

people, their families, and their communities.”

# RECOGNIZING HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 27, 2006*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the victims of the Holocaust and to honor Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Earlier this week, concerned citizens throughout the world solemnly remembered the history of the Holocaust and recognized the victims and those who survived this tragedy. Upon this one day, we remember those that suffered, those that fought, and those that died. Six million Jews were murdered. Many families were completely decimated.

Between September 1, 1939, when Nazi troops invaded Poland, and Germany's surrender on May 8, 1945, Hitler waged two wars. One was against Allied forces on three continents. The other was against the Jews in the form of the Holocaust.

In the years since, descendants of Jewish immigrants have clung to their identity and have prospered across this Nation and throughout the world. In my district, there is a significant population of Jewish survivors and their families that showed heroic bravery and a will to live.

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to imagine an evil more powerful than the massacre and willful destruction of a people. By honoring the Holocaust Remembrance Day, we renew our commitment to prevent future atrocities, and therefore we ensure the lessons of the Holocaust are properly understood and acknowledged. As it has been over 60 years since the Holocaust, it is imperative that we pay tribute to the memory of others who have suffered and to never forget the past.

IN HONOR OF DR. WALTER CARL  
GORDON, JR.

**HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 27, 2006*

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great doctor who has devoted his life to serving his countrymen—Dr. Walter Carl Gordon, Jr.

At the age of 78, Dr. Gordon is retiring after nearly 40 years practicing medicine. He has served his community and his country throughout his entire life, all the while blazing new trails for those who would follow him.

Born on October 25, 1927 in Albany, Georgia, Dr. Gordon earned his Bachelor of Science degree from Hampton Institute and then his Master of Science in chemistry from Tuskegee Institute. Before attending medical school, he spent several years teaching chemistry at Lincoln University and Albany State University. In 1955, he graduated from Meharry Medical College and began to serve his country on another level.

The young Dr. Gordon joined the United States Army and was stationed at Letterman

Army Hospital in San Francisco for his first internship. He later completed his surgical residency at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. He became the first African-American surgeon at Walter Reed, the Army's most distinguished medical center.

Dr. Gordon was sent to Vietnam where he was given command of an evacuation hospital. There he helped to develop a new, revolutionary approach to surgery which contributed to saving the lives of countless American servicemen. He was awarded three Army Commendation Medals and one Legion of Merit award for his service, and retired in 1968 as a Lieutenant Colonel. But Dr. Gordon's service was not over.

In 1981 he rejoined the military to serve in the U.S. Army Reserves. He served beyond the call for another decade before retiring with the rank of Colonel.

While still serving in the Reserves, Dr. Gordon practiced medicine in Albany, Georgia at the Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital. He worked for one year as the Chief of Staff and for two terms as the chairman of the Hospital's board. In 2005, the Board awarded him the title of "Board Member Emeritus."

In 2003, Dr. Gordon joined the Hospital staff as a primary care physician at the VA Clinic. Since then he has diligently served the veteran population of Southwest Georgia. He has never forgotten the men and women who have, like him, worn the uniform of this great nation.

Whether serving in Washington, D.C., Vietnam or Albany, Dr. Gordon has performed his service with honor, courage and integrity. His lifetime of altruistic care-giving has made him a legend in our community and an inspirational figure for us all.

Today, we thank and honor Dr. Walter Carl Gordon, Jr. for his dedication and lifelong commitment to the welfare of others. On the occasion of his retirement from the field of medicine, we wish for him the joyous, healthy and tranquil life that he so richly deserves. Dr. Gordon is a healer and a patriot and we applaud his lifetime of service.

HONORING COURAGE OF FIRST  
MARINES TO SCALE SUMMIT OF  
MT. SURIBACHI

**HON. ED CASE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 27, 2006*

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the courage of the first United States Marines to scale the summit of Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

Iwo Jima is a small rocky island only two miles wide and four miles long located approximately 650 miles south of Tokyo, Japan. It is a volcanic island, much like the islands of my home state of Hawaii. A place where cool Pacific breezes rush over soft beaches and birds sing songs learned during lonely flights across the wide ocean.

For a brief moment in time, the Island of Iwo Jima became the central battleground between the Empire of Japan and the Allied Forces during those terrible and dark days of World War II. The Allied Forces were determined to take the island in preparation for a final attack on Japan, and the Japanese were

unbendable in their desire to defend Iwo Jima and to prevent the Allies from moving any closer to the main islands of Japan.

On February 19, 1945, approximately 70,000 American and other Allied Forces and 22,000 Japanese soldiers locked themselves in a horrific battle that would begin the final phase of the War in the Pacific. Entrenched in a series of interlocking caves, blockhouses, and pillboxes, the Japanese fought with determination to defend their island. Debarking off a naval armada of more than 450 ships, the Allies, led by the United States, brought the full weight of their highly trained and battle-tested troops to bear with the determined goal of taking the rocky island no matter what the cost. The battle for Iwo Jima would be one of the fiercest conflicts of the Second World War. 6,821 Marines were killed in action, and 19,217 Marines were wounded. Of the 22,000 Japanese defenders, only 1,083 survived.

On February 23, 1945, the fifth day of the battle, Marines from the 5th Division were ordered to ascend the slopes of Mt. Suribachi, the main peak controlling the island. Four Marine squads worked their way up the mountain and, at 10:30 a.m., the officer in charge, 1st Lieutenant Harold G. Schrier, along with the platoon leader, Sergeant Ernest Thomas, and Sergeant Henry Hansen, Corporal Charles W. Lindberg, Radioman, Private First Class Raymond E. Jacobs, Private James R. Michels, Private Philip L. Ward, and Corpsman, PhMac John H. Bradley, raised the American flag over Mt. Suribachi.

Today, when our Nation remembers the brave U.S. Marines of Iwo Jima, we often visualize the commanding bronze statue resting on the banks of the Potomac River. Most Americans do not realize that this memorial actually depicts the second, much larger flag that was raised on Mt. Suribachi, signaling the courage and determination of the United States to all on Iwo Jima and at sea.

In my home state of Hawaii, the Iwo Jima USMC Memorial Association, Inc. is working to raise the funds necessary to build a memorial to recognize the American Marines who raised the first American flag on Mt. Suribachi. I applaud their efforts, and hope that every citizen across the Nation will support those groups dedicated to recognizing the courage of American Marines everywhere.

DOLA MINERS

**HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 27, 2006*

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday was the 43th anniversary of the Dola, WV mine disaster that took the lives of 22 miners. On Thursday, April 25, 1963, Adam Aldridge, Gunther Bardorrek, William Bullough, Kenneth Burnside, Ralph Cado, Delbert Chapman, Carsie Crayton, Dorsey Fincham, William Fowler, George Grogg, Roy Hanna, Glen Haight, Harold Haight, Denzil Hawkinberry, Roy Kerns, James Lester, William Maxwell, Ralph McCloy, John Reed, Ralph Smith, Raymond Swiger, and Robert Welch lost their lives in a methane gas explosion at Clinchfield Coal Company's Compass No. 2 Mine.

Today, flags and flower arrangements line headstones of the fallen miners in family

cemeteries up and down Ten Mile Creek. A memorial is currently being organized by the families of the miners to recognize and honor them. The memorial will be dedicated later this summer to ensure they are never forgotten.

Those family members gathered know first hand the pain of losing a loved one—the same pain suffered by families across West Virginia this year. Our state will stand with these families, share in their suffering, and continue to push for improved safety in our mines.

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IN RECOGNITION OF HOLOCAUST  
REMEMBRANCE DAY

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 27, 2006*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Holocaust Remembrance Day. Holocaust Remembrance Day has been set aside as a tribute to the victims of the Holocaust and for reminding our nation that we must vigorously pursue justice for the victims of all acts of hatred and inhumanity, not only for their sake but for the sake of future generations.

In addition, I have been concerned about the International Tracing Service (ITS) of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Bad Arolsen, Germany. Driven by frustration with the long delays and poor responsiveness of ITS, family members of victims of the Holocaust are calling for access to ITS to search for their missing family members. The American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, which is the largest survivor organization in the world, has repeatedly called for the archives to be opened. In most instances they have received no response to their requests for information regarding the actual holdings of the ITS archives or on the issue of access. I sent a letter to Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice requesting her to contact ITS and insist on making these archives available to the U.S. government and other related government organizations.

ITS was established by the Allied High Command after World War II to assist in reuniting families that were separated by concentration camps and confirm the fate of family members during the war. The initial document collections were deposited by the United States, United Kingdom and France, and included captured documents and Displaced Persons' (DP) camp records. The 30 million pages of archival material related about the approximately 17 million victims of Nazism, both Jews and non-Jews, includes records of concentration camps, forced and slave labor, deportations, and DP camps. The documents have an important memorial function to shed new light on our intellectual understanding of the Holocaust and its aftermath.

As context for all of this human tragedy, the operation of the concentration camps, transport and deportation systems, and perpetration of the Holocaust at the human, not just the statistical, level. All of that, and more for us to learn and seek to understand, lies in the ITS archives. It is so imperative for the ITS archives to be opened to the public. To collect all this vital information and put a wall up around it so no one could get in, makes a horrific crime worse.

I have received a response from Secretary Rice who stated, "[t]he United States supports as open access system in Bad Arolsen for visiting researchers. Furthermore, the United States has proposed that the eleven countries making up the International Commission of the ITS receive a digitized copy of the archives so that individual member States can make those documents available for research purposes under their respective national privacy laws." I am encouraged that the German Ambassador to the U.S. Klaus Scharloth announced on April 24, 2006, that the German government is now our partner in getting the ITS archive opened and copies made as quickly as possible.

I also rise today in recognition of the 58th anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel. On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel was established as a sovereign and independent state. I am an original cosponsor of a resolution to recognize this important anniversary. Since 1948, the United States and Israel have developed a close friendship based on common democratic values, religious affinities, and security interests. U.S.-Israeli bilateral relations are multidimensional. Both countries have long recognized that their mutual interests of deterring war, promoting stability and achieving peace are not far off. I am committed to maintaining the close relationship that the U.S. government enjoys with Israel to secure democracy in the Middle East.

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IN RECOGNITION OF LESLEY C.  
DINWIDDIE

**HON. DAVID E. PRICE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 27, 2006*

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lesley C. Dinwiddie, past-president of the American Nephrology Nurses' Association (ANNA), for her compassion, dedication, and pioneering contributions to nephrology nursing and kidney patients across the country.

As ANNA's 2004–05 president and a member of the organization for 24 years, Ms. Dinwiddie has inspired nephrology nurses to reach the highest levels of practice and patient care. A visionary leader, she has implemented a broad range of initiatives that will continue to improve care for patients whose lives depend on dialysis and other kidney replacement treatments.

The rising rates of kidney disease underscore the urgency of Ms. Dinwiddie's work: about 20 million Americans suffer from the disease today. The number of people diagnosed has doubled each decade for the last two decades and will likely continue to do so as Baby Boomers age.

For those who have lost over 85 percent of their kidney function, a condition known as end stage renal disease (ESRD), the only way to stay alive is to receive dialysis or a kidney transplant. There are now over 400,000 people in this country who are being treated for ESRD. Caring for these patients calls for highly-trained experts with sophisticated knowledge, making nephrology nursing one of the most challenging and rewarding nursing specialties practiced today. It is also one of the largest; ANNA's membership—now over 12,000—continues to grow each year.

As an ANNA president, Ms. Dinwiddie has led the association to many accomplishments. She spearheaded ANNA's advocacy efforts as the organization worked with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on such crucial issues as the nursing shortage, the role of the advanced practice nurse, and reimbursement for kidney care. She helped fuel grassroots advocacy efforts for the Kidney Care Quality and Improvement Act, H.R. 1298, of which I am pleased to be a cosponsor. This bill would modernize Medicare, advance quality care, and increase awareness of kidney disease in local communities.

Ms. Dinwiddie has also recognized the importance of recruiting and retaining nephrology nurses to help ensure the future of the specialty. She currently leads ANNA's annual "Nephrology Nurses Week," a national campaign that recognizes and celebrates the critical role of nephrology nurses in patient care. During another annual event, "ESRD Education Week," Ms. Dinwiddie and other nephrology nurses across the country invite state and federal legislators to visit dialysis units in their districts to learn more about kidney disease and treatments. I was pleased to visit the Cary Kidney Center in the congressional district I represent in August 2004. Ms. Dinwiddie has also expanded ANNA's collaborations with other nursing and kidney-related organizations, helping to ensure that the voices of nephrology nurses continue to be heard.

Professionally, Ms. Dinwiddie runs an independent nephrology nursing consulting practice in Cary, NC, specializing in vascular access for hemodialysis, education, and research. She is a member of the National Kidney Foundation's Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative's (K/DOQI) Vascular Access Subcommittee and CMS's Fistula First Breakthrough Initiative. Ms. Dinwiddie is also a reviewer for ANNA's official journal, Nephrology Nursing, as well the Dialysis & Transplantation journal, and has numerous publications and presentations to her credit. She received a Diploma in General Nursing in Australia, a B.A. in psychology at the University of Arkansas, and her Masters in Nursing Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Lesley Dinwiddie for her years of vision, leadership, and commitment.

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CELEBRATING THE BIRTH OF  
NILAYA KUNTAMUKKALA

**HON. JOE WILSON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 27, 2006*

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am happy to congratulate Ajay Kuntamukkala and Lavanya Reddy of Rockville, Maryland on the birth of their new baby girl. Nilaya Kuntamukkala was born on April 12, 2006 at 1:59 p.m., weighing 5 pounds and 13 ounces. She has been born into a loving home, where she will be raised by parents who are devoted to her wellbeing and bright future. Her birth is a blessing.