

charge of protecting the cultural treasures of Europe, which proved to be a daunting task, given that they, at times, had to protect these treasures from friend as well as foe. Their first task was to prevent Allied forces in the field from damaging national monuments and from damaging or looting public or private collections. In the spring of 1945, the Monuments Men began discovering large caches of Nazi-confiscated artwork and artifacts. They began the arduous process of cataloging and repatriating the artwork and artifacts to their rightful owners.

I would like to take this moment to recognize the efforts of a couple of my fellow Oklahomans who served as Monuments Men. CPT Walter Johan Huchthausen served as a Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives officer with the U.S. 9th Army in Europe. Captain Huchthausen was born in Perry, OK on December 19, 1904. He earned a master of architecture degree from Harvard University in 1930 and went on to become the director of the Department of Design at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts before joining the faculty at the University of Minnesota. Captain Huchthausen enlisted in 1942. He served as a Monuments Man in France and Germany before he was tragically killed by gunfire in April of 1945 while working to salvage an altarpiece in a German town.

Technical SGT Horace V. Apgar of Oklahoma City was transferred to the Monuments Men in Frankfurt in 1945, where he was involved in the retrieval and restitution of Jewish property. He was then assigned to the Rothschild home in Paris, which was being used as a depository for recovered Jewish artifacts stolen from synagogues and temples. Mr. Apgar returned home after the war and sought a career in music. He graduated from the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester in 1949 served as a bass teacher at the University of Oklahoma from 1951 to 1955. He went on to a 56-year career with the Oklahoma City Philharmonic Orchestra.

It is in large part due to the tireless efforts of Captain Huchthausen, Sergeant Apgar, and the many brave American men and women who served as Monuments Men that over 5 million works of art and other cultural treasures were protected and preserved following the collapse of the Nazi regime.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35—DECLARING JUNE 6 A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND REDEDICATION FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AND THEIR MISSION

Mr. DEMINT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 35

Whereas public prayer and national days of prayer are a long-standing American tradition to bolster national resolve and summon the national will for victory;

Whereas the Continental Congress asked the colonies to pray for wisdom in forming a nation in 1775;

Whereas Benjamin Franklin proposed that the Constitutional Convention begin each day with a prayer;

Whereas General George Washington, as he prepared his troops for battle with the British in May 1776, ordered them to pray for the campaign ahead, that it would please the Almighty to "prosper the arms of the united colonies" and "establish the peace and freedom of America upon a solid and lasting foundation";

Whereas President Abraham Lincoln, in declaring in the Gettysburg Address that "this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom", rededicated the Nation to ensuring that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth";

Whereas, as 73,000 Americans stormed the beaches at Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944 (D-Day), President Franklin Delano Roosevelt went on the national radio to lead the Nation in prayer for their success;

Whereas, in his D-Day radio prayer, President Roosevelt did not declare a single day of special prayer, but instead compelled all Americans to "devote themselves in a continuance of prayer";

Whereas the words of President Roosevelt calling on all Americans to "devote themselves in a continuance of prayer" for American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines in harm's way are just as appropriate today as they were in June 1944;

Whereas, with our troops once again facing danger abroad and the Nation looking for support here at home, the time is ripe to once again heed the words and prayerful wisdom contained in the D-Day radio address of the 20th century's greatest Democrat president as he implored the Nation: "as we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts";

Whereas more than 350,000 men and women of the United States Armed Forces are deployed worldwide today;

Whereas more than 200,000 of these troops are engaged in armed combat in Iraq and Afghanistan against determined and ruthless enemies;

Whereas more than 3,800 brave Americans have been killed, and over 26,000 have been wounded, while fighting the War on Terror;

Whereas, because the War on Terror will be long and hard, because success is not likely to come with rushing speed, and because the sacrifice will continue to be immeasurable in human terms, it is appropriate to make every anniversary of D-Day, June 6th, a national day of prayer and rededication for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and their mission; and

Whereas the D-Day radio address of President Roosevelt is the inspiration and model for this annual national day of prayer and rededication: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) every June 6 will hereafter be a national day of prayer and rededication for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and their mission; and

(2) in encouraging our fellow Americans to join us in this national day of prayer and rededication for our troops and their mission, that the Senate and the House of Representatives will each designate one member to read aloud in the Senate and House chambers each June 6th, in its entirety, President Roosevelt's D-Day radio prayer, as follows: "My Fellow Americans:

Last night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.

And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home. Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all of men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

Amen.”

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. President, I rise to speak on a resolution I have submitted today that declares June 6 a national

day of prayer and rededication for the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces and their mission.

As my colleagues know, when 73,000 Americans stormed the beaches at Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944, President Franklin Roosevelt went on national radio to lead the Nation in prayer for their success.

With more than 350,000 men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces deployed worldwide today, and many of these troops directly engaged in armed combat in Iraq and Afghanistan against determined and ruthless enemies, President Roosevelt's words calling on all Americans to "devote themselves to a continuance of prayer" for American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines in harm's way are as appropriate today as they were in June of 1944.

As we have witnessed, the war on terror will be long and hard. Unfortunately, the sacrifice will continue to be immeasurable in human terms. It is appropriate to make every anniversary of D-day, June 6, a national day of prayer for the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Now I wish to read President Roosevelt's D-day radio prayer:

MY FELLOW AMERICANS

Last night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.

And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is

spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all of men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.
Amen.

This same prayer will be read in the Chamber of the House of Representatives today, and I hope this Chamber will take up this resolution at some point and make June 6 a day of prayer for our Nation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL TEEN DRIVER SAFETY WEEK

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. OBAMA) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON RES. 36

Whereas motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for adolescents and young adults in the United States, and many of these deaths are preventable;

Whereas almost 7,500 drivers between the ages of 15 and 20 years were involved in fatal crashes in 2005 throughout the United States;

Whereas the fatality rate in the United States for drivers between the ages of 16 and 19 years, based on miles driven, is 4 times the fatality rate for drivers between the ages of 25 and 69 years;

Whereas the majority of teen driver crashes in the United States are due to driver error and speeding, and 15 percent of the crashes are due to drunk driving;

Whereas roughly two-thirds of the teenagers killed in motor vehicle accidents in the United States each year do not use seatbelts;

Whereas approximately 63 percent of teen passenger deaths in the United States occur while other teenagers are driving;

Whereas it is necessary to explore effective ways to reduce the crash risk for young drivers by focusing research and outreach efforts on areas of teen driving that show the most promise for improving safety;

Whereas the National Teen Driver Survey, developed with input from teenagers and administered by The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, demonstrates a national need to increase overall awareness about the safe use of electronic handheld devices, the risk

of nighttime and fatigued driving, the importance of consistent seatbelt use, and the practice of gradually increasing driver privileges over time as a young driver gains more experience under supervised conditions;

Whereas in 2005, 1,553 crash fatalities involving a teen driver occurred in the fall, when teenagers are in the first months of the school year and faced with many decisions involving driving, including whether to drive with peer passengers and other distractions; and

Whereas designating the third week of October as National Teen Driver Safety Week is expected to increase awareness of these important issues among teenagers and adults in communities throughout the United States, as additional research is conducted to develop and test effective interventions that will help teenagers become safe drivers: Now, therefore, be it

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

- (1) supports the goals and ideals of National Teen Driver Safety Week; and
- (2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate activities that promote the practice of safe driving among the Nation's licensed teenage drivers.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce, along with my colleagues, Senators SPECTER, DURBIN and OBAMA, a Senate concurrent resolution that will recognize a National Teen Driver Safety Week during the third week of October. This resolution will focus increased public attention and positive action upon the No. 1 cause of death of adolescents in our country—motor vehicle crashes. The fatality rate for drivers ages 16 to 19 is approximately four times that of drivers ages 25 to 69. In 2005, approximately 7,500 of our Nation's teenagers were involved as drivers in fatal car crashes.

According to data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 13 of 67 counties in Pennsylvania had six deaths or more in 2005 as a result of traffic accidents involving teens. In Lackawanna County alone, where I reside, there were 13 accidents among drivers ages 19 and under that resulted in death or an incapacitating injury.

It is essential that we focus a heightened degree of public attention and awareness upon this tragic—and preventable—crisis. A majority of teen driver crashes are due to driver error and speeding. We must provide more numerous and effective interventions that will help reduce accidents involving teen drivers.

We all know that learning to drive is an important rite of social passage and independence for teenagers. The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, in partnership with the State Farm Insurance Companies, is conducting ongoing research on teen drivers and recently completed the National Young Driver Survey, questioning thousands of students across the country. The survey was designed to be representative of the 10.6 million public high school students in the United States. Thanks to this new data, we know more about what teens themselves think about driving and how we can more effectively instill safe driving habits.