

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the members of the United States Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for their swift and sustained efforts to assist the victims of the earthquake in South Asia that occurred on October 8, 2005;

(2) commends the Governments of Pakistan and India for working together to save lives and provide humanitarian relief in the affected areas and encourages them to continue in this spirit of cooperation;

(3) commends the international community, including nongovernmental organizations, private corporations, and individual citizens, for responding swiftly and generously to the relief and recovery effort;

(4) urges continued attention by international donors and relief agencies to the needs of vulnerable populations in the stricken areas, particularly the thousands of children who have been left parentless and homeless by the disaster; and

(5) urges the Government of the United States to take the lead in encouraging the international community to commit to continue relief efforts in response to the earthquake in South Asia and to help rebuild critical infrastructure in the affected areas.

SENATE RESOLUTION 357—DESIGNATING JANUARY 2006 AS “NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH”

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. FEINGOLD, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 357

Whereas youth mentoring is a centuries-old concept, through which an adult provides guidance, support, and encouragement to help a young person become a responsible and productive adult;

Whereas mentoring, when done well, helps young people stay in school and improve academically, boosts self-esteem and communication skills, and improves the chances of going on to higher education;

Whereas there are thousands of mentoring programs in communities of all sizes across the United States, focused on building strong and effective relationships between caring adults and young people who need positive adult role models;

Whereas in spite of the great benefits mentoring provides, the United States has a serious mentoring gap, with more than 15,000,000 young people currently in need of caring adult role models;

Whereas the demand for mentoring far exceeds the current capacity of local mentoring programs and the number of adults who currently volunteer as mentors;

Whereas recent research conducted as part of the National Conversation on Mentoring—Take II points to the need to generate significantly larger numbers of volunteer mentors as one of the most critical issues facing mentoring;

Whereas the designation of January 2006 as National Mentoring Month will focus the Nation's attention on the essential role mentoring plays in the lives of young people;

Whereas the month-long celebration of mentoring will encourage more organiza-

tions, including schools, businesses, non-profit organizations, faith institutions, foundations, and individuals to become engaged in mentoring; and

Whereas National Mentoring Month will, most importantly, build awareness of mentoring and recruit more individuals to become mentors, helping close the Nation's mentoring gap: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) proclaims the month of January 2006 as the fifth annual “National Mentoring Month”;

(2) recognizes that the President has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of and volunteer involvement with youth mentoring; and

(3) recognizes with gratitude the contributions of the millions of caring adults who are already serving as mentors and encourages more adults to volunteer as mentors.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege today to join Senator MCCAIN and 25 of our colleagues in submitting a resolution recognizing January 2006 as National Mentoring Month. Business, community, and media leaders have formed a coalition to raise public awareness about the importance of taking time to make a real difference in the life of a child.

Under the impressive leadership of the National Mentoring Partnership and the Harvard School of Public Health, the coalition is sponsoring an advertising campaign to explain the benefits of mentoring for children and mentors alike. Each of us has had adults who have made a positive difference for us, family, teachers, coaches, clergy, neighbors or caring friends who were there to listen and offer guidance. Each of us has the opportunity to offer that same gift to young persons today.

Each week with many of my colleagues in the Senate, I read with an elementary school student in the District of Columbia in the Everybody Wins program. During our lunchtime sessions, my second grade partner and I share good books and stories. Whether mentors choose reading programs or some other activity, these times are dedicated to listening and responding to the child's needs. Mentors have busy lives, but every child needs to know that we can make time for them.

In States across this country there are long lists of young persons waiting for mentors. This important project will connect new mentors to these waiting children and enhance the quality of their lives. I urge the Senate to approve this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 78—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN FOR VIOLATING ITS INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION OBLIGATIONS AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS TO REPORT IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNSEL

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr.

BROWNBACK, Mr. BURR, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENSIGN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. Graham, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. KYL, Mr. LIBBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. TALENT, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. DODD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 78

Whereas Iran is a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (commonly referred to as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty”), under which Iran is obligated, pursuant to Article II of the Treaty, “not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”;

Whereas Iran signed the Agreement Between Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Vienna June 19, 1973 (commonly referred to as the “Safeguards Agreement”), which requires Iran to report the importation and use of nuclear material, to declare nuclear facilities, and to accept safeguards on nuclear materials and activities to ensure that such materials and activities are not diverted to any military purpose and are used for peaceful purposes and activities;

Whereas Iran signed the Protocol Additional to the Agreement Between Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at Vienna on December 18, 2003 (commonly referred to as the “Additional Protocol”);

Whereas the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported in November 2003 that Iran had been developing an undeclared nuclear enrichment program for 18 years and had covertly imported nuclear material and equipment, carried out over 110 unreported experiments to produce uranium metal, separated plutonium, and concealed many other aspects of its nuclear facilities and activities;

Whereas the Government of Iran informed the Director General of the IAEA on November 10, 2003, of its decision to suspend enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, and stated that the suspension would cover all activities at the Natanz enrichment facility, the production of all feed material for enrichment, and the importation of any enrichment-related items;

Whereas, in a Note Verbale dated December 29, 2003, the Government of Iran specified the scope of suspension of its enrichment and reprocessing activities, which the IAEA was invited to verify, including the suspension of the operation or testing of any centrifuges, either with or without nuclear material, at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant at Natanz, the suspension of further introduction of nuclear material into any centrifuges, the suspension of the installation of new centrifuges at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant and the installation of centrifuges at the Fuel Enrichment Plant at Natanz, and, to the extent