

women have quickly become mainstays in the American entrepreneurial scene.

In 1920, women refused to accept the status quo and they fought for their opportunity to affect national policy by securing their rights at the ballot box. That fervor should not be and is not lost on today's women.

Relocating the portraiture monument to the Capitol rotunda is a symbolic but important gesture that will finally provide women recognition for past efforts and progress in the world of politics, business and academia.

I think about my own two grandmothers, whose life experiences were vastly different from my own. The possible definitions of what makes a happy and successful life for a woman today is so much broader because we now have endless options.

I would like to take a moment to commend the hard work of my colleagues, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. GENE GREEN, the gentlewoman from Maryland, Mrs. MORELLA, the gentlewoman from New York, Mrs. LOWEY, and those who were out in front of this issue in the Senate where this resolution passed 100 to zero. They and their staffs logged in countless hours to ensure this day would come.

With this resolution amended, October 25 will be the day that we will celebrate the passage of the 19th amendment to the Constitution which gave women the right to vote. With the placement of the portraiture monument in a location of prominence and esteem, we will be daily reminded of and inspired by their great achievement.

I would ask the gentlewomen and gentlemen who testify here today before the public, if they decide that they want to sustain their objection, that they would join our effort to make sure that this portraiture monument is located in the rotunda on October 25, the date of our celebration.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, there are many people who are responsible for bringing this resolution before the House today, and they all deserve our praise. There is one woman I would like to especially note. Joan Meacham, from Mesa, AR, served as president of the 75th anniversary of Women's Suffrage Task Force. I am delighted that my State of Arizona, through the fine efforts of Ms. Meacham, was well represented in this important event.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY].

(Mrs. LOWEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, this year marks the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage. I can think of no more appropriate action to honor the women who strove to gain the vote than by placing this portrait monument in the rotunda of the United States Capitol.

Currently, the statues in the rotunda are part of a males only club. It cer-

tainly seems to me a very fitting symbol that Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott will integrate the rotunda of the capitol—the very symbol of our democracy—just as they integrated voting booths 75 years ago.

The effort to move the portrait monument to this place of honor has been made in a truly bi-partisan spirit. I would like to thank Congresswoman JENNIFER DUNN for offering this important resolution on the floor. I would also like to thank Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and Congressman GENE GREEN for all of their efforts in the past month. I would also like to add a special thank you to the Members of the House Oversight Committee who convened for an emergency session yesterday evening, so that this resolution could be acted on today.

When the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband John Adams, a delegate at the convention, and urged him to "Remember the Ladies" when forming the new republic. Unfortunately, it was not until 146 years later that the 19th amendment was passed, finally giving women the right to vote. It was passed largely due to the efforts of suffragettes like Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. These women, and thousands of women like them, made great personal sacrifices to ensure that American women would have a voice in their Government.

In the past 75 years, women have used that voice, and have moved into important positions in every aspect of the Government. Currently, there are 47 women in the House of Representatives and 8 women in the Senate. We have worked, on both sides of the aisle, to bring a woman's viewpoint on all the key issues facing this country.

I believe that it is fitting that on the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage, we remember the ladies in this manner, and move them out of the basement and into the rotunda. I support this resolution and urge all of my colleagues to do so.

Although I certainly respect the views of the gentlewoman from North Carolina, I would share the views of my colleague from Maryland that we can work to raise private funds but this is the time to act. It has taken a very, very long time, and I would suggest that we give unanimous consent and pass this resolution.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to state again that I appreciate the gentlewoman's comments. I agree that this is very important and that we need to do something. I think it is even more important if the women show that they can raise the money and make that statement to put this statue where it belongs in a place of honor in the rotunda. I again challenge everyone to join in so we can accomplish that fact and get it done by the 25th of October.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). Objection is heard.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

AUTHORIZING USE OF ROTUNDA FOR DEDICATION INCIDENT TO PLACEMENT OF BUST OF RAOUL WALLENBERG IN CAPITOL

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution [H. Con. Res. 94] authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a dedication ceremony incident to the placement of a bust of Raoul Wallenberg in the Capitol, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. PASTOR. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS] to explain the purpose of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to offer an explanation for this resolution.

Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish Protestant who risked his life to save approximately 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II, at the time that the Nazi troops occupied Hungary.

He was fearless in this effort. He risked his life; he risked the lives of those around him, and certainly deserves commendation. This country already has given him that commendation; in 1981, he was made an honorary citizen of the United States by the Congress of the United States. In 1994, this Congress passed legislation to place a bust of Wallenberg in the Capitol to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his rescue mission. The purpose of this particular resolution is to allow the use of the Capitol rotunda for the ceremony at which this bust will be dedicated.

If I may, Mr. Speaker, just add a personal comment. I happen to be of Dutch extraction. Many of my relatives and friends were involved in the resistance of World War II. Everyone here, I am sure, is familiar with *Das Tagebuch Der Anne Frank*, *The Diary of Anne Frank*, which chronicles in a very touching and moving way some of the experiences of those who were hid by my Dutch friends during World War

II. It took great courage on the part of many people to do that. They have earned respect throughout the world, just as Mr. Wallenberg has. So I have a particular place in my heart for Mr. Wallenberg, who epitomized the same thing my Dutch friends did and mirrored, perhaps exceeded, their heroism in very, very difficult circumstances.

I strongly urge that we adopt this resolution unanimously and permit the ceremony to take place so that we can dedicate the statue to Raoul Wallenberg on November 2, 1995.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS].

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. Before making substantive comments, I would like to express my appreciation to my good friend from Michigan, the gentleman from California, Chairman THOMAS of the Committee on House Oversight, to the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO], the ranking Democratic member of the committee, and to the scores of colleagues in this body and in the other body who over the years have paid tribute to Raoul Wallenberg. Specifically, in connection with this resolution are Senator WARNER of Virginia, Senator STEVENS of Alaska, Senator FORD of Kentucky, and Senator PELL of Rhode Island.

I also want to express my appreciation to two colleagues who have over the years been steadfast in their recognition of Wallenberg's unique heroism, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, Mr. GILMAN, and Senator MOYNIHAN of New York.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is so much partisanship in this body, it is wonderful to have a moment of high nobility on a bipartisan basis. As my good friend from Michigan indicated, 50 years ago Raoul Wallenberg, son of a most distinguished Lutheran family in Sweden, risked his life leaving behind the comfort, the safety and the security of neutral Sweden to come to Nazi-occupied and war-torn Hungary to save innocent lives.

Through his heroism, 100,000 innocent human beings were saved. Raoul Wallenberg did this heroic feat of larger than human proportions at the request of our own Government. My first legislative act, Mr. Speaker, in 1981, was to introduce a resolution making Raoul Wallenberg the second honorary citizen of the United States, second since Winston Churchill was the first. The House and the Senate had approved that legislation, and in a special Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan signed the bill making Raoul Wallenberg the second honorary citizen of the United States.

A decade ago, through legislation, we succeeded in renaming a portion of the street where the Holocaust Museum is located as Raoul Wallenberg Place. Raoul Wallenberg Place is now the official address of the Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Last year, as my friend from Michigan indicated, Congress passed legislation to accept a statue of Raoul Wallenberg, donated to the Congress by an American citizen, Ms. Lillian Hoffman of Colorado. The Swedish Government donated the marble pedestal on which the bust will be located.

We are now dealing with a special dedication ceremony scheduled for November 2. All of our colleagues are cordially invited. We expect the legislative and executive branch of our own Government to be present at the highest levels. The Government of Sweden, Hungary and Israel will be represented with appropriate officials.

We will have in our Nation's Capitol a tribute for all eternity honoring the heroism of a human being, who went beyond himself, who recognized that true satisfaction comes only from serving others, in this case in sacrificing his own life so others may live.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to approve this resolution.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, with great support for this resolution and the ceremony, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 94

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

SECTION 1. DEDICATION CEREMONY AND PLACEMENT OF A BUST OF RAOUL WALLENBERG IN THE CAPITOL.

The rotunda of the Capitol may be used on November 2, 1995, for a ceremony incident to the placement of a bust of Raoul Wallenberg in the Capitol as previously authorized by Congress.

SEC. 2. SECURITY AND PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall take such action with respect to security as may be necessary to carry out section 1. The Architect of the Capitol shall make appropriate physical preparations for the ceremony referred to in section 1.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on September 19, I missed four recorded votes due to a delayed airplane flight.

On rollcall No. 664, passage of House Resolution 222, the rule for the CA-REERS bill, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall No. 665, passage of H.R. 402, the amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall No. 666, passage of H.R. 1091, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall No. 667, passage of H.R. 260, the National Park System Reform Act, I would have voted "yes."

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REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 789

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 789, the Fairness in Musical Licensing Act of 1995.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

MEDICARE PROGRAM HAS OPERATED FOR 30 YEARS WITH CURRENT FUNDING

(Mr. VENTO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VENTO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Medicare Program. For 30 years the Democrats have kept this program operating, serving more than 37 million seniors today, and the Medicaid Program, again which serves millions of Americans. The fact is that this program has been kept in place and it is a current funding program.

Unfortunately, many in this body and many that receive the benefits do not understand what current funding means. It is a different form of funding, and the trustee report, obviously, has to be responded to. But what is taking place here is that the trustee report with regards to the long-term funding of Medicare is being used to blackmail many Members of this body and the senior citizens into voting to or giving up their Medicare benefits.

Madam Speaker, last year in this body we were talking about extending health care benefits to those that do not have health care insurance. Today, because we did not do that, over a million Americans from working families do not have health care. What is going on today is, rather than extending benefits, the Congress is set to take health care benefits away—punching holes in the coverage; reneging on the 30-year commitment.

The Congress will take half a trillion dollars out of Medicaid and Medicare. And what is the purpose of it? The purpose is because the priorities of this body have changed. The goal is to fund the tax break for the well heeled. Medicare is in trouble because the Republicans are in control of Congress and they do not share the commitment to Medicare and to health care for all Americans.