

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SCHAEFER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2869, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPLORING INDIVIDUALS WHO DENY HISTORICAL REALITY OF HOLOCAUST AND COMMENDING WORK OF U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 316) deploring individuals who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust and commending the vital, ongoing work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 316

Whereas the Holocaust is a basic fact of history, the denial of which is no less absurd than the denial of the occurrence of the Second World War;

Whereas the Holocaust—the systematic, state-sponsored mass murders by Nazi Germany of 6,000,000 Jews, alongside millions of others, in the name of a perverse racial theory—stands as one of the most ferociously heinous state acts the world has ever known; and

Whereas those who promote the denial of the Holocaust do so out of profound ignorance or for the purpose of furthering anti-Semitism and racism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) deplores the persistent, ongoing and malicious efforts by some persons in this country and abroad to deny the historical reality of the Holocaust; and

(2) commends the vital, ongoing work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which memorializes the victims of the Holocaust and teaches all who are willing to learn profoundly compelling and universally resonant moral lessons.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. ENSIGN] and the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], each will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. ENSIGN].

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 316, deploring individuals who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust and commending the ongoing work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

I am honored to lead the fight for this important legislation. We must never forget nor allow the fog of passing years to diminish the memories of those who died in the concentration camps. It is the blessed burden of each generation that follows, be they Jew or

Gentile, to honor them by remembering and acknowledging their sacrifice.

It has been nearly 60 years since the beginning of the Holocaust, when Nazis killed over 6 million Jews and millions of Poles, gypsies, Jehovah's Witnesses, and others. The Nazi Holocaust demonstrated an aspect of human nature which many people find hard to believe.

Much has happened since the closure of Auschwitz, and today we find the lands where this terrible act occurred, as well as lands which were once behind the Iron Curtain are now free.

We are fortunate that we live in this free and democratic society here in America; a place where people can espouse whatever their views may be, even if they are factually incorrect or hurtful to others. However, freedom of expression cannot be allowed to drown out the truth. Flasehoods must be answered.

It is my hope that this vote will send a strong signal to the families of those who died that the United States stands with you in remembrance. We will not allow others with their doubts and questions to lessen the tragedy of what happened.

Therefore, I commend this legislation to my colleagues, and encourage the good work of the Holocaust Museum which is helping to educate over 2 million people per year so that the atrocities which occurred nearly 60 years ago may never be repeated again.

□ 1330

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as we consider this resolution, a few feet from this Chamber in the presence of members of the Supreme Court, our colleagues and a vast number of individuals who are either survivors of the Holocaust or children of survivors, we are commemorating the day that has been set aside for remembering this most heinous of all crimes.

It is a sad commentary on the absurdity of our times that an event as profoundly documented as the Holocaust would need to be reemphasized as a reality. One and a half million innocent children were among the 6 million men, women, and little ones who were consumed in the flames of hatred that represented the Holocaust. Learned and simple, rich and poor, young and old, religious and nonbeliever, they were all consumed by the flames of the Holocaust. As the only Member of Congress who is a survivor of the Holocaust, I am calling on all of my colleagues every year to remember this event, not only for its historic significance but so that similar events, comparable events, events of mass destruction of human beings, such as the ones we have seen lately in both Africa and the former Yugoslavia, should not take place.

As we remember the Holocaust, we also must pay tribute to the greatest

pedagogic institution on the face of this planet, the Holocaust Memorial Museum. This museum, in our Nation's Capital, is the most effective instrument of teaching generations yet unborn that we are in fact our brother's and sister's keeper and fanatic hatreds, bigotries, and discrimination have no place in a civilized society.

I suspect this particular year, which is the 50th year of terminating the Nuremberg trials which brought to justice the leaders of this monstrosity, the people who demanded this mass murder, it is appropriate for all of us to pause and to rededicate ourselves to recognizing the beauty of our different approaches to religion and life. That our variety is not a problem but a thing to be celebrated and honored.

I call on all of my colleagues to remember the Holocaust and to pay tribute to the Holocaust Memorial Museum as a primary instrument of teaching about our common humanity.

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

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of legislation the House is considering today. House Resolution 316, which I introduced on behalf of myself and my colleagues on the Holocaust Memorial Council, deplores the persistent, ongoing, and malicious efforts by some persons in this country and abroad to deny the historical reality of the Holocaust. This legislation also commends the vital, ongoing work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in speaking the truth against those who would deny that the Holocaust ever took place or who attempt to negate that the Holocaust specifically targeted Jews for extinction.

I wish to especially thank the chairman of the Resources Committee, Mr. YOUNG, and the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Mr. HANSEN, for their great support in expediting consideration of House Resolution 316. It is exceedingly timely that today's consideration takes place, since today is also Holocaust Memorial Day, and many of us have attended the remembrance day ceremony that the Museum sponsored at noon in our Capitol rotunda.

One of the major reasons for the Museum's very existence is to counter Holocaust deniers. Those who foster the denial of the Holocaust do so either out of profound ignorance or for the purpose of furthering anti-Semitism, bigotry, and racism. The Holocaust Memorial Museum, through its permanent exhibitions, traveling programs, and educational outreach efforts, both memorialize the victims of the Holocaust, and counters those accusers through

its honest and sensitive approach to one of the most ferociously heinous state acts the world has ever known.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to express their support for the work of the Holocaust Memorial Museum by adopting House Resolution 316 and by participating in the Days of Remembrance ceremonies throughout our Nation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], who in his own work here in the Congress has done so much to preserve a society under laws.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate both the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] for this timely resolution.

I need not add any more words in praise of the Holocaust Museum and the Holocaust Memorial. It is a tribute to America that when you go there, you see people from every corner of America visiting and learning and remembering.

I look at the museum as a great tribute to those who conceived it and put it together but also as a great tribute to this country. I do not think such a museum would have been built in any other country.

But I would like to talk for the remainder of my time on the part of the bill dealing with revisionism.

I represent a large number of Holocaust survivors. When they hear and read these ads denying that the Holocaust existed, when just about every one of them lost members of their immediate family, their parents, their brothers and sisters, their children, and yet they suffer the indignity of people for their own vicious, vitriolic, and usually anti-Semitic purposes to deny that the Holocaust existed, it is an indignity that the people who have gone through such great indignities should not have to suffer. That is why this resolution is so appropriate. It is appropriate because this Congress, with all the divisions we have, can come and unite and say, "You can't change history," and we realize the pain people went through, and we also remember, being the great country that we are, that unless we learn from history, we are going to repeat it.

I would say to my colleagues, the fact that a few people with vicious intent can get such attention and do so much to try and deny the Holocaust is a sad commentary on our times as the gentleman from California mentioned. It deals with an issue which I would call moral relativism. These days no matter how absurd, no matter how outrageous something someone says is, the general view is, "Well, let's debate it." There are some absolutes. There is truth. There is history. And the idea that no matter what anyone says, we should put it on the table as equal to the refutation of what has been said is something that we have to deal with. Obviously there are differing views on

so many issues. But there is not a differing view on this one. The Holocaust existed. We know it. I have talked myself to thousands who survived it. They did not all get in a room and make this up. They suffered. Every family.

I was just looking at a picture at my home that I pointed out to my daughters was a picture of a family of six, my grandmother who lived in this country to over 90, her parents, her brother who I knew, and her two sisters. Her parents and her two sisters were killed in the Holocaust, and I pointed this out to my 11-year-old and 7-year-old, and someone who has no knowledge of this comes in and says, "No, it didn't exist." That is awful. That is degrading. And this body by taking a stand and saying that it did exist is doing not just the survivors a service and not just the people who have relatives who died a service, it is doing the world a service. I thank the gentlemen, both of them, for introducing this resolution.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX], a fellow visitor to Yad Vashem, which is the Holocaust Museum in Israel.

(Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. ENSIGN] for yielding me the time. I would like to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] for their leadership in introducing this legislation. One of the most solemn obligations we bear as legislators in our great democracy is to study the past and learn from it and to educate our fellow citizens.

As the American theologian Reinhold Niebuhr wrote, "Human capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but our inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary." The revolting evidence of man's capacity for injustice lies close by in the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and also in the memory of some of our distinguished colleagues. The inhumane events of the Holocaust were far beyond description. The collapse of a democracy and the rise of an evil regime must never be forgotten or denied for fear that they will be repeated. The horrors which followed were incomprehensible.

Because of my religious upbringing and roots, the Holocaust Remembrance Day, Yom HaShoah, has a personal significance for me. But far more importantly this day and its memories hold valuable lessons for all of us as Members of the U.S. Congress. We must never forget the bitter consequences of tyranny. These preserved memories are important but they must be strengthened by education and a willingness to act. This willingness of each of us to not be a bystander is the key to protecting our democracy. In the report to the President, the Holocaust Commission members, led by Elie Wiesel,

summed up the reasons for and role of an American memorial and museum to the Holocaust:

In reflecting on the Holocaust we confront not only a collapse in human civilization but also the causes, processes and consequences of that collapse. As we analyze the American record, we can study our triumphs, as well as our failures, so as to defeat radical evil and strengthen our democracy.

□ 1345

My colleagues, let us be ever vigilant in working for the people, pursuing the will of the majority, while ensuring the rights of the minority. Let us, as Elie Wiesel asks, never be silent when human lives are in danger and human dignity is in jeopardy. Let us follow his charge to stand together, to "defeat radical evil and strengthen our democracy" and ensure that there are no more holocausts in the future.

Those that would deny the Holocaust not only dishonor the memory of the martyrs who lost their lives in this tragedy, but also rejects the ideas and values on which our great country is based.

Thank you all for standing as one against those who would deny the Holocaust and for standing up for all America represents to the people who call our great Nation home and to those across the globe that look to us as a beacon of freedom and hope.

I would also like to thank my freshmen colleagues who joined the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. KENNEDY] and myself at the Holocaust Museum this past summer. One of our most weighty responsibilities is to bear witness, to tell and retell the facts of the Holocaust so that its lessons will never be forgotten. It is my sincere hope that all future freshman classes will visit the Holocaust Museum and reflect on its lessons as they apply to our work.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. KENNEDY], my dear friend and colleague whose family has done so much to carry forward the principles of freedom and justice and decency among human beings in this country and across the globe.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the chairman for writing this resolution, along with the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], and the only Holocaust survivor in this Congress, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, as Congressman LANTOS said, who would have thought it necessary to affirm that the Holocaust has happened? Who would have thought it was necessary to affirm what was the worst crime against humanity the world has ever seen? Tragically, it is necessary. As we all know, the historical record of the Holocaust faces challenges on many fronts. These must be fought in every instance. Revisionism and denial threaten more than just the understanding of an unfathomable event. They threaten the future as

well, for the energy which animates the Holocaust denier and the revisionist is the same hatred which propelled the Holocaust into being in the first place.

Today, one of the most offensive challenges to the historical record of the Holocaust is set to take place in Croatia, where President Franjo Tudjman has announced plans to rebury the remains of the Croatian fascists, the Yastashi regime, that was in complicity with Hitler and the Nazis. He has announced a plan to rebury these SS officers, if you will, alongside the remains of the victims of the Holocaust in the death camp Yasenovch, which is also in Croatia.

This proposal is a moral affront to those who suffered the Holocaust, and it sends a dangerous message. No, it sends a lie to future generations about what happened at the death camp Yasenovch. It muddles the history.

Here, on what should be sacred ground, perpetrators of the Holocaust and victims of the Holocaust would now be lying side-by-side for an eternity. For those who endured a living hell, this is the ultimate injustice.

President Tudjman and other Holocaust revisionists should not derive false comfort from a deliberate distortion of their past. His proposal, in the words of Dr. Walter Reich, head of the Holocaust Memorial Museum here in Washington, DC, is "nothing more than an attempt to rewrite history with a shovel." This should not be allowed to happen. I know this House will speak out strongly on this issue, as will the Senate when it comes to the floor.

I want to commend my colleagues, when it comes to this resolution, for including this proposal in today's Yom HaShoah recognition. As well, I want to commend the Holocaust Museum for the support they have offered in this fight and for the invaluable education they provide to thousands who visit the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC every day. The mission of this museum has never been more important, and it is something that everyone should visit if they have not visited already.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ZIMMER].

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to join my colleagues on this day of Yom HaShoah to offer a resolution reaffirming the truth of the Holocaust and commending the work and mission of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

I hope my colleagues also will join me in supporting legislation I am introducing today directing the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council to draft model curricula that schools can use to ensure that the truth and accuracy of the Holocaust is taught to, and remembered by, the generations to come.

A half century ago, more than 8 million people were deliberately, brutally,

and systematically murdered in a state-sponsored effort to annihilate their ethnic and religious existence. Of those, fully 6 million were Jewish. Many others from across Europe died risking their lives for simply being compassionate and trying to intervene.

All of their deaths are fact, not fiction. And those who deny that reality not only further the pain and delay the healing but perpetuate a crime on history and humanity.

Their motives for doing this are varied. But we should be as one in our response.

We should condemn those who deny the Holocaust for trying to rob us of the understanding of the evil that humanity is capable of.

That knowledge itself is the most powerful protection we have against such horror occurring again. It is a lesson about what can happen when the soul becomes desensitized and corrupted.

Holocaust survivor and Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel, the Holocaust Council's first honorary chairman, reminded people last night—and I quote—"Don't allow anyone or anything to deprive you of the great, great miracle which renders a human being sensitive to others."

I commend the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and the council for making sure that we never forget.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL], my friend and distinguished colleague, an indefatigable fighter for human rights and decency.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for yielding me time. Let me say we are all inspired by his story and his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, just a brief while ago many of us attended a Yom HaShoah remembrance, Days of Remembrance, 1996, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, and they passed out this program. On the program it says, "For the dead and the living, we must bear witness."

Certainly nothing is more obscene than those Holocaust revisionists who try to claim that it did not happen or that it did not happen to the magnitude that we know it happened. They include, unfortunately, leaders of countries. Even a candidate for President of this country has from time to time made such ridiculous allegations.

When you go to the Holocaust Memorial Museum on the fourth floor and you first walk in, there is a quote from President Eisenhower, then General Eisenhower, who said he wanted to witness what went on after the camps were liberated. He wanted to be there himself so that if, generations later on, if there would be those people who would deny that such horrendous things ever happened, he would be able to bear witness that he saw it with his own two eyes.

Mr. Speaker, the unspeakable atrocities that went on in trying to annihi-

late the Jews of Europe is something that must never be forgotten, and it is certainly something that must never be repeated. Those of us who have witnessed the events, tragic events, over the past several years in Bosnia, while not of the magnitude of the Holocaust, certainly touched a responsive chord in us to know that we cannot ever again sit idly by and watch ethnic cleansing or Holocaust to rear its ugly head again.

One would think the world would learn, the world would know, the world would not want to repeat what went on. Yet we see again and again genocide rearing its ugly head.

So I think it is very, very fitting, Mr. Speaker, that this body pause to honor the people who perished in the Holocaust, the memory of the people who perished in the Holocaust, and to redouble our efforts to make sure that in the future, holocausts never happen again.

On this day of Yom HaShoah, we bear witness to what happened, and we honor those people who perished in the Holocaust.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAXON].

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, never again. That is the cry of those who must keep the memory of the Holocaust and its victims alive forever. We must keep this memory in mind so that there will never again in history be a repeat of this worst of human tragedies.

Today, April 16, is the Day of Remembrance, a day on which we should reflect as a nation on the monumental tragedy of the Holocaust directed at the Jewish population of Europe by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime.

Unfortunately, there are too many individuals, both in our Nation and in the world, who would twist and distort the historical facts, in their sickening attempts to claim that the Holocaust never existed, or to minimize its scope.

By voting in support of this resolution, I hope that Congress will send a message, a clear message, against these purveyors of anti-Semitism and hatred, who seek to erase this tragedy from human memory.

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in this Nation's Capital serves to educate and inform Americans about the reality of the Holocaust through its many displays, its films, and interviews. But in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the most moving part of the museum is the testimony of Holocaust survivors and eyewitnesses. These touching accounts are a bridge between the past and the present. They serve as a stark reminder of the depths of inhumanity to which the human race can sink, and they keep the memory of the Holocaust victims and survivors alive in our minds, so we can make certain that tragedies of this proportion never again can occur on the face of the Earth.

In conclusion, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of House Resolution

316, and I end my statement as I began, be repeating the words that should be always remembered, and those words are, "never again."

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

Mr. Speaker, it is important in discussing this issue that we understand that the Holocaust did not begin with gas chambers. The Holocaust began with words of hate, with words of bigotry, with words of intolerance. And every time in our own time when we are confronted with words of bigotry and hate and intolerance, it is important that we nip those manifestations of inhumanity in the bud, because, if allowed to flourish, they will lead to unspeakable acts of horror, such as the ones we have witnessed in the Holocaust.

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

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TORKILDSEN].

□ 1400

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 316, a resolution deploring individuals who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust and also commending the work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. Each year we observe Yom HaShoah to say for the dead and the living, we must bear witness. For the dead and the living, we must bear witness that, in the darkest chapter in human history, 6 million lives were stolen from us forever, as was part of the human spirit.

This year's remembrance sadly is crystallized by recent tragedies and actions of terrorism in Israel, reminding all of us that hatred still lives and breathes in the midst of all attempts to forge peace.

The senseless assassination of Prime Minister Rabin and the terrorist bombings that claimed innocent lives only 6 weeks ago must serve as a source of strength and solidarity for all of us, and renew our commitment to just and lasting peace. The cowardly perpetrators of these acts must not succeed in their aim to divide us and in their attempts to assassinate peace as well as people.

Tragically, there are other present day reminders of the Holocaust. Ethnic cleansing and the slaughter in Rwanda continue to serve as proof that we must never forget.

The beauty of Yom HaShoah is that it is universal. The lessons of the Holocaust are for all of us in the human family to learn, to understand, and to instill in others, for us to earnestly say "never again." We must every day continue to remember. For the dead and the living, we must bear witness.

Shalom.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, what we are talking about today, if you go back in history, people did not believe that stories coming out of the death camps, stories that were just almost too unspeakable to even think of and, therefore, people in Europe chose to ignore them.

Mr. Speaker, let us today, as we remember the Holocaust and we celebrate the Holocaust Museum and the work that it is doing, let us never forget those stories that came out of those death camps. Let us never forget the faces of the men and women and children that were tortured and brutally murdered, many in those death camps. Let us not let people rewrite history, because if we allow them to rewrite history, history will indeed repeat itself.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, today on the House floor we are considering House Resolution 316—a measure deploring individuals who deny the historical significance of the Holocaust and commending the fine work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

I rise in strong support of this measure, as it is important that we never forget or attempt to diminish the historical significance of one of the most heinous chapters in history—the Holocaust. There are some who seek to revise history, to alter it in such a way as to deny the Holocaust. This is insulting to the memory of the 6 million Jews who died in the Holocaust, and this type of destructive, divisive thinking should not be given credence.

In the 104th Congress I have had the honor of serving on the council of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. I would like to take this opportunity to praise the fine work of the museum staff, from its director, Walter Reich, to its chairman, Miles Lerman, to Stan Turesky, Director of Congressional Relations.

The museum truly is an American and international treasure and goes far beyond the traditional purpose of a museum, which is to preserve and record history. This museum compels its visitors to consider the moral and spiritual consequences of the Holocaust. It accomplishes this by exposing the visitor to stark and unsettling examples of hatred, heartbreak, and heroism. The stories of perpetrators, victims, bystanders, rescuers and liberators confront the visitor and demand attention. By doing so, the museum forces us to learn important lessons about the Holocaust and our everyday lives.

On this Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust—Yom HaShoah—we as a nation should rededicate ourselves and our commitment to overcoming bigotry, hatred, and intolerance. We should condemn those who want to dismiss the Holocaust, and embrace the efforts of those who rightly believe that we as a nation can learn from the Holocaust experience and ensure that it will never again be repeated.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity to rise in support of House Resolution 316, a bill that deplores individuals in the United States and abroad who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust, and commends the crucial, ongoing work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. This important piece of legislation coincides with the 1996 Days of Remembrance which will be held in the Capitol rotunda today.

In 1980, Congress established the U.S. Holocaust Museum to serve as a memorial to the

6 million victims of the Holocaust and as a center for the study, interpretation and presentation of Holocaust history. The museum uses the historical record in its exhibits and outreach programs to counter the outrageous charges by revisionist historians who attempt to deny the occurrence of the Holocaust. The Holocaust Museum leads the charge in fighting against ignorance, racism and anti-Semitism.

Every year, more than 2 million people travel to Washington to visit the Holocaust Museum. An overwhelming majority of these visitors travel more than 100 miles to do so. Tens of thousands of survivors, scholars, students, members of the media and Government officials utilize the museum as a center for scholarship and learning about the Holocaust and genocide.

The U.S. Holocaust Museum is truly a national treasure. I am deeply honored to have this opportunity to highlight its outstanding work.

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Yom HaShoah and remember the 6 million Jewish people who were killed in the Holocaust. I also rise today to pledge my full support for House Resolution 316, a resolution deploring individuals in the United States and abroad who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust and commending the work of the Holocaust Museum.

Last summer, I was fortunate to have been afforded the opportunity to visit Israel as a member of a congressional delegation researching the tangible effects of the peace process. My visit taught me a tremendous amount. Fortunately, we were given the opportunity to visit many historical landmarks in Israel that are of particular importance to understanding the history of Judaism. This history could not be holistically understood without a visit to Yad Vasheem. This memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust was both horrifying and beautiful in an enlightening way. Horrifying in its intensity and in its truth and beautiful in its message. The message of remembrance is immortalized. My visit to Yad Vasheem still haunts me.

The Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, is an equally monumental achievement made possible by the spirit of hope and remembrance. Similarly, this museum painfully humanizes and chronicles the most cataclysmic event in Jewish history, as well as human history.

The Shoah—Holocaust—was a genocide acted out on the international stage in the face of apathy and often complicity. Six million Jewish people were killed. European Jewry ceased to exist on much of the Continent, and wounds have been left around the world that will never heal.

It is my hope that today the world will remember the suffering of so many innocent people. Further, it is my hope that the perpetrators of evil and the proponents of ethnic purity achieved through genocide will look to the lessons that history has taught us and realize that their goal will not be looked upon with complicity and their efforts will be futile. The history of the Holocaust is not a lie.

The message that we must impart on our children and ourselves is one of tolerance and remembrance. We must teach our children of the past and assure that such a heinous act never occurs on this Earth again. And in the end, let us remember death but focus our vision on life and the growth of Jewish culture.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. ENSIGN] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 316.

The question was taken.

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 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 3034), to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to extend for 2 months the authority for promulgating regulations under the act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3034

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROMULGATE REGULATIONS.

Section 107(a)(2)(B) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450k(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking "18 months" and inserting "20 months".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENSIGN. 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 House Resolution 316.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961 AND ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3121) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3121

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.

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Sec. 103. Drawdown special authorities.

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TITLE II—TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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Sec. 202. Costs of transfers.

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TITLE I—DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

CHAPTER 1—MILITARY AND RELATED ASSISTANCE

SEC. 101. TERMS OF LOANS UNDER THE FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.

Section 31(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Loans available under section 23 shall be provided at rates of interest that are not less than the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities."

SEC. 102. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.

(a) AUDIT OF CERTAIN PRIVATE FIRMS.—Section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(f) For each fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense, as requested by the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, shall conduct audits on a nonreimbursable basis of private firms that have entered into contracts with foreign governments under which defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services are to be procured by such firms for such governments from financing under this section."

(b) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOW FINANCING.—Section 23 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(g)(1) For each country and international organization that has been approved for cash flow financing under this section, any letter of offer and acceptance or other purchase agreement, or any amendment thereto, for a procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services in excess of \$100,000,000 that is to be financed in whole or in part with funds made available under this Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be submitted to the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'cash flow financing' has the meaning given such term in the second subsection (d) of section 25."

(c) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS FOR DIRECT COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS.—Section 23 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) Of the amounts made available for a fiscal year to carry out this section, not more than \$100,000,000 for such fiscal year may be made available for countries other than Israel and Egypt for the purpose of financing the procurement of defense articles, defense services, and design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under this Act."

(d) ANNUAL ESTIMATE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR SALES PROGRAM.—Section 25(a) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2765(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking the "and" at the end of paragraph (11);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (12) as paragraph (13); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (11) the following new paragraph:

"(12)(A) a detailed accounting of all articles, services, credits, guarantees, or any other form of assistance furnished by the United States to each country and international organization, including payments to the United Nations, during the preceding fiscal year for the detection and clearance of