

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

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

I want to thank my colleague and friend from Colorado for his kind words and his work on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. I am proud to serve with him.

I rise today in support of H.R. 3682, which designates the Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic in Mankato, Minnesota, as the Lyle C. Pearson Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

Lyle Pearson was the true definition of an American hero. Through his lifelong dedication of service, both in and out of uniform, Lyle left a profound and everlasting impact on southern Minnesota and this country as a whole.

Lyle served in the skies over Europe as a B-17 pilot with the 15th Air Force during World War II. He completed 15 combat missions over occupied territory. In December 1944, Lyle's aircraft was shot down over Italy. Surviving the horrors of the shoot-down, Lyle was a prisoner of war from December of 1944 to May of 1945. For his actions in combat as a POW, Lyle was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with Clusters, and the Purple Heart.

Like so many of his colleagues, the distinguished service that he served in uniform might have only been outpaced by what he did after he came back home. After the war, Lyle rejoined his wife on their family farm, but his desire to serve was strong.

Beginning in 1957, Lyle administered programs for the Nicollet County juvenile court and Nicollet County court services, first as the chief probation officer, then as the director of court services. He helped turn around countless lives of many troubled youth in his time with the Nicollet County juvenile courts, earning Minnesota Corrections Officer of the Year in 1969.

One of Lyle's biggest impacts was helping his fellow veterans. He served his entire life helping other veterans and, as you heard from my colleague, he served as national commander of the Disabled American Veterans. He also spent 49 years as the adjutant of his local chapter.

He dedicated over half a century of service to the St. Peter State Hospital, was a 4-H club leader, and was active with his church throughout his entire life.

Through all of this, Lyle was a husband, a father of seven children, and a stalwart in his community.

Lyle's dedication to duty, his community, and this country reflected upon himself and was in keeping with the finest ideals of service, selflessness, and giving, making him the ideal namesake for the Mankato Community-Based Outreach Clinic that will serve so many of our fellow veterans.

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to work with my colleague, Rep-

resentative WALZ, on this fine piece of legislation honoring someone very deserving of this honor and the naming of this clinic.

So with that, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our Members and colleagues to support H.R. 3682, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3682.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois) at 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.

AUTHORIZING USE OF ROTUNDA FOR CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL CEREMONY

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 37) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the United States Capitol in commemoration of the Shimon Peres Congressional Gold Medal ceremony.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 37

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

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SHIMON PERES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL CEREMONY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on June 26, 2014, for the commemoration of the award of the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the United States Capitol in commemoration of the Shimon Peres Congressional Gold Medal ceremony.

The presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal is a physical recognition given by Congress to express our Nation's highest appreciation for an individual's distinguished achievements and contributions. The man we rise to discuss today is one who has many significant achievements and who holds a lifelong extraordinary record of public service.

Israeli President Shimon Peres was born in Poland in 1923, in a town which is now a part of Belarus. To escape the persecution of the Jewish people there at the time, he and his family immigrated to Palestine in 1934. There, Peres took up his calling for public service, and in 1947, he joined the Zionist Party, led by David Ben Gurion.

Once Israel achieved its independence in 1948, Peres was appointed to the head of Israel's navy and rose to become the Minister of Defense. Peres went on to serve in several high-level positions in the cabinet of Israel's government.

His career spans more than 70 years, including serving as Prime Minister twice and, now, as President of Israel. Throughout his career, he has been an integral hand in guiding his nation into the future.

His long career is marked by numerous events where Peres exercised his determination for peace. In 1993, Peres participated in secret negotiations between the Palestinians and Israelis, which are known as the Oslo Accords, an agreement that was designed to reconcile both Israelis and Palestinians.

The next year, he was jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his role serving as lead negotiator for Israel, while he served as Foreign Minister during these negotiations.

Peres is a statesman who has dedicated most of his life to the service of others. He has worked for the betterment of his nation where he lives, and he has taken seriously the calling and responsibilities of what it means to be a member on the world stage.

This was no more apparent than earlier this month, when Peres joined Pope Francis and Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas in praying for peace at the Vatican and offered his own invocation:

Without peace, we are not complete. We have yet to achieve this mission of humanity. Even when peace seems distant, we must pursue it to bring it closer.

The United States has a longstanding and close relationship with the people