

SUCCESS STRATEGY FOR IRAQ

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in speaking to one of my constituents, he offered to tell me that his son was a member of the United States military and had just returned from Afghanistan and was a willing member of this great and wonderful dedicated military ready to go back and do his duty.

As I listened to him with a sense of pride, but also a parental sense of doubt, I could understand because we are looking now at 115 killed by a bomb outside an Iraqi clinic.

Let me read for you a quote: "I am afraid," said Qasmin, 34. "This place should have been well protected. How could the police or Army not recognize that? Don't they know this country is full of terrorism?"

Mr. Speaker, this administration owes us an explanation or a statement regarding the so-called success strategy that will allow our troops to return with dignity.

We want success in Iraq. But the constant bloodshed, the loss of lives of young men and women, the children of our American families going overseas with no road map, no design, no success strategy that will bring them home. We are owed a debate on the floor of the House to determine how we can resolve this matter to bring our troops home and have a success strategy and peace in Iraq. My sympathy to those families who lost their love ones.

HONORING LANCE CORPORAL
DAVID PAYTON

(Mr. GINGREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker I rise today to honor Lance Corporal David Payton, a 21-year-old Marine who was injured while serving our country in Iraq.

On January 30, the same day that millions of Iraqis voted in the country's first free and successful elections, Corporal Payton's compound in Fallujah was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade, which left him with severe burns and scarred lungs from chemical inhalation. He was released from the hospital last week and is continuing his recovery at home in Powder Springs, Georgia, in my 11th Congressional District.

I had the opportunity to visit with Corporal Payton on Friday, and I was impressed by his courage and commitment to this country. Corporal Payton is a former high school wrestling champion; and let me tell you, he is a fighter. He exemplifies what it means to be a soldier, willing to put your life on the line so others can be free.

The Iraqi people are now on the path of freedom and democracy, and Corporal Payton and all of our war fighters deserve our deepest gratitude for the work they have done to secure America and to spread liberty throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Members join me in wishing Lance Corporal David Payton a speedy recovery.

PROVIDING BETTER RETIREMENT
CHOICES TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe that all Americans deserve a strengthened retirement. Our current Social Security system is financially broken, outdated, and unable to meet our future retirement needs.

In 1950 there were 16 workers to support every beneficiary. Today there are only 3.3 workers per beneficiary. If Congress does not act soon, Social Security will be unable to meet its obligation to our children and grandchildren. Yesterday, I discussed this issue with fellow South Carolinians and many agree that our Social Security system faces significant problems.

President Bush is boldly leading the way to solve these problems by providing younger Americans with retirement choices and strengthening benefits for today's retirees. Reform offers younger Americans the opportunity to invest their Social Security funds in voluntary personal accounts which will provide higher benefits and allows them to build a nest egg for retirement that the government cannot take away.

As Congress continues to consider Social Security reform, I urge my colleagues to fix our system and provide better retirement choices to the American people.

In conclusion, God bless our troops. And we will never forget September 11.

INTERNATIONAL CLONING BAN

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, last month a U.N. committee approved a resolution calling on nations quickly to adopt and implement legislation "to prohibit all forms of human cloning inasmuch as they are incompatible with human dignity and the protection of human life." Further, the declaration, introduced by Honduras, also called on countries to "prevent the exploitation of women." Cloning requires harvesting eggs from women.

This is significant. While not binding, I find this a hopeful statement

about an emerging view towards respecting the sanctity of human life.

In early January I introduced my legislation, which, besides prohibiting Federal funding of human cloning, also expresses the sense of Congress that foreign nations should establish total prohibition on human cloning as well. The U.N. resolution will soon advance to the high court, and our Congress should lend our confidence to them. Please join with me in cosponsoring my bill H.R. 222.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF
SARAH WINNEMUCCA FOR NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 5) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Sarah Winnemucca, presented by the people of Nevada, for placement in National Statuary Hall, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 5

Whereas Sarah Winnemucca was the daughter of Chief Winnemucca and the granddaughter of the redoubtable Chief Truckee of the Northern Paiute Tribe who led John C. Fremont and his men across the Great Basin to California;

Whereas Sarah, before her 14th birthday, had acquired five languages, including three Indian dialects, Spanish, and English, and was one of only two Northern Paiutes in Nevada at the time who was able to read, write, and speak English;

Whereas Sarah was an intelligent and respected woman who served as an interpreter for the United States Army and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and served as an aide, scout, peacemaker, and interpreter for General Oliver O. Howard during the Bannock War of 1878, in Idaho;

Whereas, in 1883, Sarah published *Life Among the Paiutes: Their Wrongs and Claims*, the first book written and published by a Native American woman;

Whereas Sarah became a tireless spokeswoman for the Northern Paiute Tribe and in 1879, gave more than 300 speeches throughout the United States concerning the plight of her people;

Whereas Sarah established a nongovernmental school for Paiute children near Lovelock, Nevada, which operated for three years and became a model for future educational facilities for Native American children; and

Whereas Sarah, in fighting for justice, peace, and equality for all persons, represented the highest ideals of America and is

hereby recognized as a distinguished citizen of Nevada: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF SARAH WINNEMUCCA FROM THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA FOR PLACEMENT IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Sarah Winnemucca, furnished by the people of Nevada for placement in National Statuary Hall in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of Nevada for providing this commemoration of one of Nevada's most eminent personages.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Nevada is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol on March 9, 2005, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The statue shall be displayed in the rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which period the statue shall be moved to its permanent location.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF NEVADA.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor to rise and welcome Nevada's second statue to the National Statuary Hall Collection, located inside of the United States Capitol. This statue, of Sarah Winnemucca, is a welcome addition.

Sarah Winnemucca was a fascinating and intellectual woman who fought for justice, peace, and equality for all persons. Before she reached her 14th birthday, for instance, she had learned three Indian dialects and the Spanish and English languages. She was an interpreter for the United States Army and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and served as an aide, scout, peacemaker, and interpreter for General Olive O. Howard during the Bannock War of 1878, in Idaho.

In 1883 she became the first Native American woman to publish a book, "Life Amongst the Paiutes: Their Wrongs and Claims." In 1879 she gave more than 300 speeches throughout the United States concerning the plight of her people as a spokeswoman for the Northern Paiute Tribe. She went on to found a nongovernmental school for Paiute children near Lovelock, Nevada, which operated for 3 years and became a model for future educational facilities for Native American children. The people of Nevada should be so proud to have such a noble woman in their his-

tory, and we have a couple of Members today from Nevada whom I know are going to talk about that, and also very proud to display her likeness in the Nation's Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, it is most fitting that Nevada's statue of Sarah Winnemucca, who represented the highest ideals of America, be welcomed into the Halls of the United States Congress. I am so please to be here today with the gentlewoman from Nevada and the gentleman from Nevada. And with that, I urge passage of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the Congresswoman from Nevada, I am pleased to support H. Con. Res. 5, which provides for the acceptance of the statue of Sarah Winnemucca, presented by the State of Nevada, for placement in the National Statuary Hall Collection. It also allows for the use of the rotunda of the Capitol on March 9 for a presentation ceremony for the statue.

The Nevada legislature designated Sarah Winnemucca as Nevada's second statue in 2001. The Nevada Department of Cultural Affairs and Nevada's Women's History Project raised the funds necessary to make this statue a reality.

The statue of Sarah Winnemucca will join Nevada's other statue and will be the 99th statue in the overall collection, the eighth statue of a woman, and the fourth statue of a significant American Indian.

Benjamin Victor sculpted the bronze statue of Sarah Winnemucca, which depicts Sarah as a young woman with her hair falling to her waist; a shell flower, for which she was named, in her outstretched right hand; a book under her left arm; and wind fluttering through her dress. The statue encompasses a sense of movement in order to signify the energy that Sarah Winnemucca had throughout her life.

Sarah was born in Nevada in the Northern Paiute Tribe in 1844. She was the daughter of Chief Winnemucca and the granddaughter of Chief Truckee. Sarah's Paiute name meant "shell flower," and according to Nevada folklore, one of Sarah's happiest memories was celebrating the Festival of Flowers every spring when she and all the girls named with flower names would go to see if their flowers that they had been named for were in bloom yet.

By the time Sarah was 14, she had learned five languages, three Indian dialects, English, and Spanish. When she was older, she used these talents as an interpreter for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Army.

Sarah spent her life as a champion of the Paiutes in Nevada and across the country. In 1879 she went on a nationwide speaking tour to teach people about the Indian culture and the dif-

ficult life on the Indian reservations. Trying to bridge two seemingly incompatible cultures, Sarah gave more than 400 speeches to publicize the injustices suffered by the Paiutes and met with high officials in the American Government, including President Rutherford B. Hayes, to improve the horrendous conditions of Indians living on the reservations.

□ 1415

Eventually, Sarah received many promises from our government to make improvements for her people. Unfortunately, our government broke those promises, causing many of her own people to lose confidence in her.

On Sarah's East Coast speaking tour, she secured thousands of signatures on a petition calling for the promised allotment of reservation land to individual Paiutes. Congress passed a bill to that end in 1884, but once again our government did not live up to its commitments.

Sarah, however, never gave up. In 1883, this extraordinary woman wrote a book, "Life Among the Paiutes," which was the first book ever published that was written by a Native American woman. Do keep in mind that while she was publishing this book, women were not even allowed to vote in this country. "In Life Among the Paiutes," Sarah wrote about western history from the perspective of the American Indian.

Sarah was also a dedicated teacher to the Paiute children and established Nevada's first school for Indian children called Peabody's Institute near Lovelock, Nevada. Unfortunately, the school closed within 2 years when Federal funding failed to come through.

On October 17, 1891, Sarah died of tuberculosis at the age of 47. Sarah is remembered in Nevada for her dedication and her strength. She was an author, a teacher, a translator, a negotiator and a spokeswoman for her people. I am proud that Nevada is sharing her legacy with all Americans and international visitors to our Capitol. It is with great pride that I helped sponsor this resolution. The people of the State of Nevada are very proud and very excited about this and are looking forward to the dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this concurrent resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), and appreciate his support for this resolution.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Ohio for yielding me time to rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 5, the Sarah Winnemucca Statue Resolution.

As we have heard this afternoon, in 1864, the same year the State of Nevada entered this Union, the National Statuary Hall was designed and designated

as a public gallery to honor notable Americans. Each State was bestowed the honor of sending two statues to this public gallery, depicting citizens who were illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguishing civic and military service.

Today, Mr. Speaker, there are 98 statues from all 50 States, but only seven of which are women who are blessing the halls of this Capitol. So today I rise with great honor to bring H. Con. Res. 5 to the floor, which will allow for Sarah Winnemucca to become the 99th statue and the 8th woman in this hallowed hall.

Sarah Winnemucca, whose Indian name says Shell Flower, has a distinguished history and life story, a story that symbolizes the spirit of American acceptance of diversity.

Sarah was born in 1844, and was the daughter of Chief Winnemucca and the granddaughter of prominent Chief Truckee of the Northern Paiute tribe who led John C. Fremont and his men across the Great Basin to California.

By the age of 14, Sarah had learned to speak five languages, which served her well as a post interpreter at Camp McDermitt in Northeastern Nevada.

In addition, Sarah's autobiography, *Life Among the Paiutes*, was the first book written by a native American woman. It was Sarah's story of the life and customs of the Northern Paiutes and her struggle for justice for her people.

Her national notoriety as a tireless spokeswoman for the Northern Paiute tribe led her many times to Washington, D.C. itself, where she even pleaded her case in front of then President Rutherford B. Hayes.

However, no other time in Sarah's long history of distinction serves as a better example of her courage and strength than when the Bannock War broke out in 1878. During this time, Sarah, without regard for her own life, rescued some of her own tribe from hostile Indians. Also during this campaign, Sarah served as General Oliver Howard's guide, scout and interpreter. In General Howard's own words he called Sarah "the most famous Indian woman of the Pacific Coast" and that "her name should have a place beside the name of Pocahontas in the history of this country," which is exactly what we are doing here today.

It is with Benjamin Victor's artistic talent that he truly captures Sarah Winnemucca's strength, courage and spirit. It will surely be a treat for everyone to witness this magnificent statue.

I would like to thank the work of our Governor and First Lady who were instrumental in facilitating this process, as well as the Nevada's Women's History Project, which raised the necessary private funds to create this statue.

Sarah Winnemucca died in 1891, but her fight for peace, justice and equality

for all persons represents the highest values and ideal of this great country even today. Sarah Winnemucca represents Nevada's history with honor, and that is why as both a Nevadan and a U.S. Congressman, I am proud to welcome Sarah Winnemucca into Statuary Hall, so that her spirit will be immortalized in these hallowed halls.

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) and thank him for his support of this resolution.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about H. Con. Res. 5, a bill that is presented before Congress by people of the great State of Nevada in order to allow for the placement of our second statue, of Sarah Winnemucca, into National Statuary Hall.

Sarah Winnemucca was born into the Northern Paiute tribe around 1844, as my distinguished colleagues have mentioned this afternoon. Throughout her life, she lived in various parts of Northern Nevada, including Pyramid Lake, McDermitt and Lovelock, Nevada.

Her life came at a time of major historical changes for her people, the Paiutes, and she played a pivotal role in building communications between her people and the settlers while defending the Paiute tribe's rights.

At the time of her birth, the Northern Paiutes and Washoes were the only inhabitants of what is now Northern Nevada. When the settlers started to come through their land, Sarah Winnemucca had to reason between the two very different philosophical views that her family held. Her grandfather, Chief Truckee, welcomed the arrival of his white brothers, whereas her father, Chief Winnemucca, looked upon their arrival with disdain.

Some historians now believe that this inherent conflict between her grandfather and father taught Sarah how to better relate to the new settlers while working to maintain the integrity of the tribe.

Sarah led an incredible life, Mr. Speaker. First introduced to the settlers at the age of six, by the time she was 14, she had acquired five languages, including English and Spanish, a challenge even for today.

By the time Sarah was an adult, immigration had continued to the point where Native Americans started being forced into reservations, ending the days of hunting and gathering for her tribe.

At age 27, Sarah began working as an interpreter at the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Fort McDermitt on the Nevada-Oregon border. As if that was not enough, Sarah even served as an interpreter and scout to the Army, traveling at one point without sleep over 200 miles in 48 hours over all parts of Idaho.

Sarah was a fearless advocate and speaker on behalf of Native American rights throughout the Western United States, Washington D.C., and throughout the Eastern U.S., giving more than 400 speeches on behalf of the Paiutes.

Near the end of her life, Sarah dedicated herself to teaching school to Paiute children and opened a school near Lovelock, Nevada, for Native American children.

Sarah Winnemucca died in 1891 at the age of 47. Although her life was short, she has become a part of Nevada history that will never be forgotten. Sarah is an appropriate tribute to the Silver State, and I am proud to honor her memory as the second representative from Nevada in the National Statuary Hall and in our Nation's Capital, as only the eighth woman ever to be represented.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be here today with the other members of our delegation in order to welcome Sarah Winnemucca to our National Statuary Hall. She is an example for all of us to live up to.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring recognition to one of the most influential Native American women of the late 19th Century, Sarah Winnemucca, whose statue will be accepted into National Statuary Hall this 1st of March 2005. Statuary Hall, a true testament to the great diversity of our Nation's heroes.

Sarah Winnemucca was born to the Northern Paiute tribe in 1844 near the Humboldt River in Western Nevada. At the time of her birth, Northern Paiute and Washoes were the only inhabitants of the land.

At the age of six, she was introduced to caucasians and was at first frightened. She did admire their luxuries and culture. As she grew older, her grandfather, as well as many other Paiute, welcomed their "white brothers." By age 14, she knew five languages and became an interpreter for the military.

As she reached maturity, all Native Americans were moved onto reservations and problems for her people began to mount. During the Bannock War on 1878, many Paiute's were held prisoner and their land was taken. In 1880, Sarah traveled to Washington, DC to plead for the release of the prisoners and the restoration of their land. However, her requests were not granted.

For the remainder of her life, Sarah was dedicated to giving lectures on the East Coast to promote Native American rights. In her lectures, she advocated the idea that her people could and should run their own lives without the interference of Federal authorities. On October 17, 1891, Sarah died of tuberculosis at the age of 47. Just before her death Sarah founded a school for young Indian children in Lovelock, Nevada.

In 1883, she published the first book written by a Native American woman, "Life Among the Paiutes: Their Wrongs and Claims," which gave a Native American viewpoint of settlers in the west. In her book, she wrote of Thocmetony, the name she was given as a young child, and of the legacy for which she aspired, "Somebody will always admire me;

and who will come and be happy with me in the Spirit-land? I shall be beautiful forever there. Yes, she be more beautiful than my shell-flower, my Thocmetony!"

Although it is not the Spirit-land of which she speaks, soon we will all be able to admire her beauty forever in Statuary Hall, and more importantly admire the beauty of her dreams and the work she did to make these dreams a reality.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I, again, thank the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) for her support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 5, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I dissent the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 5, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR COMMEMORATION OF DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST CEREMONY

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 63) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 63

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY.

The rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on May 5, 2005, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall

be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be on the floor here today with the gentlewoman from Nevada on an important resolution, H. Con. Res. 63.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is mandated by Congress to educate Americans about the history of the Holocaust and to annually honor and remember the victims of this catastrophic, horrible event. As a Nation, we do this on the National Days of Remembrance. The purpose of the Days of Remembrance is to ask all Americans to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember the victims and renew our commitment to democracy and human rights for every person.

House Concurrent Resolution 63, the resolution before us, will provide this year's national ceremony, which will be conducted on May 5, 2005, in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol building.

Mr. Speaker, it is necessary to go through this procedure to use the very sacred center of the Capitol for a ceremony in joint authorization by both the House and the other body because of the significance of this particular location and the significance and importance in this building.

Outlining the importance of this event, there have been several high-profile keynote speakers in the past, including former Secretary of State Colin Powell, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and President George W. Bush, among others.

The theme of this year's Days of Remembrance commemoration is entitled "From Liberation to the Pursuit of Justice." The commemoration will honor the courageous individuals, as well as the organizations and countries who attempted to rescue them. How appropriate I believe it is, Mr. Speaker, at this time that we remember the victims of the Holocaust.

In remembering those who took a determined stance against Nazism, we honor the memory of those who perished, and, of course, we are reminded that individuals do have the power and the choice to make a difference in the fight against oppression and murderous hatred.

Evil persists in the world, Mr. Speaker, but our triumph over the perpetrators of the Holocaust reminds us that evil can and will be defeated, but only if we have the courage to stand up to it. This is a vital lesson, one we must never forget. This ceremony will help

us to remember it. This ceremony is important.

Again, I want to thank the gentlewoman for supporting this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today proudly in support of House Concurrent Resolution 63, authorizing use of the Capitol Rotunda on May 5 of this year for a ceremony sponsored by its United States Holocaust Memorial Council to observe the Days of Remembrance for victims of the Holocaust.

I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) for introducing this, as well as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), the original cosponsor of the bill. Unfortunately, she could not be here because of a prior commitment in her congressional district.

The Days of Remembrance ceremony honors those men, women and children who suffered through one of the darkest periods of our history. Every year, the Days of Remembrance recalls different historical events of the Holocaust. This year's theme, "From Liberation to Pursuit of Justice," commemorates the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the concentration camps and the persecution of war criminals at Nuremberg, Germany.

For over 20 years, Congress has approved the use of the Rotunda for this ceremony each spring and every year that I attend I am struck by the two competing feelings that I have: One, the shocking realization that man's inhumanity to man sometimes seems to know no bounds; that a mere 60 years ago, 6 million Jews were exterminated throughout the world, their only transgression being the fact that they were Jewish.

□ 1430

But I am also struck by the incredible realization that 60 years after the most heinous episode in our civilized world's history here we still are. We are not only survivors, but we have managed to thrive. Every year those who have survived and thrived, their children and grandchildren and now their great grandchildren, gather under the dome of the United States Capitol, the very seat of power of the most important and strongest nation in the world.

I am second-generation American. My grandparents literally walked across Europe to come to this country. My mother's side comes from Salonika, Greece. Prior to World War II, prior to the Nazis, there were approximately 80,000 Jews in Salonika. When the Nazis finished with those Jews, there were only 1,000 left. And I am not presumptuous enough to presume to think