

exams. Because there are no early detection methods, pancreatic cancer often is found late and spreads quickly.

This year, more than 37,000 Americans will receive a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer and for over 33,000 of them, it will be their killer. While overall cancer death rates have declined, the number of people diagnosed with pancreatic cancer is actually increasing. It is projected that this year, 440 Oregonians will die from pancreatic cancer. That represents a 17-percent increase in pancreatic cancer deaths in Oregon over the last 3 to 4 years.

Individuals fighting pancreatic cancer continue to face discouragingly low odds of survival. In 1975, the 5 year survival rate for pancreatic cancer was 2 percent. Twenty-five years later, the survival rate remain at an unacceptably low level of 5 percent, making this cancer the fourth leading cause of cancer-related death. Indeed, pancreatic cancer is considered the deadliest cancer, of which 75 percent of patients diagnosed with this disease die within the first year and most within the first 3 to 6 months. Early detection tools, such as those that currently are available for ovarian, colon, breast and prostate cancer, would make a significant impact on pancreatic cancer, but those tools require a new investment in basic scientific research at the National Cancer Institute, NCI.

In recent years, funding for cancer research has fallen behind the promise made during the doubling of the budget for the National Institutes for Health, NIH. When NIH funding was first doubled, success rates for first submissions of grant requests to the NCI were 30 percent overall and 15 percent for new investigators. Those rates now have dropped to an average of 10 percent across the board. Unfortunately, we are anticipating cuts to other NCI programs that advance research, such as the Specialized Programs of Research Excellence program, which provides vital opportunities to explore new areas of research.

I support biomedical research and the great promise it holds in the development of new treatments and possible cures for the many types of cancer, including pancreatic cancer. Past investments at the NCI have helped drive new discoveries that led to the decline in overall cancer deaths in the U.S. for the second consecutive year. Now is the time to expand our efforts in the fight against pancreatic cancer.

I ask that my colleagues support this resolution, which will help increase research, education and awareness for pancreatic cancer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 223—RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES PROGRAM UNDER THE CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES DURING AND FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION, AND RESTITUTION OF ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL TREASURES IN COUNTRIES OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIED ARMIES

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 223

Whereas the United States Government established the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas in 1943 to promote and coordinate the protection and salvage of works of art and cultural and historical monuments and records in countries occupied by Allied armies during World War II;

Whereas the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas is also known as the Roberts Commission, in honor of its chairman, Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts;

Whereas, in connection with the establishment of the Roberts Commission, the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives program (MFAA) was established under the Civil Affairs and Military Government Sections of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the establishment of the Roberts Commission and the MFAA provided an example for other countries, working in conjunction with the United States, to develop similar programs, and more than 100 foreign MFAA personnel, representing at least seventeen countries, contributed to this international effort;

Whereas the MFAA was comprised of both men and women, commissioned officers and civilians, who were appointed or volunteered to serve as representatives of the Roberts Commission and as the official guardians of some of the world's greatest artistic and cultural treasures;

Whereas members of the MFAA, called the "Monuments Men", often joined frontline military forces and some even lost their lives in combat during World War II;

Whereas, during World War II and for years following the Allied victory, members of the MFAA worked tirelessly to locate, identify, catalogue, restore, and repatriate priceless works of art and irreplaceable cultural artifacts, including masterpieces by Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, and Vermeer, that had been stolen or sequestered by the Axis powers;

Whereas the heroic actions of the MFAA in saving priceless works of art and irreplaceable cultural artifacts for future generations cannot be overstated, and set a moral precedent and established standards, practices, and procedures for the preservation, protection, and restitution of artistic and cultural treasures in future armed conflicts;

Whereas members of the MFAA went on to become renowned directors and curators of preeminent international cultural institutions, including the National Gallery of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Mu-

seum of Modern Art, the Toledo Museum of Art, and the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, as well as professors at institutions of higher education, including Harvard University, Yale University, Princeton University, New York University, Williams College, and Columbia University;

Whereas other members of the MFAA were founders, presidents, and members of associations such as the New York City Ballet, the American Association of Museums, the American Association of Museum Directors, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Society of Architectural Historians, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Arts, as well as respected artists, architects, musicians, and archivists; and

Whereas members of the MFAA have never been collectively honored for their service and contributions to humanity, and they are deserving of the utmost acknowledgment, gratitude, and recognition, in particular the 12 known Monuments Men who are still alive: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the men and women who served in the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives program (MFAA) under the Civil Affairs and Military Government Sections of the United States Armed Forces for their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and other artifacts of inestimable cultural importance in Europe and Asia during and following World War II;

(2) recognizes that without their dedication and service, many more of the world's artistic and historic treasures would have been destroyed or lost forever amidst the chaos and destruction of World War II;

(3) acknowledges that the detailed catalogues, documentation, inventories, and photographs developed and compiled by MFAA personnel during and following World War II have made and continue to make possible the restitution of stolen works of art to their rightful owners; and

(4) commends and extols the members of the MFAA for establishing a precedent for action to protect cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and by their action setting a standard not just for one country, but for people of all nations to acknowledge and uphold.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution honoring the efforts and contributions of the members of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Program under the Civil Affairs and Military Government Sections of the U.S. Armed Forces during and following World War II. This group, known as the "Monuments Men," was responsible for the preservation, protection, and restitution of priceless artistic, and cultural treasures in countries occupied by the Allied armies.

In 1938, the Nazi party in Germany began a wide-scale confiscation of millions of pieces of artwork and other cultural artifacts throughout continental Europe, including masterpieces by Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Rembrandt. Much of the art was confiscated from Nazi-conquered Europe, as well as from Jewish private collectors who were forced to relinquish their property rights.

In 1944, with the Allied armies rolling across Europe, the Monuments Men began their work. They were given the

charge of protecting the cultural treasures of Europe, which proved to be a daunting task, given that they, at times, had to protect these treasures from friend as well as foe. Their first task was to prevent Allied forces in the field from damaging national monuments and from damaging or looting public or private collections. In the spring of 1945, the Monuments Men began discovering large caches of Nazi-confiscated artwork and artifacts. They began the arduous process of cataloging and repatriating the artwork and artifacts to their rightful owners.

I would like to take this moment to recognize the efforts of a couple of my fellow Oklahomans who served as Monuments Men. CPT Walter Johan Huchthausen served as a Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives officer with the U.S. 9th Army in Europe. Captain Huchthausen was born in Perry, OK on December 19, 1904. He earned a master of architecture degree from Harvard University in 1930 and went on to become the director of the Department of Design at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts before joining the faculty at the University of Minnesota. Captain Huchthausen enlisted in 1942. He served as a Monuments Man in France and Germany before he was tragically killed by gunfire in April of 1945 while working to salvage an altarpiece in a German town.

Technical SGT Horace V. Apgar of Oklahoma City was transferred to the Monuments Men in Frankfurt in 1945, where he was involved in the retrieval and restitution of Jewish property. He was then assigned to the Rothschild home in Paris, which was being used as a depository for recovered Jewish artifacts stolen from synagogues and temples. Mr. Apgar returned home after the war and sought a career in music. He graduated from the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester in 1949 served as a bass teacher at the University of Oklahoma from 1951 to 1955. He went on to a 56-year career with the Oklahoma City Philharmonic Orchestra.

It is in large part due to the tireless efforts of Captain Huchthausen, Sergeant Apgar, and the many brave American men and women who served as Monuments Men that over 5 million works of art and other cultural treasures were protected and preserved following the collapse of the Nazi regime.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35—DECLARING JUNE 6 A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND REDEDICATION FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AND THEIR MISSION

Mr. DEMINT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 35

Whereas public prayer and national days of prayer are a long-standing American tradi-

tion to bolster national resolve and summon the national will for victory;

Whereas the Continental Congress asked the colonies to pray for wisdom in forming a nation in 1775;

Whereas Benjamin Franklin proposed that the Constitutional Convention begin each day with a prayer;

Whereas General George Washington, as he prepared his troops for battle with the British in May 1776, ordered them to pray for the campaign ahead, that it would please the Almighty to “prosper the arms of the united colonies” and “establish the peace and freedom of America upon a solid and lasting foundation”;

Whereas President Abraham Lincoln, in calling in the Gettysburg Address that “this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom”, rededicated the Nation to ensuring that “government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth”;

Whereas, as 73,000 Americans stormed the beaches at Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944 (D-Day), President Franklin Delano Roosevelt went on the national radio to lead the Nation in prayer for their success;

Whereas, in his D-Day radio prayer, President Roosevelt did not declare a single day of special prayer, but instead compelled all Americans to “devote themselves in a continuance of prayer”;

Whereas the words of President Roosevelt calling on all Americans to “devote themselves in a continuance of prayer” for American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines in harm’s way are just as appropriate today as they were in June 1944;

Whereas, with our troops once again facing danger abroad and the Nation looking for support here at home, the time is ripe to once again heed the words and prayerful wisdom contained in the D-Day radio address of the 20th century’s greatest Democrat president as he implored the Nation: “as we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts”;

Whereas more than 350,000 men and women of the United States Armed Forces are deployed worldwide today;

Whereas more than 200,000 of these troops are engaged in armed combat in Iraq and Afghanistan against determined and ruthless enemies;

Whereas more than 3,800 brave Americans have been killed, and over 26,000 have been wounded, while fighting the War on Terror;

Whereas, because the War on Terror will be long and hard, because success is not likely to come with rushing speed, and because the sacrifice will continue to be immeasurable in human terms, it is appropriate to make every anniversary of D-Day, June 6th, a national day of prayer and rededication for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and their mission; and

Whereas the D-Day radio address of President Roosevelt is the inspiration and model for this annual national day of prayer and rededication: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—*

(1) every June 6 will hereafter be a national day of prayer and rededication for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and their mission; and

(2) in encouraging our fellow Americans to join us in this national day of prayer and rededication for our troops and their mission, that the Senate and the House of Representatives will each designate one member to read aloud in the Senate and House chambers each June 6th, in its entirety, President Roosevelt’s D-Day radio prayer, as follows:

“My Fellow Americans:

Last night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.

And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men’s souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home. Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all of men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

Amen.”

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. President, I rise to speak on a resolution I have submitted today that declares June 6 a national