

Whereas drug abuse and alcohol abuse contribute to domestic violence and sexual assault and place the lives of children at risk;

Whereas, between 1997 and 2007, the percentages of admissions to substance abuse treatment programs as a result of the abuse of marijuana and methamphetamines rose significantly;

Whereas drug dealers specifically target children by marketing illicit drugs that mimic the appearance and names of well-known brand-name candies and foods; and

Whereas parents, youth, schools, businesses, law enforcement agencies, religious institutions, service organizations, senior citizens, medical and military personnel, sports teams, and individuals throughout the United States will demonstrate their commitment to healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles by wearing and displaying red ribbons during the week-long celebration of Red Ribbon Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Red Ribbon Week, 2010;

(2) encourages children and teens to choose to live drug-free lives; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) promote the creation of drug-free communities; and

(B) participate in drug prevention activities to show support for healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles.

SENATE RESOLUTION 672—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 9, 2010, AS “NATIONAL CHESS DAY” TO ENHANCE AWARENESS AND ENCOURAGE STUDENTS AND ADULTS TO ENGAGE IN A GAME KNOWN TO ENHANCE CRITICAL THINKING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 672

Whereas it is estimated that chess is played by 39,000,000 people in the United States;

Whereas there are over 75,000 members of the United States Chess Federation (referred to in this preamble as the “Federation”), and unknown numbers of additional people in the United States who play the game without joining an official organization;

Whereas approximately half of the members of the Federation are scholastic members, and many of the scholastic members join by the age of 10;

Whereas the Federation is very supportive of the scholastic programs and sponsors a Certified Chess Coach program that provides the coaches involved in the scholastic programs training and ensures schools and students can have confidence the program;

Whereas many studies have linked chess programs to the improvement of student scores in reading and math, as well as improved self-esteem, and the Federation offers a school curriculum to educators to help incorporate chess into the school curriculum;

Whereas chess is a powerful cognitive learning tool that can be used to successfully enhance reading and math concepts; and

Whereas chess engages students of all learning styles and strengths and promotes problem-solving and higher-level thinking skills: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 9, 2010, as “National Chess Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe “National Chess Day” with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 673—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT IT VALUES THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AS THE STATE PARTNER OF THE VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS

Mr. LEAHY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 673

Whereas the National Guard State Partnership Program was created by the Department of the Army in 1993 to link foreign partner countries with segments of the National Guard to foster mutual interests and establish long-term relationships;

Whereas in March 1995, after the signing of the Memorandum for Understanding in 1994, a Vermont State Partnership Program was established between the State of Vermont and the Republic of Macedonia;

Whereas since 1995, Macedonia and Vermont have participated in more than 200 joint activities;

Whereas more than 4,000 members of the Ministry of Defense and armed forces of Macedonia have received knowledge and training according to the standards, tactics, and strategies of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the joint activities of the Vermont Macedonia state partnership have shown the military of Macedonia how the military of the United States operates and have prepared and trained soldiers for international engagements, civil-military operations, crisis management, economic development, higher education, and environmental policy;

Whereas Macedonia has participated in NATO-led and international military missions in Afghanistan since August 2002 and increased troop levels in 2010;

Whereas the Government of Macedonia has made a substantial contribution of troops to the NATO International Security Assistance Force relative to the population size of the country;

Whereas the Government of Macedonia participates in regional cooperation initiatives and provides assistance to neighboring countries;

Whereas during the Kosovo crisis of 1999, territory in Macedonia served as a staging area and main corridor for logistical support to the NATO Kosovo Force (commonly referred to as “KFOR”);

Whereas the Government of Macedonia has led the KFOR Coordination Centre for logistical support in Skopje since 2006;

Whereas in the interest of a faithful partnership with the United States, the Government of Macedonia deployed troops to Iraq under the leadership of the Government of the United States until 2008;

Whereas soldiers from Macedonia earned 120 medals awarded by the United States;

Whereas in July 2006, the Government of Macedonia deployed a helicopter detachment unit and medical team to Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of Operation Althea led by the European Union, which continues today; and

Whereas since April 2010, troops from Macedonia have deployed to Afghanistan and have been embedded in the 86th Infantry Brigade Combat Team of the Vermont National Guard as a result of the longstanding mili-

tary partnership and spirit of mutual confidence and cooperation between Macedonia and Vermont: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the cooperation between the State of Vermont and the Republic of Macedonia and the joint military partnership between the Vermont National Guard and the Army of the Republic of Macedonia for the past 15 years;

(2) greatly appreciates these efforts by the Republic of Macedonia and congratulates the Government and people of Macedonia on their commitment to and participation with the Government and people of the United States and other countries in advancing peace, democracy, stability, and mutual understanding among governments and people around the world; and

(3) expresses appreciation for the joint endeavors of the Governments of Macedonia and the United States in combating terrorist activities around the world.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce and bring to the Senate's attention today a resolution which recognizes the value of the defense relationship between the National Guard of the State of Vermont and the military services of the Republic of Macedonia, under the National Guard State Partnership Program.

Time and again, the Republic of Macedonia has contributed to important NATO-led missions, including several hundred troops currently deployed to Afghanistan along with the 86th Infantry Brigade Combat Team of the Vermont National Guard. This relationship has yielded tangible benefits for both our countries, and I am proud of the role that Vermont has played in strengthening and broadening a growing international partnership.

The Vermont National Guard began its relationship with the armed services of the Republic of Macedonia in 1994, shortly after the Department of the Army created the National Guard State Partnership Program in 1993. Since 1995, the Republic of Macedonia and the Vermont Guard have participated in more than 200 joint activities, and more than 4000 members of the Macedonian Ministry of Defense have been trained by the Vermont Guard.

Macedonia has participated in NATO-led and international military missions in Afghanistan since August 2002, increasing its troop levels there in 2010. Especially given its relatively small population, Macedonia has made a substantial, needed and welcome contribution of troops to the NATO International Security Assistance Force.

Macedonia's participation in international security efforts also precedes the Afghanistan deployment. During the Kosovo crisis of 1999, territory in Macedonia served as a staging area and main corridor for logistical support to the NATO Kosovo Force, commonly referred to as “KFOR,” and the Government of Macedonia has led the KFOR Coordination Centre for logistical support in Skopje since 2006. In the interest of underscoring a faithful partnership with the United States, the Government of Macedonia even deployed troops to Iraq until 2008. Macedonian

soldiers have been recognized by the U.S. military with more than 120 medals.

Given all of these valuable efforts, I believe it is time the United States Senate offered its commendation and appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Macedonia. I hope the Senate will heartily concur in this much-deserved recognition.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 73—HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. RONALD W. WALTERS AND COMMENDING HIS LIFE AS AN EXAMPLE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. BURRIS, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 73

Whereas Dr. Walters was born on July 20, 1938, in Wichita, Kansas, the eldest of 7 children born to Gilmar and Maxine Fray Walters;

Whereas Dr. Walters received a Bachelor of Arts in History and Government from Fisk University in 1963, a Master of Arts in African Studies from American University in 1966, and a Doctor of Philosophy in International Studies from American University in 1971;

Whereas Dr. Walters was a lifelong scholar and activist on civil rights issues;

Whereas in July 1958, while a student at Fisk University, Dr. Walters organized with his cousin, Carol Parks, a 3-week, silent sit-in at the Dockum Drug Store in Wichita, Kansas to protest the segregated lunch counters at the Dockum Drug Store;

Whereas during the sit-in at the Dockum Drug Store, Dr. Walters, Carol Parks, and the other sit-in participants were taunted for their activism, which inspired others to join the protest and contributed to the eventual success of the sit-in;

Whereas as a result of the sit-in, the owner of the Dockum Drug Store eliminated the segregated lunch counters;

Whereas the success of the sit-in at the Dockum Drug Store led Dr. Walters and his fellow protestors to organize sit-ins at other segregated restaurants in Wichita, Kansas, which inspired others to organize sit-ins throughout the United States as acts of civil disobedience during the civil rights movement;

Whereas Dr. Walters was an Assistant Professor of Political Science at Syracuse University from 1968 through 1969;

Whereas Dr. Walters served as chair of the Afro-American Studies department at Brandeis University from 1969 through 1971;

Whereas Dr. Walters left Brandeis University for Howard University in 1971, where Dr. Walters taught for 25 years, serving as chair of the Political Science department from 1990 to 1996;

Whereas throughout his time at Howard University, Dr. Walters continued to work as an activist for civil rights policies;

Whereas Dr. Walters served as a top advisor for Congressman Charles Diggs, the first Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, and helped Congressman Diggs conceptualize the strategic vision of the Congressional Black Caucus;

Whereas Dr. Walters served on the staff of Congressman William Gray, III in 1979;

Whereas Dr. Walters served as the Deputy Campaign Manager for the 1984 Presidential

campaign of the Reverend Jesse Jackson and as the Conventions Operations Consultant for the 1988 Presidential campaign of the Reverend Jesse Jackson;

Whereas Dr. Walters authored many political articles and books, and over the course of his academic career, received the Ralph Bunche Award for Black Presidential Politics in America from the American Political Science Association and the Best Book Award for Black Presidential Politics in America from the National Conference of Black Political Scientists;

Whereas Dr. Walters was a Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland College Park from 1996 through 2009;

Whereas throughout his life, Dr. Walters was an active member of many national organizations, including the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, the Omicron Delta Kappa fraternity, and the Pi Sigma Alpha fraternity;

Whereas Dr. Walters founded 2 national organizations, the National Congress of Black Faculty and the National Black Independent Political Party;

Whereas Dr. Walters was an active member of many professional associations, including the African Heritage Studies Association, the American Political Science Association, the Association of Black Sociologists, the National Black Leadership Roundtable, the National Conference of Black Political Scientists, the Ralph Bunche Institute, the Social Science Research Council, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference;

Whereas Dr. Walters participated in several important research studies including the National Black Election Study carried out from 1984 through 1985 with the Institute for Social and Political Research at the University of Michigan, the 1971 through 1973 Advisory Board Research Program, and the 1974 through 1979 Public Policy Fellows Program carried out at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas Dr. Walters received many university faculty honors, including the 1982 Distinguished Faculty Award from Howard University, the 1992 Distinguished Alumnus Award from Fisk University, the 2000 School of International Service Alumnus of the Year award from American University, and the Distinguished Faculty Award from the University of Maryland College Park;

Whereas Dr. Walters received many academic awards, including the 1963 Reader's Digest Writing Award, the 1984 Distinguished Scholar/Activist Award from The Black Scholar Magazine, the 1985 Ida Wells Barnett Award from the Association of Black School Educators, and an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from Fisk University in 2010;

Whereas Dr. Walters received several national service awards, including the 1st annual Distinguished Service Award from the Wichita Black Historical Society in 1987 and the 2002 Award for Distinguished Service to the Devolution Initiative from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation;

Whereas the sit-in at the Dockum Drug Store occurred almost 2 years before the more well-publicized lunchroom sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina, but the sit-in had received little national attention until Dr. Walters was honored in 2006 with a medal from the NAACP for organizing the historical Wichita, Kansas sit-in;

Whereas Dr. Walters died on September 10, 2010, at the age of 72 in Silver Spring, Maryland;

Whereas Dr. Walters was honored with a memorial service on September 16, 2010, at Howard University, as Dr. Walters had intended to return to Howard University as a senior researcher and lecturer;

Whereas Dr. Walters was also honored with a memorial service on September 20, 2010, at the historic Shiloh Baptist church; and

Whereas the eulogy for Dr. Walters was delivered by the Reverend Jesse Jackson at both memorial services: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) expresses the condolences of Congress to family of Dr. Ronald W. Walters, especially his wife, Mrs. Patricia Walters, his 3 brothers, Duane, Terrance, and Kevin, and his 2 sisters, Marcia and Sharon; and

(2) honors the life of Dr. Ronald W. Walters, an ambassador for freedom and democracy, whose lifelong dedication and service stand as an outstanding example of leadership for all mankind.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to join with my colleagues today and honor a native Kansan who, 52 years ago, committed an act of courage that was the basis for inspiring many civil rights movements throughout our country, the late Dr. Ronald Walters, humanitarian, civil rights activist and educator. In 1958, a young Ronald Walters returned to his hometown of Wichita, KS to work during his summer break from Fisk University in Nashville, TN. Like most college students, Ronald would often eat at one of the local Wichita hangouts for his lunch break, which, at the time, were segregated. Seeing the injustice of the segregation, Ronald and his cousin, Carol Parks, decided to organize a sit-in at one of the most popular lunch spots in Wichita, Dockum Drugstore. Ronald and his group of protestors silently sat at the Dockum's lunch counter in protest of their segregated policy. They were taunted for their action, but the taunting inspired more people to join the sit-in protest, both black and white.

After more than three weeks of the silent sit-in, the owner decided to discard the policy of segregated counters due to the fact the sit-in had caused him to lose too much money. Their success at Dockum's led Ronald and the group of protestors to continue their sit-ins at other segregated restaurants in Wichita. Though Ronald's sit-in was held in the middle of America—Wichita, KS—the effect reverberated around the Nation and is widely considered by scholars to be the Nation's first lunch-counter sit-in protests, which paved the way to ending segregation in our country.

Ronald Walters completed his education at Fisk University, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in History and Government, a Master of Arts in African Studies degree from American University in 1966, and a Doctor of Philosophy in International Studies degree from American University in 1971.

Dr. Walters went on to be an associate professor at both Syracuse and Brandeis Universities before moving to Howard University, where he stayed for 25 years and became the chair of the Political Science department from 1990–1996.

During his time at Howard, Dr. Walters continued his activism in civil rights policies. He worked as a Senior