

This resolution rightly recognizes the suffering and the needs of Persian Gulf War veterans who continue to suffer from Gulf War Veterans' Illness, GWI, without an adequate treatment or a cure. One in four of those who served in the first Gulf War experience multiple concurrent symptoms including memory and concentration problems, chronic headaches, widespread pain and gastrointestinal problems as a result of neurotoxic exposures during their Gulf War deployment. Research also shows that Gulf War veterans suffer from Lou Gehrig's disease at double the rate of their non-deployed peers. There is still no effective treatment for these veterans.

A groundbreaking report issued by the Congressionally commissioned VA Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses entitled, "Gulf War Illness and the Health of Gulf War Veterans" identified two definite causes of the disease and a handful of other likely causes: exposure to pesticides and a drug given to troops to protect them from nerve gas.

The National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine, IOM, released a groundbreaking report on Gulf War health in April, acknowledging that over 250,000 Gulf War veterans suffer from a chronic multisymptom illness that it is not due to psychiatric causes. Perhaps most importantly, the report recognizes the need for national research program that is likely to succeed in identifying treatments for GWI that will also benefit other U.S. military forces.

For the past several years, I have led a bipartisan effort to support the Gulf War Veterans' Illness Research Program within the Department of Defense's Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program. The program was awarded \$8 million in fiscal year, FY, 2010 and is critical following the Veteran's Administrations' decision this year to revisit rejected claims for Gulf War Veterans who have attempted to access treatment for the illness linked to their service. The research coming out of this program is among the most promising in the world for these veterans. We can and must do better than to forget the permanent sacrifices they have made. We must not rest until we identify treatments for them and ensure the exposures that caused the illnesses are not duplicated.

I urge my colleagues to continue this bipartisan effort as the FY 2011 Defense Appropriations bill and support funding for the Gulf War Veterans' Illness Research Program. We owe it to Gulf War veterans and all members of our Armed Forces to find a treatment.

Mr. MANZULLO. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATSON. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1672, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1722, TELEWORK ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2010

Mr. ARCURI, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-657) on the resolution (H. Res. 1721) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1722) to require the head of each executive agency to establish and implement a policy under which employees shall be authorized to telework, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## RECOGNIZING 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ANDREA PALLADIO

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 259) recognizing the 500th anniversary of the birth of Italian architect Andrea Palladio.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

### H. CON. RES. 259

Whereas 2008 was the 500th anniversary of the birth year of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio;

Whereas Andrea Palladio was born Andrea di Pietro in Padua on November 30, 1508;

Whereas Palladio, born of humble origins, apprenticed as a stonemason in his early life;

Whereas under the patronage of Count Giangiorgio Trissino (1478-1550), Palladio studied architecture, engineering, topography, and military science in his mid-twenties;

Whereas in 1540, Count Trissino renamed him "Palladio", a reference to the wisdom of Pallas Athena, as well as the Italian form of the name of the Roman writer of the fourth century, Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus Palladius;

Whereas Palladio's designs for public works, churches, mansions, and villas rank among the most outstanding architectural achievements of the Italian Renaissance;

Whereas Palladio's surviving buildings are collectively included in the UNESCO World Heritage List;

Whereas Palladio's treatise, "The Four Books of Architecture", ranks as the most influential publication on architecture ever produced and has shaped much of the architectural image of Western civilization;

Whereas "The Four Books of Architecture" has served as a primary source for classical design for many architects and builders in the United States from colonial times to the present;

Whereas Thomas Jefferson called Palladio's "The Four Books of Architecture" the "Bible" for architectural practice, and employed Palladio's principles in establishing lasting standards for public architecture in the United States and in constructing his own masterpiece, Monticello;

Whereas our Nation's most iconic buildings, including the United States Capitol Building and the White House, reflect the influence of Palladio's architecture through the Anglo-Palladian movement, which flourished in the 18th century;

Whereas Palladio's pioneering reconstruction and restoration drawings of ancient

Roman temples in "The Four Books of Architecture" provided inspiration for many of the great American classical edifices of the 19th and 20th centuries, in the period known as the American Renaissance;

Whereas the American Renaissance marked the high point of the classical tradition and enriched the United States from coast to coast with countless architectural works of timeless dignity and beauty, including the John A. Wilson Building, the seat of government of the District of Columbia;

Whereas the American architectural monuments inspired both directly and indirectly by the writings, illustrations, and designs of Palladio form a proud and priceless part of our Nation's cultural heritage; and

Whereas organizations, educational institutions, governmental agencies, and many other entities have been celebrating this special 500-year anniversary, including the Italian National Committee for Andrea Palladio 500, the Centro Internazionale di Studi di Architettura Andrea Palladio, the Palladium Musicum, Inc., the Istituto Italiano di Cultura, and the Institute of Classical Architecture and Classical America, as well as other Italian and Italian American cultural organizations, such as the Italian Heritage and Culture Committee of New York, Inc., and the Italian Cultural Society of Washington, DC, Inc., with a wide variety of public programs, publications, symposia, proclamation ceremonies, and salutes to the genius and legacy of Palladio: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the 500th anniversary of Andrea Palladio's birth year;

(2) recognizes his tremendous influence on architecture in the United States; and

(3) expresses its gratitude for the enhancement his life and career has bestowed upon the Nation's built environment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATSON. 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 gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This resolution marks the 500th anniversary of the birth of noted Italian architect Andrea Palladio.

Born Andrea di Pietro in Padua on November 30, 1508, Palladio was widely acclaimed as the leading architect of the Italian Renaissance.

Best known for his villas, churches, and public buildings, Palladio incorporated many traditional architectural elements of ancient Rome in his work to become the favorite architect of Venetian high society.

Palladio's treatise, "The Four Books of the Architecture," canonized what was to become known as the Palladian

architectural style, which continues to influence Western architecture to this day.

Some of Palladio's surviving villas have been included on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

Not only do his works remain an important part of Italy's rich cultural legacy, but his influence on architecture is evident throughout much of Europe and America as well.

Thomas Jefferson made great use of the Palladian style in constructing his own masterpiece, Monticello, and establishing lasting standards for public architecture in the United States. In fact, one has to look no farther than the building we are presently standing in to see firsthand Palladio's influence on architectural design.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution and to express our gratitude for the impact that Andrea Palladio's life and career has had on architecture in our country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I stand in strong support of this resolution, which recognizes the architectural genius of a man who was born over 500 years ago and continues to inspire the work of architects today.

Andrea Palladio was born into a family of modest means and rose through society as a result of his hard work, commitment to learning, and dedication to his trade.

Palladio is best known for his work, "The Four Books of Architecture," and by 1554 he was named the chief architect of the Republic of Venice.

Palladio's work defined the renaissance style of architecture. Thomas Jefferson utilized his principles in designing his home at Monticello, as well as when he designed the plans for the University of Virginia.

The Palladian style served as inspiration to many architects during the 18th century when they designed the United States Capitol, where we meet today, as well as other government buildings and monuments in and around Washington, D.C.

Indeed, Palladio's influence goes beyond architecture to touch the lives of countless Italian immigrants in this country. Americans of Italian heritage carry on the Palladio work ethic and commitment to excellence.

In this resolution today, we recall the life of Andrea Palladio and recognize the significant contributions he made to Western architecture and to the cultural heritage of the United States.

□ 1830

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting the adoption of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 259, honoring the life and work of Andrea Palladio.

As cochair of the Italian American Caucus, I have had the privilege of honoring the contributions of explorers like Christopher Columbus, scientists like Galileo, and artists like Constantino Brumidi. Constantino did most of the fresco work in this Capitol. He came to the United States with nothing in his pocket to become an American citizen. He became an American citizen in a very short period of time, and then he set out to perform his great works here, not only in the Capitol, but in many places in New York City.

Or how about veterans, like Sergeant John Basilone, who in the Second World War was the highest decorated member of the Armed Forces. He was wounded at Guadalcanal. He came back to the States and sold war bonds. That wasn't his kick. He asked to go back into the Pacific Theater. He got to Iwo Jima. The third day he was back, he was killed. In 2005, we had a stamp for Sergeant Basilone. Just this year we named a building after him in New Jersey. We named a bridge after him, the highest-decorated person in the history of the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

I bring his name up also because there is a legacy here that is shared with American history, and it changes somewhat the stereotyping of Italian Americans. I hope it does. I am proud to be an Italian American, and I know Mr. MANZULLO is, and we know what that stereotyping is. Stereotyping was not invented in the 20th century. So this is one of the reasons why we have presented this.

It is only right that today we honor this influential architect, Andrea Palladio. He was born Andrea di Pietro in Padua, Italy, on November 30, 1508. He spent his life studying architecture, engineering, topography and military service.

As was mentioned, his very famous masterpiece is "The Four Books of Architecture." Jefferson called these four books the "Bible" for architectural practice, the protocol, and he employed Palladio's principles in establishing the lasting standards up to this date in America and in the constructing of his own masterpiece, Monticello. Our Nation's most iconic buildings and the White House itself reflect the influence of his great architecture.

There is no better way to honor the close ties between Italy and the United States than to look to our shared cultural history, and much of it is shared.

I would like to thank my Italian American Caucus cochair, PAT TIBERI, and Ambassador Giulio Terzi, for all of their work bringing this resolution to the floor. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting such an important figure in the history of both our Nation and Italy.

Mr. MANZULLO. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 259.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO BRING WORLD CUP TO THE UNITED STATES

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 327) to recognize and support the efforts of the USA Bid Committee to bring the 2018 or 2022 Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup competition to the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 327

Whereas soccer is one of the most popular sports in the world and the FIFA World Cup competition is the single most important event in that sport;

Whereas the United States successfully hosted in 9 cities throughout the Nation the 1994 FIFA World Cup competition, which was broadcast to billions of fans around the world and set an attendance record of nearly 3,600,000, which remains unbroken today;

Whereas the 1994 FIFA World Cup competition served as a catalyst for the increased popularity and development of the game throughout the United States, as well as the introduction of Major League Soccer, the United States national first division professional soccer league;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation has established the USA Bid Committee to prepare and submit a bid to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup competition in the United States;

Whereas 18 American cities have been named by the USA Bid Committee as candidates to serve as hosts to FIFA World Cup matches in 2022, with each of these cities embodying the diversity and enthusiasm shared by the entire Nation and guaranteeing each participating team and its followers a "home team" atmosphere;

Whereas the United States offers FIFA a valuable and receptive market within which to further develop the sport of soccer, which in turn will have significant impact on and off the field in both the United States and throughout the world;

Whereas the United States possesses all necessary state-of-the-art infrastructure in its stadia and potential host cities to ensure that the competition sets a new standard of quality, comfort, security and safety for players, officials, spectators, media, and sponsors alike;

Whereas hosting the FIFA World Cup in the United States promises record-setting attendance and financial performance, allowing revenues generated by the competition to be used for the further development of soccer and FIFA's objectives of positive social and environmental change;

Whereas hosting the 2022 FIFA World Cup competition in the United States would serve as a tremendous impetus to national and international goodwill, as the competition would bring people from many nations,