

minder that, as a nation, we must never forget those who didn't come home, are missing in action, who were taken prisoner of war. And we must never stop trying to bring them back to their families.

Henry was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, but his family believed that he had earned this Nation's highest military honor. They contacted their Congressman and his staff, who made it their mission. And we thank Representative Bill Pascrell for making this day possible.

Henry's parents and brother did not live to see this day, but two of his sisters, Dorothy and Sylvia, are with us. Dorothy, Sylvia, you remind us that behind every American who wears our Nation's uniform stands a family who serves with them. And behind every American who lays down their life for our country is a family who mourns them and honors them for the rest of their lives. Every day, for nearly 60 years, you have lived the poet's words:

At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
We will remember them.

And so I want to conclude today by inviting everyone to join me in welcoming Henry's sis-

ter Dorothy to the stage for the presentation of the medal.

[*Maj. Reginald McClam, USMC, Marine Corps Aide to the President, read the citation, and the President presented the medal.*]

The President. Let's give both families a big round of applause for Anthony and for Henry.

[*Maj. Gen. Douglas L. Carver, USA, Chief of Chaplains, then read a prayer.*]

Audience members. Amen.

The President. Thank you so much, everyone. Please enjoy the reception.

And again, to the families, we could not be prouder of Anthony and Henry. We are grateful for their sacrifice. We are grateful for your sacrifice. You have made this country safer. Tony and Henry stand as a model of courage and patriotism.

God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you, everyone.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:08 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Usama bin Laden, leader of the Al Qaida terrorist organization, who was killed in a U.S. Navy SEALs counterterrorism operation in Abbottabad, Pakistan, on May 1.

Statement on Holocaust Remembrance Day May 2, 2011

I join people here at home, in Israel, and around the world in commemorating Holocaust Remembrance Day and in honoring the memory of all those who suffered, died, and lost loved ones in one of the most barbaric acts in human history.

More than six decades after the Holocaust and at a time when Holocaust denial and genocidal ideologies persist, our grief and our outrage over the Nazis' murder of 6 million Jews and so many others have not diminished. This year marks both the 65th anniversary of the verdicts at the first Nuremberg trial, a defining moment in international justice, and the 50th

anniversary of Adolf Eichmann's trial, where the world heard firsthand testimonies from those who had suffered the horrors of the Holocaust. From this tragedy, we see the cost of allowing hatred go unanswered in the world, but from this justice, we also see the power of holding the perpetrators of genocide accountable. Remembering these events only reinforces our solemn commitment to confront those who tell lies about our history and to stop the spread of hate in our own time.

We must heed the urgency to listen to and care for the last living survivors, camp liberators, and the witnesses to the Shoah. And we

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must meet our sacred responsibility to honor all those who perished by recalling their courage and dignity in the face of unspeakable

atrocities, by insisting that the world never forget them, and by always standing up against intolerance and injustice.

Statement on Polish Constitution Day *May 2, 2011*

On behalf of the American people, I send my best wishes to all who celebrate Polish Constitution Day here in America, in Poland, and around the world. Since adopting their Constitution in 1791, the Polish people have endured tremendous tragedy and challenges, yet their perseverance has offered hope and inspiration to people around the world. Even today, fledgling democratic movements look to Poland as an example and guide. Here in the

United States, Polish Americans are an important part of our national character. As strong NATO allies, the United States and Poland are working together to promote stability, security, and economic opportunity in Europe, Afghanistan, and around the world.

I look forward to deepening the enduring ties between the United States and Poland when I visit Warsaw later this month.

Message to the Senate on the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty *May 2, 2011*

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith Protocols I and II to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (“the Treaty”), signed on behalf of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, on April 11, 1996. I also transmit for the information of the Senate the Treaty to which these Protocols relate, a third Protocol to the Treaty, and the Department of State’s Overview of the Protocols, which includes a detailed article-by-article analysis of both the Protocols and the Treaty.

I am convinced that it is in the best interest of the United States to ratify Protocols I and II to the Treaty. This step will strengthen our relations with our African friends and allies, enhance U.S. security by furthering our global nonproliferation and arms control objectives, demonstrate our commitment to the decisions taken at the 1995 Review and Extension Con-

ference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and contribute significantly to the realization of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in all its aspects. As the Department of State’s Overview of the Protocols explains, entry into force of Protocols I and II for the United States would require no changes in U.S. law, policy, or practice.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to Protocols I and II to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty, and give its advice and consent to their ratification, subject to the statements contained in the Department of State’s Overview of the Protocols.

BARACK OBAMA

The White House,
May 2, 2011.