

years of being a Multi Award Winning Sales Executive, in two industries . . . in working over 40 years without interruption I have been collecting unemployment benefits for two years. I'm embarrassed to tell you how many resumes and contacts I've made, competing with men and women in their 20's, 30's, 40's.

This has taken a huge toll on my life as you can imagine . . . my condo is for sale and I'm being audited by the IRS . . . my health has deteriorated and I didn't have health insurance for the past two years.

For too many Americans, unemployment benefits are the difference between having a roof over their head, or sleeping on the street; having food to feed their kids, or skipping dinner; seeing a doctor, or living with chronic illness.

As a great nation, we have an obligation to provide a lifeline to these fellow citizens. It is incumbent on us a decent society.

I have cosponsored legislation to extend unemployment insurance through the end of 2012. I have also cosponsored legislation to help the so-called "99-ers," by extending the length of federal benefits by an addition 14 weeks, to 113 weeks total.

But Congress must do more. My constituents need more than a safety net. They need jobs.

According to a recent report by the Washington Post, this Republican House is on track to be least productive first session in 20 years. In a full year, Republicans have yet to pass a single bill to create a single job.

The Republicans' refusal to take up measures to help restart our economy—like President Obama's American Jobs Act—is all the more reason that we must extend these essential unemployment benefits. I urge my colleagues to stand up for the unemployed Americans who are facing catastrophe through no fault of their own and vote now to extend this critical lifeline.

□ 1920

AMERICANS DESERVE BETTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MACK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, I think there are a lot of people back home who are watching this debate unfold, and more importantly, are watching the Congress and the administration. And, you know, I think a lot of people at home are scratching their head. They're saying we the people are outraged at this administration and this Congress. And they should be.

The White House and their liberal allies in Congress and the media go on a nonstop bashing of a group of Americans who are productive and hardworking. Class warfare is as despicable as any other type of stereotyping, and putting citizen against citizen for political gain is outrageous and it's wrong.

Listen to this. The people are told that a tax cut is a tax increase or a tax increase isn't really a tax increase because there are savings that can be

made elsewhere. That doesn't even make sense. Only in Washington can someone say we have to pay for a tax cut. Think about that. What we're saying is, what Washington is saying is, we have to pay for a tax cut. Well, whose money is it? Government doesn't make money. It's the people's money. Yet somehow up here in Washington we keep saying we have to pay for a tax increase. It's that hardworking family that has earned that money. It is not Washington's money.

And people, frankly, I think are disgusted with the notion that somehow the paradigm in Washington is we have to pay for a tax cut. It's their money. Something is very wrong here, and this body is part of the problem.

Let's put out the facts; facts, not spin. Government money doesn't exist. That's a fact. It's the people's money.

Here's another fact. If there are projects that can be cut, they should be cut. They shouldn't be traded like futures in the stock market. If we believe that we ought to extend the payroll tax cut extension, let's extend it. Let's stop playing games about moving money around from one program to another or keeping a bucket of projects or programs that we can save to cut at a time to bargain for something else.

It's time that we get serious, and the American people are saying they've had enough. They've had enough of what they're seeing here in Washington.

Let me say this one more time. Pitting American against American is un-American and outrageous and deserves the condemnation of each and every one of us in this Congress. This is not the America we know and love. We the people deserve better.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REED). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, thank you for joining me this evening to talk about a very special group of veterans, the Navajo Code Talkers. Tonight, my colleagues and I are going to share their stories and highlight the amazing accomplishments of this group of warriors. Their contribution to the Allied effort during World War II is widely credited with winning the Battle of Iwo Jima and making majors gains in the Pacific.

During the early months of World War II, Japanese intelligence experts broke every code the U.S. forces devised. The Japanese were able to decode and intercept communications with ease. To combat this, increasingly complex codes were initiated that sometimes took hours at a time simply to decipher one message. Guadalcanal

in 1942 was a turning point for the Allied military forces, who realized that the military communications needed a new direction, and new inspiration.

Fortunately, an innovative citizen named Philip Johnston had the answer. As the son of a Protestant missionary, Johnston had grown up on the Navajo reservation and was one of less than 30 non-Navajos fluent in the unique Navajo language. He realized that since it had no alphabet and was almost impossible to master without early exposure, the Navajo language was a perfect choice to form a new, impenetrable military code. In 1942, Johnston completed an impressive demonstration of the Navajo language to the Commanding General of the Pacific fleet headquartered in San Diego. He was then given permission to begin a pilot for the Navajo Code Talker program, and I would like to submit his letter dated March 8, 1942, for the RECORD.

HEADQUARTERS, AMPHIBIOUS FORCE,
PACIFIC FLEET, CAMP ELLIOTT,
San Diego, CA, March 6, 1942

Subject: Enlistment of Navaho Indians.

To: The COMMANDANT,
U.S. Marine Corps.

Enclosures: (A) Brochure by Mr. Philip Johnston, with maps. (B) Messages used in demonstration.

1. Mr. Philip Johnston of Los Angeles recently offered his services to this force to demonstrate the use of Indians for the transmission of messages by telephone and voice-radio. His offer was accepted and the demonstration was held for the Commanding General and his staff.

2. The demonstration was interesting and successful. Messages were transmitted and received almost verbatim. In conducting the demonstration messages were written by a member of the staff and handed to the Indian; he would transmit the message in his tribal dialect and the Indian on the other end would write them down in English. The text of messages as written and received are enclosed. The Indians do not have many military terms in their dialect so it was necessary to give them a few minutes, before the demonstration, to improvise words for diving, anti-tank gun, etc.

3. Mr. Johnston stated that the Navaho is the only tribe in the United States that has not been infested with German students during the past twenty years. These Germans, studying the various tribal dialects under the guise of art students, anthropologists, etc., have undoubtedly attained a good working knowledge of all tribal dialects except Navaho. For this reason the Navaho is the only tribe available offering complete security for the type of work under consideration. It is noted in Mr. Johnston's article (enclosed) that the Navaho is the largest tribe but the lowest in literacy. He stated, however, that 1,000—if that many were needed—could be found with the necessary qualifications. It should also be noted that the Navaho tribal dialect is completely unintelligible to all other tribes and all other people, with the possible exception of as many as 28 Americans who have made a study of the dialect. This dialect is thus equivalent to a secret code to the enemy, and admirably suited for rapid, secure communication.

4. It is therefore recommended that an effort be made to enlist 200 Navaho Indians for this force. In addition to linguistic qualifications in English and their tribal dialect they

should have the physical qualifications for messengers.

CLAYTON B. VOGEL,
Commanding General.

Their elite unit was formed in early 1942 when the first of the 29 Navajo Code Talkers were recruited by Johnston. The code was modified and improved throughout the war, but it is so important to note that these 29 Navajo heroes came up with the original code themselves. Accordingly, they are often referred to reverently as the "original 29." We will have the honor of reading their names a bit later this evening.

Many of these enlistees were just boys with little exposure to the world outside of the Navajo reservation. After the war, it was discovered that recruits as young as 15 and as old as 35 years of age had enlisted. In fact, a few of these men traveled to other towns on the reservation, outside their clan where no one knew them and their true age, in order to enlist underage and serve their country.

After sailing through basic training, the Navajo Code Talkers were sent to Marine divisions in the Pacific theater of World War II. Their reputation as innovators soon spread far and wide amongst their commanding officers. In the field, they were not allowed to write any part of the code down as a reference. In fact, the code existed only amongst this small group. Under high pressure battle conditions, the Code Talkers had to quickly recall their code accurately, or risk hundreds or thousands of lives.

Make no mistake about the gravity of this accomplishment. The Navajo Code Talkers created the only unbroken code in modern military history. It baffled the Japanese forces. It was even indecipherable to a Navajo soldier taken prisoner and tortured on Bataan.

The secret code created by the Navajo Code Talkers was a simple marvel of linguistic invention. It contained native terms that were associated with specialized or commonly used military language, as well as native terms that represented letters in the alphabet.

English words with no Navajo translation were spelled out using the Navajo alphabet. The selection of a given term was based on the first letter of the English meaning of the Navajo word. For words that did not translate into Navajo, the Code Talkers created code that did not directly translate, but tended to resemble the things with which they are associated. For example, the Navajo word for "iron fish" represented submarine. I could give many more examples, but I think that one is particularly poignant. To say "America," the Code Talkers used the word "ne-he-mah," which means "our mother."

This brilliant code allowed our U.S. Marines to communicate quickly and accurately. The Code Talkers' brave work is widely credited with successes of battle in the Pacific and, more ultimately, with helping to end this tragic war.

□ 1930

In the battle for Iwo Jima, in the first 48 hours alone they coded over 800 transmissions with perfect accuracy.

While the true heroism of these brave warriors is known today, sadly, the Code Talkers had to return home after the war without the heroes' welcome they deserved. Ironically, the code was such a precious asset to the U.S. military that it was classified and had to be kept secret. While the code was declassified in 1968, it took years to properly decorate those veterans. In 2001, nearly 60 years after they created their legendary code, the Navajo Code Talkers finally received their well-deserved Congressional Medals of Honor.

Today, only one original Code Talker remains, but the tradition lives on. A delegation of the Four Corners States will attempt to recognize these warriors one by one and give us their thoughts during this hour.

I would like to first recognize my good friend from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for arranging this Special Order. This is something that we in Arizona and anywhere in the West in Utah and elsewhere have great pride in and that this recognition, as the gentleman mentioned, came far too late and has been far too little, given the amount of the impact that the Navajo Code Talkers had on World War II.

So I'm pleased to be here and to lend my voice to recognition. As the gentleman mentioned, only one of the original Code Talkers is still living. So I think it's important that we recognize others who carried on this code and tradition and helped out in this way.

This was a group, as we mentioned, of many Navajos, Native Americans, who volunteered for the armed services in World War II. This was, as the gentleman said, very successful. It was the only code that remained unbroken. And one of the most amazing aspects of World War II is how these people came together, as the gentleman mentioned, young kids in their teen years and others, and volunteered for this effort. It's even more remarkable when we note that many States did not permit Native Americans to vote until the 1950s. Yet the Code Talkers were undeterred. They wanted to help their country.

It's fitting that we honor this group on the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the start of World War II, because they had such an integral part of ensuring that that brutal war came to an end. I want to thank my colleague from Arizona and others who have come here for putting together this timely tribute to make sure that these individuals are recognized for the impact that they had in ending this war and to ensure that this world remains free.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman.

I would like at this time to acknowledge my good friend from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN).

Mr. LUJÁN. I thank my colleague from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) for bringing

us together tonight as we get a chance to visit and celebrate heroes that are amongst us, whether it's in spirit or body, as we are still so fortunate to have Chester Nez with us, one of the original 29 as well.

With me tonight I have a few excerpts of articles that have been written around the country that capture some stories recently in the Fronteras Desk. An author by the name of Laurel Morales captured the story of Chester Nez. It starts like this: "Growing up in New Mexico, Chester Nez and many of his fellow Navajo were punished for speaking their language."

You talk about a language as they were pulled away to boarding schools, so many of the young Navajo across the country, and the importance of what they were able to accomplish during World War II. In the words of Major Howard Connor of the 5th Marine Division, he declared that were it not for the Navajos, the marines would never have taken Iwo Jima, and the importance of language and what they were able to accomplish.

The article goes on to read that years later, Nez was shocked to learn that he'd been recruited by the marines specifically to devise a code using the same language the government tried to beat out of him. It was extremely ironic. One of the very things they were forbidden to do—speak Navajo—ended up helping us save the war.

Mr. Nez goes on to say that he and his fellow Code Talkers first developed an alphabet, as you described, Mr. GOSAR, using everyday Navajo words to represent letters of words, as you talked about—submarine: iron fish; besh-lo: iron fish; and hummingbird: dah-he-tih-hi to talk about fighter planes. It's amazing how when we talked about the Japanese and how they were so effective at cracking codes, how they couldn't crack this one.

Mr. Nez goes on to say in the article that being one of the last original Code Talkers, he lives in Albuquerque with his son—a father of six children. He has nine grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. It goes on to say that "today, with so many people leaving the reservation, Navajo elders like Nez fear their language is dying. Nez hopes Navajo children learn the story of Code Talkers so they understand just how critical it is to learn their own language."

And thank you for bringing us together, Mr. GOSAR, this evening to help celebrate the history of our Code Talkers, as it wasn't until Senator BINGAMAN moved legislation back in 2000 to be able to give honor to our original 29—a few of them, at the very least, and their families—with gold medals, and silver medals to the others that were also trained to go on.

So I think this is an example of a few stories that we'll be submitting and sharing this evening to be able to celebrate the lives and stories and the history, especially on today as we remember Pearl Harbor and all the sacrifice

and all the families we lost that day and so many brave soldiers as well.

Thanks for bringing this tonight. I look forward to many stories and continuing to share many of the articles that we've been able to find capturing the history and personal stories of our friend, our heroes, the Code Talkers from all throughout New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman from New Mexico.

At this time I would like to recognize my good friend from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ).

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Thank you. I appreciate the bipartisan nature in which we do this. These are truly American heroes who have made a difference in our lives and something we should all be proud of and never forget. I worry as these gentlemen get older that somehow generations in the future will maybe forget this.

I appreciate you, Mr. GOSAR, for your commitment to them. I know you're passionate about this. I can see it in your eyes when you talk about it.

I wanted to recognize and pay special tribute to somebody who's originally from Utah, Samuel Tom Holiday. He was a Navajo Code Talker. He served in the United States Marine Corps 4th Marine Division, 25th Regiment, the H&S Company. We're fortunate to still have him here with us in our presence today.

Mr. Holiday was born in 1924 on a Navajo reservation near the Monument Valley area of Utah, down near the Four Corners area. He was a Navajo Code Talker in World War II. As you have talked about before, Code Talkers transmitted tactical messages by telephone and radio in the Dine language. It was a code the Japanese were never able to break and was very instrumental in our war efforts.

At a young age, Samuel and his brothers hid from government agents who came to send Navajo children to boarding schools. Holiday said he was ultimately caught and forced to attend a boarding school where he was not allowed to speak his native language. As he said, "One of the hardest times I had was learning to talk English. I would hide cookies in my pockets to pay the older boys to teach me English. Whenever they"—the school instructors—"found out I had talked Navajo, they made me scrub floors, scrub walls. I spent much of my first year scrubbing the wall."

Mr. Holiday attended the school until he was 18 years old and he was recruited into the Marine Corps. Mr. Holiday served in the Pacific theatre from 1943 to 1945 in Saipan, Tinian, Kwajalein Atoll, and Iwo Jima.

From Mr. Holiday: "A lot of time they sent us where it was a very dangerous spot, and I sent messages. They didn't know we were Navajo Code Talkers using Navajo language." The very language he was punished for using in his boarding school was suddenly a major asset to the United States Marines.

Mr. Holiday remains active with the Navajo Code Talkers Association. He's traveled throughout most of the United States conducting presentations about the Code Talkers and about his life experiences before and after the war. I was very pleased to see that Mr. Holiday was awarded the Congressional Silver Medal, something he was very worthy of, obviously.

It's interesting to me that the Navajo Code Talker Program was actually a secret until after the war and was not declassified until later in 1968. It was another 14 years before the Navajo Code Talkers were recognized by the United States Government. In fact, in December of 1982, President Ronald Reagan recognized the Code Talkers for their dedicated service, unique achievement, patriotism, resourcefulness, and courage.

□ 1940

August 14, 1982 was proclaimed National Navajo Code Talkers Day. I think President Reagan did the right thing. I think it's something that all Americans—I want my kids and people in Utah and across the Nation to recognize the contributions and sacrifices that these people made. They truly made a difference in our lives; instrumental in the war.

I appreciate this time to be able to recognize their achievements and help to our country.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman from Utah.

I would like at this time to recognize my friend, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH).

Mr. HEINRICH. I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona for pulling us together from around the four corners to honor these incredible Native Americans, these incredible Americans, especially on this historic anniversary. And I'm certainly honored to join my colleagues tonight to honor the quiet valor of all the Navajo Code Talkers.

Today, some six decades since their service during World War II, only one of the original 29 Code Talkers, Corporal Chester Nez, survives. And I am incredibly proud of Corporal Nez, who at the age of 90 resides in my congressional district in Albuquerque with his son Mike, his daughter-in-law Rita, and their children.

Corporal Nez's story is much like the hundreds of Code Talkers who followed in his footsteps. He grew up on the Navajo Nation to parents who grew corn and pinto beans, kept goats and sheep. And he grew up in a time when Navajos were sharply mistreated and even unable to vote in our own elections in places throughout the Southwest. Yet in 1942, at the age of 18, he sprung into action and he joined the 382nd Platoon in a role that is largely credited with saving thousands of American lives.

Along with the other 28 original Code Talkers, Corporal Nez developed a code from their unwritten language. You can find the code's explanation today

in the index of his autobiography. And whether in artillery, tanks, aboard ships or in infantry, the Code Talkers played a vital role in some of the worst battles in the Pacific theater, communicating battlefield codes that were never, ever broken by the enemy. Their code-talking was considered so essential to the war that, unlike their counterparts, many of them were forced to serve straight through the war with no breaks for rest or trips back home. And today, we widely recognize that their service helped turn the course of World War II.

Yet because of the sheer secret of their role and the possibility that they would be called back for the same duty in the future, the actions of the Code Talkers weren't declassified until 23 years after the war ended. And it wasn't until 55 years later that they were bestowed with the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor and Silver Medal.

To the young people of the Navajo Nation for whom Corporal Nez's quiet valor is a remarkable example, I encourage you to carry on his legacy by keeping the Navajo language alive and well for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the Navajo Nation takes such pride in these heroes. And on behalf of all of us who owe a tremendous debt of gratitude for their service, I'm proud to recognize the courage, service, and bravery of all the Navajo Code Talkers, and especially Corporal Nez of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman from New Mexico for that find.

I would now like to acknowledge my good friend from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT).

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Thank you, Congressman GOSAR. For all of us, we truly appreciate you organizing this.

When you consider today is the 70th anniversary of Pearl Harbor and the entry into World War II, for many of us who grew up with family that had served, there's many heartbreaking stories. But when we reach out and read and learn more about the Code Talkers story, it's one of the great moments of pride for those of us from Arizona.

When you consider there were—my understanding is there were about 400 native Americans who served, but the 27—was it 27 or 29?

Mr. GOSAR. Twenty-nine.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Twenty-nine from Arizona, I've had the pleasure over time of meeting some of them. I also know, as Arizona now is about to begin celebrating its 100th anniversary—and I have, actually, it's a little bit of a silly photo, but there is actually a smaller version of this on my wall in my office. A few months ago we had our very first celebration of beginning the 1-year celebration of our centennial as a State, and we were featuring our Navajo Code Talkers. It is something that many of us from the West are very, very proud of. And it was also that little moment where if

you ever want to be a little humiliated, have them try to teach you to speak a few Navajo words, and then the giggling begins on how badly you pronounce it.

But for anyone who is listening, the Navajo Code Talkers have actually built a foundation, and they actually have a wonderful Web site that has data and stories. It is navajocodetalkers.org. I encourage anyone to reach out and grab some of that information. These are powerful stories of incredible service to our country in a time of great need with a very unique skill and talent.

I thank the gentleman from Arizona for organizing this.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman from Arizona.

I want to take a few moments and honor one of our own in Arizona who just recently died. It is my humble privilege to honor Allen Dale June, one of the original 29 Code Talkers. He died just recently in September of 2010 at the age of 91. He passed away of natural causes at the Veterans Hospital in Prescott, Arizona, which is in my district. He is survived by his wife and 10 children and was buried in Kaibeto, in the heart of Navajo reservation.

June, who attained the rank of sergeant, received the Congressional Gold Medal in 2001 along with other members of the original Code Talkers. When he died, Navajo Nation Council Speaker Lawrence Morgan said, "The Navajo Nation lost a great warrior. His unique service to his country brought positive attention to the Navajo Nation. He will be missed."

According to his wife, Virginia, June first tried to sign up for the Marines in his hometown of Kaibeto, but a recruiter told him he was too young. He then traveled to the reservation town of Chinle to enlist because he figured people there wouldn't recognize him and he could lie about his age and forge his father's signature. This dedication and determination to serve their country was common among the Code Talkers and shows character and bravery that we all should emulate.

Allen June was a humble man who did not like to brag about much, even his remarkable service as a Code Talker. However, in the last years of his life he wore his service proudly, sporting a red Navajo Code Talker cap with his name on it.

I would like to take an opportunity and see if my colleague from New Mexico would entertain a colloquy back and forth giving the roll call of the names of the 29.

Mr. LUJÁN. It would certainly be an honor, Mr. GOSAR.

Mr. GOSAR. Thank you, sir.

The roll call for the Navajo Code Talkers, the original 29:

Charlie Y. Begay.

Mr. LUJÁN. Royal L. Begay.

Mr. GOSAR. Samuel Begay.

Mr. LUJÁN. John Ashi Benally.

Mr. GOSAR. Wilsie Bitsie.

Mr. LUJÁN. Cosey S. Brown.

Mr. GOSAR. John Brown, Jr.

Mr. LUJÁN. John Chee.

Mr. GOSAR. Benjamin Cleveland.

Mr. LUJÁN. Eugene R. Crawford.

Mr. GOSAR. David Curley.

Mr. LUJÁN. Lowell S. Damon.

Mr. GOSAR. George H. Dennison.

Mr. LUJÁN. James Dixon.

Mr. GOSAR. Carl N. Gorman.

Mr. LUJÁN. Oscar B. Iithma.

Mr. GOSAR. Allen Dale June.

Mr. LUJÁN. Alfred Leonard.

Mr. GOSAR. Johnny R. Manuelito.

Mr. LUJÁN. William McCabe.

Mr. GOSAR. Chester Nez.

Mr. LUJÁN. Jack Nez.

Mr. GOSAR. Lloyd Oliver.

Mr. LUJÁN. Joe Palmer.

Mr. GOSAR. Frank Danny Pete.

Mr. LUJÁN. Nelson S. Thompson.

Mr. GOSAR. Harry Tsosie.

Mr. LUJÁN. John Willie.

Mr. GOSAR. William Dean Wilson.

Does my friend have any further comments?

Mr. LUJÁN. Only to say again, Mr. GOSAR, as we celebrate tonight, to never forget about the contributions of the Navajo people to our great Nation, with the work that they've done not only through the Cold War, but going back to all the work that was done.

□ 1950

As we pointed out earlier, in the words of Major Howard Connor, if it were not for the Navajos, the marines never would have taken Iwo Jima. It's a great night to be here to celebrate, and I thank you for bringing us together.

I would like to submit into the RECORD an article from the Santa Fe New Mexican, dated August 29, 2010, also capturing the story telling and talking about Mr. Chester Nez, as well as the article, "The Last of the Navajo Code Talkers," by Laurel Morales, which was listed in the Fronteras Desk.

[From the SantaFeNewMexican.com, Aug. 29, 2010]

AN ORIGINAL CODE TALKER KEEPS TALE ALIVE—FEW REMAINING MEMBERS OF ELITE NAVAJO MARINE UNIT

(By Felicia Fonseca)

ALBUQUERQUE.—Tourists hurry inside a shop here to buy books about the famed Navajo Code Talkers, warriors who used their native language as their primary weapon.

Outside, on a walk sheltered from the sun, nine of the Code Talkers sit at a table autographing the books. Each is an old man now. They wear similar caps and shirts, the scarlet and gold of the Marine Corps, and turquoise jewelry.

One of these men, who signs his name as Cpl. Chester Nez, is distinguished from the others. Below his signature, he jots down why: 1st Original 29.

Before hundreds of Code Talkers were recruited from the Navajo Nation to join the elite unit, 29 Navajos were recruited to develop the code—based on the then-unwritten Navajo language—that would confound Japanese military cryptologists and help win World War II.

Of the Original 29, only three survive. Nez is one.

The Code Talkers took part in every assault the Marines conducted in the Pacific,

sending thousands of messages without error on Japanese troop movements, battlefield tactics and other communications critical to the war's ultimate outcome.

"It's one of the greatest parts of history that we used our own native language during World War II," Nez said in an interview with The Associated Press. "We're very proud of it."

Nez tells the story succinctly. He is the last of the original group able to do so. One can hardly speak or hear, and the memory of the third is severely tested by Alzheimer's disease.

The 89-year-old Nez is limited, too. He is in a wheelchair after diabetes led to the amputation of both legs. These days, he'd rather "just sit around, take it easy," he said.

As a boy, Nez lived in a traditional Navajo home and helped his family tend to sheep in Two Wells on the eastern side of the vast 27,000-square-mile reservation.

He played with toy cars, went barefoot, and spoke only his native language. That changed when he was sent to one of the boarding schools set up by the federal government to assimilate American Indian children into the broader culture.

At boarding school, Nez said he had his mouth washed out with soap for speaking Navajo—ironic indeed, considering the vital role that the unique language—and Nez—would come to play.

Nez was in 10th grade when a Marine recruiter came looking for young Navajos who were fluent in Navajo and English to serve in World War II. He jumped at the chance to defend his country, and to leave boarding school. He kept the decision to enlist a secret from his family and lied about his age, as did many others.

"I told my roommate, 'Let's try it out,' and that's what we did," Nez said. "One reason we joined is the uniform—they were so pretty, dress uniforms."

About 250 Navajos showed up at Fort Defiance, Ariz., then a U.S. Army base. But only 29 were selected to join the first all-Native American unit of Marines. They were inducted in May 1942.

After basic training, the 382nd Platoon was tasked with developing the code.

There Nez met Allen Dale June and Lloyd Oliver, among the others. Using Navajo words for red soil, war chief, clan, braided hair, beads, ant and hummingbird, for example, they came up with a glossary of more than 200 terms, later expanded, and an alphabet.

At first, Nez said, the concern was whether or not the code could work. Then it proved impenetrable. "The Japanese did everything in their power to break the code but they never did," he said.

Nez no longer remembers the code in its entirety, but easily switches from English to Navajo to repeat one instruction he delivered during fighting on Guadalcanal.

"I always remember this one," Nez said. "Enemy machine gun on your right flank, destroy!"

The Navajos trained in radio communications were walking copies of the code. Each message read aloud by a Code Talker was immediately destroyed.

"When you're involved in the world of cryptology, you not only have to provide information, you have to protect that," said Patrick Weadon, curator of the National Cryptologic Museum. "And there's no better example than the Navajo Code Talkers during World War II."

The Code Talkers were constantly on the move, often from foxhole to foxhole. Nez had a close call in Guam with a sniper's bullet that whizzed past his head and struck a palm tree.

Once while running a message, Nez and his partner were mistaken for Japanese soldiers

and were threatened at gunpoint until a Marine lieutenant cleared up the confusion, his son, Michael, said.

"Of course Dad couldn't tell them he was a Code Talker," Nez's son said.

The Code Talkers had orders not to discuss their roles—not during the war and not until their mission was declassified 23 years later.

In 2001 Nez, Dale and June traveled aboard the same plane to Washington, D.C., to receive the Congressional Gold Medal. The recognition, which they didn't receive when they returned home from war, propelled them to a sort of celebrity status, along with the release of a movie based on the Code Talkers the following year.

They appeared on television, rode on floats in parades and were asked to speak to veterans groups and students.

Nez threw the opening pitch at a 2004 Major League Baseball game and blessed the presidential campaign of John Kerry. Oliver traveled with other Code Talkers as guests of honor in the nation's largest Veterans Day parade in New York last year.

When residents of Longmont, Colo., heard that June and his wife did not have a permanent home, they raised money to buy one for the couple.

The last three survivors of the Original 29 don't live on the Navajo Nation, where they are celebrated with a tribal holiday. They wonder about each other, but it's unlikely they'll reunite again.

After World War II, Nez volunteered to serve two more years during the Korean War and retired in 1974 after a 25-year career as a painter at the veterans hospital in Albuquerque.

June, 88, has spent the past few weeks in and out of hospitals in Wyoming and Arizona, and requires round-the-clock care. His third wife, Virginia, calls herself "the charm" and the protector of an endangered species.

She's a walking promotion for him and the Marine Corps, yet she's careful of how much she says because he thinks it is unwelcome bragging.

Oliver's wife, Lucille, echoes similar sentiments about her husband. Oliver displayed few reminders in what, until earlier this year, was his home on the Yavapai Indian reservation in Camp Verde, Ariz.—a few framed pictures, a Marine cap above his bedroom window and a U.S. flag above the doorway.

"He just put the past behind him, I guess," she says.

Oliver, 87, speaks audibly but his words are difficult to understand. His hearing is impaired and he prefers not to have a hearing aid.

Both June and Oliver had brothers who later served as Code Talkers.

Nez tells the tourists seeking autographs in Albuquerque that he's part of the Original 29, but few appear to grasp what that means.

"Most of them," he says of the tourists, "they just thank me for what we did."

[From the Fronteras Desk, Nov. 11, 2011]

THE LAST OF THE NAVAJO CODE TALKERS
(By Laurel Morales)

FLAGSTAFF.—Only one veteran Navajo code talker remains of the original 29 Navajo Marines who used their native language to devise an unbreakable code during World War II.

Growing up in New Mexico, Chester Nez and many of his fellow Navajo were punished for speaking their language. In the 1920s, Nez attended one of many government run boarding schools that attempted to erase Indian culture and language.

"I often think about the things I went through, all the hardships," Nez said. He was

being interviewed at the studios of KUNM in Albuquerque for Veterans Day.

Years later, Nez was shocked to learn he'd been recruited by the Marines, specifically to devise a code using the same language the government tried to beat out of him. Judith Avila helped Nez write his memoir Code Talker, which was just published.

"It was extremely ironic one of the very things they were forbidden to do—speak Navajo—ended up helping save us during the war," Avila said.

During World War II, the Japanese had cracked code after code the U.S. military used to hide their communications. Then, a Marine by the name of Philip Johnston, who had been raised on the Navajo Nation by white missionaries, suggested enlisting the help of the Navajo tribe. They became known as the code talkers.

Navajo, or Dine as it's called, is a spoken language. And few non-Navajos understand its complexities. Nez and his fellow code talkers first developed an alphabet using every day Navajo words to represent letters, like the Navajo word for ant became "A."

Chester Nez, seen here during World War II, is 90 and the last of the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers.

Then they came up with words for military terms. In Navajo, there is no word for bomb. So they called it an egg. A fighter plane was the Navajo word for hummingbird.

"And the Japanese tried everything in their power to try to decipher our code, but they never succeeded," Nez said.

He and his fellow code talkers were faced with many cultural challenges during the war. The most difficult was dealing with so much death.

The Navajo believe when you encounter a dead body that person's spirit stays with you. Coming home after the war, Nez remembered being haunted by these spirits.

"They were all around me. I actually see them alongside my bed," Nez said. "This was one of the bad omen."

His family performed a ceremony called the "enemy way" to cleanse him. After that, Nez said, he felt free of the ghosts.

The code talker program was secret. When Nez and the others arrived home in 1945, there was no fanfare. The code remained active for years after the war; it wasn't declassified until 1968. Still, it took decades before the men were officially recognized.

In 2000, New Mexico Senator Jeff Bingaman introduced legislation to honor the code talkers. The following year—nearly six decades after the code was written—president George W. Bush awarded them Congressional Gold Medals.

"Today we give these exceptional Marines the recognition they earned so long ago," President Bush told a televised crowd at the Capital Rotunda.

Only five of the original 29 were still alive. Chester Nez stood tall, puffed out his chest and saluted the president, while the crowd—many relatives of code talker families—gave the group a standing ovation.

"This gold medal is something I will treasure for as long as I live," said Nez, now 90-years-old.

The last original code talker lives in Albuquerque with his son. The father of six children, he has nine grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Today with so many people leaving the reservation, Navajo elders like Nez fear their language is dying. Nez hopes Navajo children learn the story of the code talkers, so they understand just how critical it is to learn and use their own language.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman from New Mexico for his contribution.

I would also like to start by going through the further list of the Navajo Code Talkers in the honor roll:

NAVAJO CODE TALKER LIST
CONFIRMED BY MARINE CORPS, AS OF 17 JULY
2001

1. Akee, Dan 818638
2. Anthony, Franklin 990074
3. Apache, Jimmie 936773
4. Arviso, Bennie 894438
5. Ashike, Earl 990140
6. Ashley, Regis 894674
7. Attikai, Harold 990084
8. Augustine, John 894402
9. Ayze, Lewis 990075
10. Bahe, Henry 479876
11. Bahe, Woody 875423
12. Baldwin, Benjamin 818564
13. Beard, Harold 894537
14. Becenti, Roy L. 831055
15. Bedoni, Sidney 479771
16. Begay, Carlos 818566
17. Begay, Charlie Sosie 830976
18. Begay, Flemming 830977
19. Begay, George 990132
20. Begay, Henry 990142
21. Begay, Jerry C. 830979
22. Begay, Joe 990094
23. Begay, Lee 990116
24. Begay, Leo 990126
25. Begay, Leonard 990210
26. Begay, Notah 875405
27. Begay, Paul 479917
28. Begay, Samuel H. 358525
29. Begay, Thomas H. 537144
30. Begay, Walter 990073
31. Begay, Willie K. 1000016
32. Begay, Wilson J. 894417
33. Begody, David M. 990209
34. Begody, Roger 875422
35. Belinda, Wilmer 875407
36. Belone, Harry 936837
37. Benallie, Jimmie D. 964665
38. Benally, Harrison Lee 1000075
39. Benally, Harry 894507
40. Benally, Jimmie L. 831045
41. Benally, Johnson D. 875371
42. Benally, Samuel 1000078
43. Benton, Sr., Willie 830980
44. Bernard, John 875276
45. Betone, Lloyd 830963
46. Bia, Andrew 990072
47. Billey, Wilfred 830982
48. Billie, Ben 1000045
49. Billiman, Howard 521004
50. Billison, Samuel (Dr.) 831074
51. Billy, Sam Jones 830981
52. Bitsie, Peter J. 1000037
53. Bitsoie, Delford 990061
54. Bizardie, Jesse 875495
55. Black, Jesse 990205
56. Blatchford, Paul 818633
57. Bluehorse, David M. 831043
58. Bowman, John Henry 403099
59. Bowman, Robert 936938
60. Brown, Arthur 990125
61. Brown, Clarence Paul 990088
62. Brown, Tsoie Herman 990202
63. Brown, William Tully 990109
64. Buck, Wilford 1000019
65. Burke, Bobby 894411
66. Burnie, Jose 1000100
67. Burnside, Francis 548184
68. Burr, Sandy 830984
69. Cadman, William 936839
70. Caleditto, Andrew 448919
71. Carroll, Oscar Tsoie 894622
72. Cattle Chaser, Dennis 479729
73. Cayedito, Del 830985
74. Cayedito, Ralph 830986
75. Charley, Carson Bahe 894600
76. Charlie, Sam 990199
77. Chase, Frederick 479873
78. Chavez, George 831098
79. Chee, Guy 990200
80. Clah, Stewart 965051
81. Claw, Thomas 818547
82. Cleveland, Billie 521016
83. Cleveland, Ned 894519
84. Cody, Leslie 479834

85. Cohoe, James Charles 416497
 86. Craig, Bob Etcitty 830988
 87. Crawford, Karl Kee 478278
 88. Cronemeyer, Walter 990201
 89. Crosby, Billy 990035
 90. Csinnjinni, Carl 416351
 91. Dale, Ray 448911
 92. Damon, Anson C. 990227
 93. Davis, Tully 875378
 94. Deel, Martin Dale 818563
 95. Dehiya, Dan 830989
 96. Dennison, Leo 990107
 97. Dodge, Jerome Cody 894478
 98. Doolie, John 830990
 99. Doolie, Richardson 479723
 100. Draper, Nelson 990098
 101. Draper, Teddy Sr. 875345
 102. Etsicity, Kee 830991
 103. Etsitty, Deswood 875304
 104. Evans, Harold 990097
 105. Foghorn, Ray 830992
 106. Francisco, Jimmy 818625
 107. Gatewood, Joseph P. 479889
 108. George, William 894441
 109. Gishal, Milton M. 875283
 110. Gleason, Jimmie 894446
 111. Goodluck, John 830933
 112. Gorman, Tom 818627
 113. Grayson, Bill L. 990052
 114. Greymountain, Yazzie 894538
 115. Guerito, Billy Lewis 830994
 116. Gustine, Tully 830995
 117. Guy, Charles 875406
 118. Harding, Ben Williams 990091
 119. Harding, Jack W. 479888
 120. Hardy, Tom 894628
 121. Harrison, Emmett 894479
 122. Haskie, Ross 358587
 123. Hawthorne, Roy Orville 990027
 124. Haycock, Bud 990196
 125. Hemstreet, Leslie 936840
 126. Henry, Albert 830996
 127. Henry, Edmund Juan 830997
 128. Henry, Kent Carl 936779
 129. Hickman, Dean Junian 990103
 130. Holiday, Calvin 990198
 131. Holiday, Samuel Tom 818614
 132. Housewood, Johnson 448907
 133. Housteen, Dennie 479730
 134. Howard, Ambrose 818574
 135. Hubbard, Arthur Jose 1000128
 136. Hudson, Lewey 894521
 137. Hunter, Tom 875445
 138. James, Benjamin 830998
 139. James, Billie 875301
 140. James, George B. 875342
 141. Johle, Elliott 894447
 142. John, Charlie T. 875395
 143. John, Leroy M. Sr. 448918
 144. Johns, Edmund 448908
 145. Johnny, Earl 830999
 146. Johnson, Deswood R. 844625
 147. Johnson, Francis T. 479772
 148. Johnson, Johnnie 537164
 149. Johnson, Peter 894412
 150. Johnson, Ralph 990086
 151. Jones, Jack 818548
 152. Jones, Tom H. Jr. 831001
 153. Jordan, David 831000
 154. June, Floyd 479768
 155. Keams, Percy 990028
 156. Keedah, Wilson 894673
 157. Kellwood, Joe H. 479704
 158. Kescoli, Alonzo 875397
 159. Ketchum, Bahe 875416
 160. King, Jimmie 448910
 161. Kinlacheeny, Paul 894414
 162. Kinsel, John 448912
 163. Kirk, George H. 831003
 164. Kirk, Leo 585379
 165. Kiyaani, Mike 894629
 166. Kontz, Rex T. 448921
 167. Lapahie, Harrison 831046
 168. Largo, James 990095
 169. Little, Keith M. 818629
 170. Lopez, Tommy K. 831059
 171. MacDonald, Peter 1000079
 172. Malone, Max 894621
 173. Malone, Rex 831101
 174. Malone, Robert 831075
 175. Maloney, James 990085
 176. Maloney, Paul E. 875431
 177. Manuelito, Ben C. 479800
 178. Manuelito, Ira 831005
 179. Manuelito, James C. 831060
 180. Manuelito, Peter 1000234
 181. Marianito, Frank 936841
 182. Mark, Robert 990093
 183. Martin, Matthew 894406
 184. Martinez, Jose 894550
 185. McCraith, Archibald 990110
 186. Mike, King Paul 894671
 187. Miles, General 990096
 188. Moffitt, Tom Clah 894473
 189. Morgan, Jack C. 830932
 190. Morgan, Ralph 448920
 191. Morris, Joe 894601
 192. Moss, George 990093
 193. Multine, Oscar P. 875314
 194. Murphy, Calvin H. 875360
 195. Nagurski, Adolph N. 875384
 196. Nahkai, James T. Jr. 831006
 197. Nakaidinae, Peter Sr. 479861
 198. Napa, Martin Felix
 199. Negale, Harding 936842
 200. Newman, Alfred 831007
 201. Nez, Arthur 1000176
 202. Nez, Freeland 875252
 203. Nez, Israel Hosten 479769
 204. Nez, Sidney 894511
 205. Notah, Roy 448914
 206. Notah, Willie Anthony 875300
 207. O'Dell, Billy 479877
 208. Oliver, Willard V. 831008
 209. Paddock, Layton 479871
 210. Pahe, Robert D. 831114
 211. Parrish, Paul A. 416414
 212. Patrick, Amos Roy 936843
 213. Patterson, David Earl 831043
 214. Peaches, Alfred James 875372
 215. Peshlakai, Sam 894440
 216. Peterson, Joe Sr. 1000089
 217. Pinto, Gaul (Guy) 831047
 218. Pinto, John Senator 990189
 219. Platero, Richard 894460
 220. Preston, Jimmie 479801
 221. Reed, Sam 875369
 222. Roanhorse, Harry C. 831011
 223. Sage, Andy 831012
 224. Sage, Denny 818604
 225. Salabiye, Jerry E. 1000024
 226. Sandoval, Peter P. 831088
 227. Sandoval, Samuel F. 831013
 228. Sandoval, Thomas 831014
 229. Scott, John 875415
 230. Sells, John C. 936956
 231. Shields, Freddie 894442
 232. Shorty, Dooley 1000177
 233. Shorty, Robert T. 831049
 234. Silversmith, Joe A. 831015
 235. Silversmith, Sammy 831050
 236. Singer, Oscar Jones 990122
 237. Singer, Richard 479774
 238. Skeet, Wilson Chee 1000081
 239. Slinkey, Richard T. 479727
 240. Slivers, Albert J. Sr. 990068
 241. Smiley, Arcenio 894508
 242. Smith, Albert 831062
 243. Smith, George 831063
 244. Smith, Raymond R. 857535
 245. Smith, Samuel Jesse 831073
 246. Soce, George B. 831016
 247. Sorrell, Benjamin G. 448905
 248. Spencer, Harry 990197
 249. Tabaha, Johnnie 990076
 250. Tah, Alfred 479831
 251. Tah, Edward 894676
 252. Talley, John N. 831017
 253. Tallsalt, Bert 990082
 254. Thomas, Edward 990129
 255. Thomas, Richard 894520
 256. Thompson, Clare M. 875458
 257. Thompson, Everett M. 818518
 258. Thompson, Francis T. 537182
 259. Thompson, Frank T. 403057
 260. Todacheene, Carl Leon 831018
 261. Todacheene, Frank Carl 990105
 262. Tohe, Benson 537165
 263. Toledo, Curtis 831051
 264. Toledo, Frank 479759
 265. Toledo, Preston 479757
 266. Toledo, Willie 479756
 267. Towne, Joseph H. 479721
 268. Towne, Zane 479770
 269. Tso, Chester H. 894413
 270. Tso, Howard B. 894677
 271. Tso, Paul Edward 990071
 272. Tso, Samuel 818546
 273. Tsosie, Alfred 831019
 274. Tsosie, Cecil G. 831020
 275. Tsosie, Collins D. 831021
 276. Tsosie, Kenneth 831025
 277. Tsosie, Samuel Sr. 479913
 278. Upshaw, John 990099
 279. Upshaw, William 875364
 280. Vandever, Joe 831026
 281. Wagner, Oliver 990162
 282. Wallace, Stephan P. 1000022
 283. Walley, Robert 831027
 284. Werito, John 831052
 285. Whitman, Lyman J. 894466
 286. Willetto, Frank, Jr. 831029
 287. Willetto, Frankie Chee 894509
 288. Williams, Alex 875338
 289. Williams, Kenneth 875370
 290. Willie, George B. 875408
 291. Woody, Clarence Bahi 990092
 292. Yazhe, Ernest 448949
 293. Yazhe, Harrison A. 875363
 294. Yazza, Peter 875442
 295. Yazza, Vincent 1000109
 296. Yazzie, Clifton 894593
 297. Yazzie, Daniel 831030
 298. Yazzie, Eddie Melvin 521223
 299. Yazzie, Edison Kee 875390
 300. Yazzie, Felix 416408
 301. Yazzie, Francis 1000101
 302. Yazzie, Frank H. 990101
 303. Yazzie, Harding 894480
 304. Yazzie, Harold 537154
 305. Yazzie, Joe Shorty 830962
 306. Yazzie, John 990113
 307. Yazzie, Justin D. 1000126
 308. Yazzie, Lemuel Rev. 990062
 309. Yazzie, Ned 990112
 310. Yazzie, Pahe Denet 479773
 311. Yazzie, Raphael 831053
 312. Yazzie, Robert 831031
 313. Yazzie, William 875347
 314. Yellowhair, Leon 990100
 315. Yellowhair, Stanley 818600
 316. Yellowman, Howard 831032
 317. Yoe, George 990119
 318. Zah, Henry 894551

LISTED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED

1. Alfred, Johnnie 479728
2. Allen, Perry 818534
3. Becenti, Ned 448948
4. Begay, Edward 474862
5. Begay, Jimmie 419878
6. Begay, Johnson 965045
7. Brown, Ned 818534
8. Clark, Jimmie 830987
9. Fowler, King 990080
10. Gray, Harvey 448909
11. Jenson, Nevy 990178
12. Jose, Teddy 448913
13. Kennepah, Jessie 358451
14. Morgan, Herbert 448922
15. Morgan, Sam 831100
16. Nez, Howard 403039
17. Nez, Howard H. 831086
18. Otero, Tom 831009
19. Singer, Tom 448916
20. Smith, Enoch 998953
21. Sorrel, Jerome 448915
22. Tsosie, David W. 831022
23. Tsosie, Howard 964998
24. Tsosie, Howard J. 831024
25. Whitman, Joe Reid 831028
26. Wilson, William 567102
27. Yazzie, Charley H. 831054
28. Yazzie, Sam W. 990036

PENDING/WAITING FOR RECORDS

1. Anderson, Edward 956330
2. Brown, N.A. 964770
3. Burnside, Francis A. 548184
4. Curley, Rueban 875229
5. David, Alfred
6. Dooley, Richard 807198
7. Foster, Harold Y. 537154
8. Freeman, Edwin
9. Goldtooth, Emmett
10. Goodman, Billie 875280
11. Harthorn, Rodger 2314982
12. Jake, H.
13. Kien, William 831058
14. Leroy, George
15. Leuppe, Edward 381004
16. Nazwood, Johnson
17. Peterson, David 831043
18. Price, Joe F. 894626
19. Price, Wilson H. 358592
20. Sandoval, Merrill Leon 831048
21. Tracey, Peter 257670
22. Tsosie, Woody B.
23. Visalia, Buster

NOT LISTED

1. Babiye, Don
2. Barber, Willie
3. Begaye, Flemming 830977
4. Bejay, Charlie
5. Burbank, Askee
6. Clauschee, Guy 990200
7. Hanigahnie Jake
8. Kent, Carl Henry
9. Livingston, ?
10. Lod(v?)ato, Joe T.
11. Martinez, Martin
12. Peshlakai, Wallace Jr.
13. Singer, William
14. Yazzie ?, Leon
15. Yazzie, Peter

It is with that I submit those names on a wonderful treasure from the Four Corners to America, and what they gave this country is so valuable. You look back on their life and what they gave us is immeasurable. What I would also like to do is honor them on today, the anniversary of Pearl Harbor; and I hope that we would look fondly on their attributes and what they gave to this great country because we are all great because of them.

I also want to take the liberty of acknowledging one other person. It's her birthday today. It's my mom. She turned 78. Happy birthday, Mom.

I yield back the balance of my time.

NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

(Mr. LAMBORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, on this, the 70th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, I want to recognize a group of unique Americans who made an invaluable contribution to winning the war in the Pacific—Native American Code Talkers.

John Werito of southwest Colorado was assigned to the 4th Marine Division in Maui, Hawaii. He first saw action when his division landed on Roi Namur, part of the Marshall Islands, then a Japanese stronghold.

From there, the 4th Division took Saipan where Werito was wounded. After recovering from his injuries, he took part in the invasion of Iwo Jima, where he was wounded a second time.

He recovered from his injuries on a hospital ship at sea after refusing to be sent home to the U.S. because he wanted to be part of the invasion of Japan, should that be necessary.

Back home, Werito settled in Denver where he served as a letter carrier for the U.S. Postal Service. He passed away in 1983 and is buried at Fort Logan National Cemetery in Colorado.

Werito was posthumously awarded the Silver Congressional Medal of Honor in 2002. His widow, Rose, and children, Nellie and Michael, attended the ceremony in Window Rock, Arizona, on the Navajo Nation.

I thank Mr. Werito for his courage in fighting a brutal enemy in the Pacific.

The Code Walkers of all tribes are a special class of brave warriors who deserve our continued recognition.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. NADLER (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and December 8 on account of a family matter.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1541. An act to revise the Federal charter for the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc. to reflect a change in eligibility requirements for membership.

S. 1639. An Act to amend title 36, United States Code, to authorize the American Legion under its Federal charter to provide guidance and leadership to the individual departments and posts of the American Legion, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, December 8, 2011, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4176. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-10-0008-FR-1A] (RIN: 0581-AD00) received November 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4177. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Directives and Regulations, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (RIN: 0596-AC84) received November 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4178. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, De-

partment of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS Case 2009-D036) (RIN: 0750-AG66) received November 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4179. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS Case 2011-D050) (RIN: 0750-AH44) received November 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4180. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS Case 2011-D053) (RIN: 0750-AH46) received November 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4181. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS Case 2011-D031) (RIN: 0750-AH30) received November 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4182. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] received November 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4183. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] received November 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4184. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-B-1225] received November 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4185. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act; Incorporation by Reference of Successor Standard received November 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4186. A letter from the Deputy Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — NARA Records Reproduction Fees [NARA-11-0002] (RIN: 3095-AB71) received November 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4187. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFIS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Monkfish; Framework Adjustment 7 [Docket No.: 101119575-1554-02] (RIN: 0648-BA46) received November 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4188. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFIS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions;