Whereas these nuns broke a 50-year-long vow of silence at the suggestion of the Bishop of Munich to expose Dr. Sewering and share their accounts of the patients;

Whereas those being elected president-elect of the World Medical Association in 1993, protest by the American Medical Association about his alleged crimes led Dr. Sewering to resign—President-elect;

Whereas the German Government has never conducted a criminal inquiry or indicted Dr. Sewering;

Whereas the German Government has all of the patient records, including the signature of the doctor that ordered the transfers to the Sanitarium, in a government chival center, and these records have never been examined by government prosecutors; and

Whereas the German Government has so far protected this criminal: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the German Government should investigate and prosecute Dr. Hans Joachim Sewering for his war crimes of active and passive euthanasia and crimes against humanity committed during World War II.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a concurrent resolution with my colleague Senator FEINSTEIN and to give a few remarks on the Holocaust. President, many Americans probably have the opinion that we have closed the door on the Holocaust. In fact, we have a museum here in Washington that stands as a reminder of this black mark in our history. Unfortunately, the very submission of this concurrent resolution tells us that this chapter has not yet been closed.

By way of background, my father and mother-in-law, Dr. Ken and Betty Lee Garver, have done extensive research on the medical history of Nazi war time. In their continued work within the medical community, they have come in contact with Dr. Michael Franzblau from California. It is Dr. Franzblau who brought to our attention the background and history of a German doctor who was a member of the Nazi party and referred many of Germany’s disabled and afflicted to “healing centers” or death camps during the 1940s. Of the millions of victims of World War II, it is the faces of the children we remember most, like the face of Babette Frowis. Babette Frowis was a 14-year-old child who suffered from epilepsy. She was sent to the Schoenbrunn Sanitarium in 1943 when Adolf Hitler became the German Chancellor. The Medical Director of the Sanitarium, Dr. Hans Joachim Sewering, then transferred her to the Healing Center at Eglfing-Haar on October 26, 1943. Twenty-one days later, on November 16, 1943, she was pronounced dead.

Babette Frowis was not the only one. It is estimated that between 1942 and 1945, 909 patients, the overwhelming majority of whom were children, were transferred to the “Healing Center” for extermination, under Dr. Sewering’s command. At Eglfing-Haar, the children were subjected to a mixture of starvation and an overdose of a sleeping drug, Luminal. Authorities at the center saw this method as a low cost way of disposing of disabled children.

Dr. Sewering was a member of the Nazi party, as well as the Medical Director of the Sanitarium. When the war ended, Dr. Sewering went on to enjoy a full and rewarding medical career in Bavaria. In 1993 he became the president-elect of the World Medical Association, but after protest he resigned. Shortly after this, the Department of Justice placed Dr. Sewering on the “watch list” and brought his entry into the United States. Dr. Sewering, at the age of 78, still practices medicine in Bavaria.

I have been in contact with the German Ambassador on this matter requesting an explanation and information on behalf of the German Government as to why Dr. Sewering has not been investigated and why the documents regarding the transfer of patients have not been made public. This concurrent resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the German Government should investigate and prosecute Dr. Sewering for his war crimes of active euthanasia and crimes against humanity committed during World War II.

I appreciate the interest and joint sponsorship of Senator FEINSTEIN, and look forward to working with her as we continue to draw the attention of Congress to this situation and ultimately act by the German Government.

SENIATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 70—DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1975) to improve the provisions for a museum in the National World War II Memorial, pending provision of funds relating to the memorial, the Senate shall in the action by the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution that the Office of the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make the following changes:

(1) On page 5, line 23, strike the word “provision” and insert in lieu thereof the word “provisions.”

(2) On page 29, line 23, insert the word “so” before the word “demonstrate.”

(3) On page 36, line 2, insert the word “not” after the word “shall.”

(4) On page 36, line 19, strike the word “rate” and insert in lieu thereof the word “date.”

(5) On page 36, line 24, strike the word “owed” and insert in lieu thereof the word “owed.”

(6) On page 39, line 8, strike the word “due” and insert in lieu thereof the word “due.”

(7) On page 44, line 24, strike the word “it” and insert in lieu thereof the word “its.”

SENIATE RESOLUTION 287—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution:...