

the vast majority of whom are children under the age of 5 in Africa. I feel that the target of ending malaria deaths by 2015 is an achievable goal that the United States must aid in accomplishing.

As chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, this resolution is important to me because roughly every 30 seconds a child dies from malaria, and more than 3,000 children die from malaria every day. The malnutrition and consequent chronic illness that result from childhood malaria leads to increased absenteeism in school and perpetuates cycles of poverty. In addition to threatening the lives of children this disease also takes a great toll on women as well. Malaria poses great risks to maternal health, causing complications during delivery, anemia, and low birth weights, with estimates by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention that malaria infection causes 400,000 cases of severe maternal anemia and from 75,000 to 200,000 infant deaths annually in sub-Saharan Africa.

An estimated 90 percent of deaths from malaria occur in Africa and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership estimates that malaria costs African countries \$12,000,000,000 in lost economic productivity each year. The World Health Organization estimates that malaria accounts for 40 percent of health care expenditures in high-burden countries, demonstrating that effective, long-term malaria control is inextricably linked to the strength of health systems.

Fortunately, the heightened efforts over recent years to prevent and treat malaria are currently saving lives. Progress and funding to control malaria has increased ten-fold since 2000, in large part, due to funding under the President's Malaria Initiative (a U.S. Government initiative designed to cut malaria deaths in half in target countries in sub-Saharan Africa), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank, and new financing by other donors. The President's Malaria Initiative has purchased almost 13,000,000 artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT), protected over 17,000,000 people through spraying campaigns, and distributed over 6,000,000 insecticide-treated bed nets, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has distributed 7,000,000 bed nets to protect families from malaria and provided 74,000,000 malaria patients with ACTs, and the World Bank's Booster Program is scheduled to commit approximately \$500,000,000 in International Development Association funds for malaria control in Africa.

At the moment, public and private partners are developing effective and affordable drugs to treat malaria, with more than 23 types of malaria vaccines in development. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, vector control, or the prevention of malaria transmission via anopheles mosquitoes, which includes a combination of methods such as insecticide-treated bed nets, indoor residual spraying, and source reduction (larval control), has been shown to reduce severe morbidity and mortality due to malaria in endemic regions. The impact of malaria efforts have been documented in numerous regions, such as in Zanzibar, where malaria prevalence among children shrank from 20 percent to less than 1 percent between 2005 and 2007, and in Rwanda, where malaria cases and deaths appeared to decline rapidly after a large-scale distribution of bed nets and malaria treatments in 2006.

A malaria-free future will rely on consistent international, national and local leadership, and a comprehensive approach addressing the range of health, development, and economic challenges facing developing countries. It is important that this Congress commits to continued leadership in efforts to reduce global malaria deaths, especially through strengthening health care systems that can deliver effective, safe, high-quality interventions when and where they are needed, and assure access to reliable health information and effective disease surveillance.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PAYNE. 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. PAYNE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 103, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING RABBI CHARLES H. ROSENZVEIG

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 283) honoring the life, achievements, and contributions of Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 283

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig, Holocaust survivor, scholar, teacher, and founder of the Nation's first free-standing Holocaust Memorial Center, passed away on December 11, 2008, which corresponds to the 14th of Kislev, 5769 of the Hebrew calendar, and was buried in Jerusalem, Israel;

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig was beloved by friends, family, and congregants and is survived by his wife Helen and four children, Martin Rosenzveig, Rabbi Ely Rosenzveig, Judy Rosenzveig, and Adina Novogrodsky, and ten grandchildren;

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig was born on November 13, 1920, in Ostrovitz, Poland, to Yente and Eliezer Lipka Rosenzveig;

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig was educated in the Jewish cheder and prestigious Bialystok Yeshiva, and studied the laws of his faith concerning the importance of good deeds and social justice, and developed exceptional knowledge of the Talmud, the rabbinic interpretation of Jewish Law;

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig endured and bore witness to the horrific atrocities of the Holocaust, the Shoah, and members of his immediate and extended family perished at the hands of the Nazis;

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig managed to escape his Nazi persecutors, fled from Poland to the Soviet Union before immigrating to the United States, settling at first in New York City in 1947;

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig attended the world-renowned Yeshiva University in Manhattan and was ordained in 1951

as a rabbi, leader, and teacher in the Jewish community;

Whereas, upon receiving the rabbinic designation, Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig led Congregation Mt. Sinai in Port Huron, Michigan, where he served as spiritual leader until 1993, when he left the pulpit to devote his entire energy and spirit to the Holocaust Memorial Center, a project he had envisioned since his escape from Europe;

Whereas the Holocaust Memorial Center, established in 1984 at the Jewish Community Center in West Bloomfield, Michigan, became the Nation's first free-standing Holocaust Memorial Center;

Whereas the Holocaust Memorial Center is a monument to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, and an educational institution with a mission to teach the lesson of tolerance to future generations, welcoming millions of visitors from around the world wishing to learn about the horrors of the Holocaust in order to prevent such a tragedy from occurring again;

Whereas other Holocaust centers around the country have been built, many modeled on Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig's original Holocaust Memorial Center;

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig traveled and spoke extensively to raise awareness and grow the Holocaust Memorial Center, allowing the Holocaust Memorial Center to move from its original home in West Bloomfield, Michigan, to a large, state-of-the-art museum in Farmington Hills, Michigan, that also houses the Museum of European Heritage and the International Institute of the Righteous;

Whereas it was Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig's vision for the new center to enlighten future generations about the horrors of the Holocaust and nourish a social consciousness whereby the "righteous acts of the few become the standard of the many"; and

Whereas Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig succeeded in providing the tools necessary for the message of "Never Again" to be understood by future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) mourns the passing of Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig and pauses to remember the 6,000,000 Jews killed in the Holocaust and the more than 11,000,000 people murdered in World War II; and

(2) honors the life and accomplishments of Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzveig as a scholar, teacher, rabbi, and Founder and Director of the Holocaust Memorial Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H. Res. 283, a resolution offered by Mr. PETERS of Michigan, honoring the life, achievements, and contributions of Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzweig. Although Rabbi Rosenzweig passed away last December, I think it is extremely and particularly appropriate that the House honor him now after having recently marked Holocaust Remembrance Day.

While Rabbi Rosenzweig will always be remembered as a loving husband and father with a wife, Helen, and four children, one of whom followed in his father's footsteps into rabbinat and became a rabbi, many of us knew him as a path-breaking educator about the Holocaust and the founder of an important Holocaust museum and memorial.

His life story of survival, escape and renewal serves as a model for all of us. Though he escaped the clutches of the Nazis who invaded his native Poland, Rabbi Rosenzweig lost much of his family in the Holocaust. After making his way east through the Soviet Union, he found refuge in the United States in 1947. After attending Yeshiva University in New York City, he became the spiritual leader of Congregation Mount Sinai in Port Huron, Michigan. In 1984, Rabbi Rosenzweig founded the Holocaust Memorial Center, a national free-standing memorial to the horrors of the Holocaust, in Farmington Hills, Michigan. In 1993, he left the pulpit to devote his energies full time to the center. The center serves not only as a memorial to those who perished at the hands of the Nazis but as a Jewish history museum and an educational institution dedicated to tolerance to future generations.

While it is fitting that Rabbi Rosenzweig's memory and his many accomplishments be noted here today, the Nation's other Holocaust museums, many modeled after the center he founded in Farmington Hills, form perhaps the most enduring tribute to his achievements. We mourn the loss of Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzweig and pay our respects to his family and to those who knew him well.

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H. Res. 283, honoring the life, achievements and contributions of Rabbi Charles Rosenzweig. Rabbi Rosenzweig was a Holocaust survivor, scholar, teacher and founder of the first freestanding Holocaust Memorial Center in the United States. Rabbi Rosenzweig passed away on December 11, 2008, but his lifelong efforts to keep alive the memory of the atrocities committed during the Holocaust and his commitment to teaching the lessons of tolerance to future generations will live on.

After surviving the horrors of the Holocaust, he immigrated to the United States in 1947 where he was ordained as a rabbi, became a respected teacher in the Jewish community and spoke extensively to raise awareness

about the Holocaust. Rabbi Rosenzweig made it his personal mission to teach new generations of the lessons of the Holocaust, and he led the efforts in establishing the Holocaust Memorial Center in West Bloomfield, Michigan, the first of its kind in the United States.

The original Holocaust Memorial Center which Rabbi Rosenzweig helped establish in West Bloomfield, which was later moved to a large state-of-the-art museum in Farmington Hills, served as a model for many other Holocaust centers later built throughout the United States.

I would like to thank my colleague from Michigan, Congressman PETERS, for introducing this measure which commemorates those who perished at the hands of the Nazi regime and honors the life and accomplishments of Rabbi Charles Rosenzweig as a scholar, teacher, rabbi, and founder and director of the Holocaust Memorial Center.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important resolution.

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

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Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the sponsor of the resolution, the gentleman from Michigan, Representative PETERS, as much time as he may consume.

Mr. PETERS. I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 283, a resolution that I authored to honor the life, achievements and contributions of Rabbi Charles H. Rosenzweig.

The late Rabbi Rosenzweig, who passed away in December, was a scholar, teacher, Holocaust survivor, and a founder of the Nation's first free-standing Holocaust Memorial Center in Oakland County, Michigan, the county which I have lived my whole life and now have the honor to represent here in Congress.

This resolution is important to the people of Michigan and has been sponsored in a thoroughly bipartisan fashion by Representatives LEVIN, CAMP, DINGELL, EHLERS, HOEKSTRA, UPTON, KILDEE, MCCOTTER, MILLER, ROGERS, STUPAK, and SCHAUER.

I would like to commend and thank Chairman BERMAN, Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN, and Vice Chairman ACKERMAN for their sponsorship of this resolution and their leadership in moving it through the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Rabbi Rosenzweig lost his mother, father, brother and sister in the Holocaust before fleeing to Poland and then the Soviet Union before immigrating to New York City in 1947. He led his class at the prestigious Yeshiva University in Manhattan and was ordained in 1951 as a rabbi.

He served his congregants at Congregation Mt. Sinai in Port Huron, Michigan, for decades before leaving

the synagogue to devote his entire energy and spirit to the Holocaust Memorial Center of West Bloomfield, Michigan, which he founded in 1984.

Rabbi Rosenzweig traveled and spoke extensively to raise the awareness of resources needed to grow the Holocaust Memorial Center, allowing the center to move from its original home in West Bloomfield to a large state-of-the-art museum in Farmington Hills, Michigan, that also houses the Museum of European Heritage and the International Institute of the Righteous.

The Holocaust Memorial Center, which has educated millions of visitors, stands to enlighten future generations about the horrors of the Holocaust and nourish a social consciousness whereby, as Rabbi Rosenzweig used to say, the "righteous acts of the few become the standard of the many."

Rabbi Rosenzweig was an extraordinary American who devoted his life to serving others. I was fortunate to have the opportunity to meet him, and I was taken by his wisdom, vision, sincerity, and deep sense of caring for all people.

Please join me in paying tribute to a great teacher, scholar, leader, and the founder and director of the Holocaust Memorial Center. I am pleased that the House is considering this bipartisan resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support the passage of House Resolution 283.

Mr. BOOZMAN. I ask my fellow Members to support this resolution commemorating Rabbi Rosenzweig. I also appreciate Chairman PAYNE and the staffs on both sides of the aisle for their hard work in bringing forth several measures today.

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend and express my appreciation to the gentleman from Arkansas who has worked very closely in a very bipartisan manner on many issues. It is a pleasure to work with him as we continue to move forward the needs of the people, not only of our country, but of the world.

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. PAYNE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 283.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 6:30 p.m.