

defeat of the monstrous Nazi war machine. Ultimately, German forces retreated into Austria, the Soviet Army arrived liberating Budapest.

Mr. Speaker, in a more direct and perhaps more personal sense than some of my colleagues here in the House, I have the greatest respect and admiration for the sacrifices of American soldiers and American pilots, many of whom give their lives in this epic battle against the evil forces of Adolph Hitler. In many ways, Mr. Speaker, victory in Europe in May 1945 marked more a beginning than an end.

It marked the end of the Nazi threat to freedom, but marked the beginning of a new United States involvement in Europe. As the Cold War began even before the guns of the Second World War became silent, the United States worked with our European allies to defend freedom from the Soviet Union with the Berlin airlift, the establishment of NATO, and strong American support for European cooperation which finally led to the establishment of the European Union.

As we look back on May 1945, at the exhilaration and camaraderie that we all shared at that time, I regret that some of that unity and cooperation has vanished. I regret that some of the countries that were liberated by the shedding of American blood in Normandy, and hundreds of other battlefields across the continent, are now cynically critical of our actions and obstructive of our efforts.

Our fight against terrorism is no less a struggle for our common freedom and democratic way of life than was the fight against Nazi Germany.

Mr. Speaker, I owe my life to the American military, and to the military forces of the other allied countries who liberated Europe at an enormous cost. I am honored to join in paying tribute to the men and women who served in Europe during World War II and in remembering them on this 60th anniversary of the liberation of Europe.

This was truly the Greatest Generation. And I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, before yielding back, I just want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) again for his eloquent statement. He truly, he and his wife, Annette, are the personification of liberation. They are survivors of the Holocaust; and he just has been a great champion for human rights.

And so many Members of this body have served in World War II as well, including the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the distinguished chairman of the full Committee on International Relations, who served in the Pacific theatre and was very active in the liberation, obviously, against Imperial Japan.

But, again, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS)

for his leadership and his very eloquent statement.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago the guns and bombs in Europe fell silent, and President Truman announced victory over Europe to a proud and free world.

I rise today to commemorate the 60th anniversary of this great and very important day, and to recognize the sacrifices and accomplishments of the men and women who so bravely served to defeat hate and aggression.

I join millions of people participating in thousands of events, in New York City, all across the United States, and around the world, in observing and honoring the courage of American service-members, allied soldiers, and home front workers.

During April 1945, allied forces led by the United States overran Nazi Germany from the west while Russian forces advanced from the east. On April 25, American and Russian troops met at the Elbe River. After 6 years of war, suffering, and devastation, Nazi Germany was formally defeated a few days later on May 8, 1945.

It was a bittersweet victory. Over 400,000 American soldiers died in World War II; 350,000 British soldiers gave their lives; and a staggering 20 million Russian soldiers and civilians perished in the war fighting German aggression on their home soil. The war also brought about the most horrendous systematic murder which humanity has ever known, the Holocaust.

In memory of all the victims of World War II, it is our duty to raise our voices as one and say to the present and future generations that no one has the right to remain indifferent to anti-Semitism, xenophobia and racial or religious intolerance.

This is an occasion to remember and commemorate. We must remember why the war was fought, remember the victims and heroes, and thank those who fought so hard and sacrificed so much.

V-E Day marked the promise of a peaceful future for a Europe ravaged by unspeakable horror and war. Although freedom did not come to every European nation following the defeat of Nazi Germany, today we stand at the threshold of a very hopeful future based on sovereignty, democracy, freedom and cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to honor those individuals who gave their lives during the liberation of Europe, to thank the veterans of World War II, and to commemorate the defeat of Nazism and Fascism by freedom-loving people.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILCHREST). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 233, 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. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand 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. SMITH of New Jersey. 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. Res. 233.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LINDER) at 5 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO POSTPONE FURTHER PROCEEDINGS ON MOTION TO TABLE HOUSE RESOLUTION 253

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair be authorized to postpone further proceedings on a motion to lay on the table the Conyers resolution to a time designated by the Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—INTEGRITY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with my request of last Thursday, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 253) as to a question of the privileges of the House and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 253

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary conducted a markup of the bill H.R. 748, the "Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act," on Wednesday, April 13, 2005 and ordered the bill reported on that same day;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary subsequently reported H.R. 748 to the House on Thursday, April 21, 2005, with an accompanying report designated House Report 109-51;

Whereas, during the markup of H.R. 748, Representatives Nadler, Scott, and Jackson-