

Whereas Frank Valeo helped to modernize and set professional standards for service in the diverse offices that report to the Secretary of the Senate, and served as a member of the Commission on the Operation of the Senate, from 1975 to 1976, where he helped craft its proposals for structural and technological reforms in Senate operations;

Whereas Frank Valeo faithfully discharged the difficult duties and responsibilities of a wide variety of important and demanding positions in public life with honesty, integrity, loyalty, and humanity; and

Whereas Frank Valeo's clear understanding and appreciation of the challenges facing the Nation have left his mark on those many areas of public life: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That (a) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Frank Valeo.

(b) The Secretary of the Senate shall communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

(c) When the Senate adjourns today, it shall stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of Frank Valeo.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 444, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 444) commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Jewish Committee.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 444) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 444

Whereas the American Jewish Committee, after its founding in 1906, rapidly emerged as a pioneering human relations agency, dedicated to combating all forms of bigotry and championing a sense of shared civic responsibility;

Whereas the American Jewish Committee, through a range of innovative projects and programs, seeks to build a more hopeful world by expanding freedom, enhancing mutual respect, monitoring hate groups, and providing vital information about extremists of every type;

Whereas the American Jewish Committee has strengthened the culture of the United States in historic ways through programs that teach tolerance, such as America's Table, through far-reaching dialogues with ethnic and religious group in the country, through promoting interfaith awareness and playing a key role in the issuance of Nostra Aetate, and through steadfast support of vulnerable individuals throughout history;

Whereas the American Jewish Committee, the first American Jewish organization to establish a full-time office in Israel, has worked tirelessly to tell the extraordinary story of Israel through a range of endeavors, including Project Interchange, which has brought more than 3,000 American leaders to the Jewish state for journeys of discovery and understanding;

Whereas the American Jewish Committee, through its network of offices and associations in the United States and across the globe, works with many countries, the United Nations, and other international bodies to promote democratic ideals and to protect and uplift Jewish communities everywhere;

Whereas the American Jewish Committee, through advocacy and education, indefatigably defends and protects the treasured civic values of the United States, including religious freedom, and support for public education and the family;

Whereas the American Jewish Committee sponsored research cited in the landmark Supreme Court case banning segregation, *Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka et al.*, and played a vital role in the civil rights movement, stood with Soviet Jewry and all prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union, argued successfully for the inclusion of human rights clauses in the United Nations Charter, and insisted upon an acceptance of women's rights as a human rights issue; and

Whereas the American Jewish Committee, at work both on the world stage and here at home, for a century has had a proud and profoundly beneficial presence throughout the communities of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the American Jewish Committee, by choosing hope, inspires everyone in the United States as it continues its work into its second century of service; and

(2) the Senate salutes, commends, and congratulates the American Jewish Committee for its century of leadership.

#### HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 445, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 445) expressing the sense of the Senate in commemorating Holocaust Remembrance Day.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, earlier today, this body voiced its support for a resolution commemorating the Holocaust—the Shoah—Nazi Germany's systematic effort to exterminate the Jewish people.

For anybody who questions the existence of evil, the Nazi regime's deliberate murder of 6 million Jewish men, women, and children should settle all doubts.

Today, people all over the world will mark Yom HaShoah, Holocaust Remembrance Day. At 10 o'clock local time today in Israel, a loud siren sounded throughout the country. Mo-

torists pulled their cars aside and office workers stepped away from their computers. Everyone in the nation paused for a moment of silence in commemoration of the Holocaust.

Beginning with the Kristallnacht Pogrom on November 8 and 9, 1938, the Nazi government embarked on a systematic, deliberate campaign of cold-blooded murder. Families were stripped of their possessions and killing squads roamed the countryside. Millions upon millions of Jewish people were brought to concentration camps where the Nazi regime killed most immediately and sent some to work as slave laborers.

The Jewish people did not meekly submit to the Nazi onslaught. They fought back: 63 years ago this month, a group of 750 lightly armed Jewish partisans began the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Knowing that the Nazis planned to deport and murder them, the Jewish residents remaining in Warsaw staged occupied Europe's first ever organized urban rebellion against Nazi tyranny. They fought heroically and delayed the deportation for over a month.

During the Holocaust's 7 years, the Nazis did incalculable damage to ancient Jewish communities within Europe. In many parts of central Europe, few Jews remain today. But Hitler's evil plan failed utterly. He did not destroy the Jewish people. Millions survived. Many came to the United States. And many settled in what is now the prosperous, thriving, and democratic State of Israel.

Over the past year, 5 year olds who survived the Nazi death camps became eligible to receive Social Security benefits. Eighteen-year-old GIs who took part in the camps' liberation will turn 80 next year. Personal memories of the Holocaust are quickly disappearing.

We have an obligation to keep these memories alive even after these people pass on.

Through the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Tennessee's own Holocaust Memorial in Nashville, and Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority we have established places dedicated to making sure that we remember the Holocaust.

It is the least we can do. We owe this debt of memory to ourselves, to our children, to the Nation, and to the world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 445) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 445

Whereas the Holocaust involved the systematic persecution and genocide of millions of innocent Jewish men, women, and children, along with millions of others, by the Nazis under the leadership of Adolf Hitler;