated interventions by the Governments of Israel and the United States, this outrageous lie was not corrected in the record of the Commission for many months;

Whereas in March 1997, the Palestinian observer at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights made the contemptible charge that the Government of Israel had injected 300 Palestinian children with HIV (the human immunodeficiency virus, the pathogen that causes AIDS) despite the fact that an Egyptian newspaper had printed a full retraction to its earlier report of the same charges, and the President of the Commission failed to challenge this baseless and false accusation despite the request of the Government of Israel that he do so;

Whereas Israel was denied membership in any regional grouping of the United Nations until the year 2000, which prevented it from being a candidate for any elected positions within the United Nations system until that time, and Israel continues to be denied the opportunity to hold a rotating seat on the Security Council and it is the longest-serving member of the United Nations never to have served on the Security Council although it has been a member of the organization for 56 years;

Whereas Israel continues to be denied the opportunity to serve as a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights because it has never been included in a slate of candidates submitted by a regional grouping, and Israel is currently the only member of the Western and Others Group in a conditional status limiting its ability to

caucus with its fellow members of this regional grouping;

Whereas the United Nations has permitted itself to be used as a battleground for political warfare against Israel led by Arab states and others, and 6 of the 10 emergency sessions of the United Nations General Assembly have been devoted to criticisms of and attacks against Israel;

Whereas the goals of the 2001 United Nations World Conference Against Racism were undermined by hateful anti-Jewish rhetoric and anti-Israel political agendas, prompting both Israel and the United States to withdraw their delegations from the Conference;

Whereas in 2004, the United Nations Secretary General acknowledged at the first United Nations-sponsored conference on anti-Semitism, that: “It is clear that we are witnessing an alarming resurgence of this phenomenon in new forms and manifestations. This time, the world must not—cannot—be silent.”;

Whereas in 2004, the United Nations General Assembly’s Third Committee for the first time adopted a resolution on religious tolerance that includes condemnation of anti-Semitism and “recognized with deep concern the overall rise in instances of intolerance and violence directed against members of many religious communities . . . including . . . anti-Semitism . . .”;

Whereas in 2005, the United Nations held an unprecedented session to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp;

Whereas democratic Israel is annually the object of nearly two dozen redundantly critical resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly, which rarely adopts resolutions relating to specific countries; and

Whereas the viciousness with which Israel is attacked and discriminated against at the United Nations should not be allowed to continue unchallenged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) welcomes recent attempts by the United Nations Secretary General to address the issue of anti-Semitism;

(B) calls on the leadership of the United Nations to officially and publicly condemn anti-Semitic statements made at all United Nations meetings and hold accountable United Nations member states that make such statements; and

(C) strongly urges the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to develop and implement education awareness programs about the Holocaust throughout the world as part of an effort to combat the rise in anti-Semitism and racial, religious, and ethnic intolerance; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) the President should direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to continue working toward further reduction of anti-Semitic language and anti-Israel resolutions;

(B) the President should direct the Secretary of State to report on acts of anti-Semitism at the United Nations and United Nations agencies by member states; and

(C) projects funded through the Middle East Partnership Initiative and United States overseas broadcasts should include efforts to educate Arab and Muslim countries about anti-Semitism, religious intolerance, and incitement to violence.

SENATE RESOLUTION 241—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2005, AS “LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOMA, AND MYELOMA AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. JEFFORDS submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 241

Whereas blood-related cancers currently afflict more than 747,000 Americans, with an estimated 114,000 new cases diagnosed each year;

Whereas leukemia, lymphoma, and myeloma will kill an estimated 54,480 people in the United States this year;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health is committed to the elimination of suffering and death due to cancer by the year 2015;

Whereas the Senate is similarly committed to the eradication of blood-related cancers and supports the treatment of people in the United States who suffer from them; and

Whereas the Senate will continue efforts to provide support at all levels for research and other efforts that will lead to a complete cure for leukemia, lymphoma, and myeloma: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2005, as “Leukemia, Lymphoma, and Myeloma Awareness Month” to—

(1) enhance the understanding of blood-related cancers;

(2) encourage participation in voluntary activities to support education programs; and

(3) support the funding of research programs to find a cure for blood-related cancers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD APPOINT AN INDIVIDUAL TO OVERSEE FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE HURRICANE KATRINA RECOVERY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. FRIST, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. GREGG, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BOND, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mrs. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 242

It is the sense of the Senate that the President, in order to efficiently coordinate and monitor spending, avoid duplication, and eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse, shall appoint an individual to oversee all federal work and the obligation of all federally appropriated funds for the purpose of Hurricane Katrina recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

SENATE RESOLUTION 243—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mr. TALENT (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr.

CORNYN, Mr. BROWNBAC, Mr. LOTT, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. THUNE, Mr. ENSIGN, and Mr. KYL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 243

Whereas on June 26, 2002, a 3-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in *Newdow v. United States Congress* that the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance violate the Establishment Clause of the United States Constitution when recited voluntarily by students in public schools;

Whereas on March 4, 2003, the United States Senate passed a resolution disapproving of the Ninth Circuit's decision in *Newdow* by a vote of 94-0;

Whereas on June 14, 2004, the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed the case, citing the plaintiff's lack of standing;

Whereas on January 3, 2005, the same plaintiff and 4 other parents and their minor children filed a second suit in the Eastern District of California challenging the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas on September 14, 2005, the Eastern District of California declined to dismiss the new *Newdow* case, holding that the Ninth Circuit's earlier ruling that the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance violate the Establishment Clause was still binding precedent;

Whereas this country was founded on religious freedom by the Founding Fathers, many of whom were deeply religious;

Whereas the First Amendment to the United States Constitution embodies principles intended to guarantee freedom of religion both through the free exercise thereof and by prohibiting the Government from establishing a religion;

Whereas Congress, in 1954, added the words "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas Congress, in 1954, believed it was acting constitutionally when it revised the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas the Pledge of Allegiance has for more than 50 years included references to the United States flag, to our country having been established as a union "under God", and to this country being dedicated to securing "liberty and justice for all";

Whereas the 107th Congress overwhelmingly passed a resolution disapproving of the panel decision of the Ninth Circuit in *Newdow*, and overwhelmingly passed legislation recodifying Federal law that establishes the Pledge of Allegiance in order to demonstrate Congress's opinion that voluntarily reciting the Pledge in public schools is constitutional;

Whereas the Senate believes that the Pledge of Allegiance, as revised in 1954, as recodified in 2002, and as recognized in a resolution in 2003, is a fully constitutional expression of patriotism;

Whereas the National Motto, patriotic songs, United States legal tender, and engravings on Federal buildings also refer to "God"; and

Whereas in accordance with decisions of the United States Supreme Court, public school students are already protected from being compelled to recite the Pledge of Allegiance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SEC. 1. That the Senate strongly disapproves of the September 14, 2005, decision by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California in *Newdow*, et al. v. The Congress of the United States of America, et al.

SEC. 2. That the Senate authorizes and instructs the Senate Legal Counsel to continue

to cooperate fully with the Attorney General in this case in order to vigorously defend the Constitutionality of the Pledge of Allegiance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 244—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. CONRAD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 244

Whereas Congress in 1954 added the words "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas the Pledge of Allegiance has for more than 50 years included references to the U.S. flag, the country, to our country having been established as a union "under God" and to this country being dedicated to securing "liberty and justice for all";

Whereas the Congress in 1954 believed it was acting constitutionally when it revised the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas this Senate of the 109th Congress believes that the Pledge of Allegiance is not an unconstitutional expression of patriotism;

Whereas patriotic songs, engravings on U.S. legal tender, engravings on Federal buildings also contain general references to "God"; and

Whereas the Congress expects that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit will review on appeal the decision of the District Court. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SEC. 1. That the Senate strongly disapproves of the U.S. District Court ruling in *Newdow v. the Congress of United States of America*, et al., holding the Pledge of Allegiance unconstitutional.

SEC. 2. That the Senate authorizes and instructs the Senate Legal Counsel to continue to cooperate fully with the Attorney General in this case in order to vigorously defend the constitutionality of the Pledge of Allegiance.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1718. Mr. KYL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2862, An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

SA 1719. Mr. SHELBY (for Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2862, supra.

SA 1720. Mr. SHELBY (for Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2862, supra.

SA 1721. Mr. SHELBY (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. COBURN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2862, supra.

SA 1722. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1696, to provide tax relief for the victims of Hurricane Katrina, to provide incentives for charitable giving, and for other purposes.

SA 1723. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. BOND (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3649, to ensure funding for sportfishing and boating safety programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund through the end of fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes.

SA 1724. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2862, An Act making appropriations

for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

SA 1725. Mr. SHELBY (for Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2862, supra.

SA 1726. Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. KOHL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2744, making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

SA 1727. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1195, to provide the necessary authority to the Secretary of Commerce for the establishment and implementation of a regulatory system for offshore aquaculture in the United States Exclusive Economic Zone, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SA 1728. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3768, to provide emergency tax relief for persons affected by Hurricane Katrina.

SA 1729. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2744, making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1730. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1731. Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1718. Mr. KYL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2862, An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 190, after line 14, insert the following:

SEC. 522. UNLAWFUL INTERNET GAMBLING.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the "Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2005".

(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) Internet gambling is primarily funded through personal use of payment system instruments, credit cards, and wire transfers.

(2) The National Gambling Impact Study Commission in 1999 recommended the passage of legislation to prohibit wire transfers to Internet gambling sites or the banks which represent such sites.

(3) Internet gambling is a growing cause of debt collection problems for insured depository institutions and the consumer credit industry.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON ACCEPTANCE OF ANY PAYMENT INSTRUMENT FOR UNLAWFUL INTERNET GAMBLING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SUBCHAPTER IV—PROHIBITION ON FUNDING OF UNLAWFUL INTERNET GAMBLING

“§ 5361. Definitions

"In this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply: