



Legislative Bulletin.....June 7, 2005

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Summary of the Bills Under Consideration Today:

Total Number of New Government Programs: 0

Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations: \$0

Effect on Revenue: \$0

Total Change in Mandatory Spending: \$0

Total New State & Local Government Mandates: 0

Total New Private Sector Mandates: 0

Number of Bills Without Committee Reports: 1

Number of Reported Bills that Don't Cite Specific Clauses of Constitutional Authority: 0

H.R. 1490 —To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the National Defense University to award the degree of Master of Science in Joint Campaign Planning — *as introduced (Skelton)*

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, June 7th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 1490 authorizes the National Defense University to award the following degrees:

- Master of Science in National Security Strategy
- Master of Science in National Resource Strategy
- Master of Science in Joint Campaign Planning and Strategy

Additional Information: The National Defense University was established in 1976, by the Department of Defense, which combined two previously existing colleges, the National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. In 1984, the University established the Institute for National Strategic Studies and in 1993, began offering Masters' Degrees. For information regarding the National Defense University, see: <http://www.ndu.edu/>.

Committee Action: On April 6, 2005, the bill was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Armed Services, which took no official action.

Cost to Taxpayers: None.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

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H.Res. 169—Recognizing the importance of sun safety — *as reported* (Bilirakis)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, June 7th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.Res. 169 resolves that the House of Representatives,

- “recognizes the importance of sun safety;
- “encourages all Americans to protect themselves and their children from the dangers of excessive sun exposure;
- “congratulates the Sun Safety Alliance for its efforts to promote sun safety and prevent skin cancer; and
- “supports the goals and ideas of National Sun Safety Week.”

Additional Information: H.Res. 169, as introduced, stated the House of Representatives “recognizes the need for school-based sun safety education programs.” However, this phrase was removed by an amendment offered and accepted in subcommittee.

According to the resolution, “it is critically important to be safe in the sun because skin cancer is the fastest growing cancer in our country today, affecting 1 in 5 Americans during their lifetimes and killing 1 person every hour of every day, and more than 1,000,000 new cases of skin cancer will be diagnosed in the United States this year, accounting for nearly half of all new cases of cancer and exceeding the incidence of breast, prostate, lung, and colon cancer combined.” Additionally, the measure states, “people receive approximately 80 percent of their lifetime sun exposure by age 18, setting the stage for skin cancer later in life and research demonstrates that practicing good sun safety has the potential to significantly reduce the risk of skin cancer.”

The Sun Safety Alliance has designated the week of June 5, 2005, to June 11, 2005, as National Sun Safety Week. According to its website, the mission of the Sun Safety Alliance is to, “significantly

reduce the incidence of skin cancer in the United States by motivating people to actively adopt and practice safe sun behavior.”

Committee Action: On March 17, 2005, the bill was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, which considered it, amended it, and reported it to the full House by voice vote on May 4, 2005.

Cost to Taxpayers: None.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

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H. Con. Res. 44 — Recognizing the historical significance of the Mexican holiday of Cinco de Mayo — *as introduced (Baca)*

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, June 7, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H. Con. Res. 44 would “recognize the historical significance of the Mexican holiday of Cinco de Mayo.” Several of the resolution’s findings are listed below:

- The Cinco de Mayo holiday commemorates May 5, 1862, the date on which the Battle of Puebla was fought by Mexicans who were struggling for their independence and freedom;
- Cinco de Mayo has become one of Mexico's most famous national holidays and is celebrated annually by nearly all Mexicans and Mexican-Americans, north and south of the United States-Mexico border;
- Cinco de Mayo is not only the commemoration of the rout of the French troops at the town of Puebla in Mexico, but is also a celebration of the virtues of individual courage and patriotism of all Mexicans and Mexican-Americans who have fought for freedom and independence against foreign aggressors.

The resolution resolves that “Congress recognizes the historical struggle for independence and freedom of the Mexican people and requests the President to issue a proclamation recognizing that struggle and calling upon the people of the United States to observe Cinco de Mayo with appropriate ceremonies and activities.”

Committee Action: H. Con. Res. 44 was introduced on February 2, 2005, and referred to the Committee on International Relations. The resolution was considered and a mark-up session was held on May 18, 2005, when the resolution reported out of the full Committee by unanimous consent.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

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H. Res. 282 — Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives 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 — *as introduced* (Ros-Lehtinen)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, June 7, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H. Res. 282 would express “the sense of the House of Representatives 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.” Several of the resolution’s findings are listed below:

- The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights 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;”
- 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;
- 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 only 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; and
- 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.

The resolution resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “welcomes recent attempts by the United Nations Secretary General to address the issue of anti-Semitism;
- “calls on 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
- “states the sense of the House of Representatives that 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.”

Committee Action: H. Res. 282 was introduced on May 17, 2005, and referred to the Committee on International Relations' Subcommittee on Middle East and Central Asia. The resolution was considered and a mark-up session was held on May 18, 2005, when the resolution reported out of the sub and full Committee by unanimous consent.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

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