

MAKING IN ORDER MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES ON TODAY

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution today, January 31, 2001:

House Concurrent Resolution 15.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE FROM JANUARY 31, 2001 TO FEBRUARY 6, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 18) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 18

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 31, 2001, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 6, 2001.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR CEREMONY AS PART OF COMMEMORATION OF DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 14) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance victims of the Holocaust.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 14

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on April 18, 2001, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

□ 1015

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to the rule, the

gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, Public Law 96-388, signed October 7 of 1980, and the original bill was introduced by the late Representative Sydney Yates, created the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. The council was charged with providing for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance as an annual national civic commemoration of the Holocaust. As a result of this legislation, the first ceremony of remembrance was held in the rotunda in 1979 and has been held there every year since, except periods when the rotunda has been closed for renovations.

House Concurrent Resolution 14 will provide for this year's annual national ceremony to be held April 18 in the rotunda. That ceremony will be the centerpiece of similar remembrance ceremonies to be held throughout the Nation.

This is an important resolution, Mr. Speaker, in memory of, I think, one of the largest tragedies that the world has ever seen, and I urge that we support this resolution.

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

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

I am very pleased and proud to rise in support of this concurrent resolution that would grant the use of the Capitol rotunda for the 2001 Days of Remembrance Ceremony. I certainly want to thank the new chairman, and I want to congratulate him also, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), who has had a distinguished career in the State legislature, chaired the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate in Ohio and has come to the House and made an extraordinary contribution and has just been named as chairman of the House Administration Committee. I congratulate him and look forward to working with him. I want to congratulate the chairman for his hard work in getting this resolution to the floor today in a very timely fashion.

Mr. Speaker, this ceremony has occurred annually in the Capitol rotunda. It is the centerpiece of similar programs that occur all across our land. There is no doubt that the rotunda, the site of so many of our Nation's historical events, is a fitting and appropriate place for such a program. It is a place of unity, where we gather together as a Nation to celebrate and, yes, sometimes to mourn. On April 18, 2001, it will once again be at the forefront of the Nation's attention as we gather to remember one of the most heinous times in our past, and to pledge anew that it will never, never, never again happen, and that we will never, never again turn our backs on genocide.

The theme of this year's program is "Remembering the Past for the Sake of

the Future." This should be more than just a theme for a few days; it should be a guiding principle in all of our actions.

Sixty years ago the Nazis began their campaign of genocide against European Jews and others perceived to be not productive parts of the society. When the war finally ended, more than 11 million people, including 6 million Jews, died at the hands of the Nazis. In the years since, we have built memorials and museums so we can better remember, and this is certainly appropriate.

In remembering the past, however, we must always consider the future. This sentiment was perhaps best stated in the 1979 report of the President's Commission on the Holocaust that said, "A memorial unresponsive to the future would violate the memory of the past."

The Days of Remembrance program is a living remembrance of the past that should always help guide the future. It forces us to consider what we can do to prevent genocide from ever occurring again. It raises questions we often grapple with in the Congress. As we all know, Mr. Speaker, we grappled with it in Bosnia, in Kosovo. So it is not ancient history; it is recent history.

What should we have done and what can we do in Rwanda, Afghanistan, the Sudan? Well, let us also use this opportunity to shine a light into the dark corners of our own Nation. In the past several years, we have seen a proliferation of hate crimes across our land. We must use the power that the people have granted us to pass laws to help ensure that these horrible acts will never go unpunished, or even perhaps more importantly, or as importantly, unrecognized.

As most of my colleagues know, the Days of Remembrance Commemoration was created in the establishment clause of the legislation that created the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. I would like to thank all of the members, Mr. Speaker, of the Council for their tremendous work that ensures that this Nation and our people will never forget and will never allow this tragic history to repeat itself.

I would also take a moment, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) has also mentioned him, to remember the late and great Member of this House who served almost a half a century, Sid Yates from Illinois. Sid Yates kept the faith. Sid Yates kept the light burning. Sid Yates made us all remember. Sid Yates was a giant in this institution, a giant in this country; and we miss him. This commemoration will certainly be another remembrance of him as well. Through Sid, though he is no longer with us, his efforts to ensure that current and future generations never forget the Holocaust will reverberate for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken to my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), who is a strong

supporter of this resolution and a tireless advocate for human rights. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, he cannot be on the House Floor today and, therefore, is unable to support this resolution on the floor at this time. But as our ranking member on the Committee on International Relations, and I see we have the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) here, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations; the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) would join the chairman in support of this resolution. I would like to thank him for his continuing support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I would also like to urge them to participate in this event, to remember the past, to reflect upon our obligation to the future.

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

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to take a second to also thank the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for his work on this important resolution and for his work on the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished 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 from Ohio (Mr. NEY) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 14, sponsored by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER); and I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this measure. I want to commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for his supportive comments and his tribute to former Congressman Sid Yates who did so much good work in reminding all of us about the importance to commemorate the Holocaust.

House Concurrent Resolution 14 permits the use of our congressional rotunda for the annual ceremony commemorating the Days of Remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust. The annual Days of Remembrance sponsored by our Nation's Holocaust Memorial Council, of which I am a congressional member, will take place this year on April 18. That important commemorative program allows our Congress and the Nation to appropriately observe the Days of Remembrance for victims of the Holocaust, to pay tribute to the American Army liberators of the concentration camp survivors. And by commemorating this enormous tragedy, we remind the world that we must not let it happen again anywhere in the world.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to adopt this important resolution, H. Con. Res. 14.

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

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

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

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for House Concurrent Resolution 14, permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol to commemorate the Days of Remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The use of the Capitol rotunda for this occasion is a fitting tribute to the victims of the Holocaust, and I am proud that the United States Congress recognizes the importance of the lessons taught by their death and suffering. It is appropriate that we commemorate those who tragically lost their lives in the Holocaust. However, it is also important to note that the remembrance of this dark chapter of human history serves to remind us of what can happen when the fundamental tenets of democracy are discarded by dictatorial regimes.

While we in the United States, the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, have experienced years of peace and prosperity, we must not forget that genocide and human rights abuses continue to occur elsewhere around the world. As the leader of the Free World, the United States must use its power and influence to bring stability to the world and educate people around the globe about the horrors of the Holocaust to ensure that it must never happen again.

I am pleased that the growing number of community-based Holocaust museums around the country are a reflection of our increasing awareness of the lessons of the Holocaust. I am proud to be a founding trustee of the Virginia Holocaust Museum and applaud the efforts of those who join us nationwide in support of this noble cause. Only when every person understands the magnitude of the death, destruction, and utter horrors of the Holocaust can we feel we have done everything to prevent its recurrence.

Therefore, as we remember the horrors of this dark chapter in human history and remain dedicated to increasing awareness of the Holocaust, I am pleased to be here in support of this resolution regarding the use of the Capitol rotunda on this most solemn occasion.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support House Concurrent Resolution 14 to make use of the rotunda to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust. When we think about the Holocaust, we must understand the centrality of an individual people with their passions, dreams, aspirations, and agonies as being the voices that sear our conscience to honor righteousness and embrace a future of justice for all.

These voices strive to teach us that the Holocaust was not an abstract in-

justice that defiled, tortured and killed six million Jews, but a testament of faith that the origins of injustice are in the minds and hearts of men and women and that justice will come into the world only when the unjust persons change their ways in a move to love thy neighbor. If we refuse to hear these voices, we ourselves will be perpetual victims of our past and our inheritance. Let us not forget the victims of the Holocaust when we see the faces of desperate people.

Mr. Speaker, I simply wanted to add my voice to that of those who not only want to make use of the rotunda, but those who would want to share our expressions and feelings of concern for a tremendous tragedy that wrecked our world. I urge passage of this resolution.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding me this time, and I thank those who have offered this resolution.

I rise in support of the resolution providing for a ceremony in commemoration of the Days of Remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust. Out of this horrific and tragic story of life and death and the loss of so many loved ones in a tragedy in our world history comes an acknowledgment that we should never, never forget.

As my colleagues have indicated, the story of the Holocaust is more than the reciting of the tragedy of six million lives, not faceless human beings, but families, mothers and fathers, children, grandparents, all of whom lost their lives in the tragedy of extreme and brutal cruelty because they were different. So I believe what we are standing here today and supporting and continuing to remember is that we will be strong in supporting what is right, what is open, and what is fair and what is loving, and never, never forget what has been done from one human race to another.

□ 1030

I would offer to say that we should also raise up our prayers for peace in the Middle East and I offer my congratulations for this celebration.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to pay tribute to the Holocaust Museum in my city, the City of Houston, and thank them for what they have brought to our community, for they have taught us tolerance and peace and love, and I hope that we will continue that in this Nation.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from the State of Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT).

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, in the history of the world, there are very few issues that strike us so hard as what went on during the Holocaust, but life goes on. I was noticing this

morning that 100,000 people have died in India in an earthquake, and it is off the front page of the New York Times. We pass on to the next event and the next event, and people tend to forget.

Mr. Speaker, and what is important, not only for us as human beings in the Congress, but for the American people and the world, to not forget is what happens if people who care are not vigilant. People who know what is going on must speak out. When I think about what will go on over there, I always think of the statement made by Martin Noemuller, who said, "When they came for the Communist, I was not a Communist, so I did not speak up. And when they came for the trade unionists, I was not a trade unionist, and so I did not speak up. And when they came for the socialist, I was not a socialist, and I was not a Jew. And when they came for me, there was nobody to speak up."

I think that the decision by the House of Representatives to take the time to make a day of remembrance in the Rotunda is a very small step towards helping us to remember.

We, all of us, know people whose families were affected by it, and when you listen to their stories, one of the things I do on the 4th of July is give a liberty award to the immigrant to our country who has done things for the people of Seattle. About 3 years ago, I gave an award to a woman who came, when all of her family was lost, she was the only one who came to the United States. She opened a successful business, but she spent all of her extra time and money educating people of Seattle about what this is about. And I think that the House is to be commended, the leadership is to be commended to put this first on the agenda. Because if we ever forget what our democracy is really all about, we are in danger of losing it.

Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to be rising in support.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN).

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have some pictures on the wall in my den, they were left to me by my mother, pictures of people that I never met. They are people in Europe, some of them in Poland, especially who my mother would refer to as her aunt so-and-so or her cousin so-and-so, people that she never saw again when she left Poland as a 6-year-old girl.

People who just disappeared and nobody knew what happened to them, but everybody knew, in reality, what happened to them. They had been rounded up, little kids, their parents, husbands and wives, separated in extermination camps, put into gas chambers and just changed into smoke.

The entire world, Mr. Speaker, stood by for so long during that period of time. People did not want to know. It was a catastrophe of just enormous proportions that at the end, there were

over 12 million people that were exterminated, 6 million of them Jews, Catholics, labor union workers, gypsies and others. Horrible experiments done on human beings just for the sadistic curiosity of so many physicians gone mad in Nazi Germany.

The world turned a blind eye. Oh, they had excuses. They did not know. They did not hear about it. When we think about it, Mr. Speaker, people disappearing in the middle of the night, half of towns just disappearing and others thinking, thinking that they better not speak up, lest something happen to them.

We must recognize this tragedy of all tragedies, Mr. Speaker. The action in the House today to make the Rotunda available for a commemoration of this terribly horrific event is something that we do with a great deal of sadness, but with the knowledge of knowing that if we did not take this kind of action to keep reminding the world that, indeed, these things do happen, that they can happen, and that there are good people who must and need to speak up, then we could never prevent this from happening again.

Mr. Speaker, I commend all of our colleagues who have spoken here today and all who have expressed their support for this resolution, and I thank the sponsors of the resolution for bringing it before us today.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN) for his very poignant and powerful comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL).

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, let me thank my colleagues for their support in sponsorship of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, before my election to the House, I served as the President of the Institute on the Holocaust and the Law, and we studied and analyzed how laws were used not to protect people, but as instruments of oppression; how over 400 anti-Jewish laws were promulgated and formulated to discriminate, to segregate, to impoverish and to annihilate; how judges used the most murderous interpretation of law to impose death sentences for petty crimes; how law professors formulated lethal theories to advance a political agenda that discriminated against so many people.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is very fitting that we, as law-makers, be reminded of the unique role of law and the profound difference between law and justice.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, we should look upon the day of remembrance in the very same way that we look upon Martin Luther

King's birthday. We need to remember, because if we forget, we cannot be sure that sacrifices that were made will not have to be made again.

I went to school in segregated schools of the District of Columbia. It was not until I had the opportunity to go away to college that I actually learned that 6 million Jews had been murdered in World War II. I knew all about World War II, why did I not know about this sacrifice? That is what segregation and isolation from one another will do to you.

Mr. Speaker, I remember the day there in the dormitory when sitting around in an integrated group that I first learned, and it stuck me like a bolt of lightning. I could not believe it, well, believe it. Believe that anti-Semitism is still alive. Believe that it exists in all communities and in all races and in this country, and that there are still incidences every year reported in the North and the South and the East and the West, believe it.

So as we go to the day of remembrance in this great building, let us understand that we are not only remembering. We remember so that we will not forget for a reason, because these issues of racial and religious hatred do not die forever, and they need, each generation, to vivify what they can mean. So what we do on the day of remembrance and what we do here in this House is most appropriate, and if we think about our country and the world today, we will understand as well that it is most necessary.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for H. Con. Res. 14, to authorize the use of the Rotunda of the United States Capitol for the national civic commemoration of the Days of Remembrance of the Holocaust later this year. I want to express my thanks to the chairman of the Committee on House Administration, Mr. NEY of Ohio, for his leadership in this matter, and I also want to thank my dear friend and distinguished colleague Mr. HOYER of Maryland, the ranking Democratic member of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker, as the only survivor of the Holocaust ever elected to the Congress of the United States, this resolution has special meaning for me. Remembering the Holocaust on this day provides us the opportunity to pay tribute to the vast numbers of innocent men, women and children who were murdered en masse by the Nazi war machine and its Fascist allies. It also reminds us of man's mindless inhumanity towards man.

In the traumatic, final days of the Second World War, when the full horror of Hitler's "Final Solution" was brought to light, the international community said "never again." Looking back over the past fifty years since the Holocaust, this hope has, unfortunately, not been realized. Time and time again whole populations have been extinguished in southeast Asia, central Africa, southeast Europe and elsewhere as religious, ethnic and racial hatred ran amok. Innocent men, women, and children have been targeted for destruction for the sole reason that they were of a different religious, ethnic or racial community.

Mr. Speaker, this annual observance of the "Days of Remembrance" is a much-needed

reminder of the nightmare of the Holocaust and the massacre of 6 million innocent people by a brutal and barbaric regime. It also reminds us that hate persists in today's world, that hate crimes are prosecuted each and every day, and that we must do all in our power to prevent hate crimes from leading to future holocausts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Concurrent Resolution 14, which would permit the use of the Capitol Rotunda for ceremonies commemorating the Days of Remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust. Holocaust Remembrance Days are specially designated periods of time during which victims of the Holocaust are cherished and remembered. Further, these days serve as reminders to all citizens that the evils of bigotry, hate, and indifference are very real, and continue to pose serious threats. Yet, it is in the remembrance of the Holocaust and the commemoration of those who perished that we overcome these evils and symbolize a voice that speaks for the very essence of humanity.

I can think of no better place than the Rotunda of the United States Capitol to capture the appropriate elements of reverence and dignity necessary for the remembrance of the victims of this tragedy. And it is with such remembrance that we allow individuals to be educated about the Holocaust so that future generations will know the horrors of violent indifference. The United States Capitol has stood as a symbol for freedom and liberty, a symbol that brilliantly reflects the positive aspects of this country. The Capitol may once again serve as such a symbol, and at this time may reflect the inspiration that has allowed the survivors of the Holocaust and the friends and family of survivors to truly survive, and will also join the battle against the greatest enemy to the remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust, silence.

Mr. Speaker, indifference is not neutral and is not unspoken. Indifference has a voice in the present and in the past. And as we move sixty years beyond the Holocaust, our obligation in honoring those who perished will live on and be fulfilled by telling their grim but inspirational story from the hall of our government reserved for the highest tribute, the Capitol Rotunda.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 14, which will allow the use of the Capitol Rotunda for an April 18th ceremony to pay tribute and respect for the victims of the Holocaust. This day will be a demonstration of respect and remembrance for the Jews and their families whose property was stolen, hopes and dreams suffocated, and lives extinguished in the Nazi death camps and throughout Nazi-ruled Europe.

We also come together to recognize that if we are ever to witness a universal respect for human rights, we must begin by acknowledging the truth: Even today, governments still continue to commit atrocities against their own citizens while escaping the consequences of their actions, internally by means of repression and externally for reasons of political expediency.

The events that took place under Nazi rule were real. Real people—women, children, the old, and the infirm—were wiped out. The sheer scope of the slaughter was and still is shocking. And yet when so many react with sil-

lence or indifference to genocidal horrors occurring today, in Rwanda, Congo, and Bosnia, we effectively give our approval to genocidal abuses of power.

We must all recognize that silence can not be acceptance when it comes to human rights abuses. Not just violations of the past, but also against violations which are occurring in our world today. We must let the truth about these events be known and continue to speak out against all instances of inhumanity.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives today to commend the authors of H. Con. Res. 14, legislation that will permit the use of the Capitol rotunda for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the Days of Remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

I believe it is vital for the United States to continue to lead the way in the remembrance and prevention of crimes against humanity. And that is the exact purpose served by the legislation before us today, which will enable us to hold a solemn ceremony in the rotunda of the Capitol to remember the millions of victims of the Holocaust.

The important lesson learned by remembering the victims of the Holocaust is that man's inhumanity to man, if unchecked, can quickly result in the slaughter of millions of innocent people. Whether we honor the victims of the Holocaust at the U.S. Capitol, or whether we study the tragic story of other genocides, the universal lesson is that America has a national interest in assuring that the 21st century is not marred by genocide.

Mr. Speaker, over the past several months I have been honored to work with one of my constituents, Ms. Bonnie Glogover, of Edgewater, New Jersey in an effort to increase awareness about the Holocaust. Ms. Glogover, whose father is a survivor of Auschwitz, is working to see that Holocaust Remembrance Day is printed on calendars to educate the public about this important observance. Her unending dedication to this worthwhile cause is a tribute to our sworn duty to never forget, and I am proud to be associated with her in this endeavor.

This year, Holocaust Remembrance Day will be commemorated on April 19, 2001. I urge all my colleagues to inform their constituents of this and to join House and Senate leaders in the Capitol Rotunda this April to remember the innocent victims of the Holocaust.

I am honored to support H. Con. Res. 14 and I urge my colleagues to vote for this worthwhile legislation.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the sponsors and supporters of this resolution, permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust.

Prior to being elected to this House, I served as president of the Institute on the Holocaust and the Law. The Institute studies and analyzed how laws were used in the Holocaust as instruments of oppression, rather than protection. How over 400 anti-Jewish decrees were promulgated and formulated to discriminate, segregate, impoverish and annihilate. How judges used murderous interpretation of legal theory to impose death sentences for petty crimes. How law professors formulated lethal theories to advance a political agenda that affected millions, Jews and gentiles alike.

I believe it is fitting that we, as lawmakers, be reminded of the unique role of the law in the Holocaust; and the profound and vast difference between law and justice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 14.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. 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 H. Con. Res. 14.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA ON JANUARY 26, 2001, AND SUPPORT FOR ONGOING AID EFFORTS

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 15) expressing sympathy for the victims of the devastating earthquake that struck India on January 26, 2001, and support for ongoing aid efforts.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 15

Whereas on the morning of January 26, 2001, a devastating and deadly earthquake shook the state of Gujarat in western India, killing untold tens of thousands of people, injuring countless others, and crippling most of the region;

Whereas the earthquake of January 26, 2001, has left thousands of buildings in ruin, caused widespread fires, and destroyed infrastructure;

Whereas the people of India and people of Indian origin have displayed strength, courage, and determination in the aftermath of the earthquake;

Whereas the people of the United States and India have developed a strong friendship based on mutual interests and respect;

Whereas India has appealed to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the international community for the economic assistance to meet the substantial relief and reconstruction needs facing that country in the aftermath of the earthquake;

Whereas the United States has offered technical and monetary assistance through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and

Whereas offers of assistance have also come from the Governments of Turkey,