

those present have voted in the affirmative.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

HONORING THE LIFE AND WORK OF SIMON WIESENTHAL

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 248) honoring the life and work of Simon Wiesenthal and reaffirming the commitment of Congress to the fight against anti-Semitism and intolerance in all forms, in all forums, and in all nations, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 248

Whereas Simon Wiesenthal, who was known as the "conscience of the Holocaust", was born on December 31, 1908, in Buczacz, Austria-Hungary, and died in Vienna, Austria, on September 20, 2005, and he dedicated the last 60 years of his life to the pursuit of justice for the victims of the Holocaust;

Whereas, during World War II, Simon Wiesenthal worked with the Polish underground and was interned in 12 different concentration camps until his liberation by the United States Army in 1945 from the Mauthausen camp;

Whereas, after the war, Simon Wiesenthal worked for the War Crimes Section of the United States Army gathering documentation to be used in prosecuting the Nuremberg trials;

Whereas Simon Wiesenthal's investigative work and expansive research was instrumental in the capture and conviction of more than 1,000 Nazi war criminals, including Adolf Eichmann, the architect of the Nazi plan to annihilate European Jewry, and Karl Silberbauer, the Gestapo officer responsible for the arrest and deportation of Anne Frank;

Whereas numerous honors and awards were bestowed upon Simon Wiesenthal, including the Congressional Gold Medal, honorary British Knighthood, the Dutch Freedom Medal, the French Legion of Honor, the World Tolerance Award, and the Jerusalem Medal;

Whereas the Simon Wiesenthal Center was founded in 1977 in Los Angeles and named in honor of Simon Wiesenthal to promote awareness of anti-Semitism, monitor neo-Nazi and other extremist groups, and help bring surviving Nazi war criminals to justice;

Whereas, in 1978, inspired in part by the work of Simon Wiesenthal, the Congress enacted a law to deny citizenship and Federal

benefits to former Nazis, and the Office of Special Investigations of the Department of Justice has since conducted more than 1,500 investigations, won 101 cases, and blocked the immigration of 170 individuals, and the work of the Office continues;

Whereas, in keeping with the efforts of Simon Wiesenthal, many governments have responded to the growing tide of anti-Semitism worldwide, elected leaders have spoken out against anti-Semitism, and law enforcement officials and prosecutors have aggressively pursued the perpetrators of anti-Semitic acts; and

Whereas Simon Wiesenthal's legacy teaches that the perpetrators of genocide cannot and will not be allowed to hide from their crimes: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) honors the life and work of Simon Wiesenthal to memorialize the victims of the Holocaust and to bring the perpetrators of crimes against humanity to justice;

(2) reaffirms its commitment to the fight against anti-Semitism and intolerance in all forms, in all forums, and in all nations; and

(3) urges all members of the international community to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of surviving Nazi war criminals and to continue documenting and collecting information on Nazi war crimes for archival and historical purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 248, I am very pleased to bring this timely resolution before the House today. I thank the sponsor of the resolution, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) of the Committee on International Relations, as well as the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), a Holocaust survivor himself, for crafting this measure in honor of an extraordinary man who has passed from our midst, Simon Wiesenthal.

Known as the "Conscience of the Holocaust," Mr. Wiesenthal deserves recognition and the deepest respect by the Congress of the United States.

Simon Wiesenthal died at the age of 97 in Vienna, Austria on September 20, 2005. A Ukrainian architect and civil engineer by training, he survived five Nazi death camps during World War II. Yet, he lost a staggering 89 relatives in the Holocaust.

Mr. Wiesenthal lived by his own words. "There is no freedom without justice," he would say. Living in Europe, almost literally among the ashes of the 6 million victims of the Holocaust, he began the tedious work of tracing and tracking war criminals who had been overlooked by the first waves of prosecutions by the allies and the new European governments. He worked meticulously and judiciously, sticking to the evidence at hand and avoiding any sensationalism. This oc-

asionally brought him in conflict with others, but that was his way.

The killers who managed Hitler's factories of death could never rest. Simon Wiesenthal was tireless in his pursuit of them. His dedication and dogged determination was instrumental in the capture and conviction of Adolf Eichmann, the architect of the Nazi plan to annihilate European Jewry, as well as Karl Silberbauer, the Gestapo officer who committed many heinous crimes including the arrest of Anne Frank.

While many Nazis eluded immediate justice at the end of World War II, many did not escape it forever, thanks to Simon Wiesenthal. Today, as we fight anti-Semitism across the OSCE region, Europe and the Middle East and in Asia, we remember his legacy and act on the lessons of the Holocaust. His noble work was fueled by a passion for justice that has and will inspire others.

In the United States, his example and inspiration led to the establishment of the Office of Special Investigations which allowed war criminals who found their way to our shores to be brought to justice.

As noted in the resolution, Mr. Speaker, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which has offices in L.A., Paris, New York, Toronto, Miami, Jerusalem and Buenos Aires, which has become a leading institution in advocating both remembrance and tolerance so as to help prevent future genocides, was named in his honor. The Simon Wiesenthal Center in Paris, I would point out to my colleagues, testified at two Helsinki hearings that I chaired, and we inducted Shimon Samuels, who provided expert testimony on the deterioration of respect for Jews in Europe, the United States and Canada. Also, I would point out to my colleagues that the dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center participated this past June in the U.S. delegation to the Cordoba OSCE Conference on Anti-Semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance.

Mr. Speaker, Congress honored Simon Wiesenthal with a Gold Medal, and he won countless other forms of recognition from grateful individuals in governments from around the world.

Simon Wiesenthal confronted humanity with the truth about those who masterminded and carried out the Holocaust. As a testament to the memory of the millions of victims, he gave meaning to the words "never again" by helping us to learn from the lessons of the past. Now that he has passed away, we must resolve to continue his work, as is urged upon us in this resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this very important resolution.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 248, a resolution honoring the life and courageous work of my friend, Simon Wiesenthal, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for introducing this resolution,

the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for his support in bringing it to the floor so quickly, and I want to express a special thanks to my good friend from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) who has been an indefatigable fighter for all the causes that Simon Wiesenthal fought for and fighting against the monstrous hatred to which Simon Wiesenthal dedicated his life against.

Mr. Speaker, when Simon Wiesenthal died on September 20, the world lost one of its great heroes of the last century. He was the conscience of the Holocaust who labored heroically for decades to make certain that history will not forget that nightmare, nor let its perpetrators escape justice. He did this, as he said, not just for the Holocaust victims like himself, but for his grandchildren, because if one generation's criminals go unpunished, their descendants will conclude that they too can literally get away with murder.

Simon was a personal friend of mine who inspired my wife Annette who, like me, is also a Holocaust survivor, in her efforts on behalf of another giant of righteousness and decency, Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews during the Nazi era.

Wallenberg disappeared after the Soviet Army seized Hungary in 1945. Over 30 years later, it was Simon Wiesenthal who announced at a press conference in 1977 that Wallenberg was alive and imprisoned in Siberia. That announcement reenergized my wife Annette to intensify her search for Wallenberg and to obtain his release.

Mr. Speaker, Simon Wiesenthal was a survivor who lived through numerous cruel, forced marches and imprisonment in many concentration camps. As all who experienced that unimaginable nightmare, he was deeply changed by the experience of the Holocaust.

When American forces liberated this emaciated young man from the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria, he weighed a little over 90 pounds.

Rather than continue with his pre-war profession of architecture, Wiesenthal made it his life's work to pursue justice for victims who could not do this for themselves. Through his untiring efforts, some 1,100 Nazi war criminals were tracked down and brought to justice. Some of these represented the holocaust's most egregious and monstrous perpetrators. They include Karl Silberbauer, the Gestapo officer who arrested and sent to her death young Anne Frank of Amsterdam; Franz Stangl, the vicious and brutal commandant of the Sobibor and Treblinka death camps; and perhaps the most notorious of all, Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi SS commander who was the person primarily responsible for formulating and carrying out Hitler's "final solution" for the Jewish people. It was Eichmann who arrived in Budapest in July of 1944 to eliminate the Jewish population of Hungary, and he succeeded in large measure.

Wiesenthal's tireless work as a Nazi hunter was undertaken to demonstrate that those who commit crimes against humanity will face justice. He preached vigilance so that never again would the world witness the tragedy of the Holocaust and be complicit through inaction.

Wiesenthal helped in the establishment of two important institutions. First, in 1947, he founded the Jewish Documentation Center in Linz, Austria, from which he conducted his own relentless search for perpetrators of Nazi crimes against humanity; and then in 1977, he gave inspiration to the Simon Wiesenthal Center, a Holocaust memorial foundation that established the Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles. That museum focuses its work on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals, the commemoration of the events of the Holocaust, teaching tolerance of all mankind and fighting against bigotry and anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Annette and I will miss our visits with Simon Wiesenthal, but he has left us with a proud legacy through his vigilance, through his bravery, through his determination and through his passionate commitment to justice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation today and in honoring this titan of justice who reminded us that mass murder must never go unpunished. We remember a great man who taught us that solemn commemoration is what true remembrance means.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the author of this resolution.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Simon Wiesenthal, a tireless champion of justice for the victims of the Holocaust and for all humanity.

As a survivor of the Holocaust, Simon Wiesenthal called his life a miracle. One often wondered whether it was by strength, providence or simple luck that he survived 12 gruesome concentration camps, but when he emerged from Mauthausen, liberated by American troops, he pledged to dedicate his survival to the fight for justice for Nazi victims.

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He began with painstaking detective work in the War Crimes Section of the U.S. Army, gathering documentation to be used in the prosecution of the Nuremberg trials. His meticulous archival research became a key building block for the Yad Vashem archive in Jerusalem.

And when the Iron Curtain fell and the allied powers tired of tracking Nazi war criminals, Simon Wiesenthal pressed on. He helped locate Adolf Eichmann, the architect of the Final Solution, who was put on trial and hanged in Israel.

His efforts also led to the capture of Nazi war criminals living here in the

United States. His success inspired the creation of the Office of Special Investigations at the Justice Department to seek their denaturalization and deportation.

For Mr. Wiesenthal, the pursuit of war criminals and hate groups was an integral part of Holocaust remembrance. The genocide of millions could not be mourned properly while the murderers walked free. The cry of "never again" could not be fulfilled if the world did not act against neo-Nazis and other extremists who continue to foment hatred and violence.

I am especially proud that my district in Los Angeles is home to the Simon Wiesenthal Center, a leading voice in Holocaust education and the fight against anti-Semitism, racism, and extremism.

With offices around the world, the Wiesenthal Center has actively worked with UNESCO and the OSCE individual nations and regional institutions to fight increasing anti-Semitism in Europe and expose hate groups on the Internet.

The center's Museum of Tolerance opened in 1993 and has welcomed over 4 million visitors to its permanent collection on the Holocaust and contemporary exhibits on Rwanda, Sudan, and the former Yugoslavia.

These programs are all part of Simon Wiesenthal's legacy as a hero to the victims of the Holocaust, the survivors, and future generations.

As we mourn his passing, let us reaffirm our commitment to honor his courage and conviction and continue his life's work.

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His efforts also led to the capture of Nazi war criminals living here in the United States. His success inspired the creation of the Office of Special Investigations at the Justice Department to seek their denaturalization and deportation.

To date, OSI has won 101 cases. Its most recent victory came in August when a U.S.

District Court in Chicago revoked the citizenship of a member of a Nazi-sponsored Ukrainian unit that decimated the Jewish community of Lvov.

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The Center's Museum of Tolerance, opened in 1993, has welcomed over 4 million visitors to its permanent collection on the Holocaust and contemporary exhibits on Rwanda, Sudan, and the former Yugoslavia.

Thousands of students, teachers, and law enforcement officers have participated in the Museum's "Tools for Tolerance" program to combat hate crimes, prejudice, and bias in our own communities.

These programs are all part of Simon Wiesenthal's legacy as a hero to the victims of the Holocaust, the survivors, and future generations.

As we mourn his passing, let us reaffirm our commitment to honor his courage and conviction and continue his life's work.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) who has been an indefatigable fighter against discrimination of all types during his entire congressional career.

(Mr. CARDIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for being the leader in this body for us never to forget the Holocaust and the lessons of the Holocaust.

Let me thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his leadership on the Helsinki Commission and on the International Relations Committee and speaking up about intolerance and fighting all forms of discrimination.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for his leadership in bringing forward this resolution so that we can spend a few moments to commemorate the life of Simon Wiesenthal.

As has been pointed out, Simon Wiesenthal was a survivor from the Holocaust. He lost 89 relatives to the Holocaust and then decided to devote his life to bringing those responsible for the Holocaust to justice. As a result of his work, many people were brought to trial and held accountable for their roles in the Holocaust. It established a

legacy that we will never allow people who are responsible for crimes against humanity to go unpunished.

Today, we have permanent centers for tolerance that Simon Wiesenthal was responsible for establishing. I have the honor of being the ranking Democrat on the Helsinki Commission. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is our chairman. We are inspired by Mr. Wiesenthal's work in our fight to end all forms of intolerance and discrimination, including anti-Semitism; and we worked with Simon Wiesenthal in mind to establish international priorities to fight anti-Semitism. Our conference in Berlin in 2004 and the OSCE's 2005 conference in Cordoba, Spain in which the Simon Wiesenthal Center was a leading participant, all this helps develop the legacy of Simon Wiesenthal.

Civilized nations must pursue all those who promote or carry out acts of anti-Semitism, intolerance, or crimes against humanity. Politicians, teachers, and community leaders have an obligation to speak out against promoters of hate. Only through our continued vigilance can we ensure justice, deter future war crimes, and send the message that political and military leaders that promote or condone acts of genocide will face prosecution to the fullest extent of the law. This is how we should remember and honor Simon Wiesenthal's legacy.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and particularly the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. Wiesenthal's living spirit must have soared to hear the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) speak on this resolution.

Simon Wiesenthal spent most of his adult life in pursuit of justice, the justice that is achieved through accountability. And while many of us would like to believe that all people are at heart decent and God-fearing, the reality is that evil does exist among us. And it is that threat of justice being served, of people's deeds and people themselves being held accountable that in fact does deter evil, and thus is an instrument that we can use to reduce suffering and to save lives. And that is what Simon Wiesenthal's life's work was designed to do.

I would like to just use some of his own words because I think they are fitting in the context of this resolution. He said: "I am someone who seeks justice, not revenge." He said: "When history looks back, I want people to know the Nazis were not able to kill millions of people and get away with it. This is a warning for the murderers of tomorrow that they will never rest. When we cannot through some action warn the murderers of tomorrow, then millions of people will die for nothing. And

when we come to the other world and meet the millions of Jews who died in the camps and they ask us what have you done, there will be many answers but I will be able to say 'I did not forget you.'"

And just one last thing. On the Austrian policeman who was arrested for the murder of Anne Frank because of Mr. Wiesenthal's dogged determination, he said: "My most hard work, and I am very proud of this case, was to find the man who arrested Anne Frank. The Family Frank was like 10,000 other families, but Anne Frank became a symbol of the million murdered children. And I tell it to the father of Anne Frank, the diary of his daughter had a bigger impact than the entire Nuremberg trial. Why? Because people identified with the child. This was the impact of the Holocaust. This was a family like my family, like your family and so you could understand this."

Simon Wiesenthal was a mere mortal human being. But his legacy and his lessons should be immortal for all our sakes.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, just to conclude, I would especially like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), as I said earlier, a Holocaust survivor himself, for his very clear and unambiguous statement in support of human rights globally, but especially as it relates to a very disturbing trend with regards to anti-Semitism, and for his eulogy today, on the floor, to his dear friend, Simon Wiesenthal.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 248, honoring the life and achievements of Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, the world's most successful Nazi-hunter and advocate for religious tolerance.

In the history of mankind, few events are as deplorable, unconscionable, and unrepeatable as the Holocaust. During this period, Nazi Germany imprisoned, enslaved, tortured, and eventually murdered 11 million Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals, political dissidents, and others. Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, a Polish Jew, was one of those individuals imprisoned by the Nazis. After being taken from his home and his wife Cyla, Wiesenthal successfully escaped one concentration camp, only to be recaptured. Suspecting his wife was dead, and thousands of people dying beside him, Wiesenthal courageously survived.

After the United States and our allies defeated the Axis Powers in World War II, many thousands of Nazis fled Germany, knowing full well that they would face justice for their unthinkable crimes if they remained. Many Nazis established new identities and lived their lives with a secret so hideous they told no one.

Upon liberation by the Allies, Wiesenthal reunited with Cyla and regained his health, and immediately dedicated his efforts to bringing Nazi war-criminals to justice. He was instrumental in aiding the U.S. Army's prosecution

of many prominent Nazi criminals at the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Germany. To prosecute the countless Nazis who had evaded the law, Wiesenthal, along with several other Holocaust survivors, founded the Jewish Documentation Center in Austria to collect and prepare evidence for future trials. Over the years, Wiesenthal honed his expertise in researching, tracking, and ultimately capturing Nazi criminals scattered throughout the world so they could face trial.

Though the world community had collaborated to protect against future genocides, Wiesenthal personally strived to meet this goal. As one of the foremost speakers on the subject, he educated people around the world about the Holocaust and the prevention of genocide and intolerance. In 1977, the Simon Wiesenthal Center was established to further pursue the prosecution of hiding Nazi criminals, monitor anti-Semitism, and promote religious and racial tolerance.

On September 20, 2005, Simon Wiesenthal passed away of natural causes. He had led an extraordinary life as a Holocaust survivor, educator, political activist, and humanitarian. By the time he retired in 2003, he and his colleagues had brought over one thousand hiding Nazi war criminals to justice. For decades, these Nazis thought they were above the law and would avoid trial. Wiesenthal and others proved that no crime so horrific goes unpunished, and there is no escaping their responsibility. Wiesenthal also succeeded in keeping the memories of the Holocaust alive and teaching others to embrace diversity, so future genocides may be prevented.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Simon Wiesenthal embodies the ideals that are so important to the United States: a commitment to justice, a common good based on tolerance, and ensuring a secure future by educating our youth. For his achievements, the United States has already awarded Wiesenthal the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, and many other honors. This resolution reinforces the United States' utmost respect and admiration for Simon Wiesenthal, who bravely endured through history's darkest hour to give justice to those who perished in the Holocaust. Though Simon Wiesenthal has passed on, the United States must continue to pursue the noble endeavors he championed, and give hope to victims of injustice of the past, present, and future.

I would like to thank Representative HENRY WAXMAN for introducing this resolution. I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 248 and always remember and honor Simon Wiesenthal.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 248, honoring the life of Simon Wiesenthal, and thank my good friend, the gentleman from California, Mr. WAXMAN, for authoring this important resolution. We were all saddened to hear recently that Mr. Wiesenthal passed away at the age of 96.

Mr. Wiesenthal overcame great trials to become one of the few fortunate enough to survive the slaughter of 6 million people during the Holocaust. He did not escape unscathed as, tragically, 89 members of his family perished at the hands of the Nazis.

Almost immediately upon being liberated by an American military unit on May 5, 1945, Mr. Wiesenthal dedicated his life to tracking down

and bringing to justice Nazi war criminals. Initially working for the Army's Office of Strategic Services and Counter-Intelligence Corps, and later operating the Jewish Historical Documentation Center in Vienna, Mr. Wiesenthal is credited with obtaining the information necessary to apprehend more than 1,100 war criminals. As Rabbi Marvin Hier, Dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, described him, "Simon Wiesenthal was the conscience of the Holocaust."

Among the most egregious mass murderers that he helped apprehend was Adolf Eichman, who, as a member of the Gestapo, supervised the execution of the Jewish "Final Solution." Mr. Wiesenthal also was responsible for aiding in the captures of Karl Silberbauer, the Gestapo officer who arrested Anne Frank; Franz Stangl, the commandant of the Treblinka and Sobibor concentration camps in Poland; and Hermine Braunsteiner, who supervised the killings of hundreds of children and who had found refuge in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, while Mr. Wiesenthal devoted the majority of his life to bringing Nazi criminals to justice, he did so not out of the need for revenge, but the need for atonement. Mr. Wiesenthal's goal was to bring these genocidal crimes out of the shadows. He felt a duty to those who had died to ensure that the memory of what had transpired would not be forgotten. He also felt a duty to teach future generations the lessons of the past so that they would not be repeated. Simon Wiesenthal Centers span the globe, and are valuable venues to teach America's youth about tolerance and understanding, as well as this important lesson: evil men can perpetuate ghastly crimes when the world chooses to permit it.

Mr. Speaker, only one who had witnessed such atrocities could shoulder the burden and carry the respect necessary to continue this quest for justice over so many decades. While Mr. Wiesenthal's friends and family sacrificed their lives in the death camps of the Nazis, Mr. Wiesenthal sacrificed his life to ensuring their memories would live forever.

In his memoirs, Mr. Wiesenthal quotes what one Nazi officer told him late in World War II, "You would tell the truth [about the concentration camps] to the people in America. And you know what would happen, Wiesenthal? They wouldn't believe you. They'd say you were mad. Might even put you into an asylum. How can anyone believe this terrible business—unless he has lived through it?"

Mr. Speaker, Simon Wiesenthal lived through it. He made us believe it. And we will never forget it. That will be his eternal legacy.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 248, a resolution honoring the memory and legacy of Simon Wiesenthal, a man known as the "conscience of the Holocaust." Wiesenthal was relentless in the pursuit of justice for victims of the Holocaust and the eradication of anti-Semitism around the globe.

Born on New Year's Eve in 1908, Simon Wiesenthal spent the bulk of his life fighting for those who, like him, had suffered unspeakable wrongs at the hands of the Nazis and their collaborators across Europe. He was interned at the Janwska concentration camp in 1941 and survived twelve different camps until his liberation from the Mauthausen camp in 1945. From that moment until his passing on September 20, 2005, Simon Wiesenthal dedicated his life to fighting for those who perished in the Holocaust.

He was a man of indomitable spirit and courage, and even greater was his resolve after the war. Almost immediately after leaving Mauthausen, Simon Wiesenthal set out to collect and prepare evidence for the War Crimes Section of the United States Army for use in the Nuremberg trials, thus beginning his lifelong work as a Nazi hunter.

Over the past 60 years, Wiesenthal's research and investigative work led to the capture and conviction of more than 1,000 Nazi war criminals, including the infamous Adolf Eichmann. Simon Wiesenthal was the recipient of countless awards, including honorary British Knighthood, the Dutch Freedom Medal, the French Legion of Honor, the World Tolerance Award, and the Congressional Gold Medal.

When some of Wiesenthal's fellow survivors asked him why he decided to become a Nazi hunter, he looked down at the flames of the Sabbath candles from that particular Friday evening and said, "My dear friends, do you know what I see in the glow of the candles? I see the souls of our six million brothers and sisters. And one day when our lives are over, they will come to all of us and they will ask us, what have you done? You, my dear friend, will tell them that you went into construction to build homes. And you will say you went into the jewelry business. And you became a manufacturer of clothes. But I will have the privilege of saying to them, 'I have never forgotten you.'"

Mr. Speaker, we will never forget Simon Wiesenthal and his many years in pursuit of justice for victims of the Holocaust. I thank the gentleman from California for introducing this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today we honor the life of Simon Wiesenthal, a man who dedicated his life to the search of fugitive Nazi war criminals. The ideals of truth and justice guided his effort to fight anti-Semitism and as we mourn, we are reminded of our commitment to these ideals as part of our duty to humanity. I am proud to be a cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 248, which we are considering on the floor today.

Simon Wiesenthal was born on December 31, 1908 in Buczacz, Galicia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and now part of Ukraine. He received a degree in architectural engineering in 1932 from the Technical University of Prague, and in 1936 he began working at an architectural office in Lvov; he did not, however, continue his career in architecture. Three years later, with the partition of Poland and the flood of the Red Army in Lvov, Simon Wiesenthal began losing family members to German brutality. After escaping several near-death situations himself, in 1945 Simon Wiesenthal was liberated by American forces from the concentration camp of Mauthausen in Austria.

After almost giving up, Simon Wiesenthal regained his strength and redefined his life's task as a quest for justice. He did not vow to fight for vengeance. Instead, the goal of his noble cause was to create a historical memory that would prevent any repetition of the horrible atrocities committed during the Holocaust.

He was instrumental in tracking down fugitive Nazis, and a significant component of his mission was to pressure governments around the world to continue their pursuit and persecution of war criminals. The Simon Wiesenthal

Center, an international Jewish human rights organization dedicated to preserving the memory of the Holocaust carries on his legacy.

Simon Wiesenthal was committed to the remembrance of those who he feared would be forgotten, and today we become committed to remembering him. While in Vienna in 1993, Simon Wiesenthal said, "To young people here, I am the last. I'm the one who can still speak. After me, it's history." To continue his mission, we must not forget this history. We must continue to fight for the same principles that defined Simon Wiesenthal's objective. It is troubling that even today one of the most notorious sentiments of the Second World War—anti-Semitism—has yet to be eradicated. It is our duty to combat anti-Semitism and all religious bigotry whenever and wherever it arises.

When asked why he chose to search for Nazi war criminals instead of continuing a career in architecture, Simon Wiesenthal responded: "You're a religious man. You believe in God and life after death. I also believe. When we come to the other world and meet the millions of Jews who died in the camps and they ask us, 'What have you done?' there will be many answers. You will say, 'I became a jeweler.' Another will say, 'I smuggled coffee and American cigarettes.' Still another will say, 'I built houses,' but I will say, 'I didn't forget you.'"

And today, we must unite to say that we will not forget Simon Wiesenthal and we, as strong and responsible human beings, will carry forth his mission.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H. Con. Res. 248, which honors the life of Simon Wiesenthal, and appreciate the gentleman from California, Mr. WAXMAN, for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Wiesenthal lived through one of the darkest eras of world history. Yet out of the suffering he and millions of other Jews experienced, he found purpose by dedicating the last 60 years of his life to the pursuit of justice for the victims of the Holocaust.

Simon Wiesenthal was determined to ensure that those who exacted horrific crimes on their fellow man be held accountable. If a former Nazi war criminal was not caught and brought to justice, Mr. Wiesenthal's dogged work ensured they would live their life in fear of being caught. The bottom line is war criminals should not be allowed to live out their lives with impunity and Mr. Wiesenthal worked to see this would not happen.

Simon Wiesenthal's legacy sends a message that continues to be heard around the world—perpetrators of genocide cannot and will not be allowed to hide from their crimes. His memory is forever preserved in the work of The Simon Wiesenthal Center, which was founded in 1977 to promote awareness of anti-Semitism, monitor neo-Nazi and other extremist groups, and help bring surviving Nazi war criminals to justice. The Center has done tremendous work in his name, including opening the Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles in 1993, which has received over two million visitors, and making major contributions to the June 2005 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Conference on Anti-Semitism and on Other Forms of Intolerance.

I join with all of colleagues in recognizing Simon Wiesenthal's compassionate commitment to justice and urge passage of this resolution.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Con. Res. 248, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 248.

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

There was no objection.

SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2005

Mr. MCCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3971) to provide assistance to individuals and States affected by Hurricane Katrina.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3971

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Social Services Emergency Relief and Recovery Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Sec. 101. Special transfer in fiscal year 2006.

Sec. 102. Flexibility in unemployment compensation administration to address Hurricane Katrina.

Sec. 103. Regulations.

TITLE II—HEALTH PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Elimination of medicare coverage of drugs used for treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction.

Sec. 202. Elimination of medicaid coverage of drugs used for treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction.

Sec. 203. Extension of sunset for transitional medical assistance (TMA).

Sec. 204. Extension of abstinence education program.

Sec. 205. Extension of Qualified Individual (QI) program.

TITLE III—TANF

Sec. 301. Additional funding for certain States affected by Hurricane Katrina providing emergency short term benefits to assist families evacuated within the State.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT

SEC. 101. SPECIAL TRANSFER IN FISCAL YEAR 2006.

Section 903 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1103) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Special Transfer in Fiscal Year 2006

"(e) Not later than 10 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the Federal unemployment account—

"(1) \$15,000,000 to the account of Alabama in the Unemployment Trust Fund;

"(2) \$400,000,000 to the account of Louisiana in the Unemployment Trust Fund; and

"(3) \$85,000,000 to the account of Mississippi in the Unemployment Trust Fund."

SEC. 102. FLEXIBILITY IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION TO ADDRESS HURRICANE KATRINA.

Notwithstanding any provision of section 302(a) or 303(a)(8) of the Social Security Act, any State may, on or after August 28, 2005, use any amounts received by such State pursuant to title III of the Social Security Act to assist in the administration of claims for compensation on behalf of any other State if a major disaster was declared with respect to such other State or any area within such other State under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by reason of Hurricane Katrina.

SEC. 103. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of Labor may prescribe any operating instructions or regulations necessary to carry out this title and any amendment made by this title.

TITLE II—HEALTH PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. ELIMINATION OF MEDICARE COVERAGE OF DRUGS USED FOR TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OR ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1860D-2(e)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-102(e)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting ", as such sections were in effect on the date of the enactment of this part."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: "Such term also does not include a drug when used for the treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction, unless such drug were used to treat a condition, other than sexual or erectile dysfunction, for which the drug has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration."

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a prescription drug plan or an MA-PD plan from providing coverage of drugs for the treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction as supplemental prescription drug coverage under section 1860D-2(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-102(a)(2)(A)(ii)).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(1) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-173) and the amendment made by subsection (a)(2) shall apply to coverage for drugs dispensed on or after January 1, 2007.

SEC. 202. ELIMINATION OF MEDICAID COVERAGE OF DRUGS USED FOR TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OR ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1927(d)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-8(d)(2)) is