

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

## PROPOSED CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM IS FLAWED

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, later this week the House is going to vote on a bill that claims to reform our campaign finance laws.

Is there too much money in politics? Yes. No one knows that better than the candidates who have to raise it. But the Shays-Meehan bill uses a chain saw where we need a scalpel. This bill goes way beyond regulating the way we contribute to candidates.

The Supreme Court ruled long ago that political donations are constitutionally protected speech. But even if that were not true, surely talking about our elected officials is protected by the first amendment.

But Shays-Meehan supporters are not talking about the provisions in this bill that limit free speech, but those provisions are there. This bill would make it a crime for any citizens group, other than a political action committee, to criticize, praise or even mention a political candidate 60 days before an election.

Madam Speaker, this is an outrage. How dare we even suggest this? The freedom of speech is our most cherished freedom, and it is most important when it comes to choosing our leaders. Madam Speaker, the Shays-Meehan bill is flawed and unconstitutional in this regard.

## PAT WOOD SHOULD RESIGN AS CHAIRMAN OF FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

(Mr. PASCRELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, tonight we begin our debate on campaign finance reform. How fitting that this argument is occurring amidst the investigation into the power wielded by the leaders of Enron Corporation. What a perfect example of the corruption of money in politics.

Last week I reached out to Pat Wood, III, the current Chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. I urged him to resign.

In light of the influence that Kenneth Lay, the former CEO of Enron Corporation, had over both his appointment to FERC and his subsequent chairmanship of the Commission, it is apparent that Pat Wood's ability to fairly and neutrally oversee the country's energy policies has been irrevocably compromised.

These are just some of the facts surrounding Pat Wood's appointment to FERC. One, Ken Lay interviewed all potential nominees to FERC and presented the President's personnel director with a list of top choices; two, on that list were two of the present Commissioners, Pat Wood, III, and Ms. Nora Brownell; three, a "litmus test" was presented to potential Commissioners during these interviews wherein the nominees were made aware that they must either promote Enron's interests or not receive the appointment, and this is outrageous; and, four, Pat Wood, III, was Kenneth Lay's choice to replace Curtis Hebert.

This is just the beginning and one of the reasons why we need campaign finance reform. These are the facts, not fiction.

## REFORM CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS

(Mr. CLEMENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEMENT. Madam Speaker, 218 signatures. Two hundred eighteen signatures. That is what it took to finally force the Republican leadership to bring campaign finance reform to the floor of this body.

In America we have a substantial number of people who do not vote in elections, who do not participate in elections. Why? Because of the influence of big money.

Should we not base it on the richness of message, rather than the richness of someone's pocketbook? In other countries, many countries of the world, they vote more, they participate more. But we have all this soft money, and you cannot trace that soft money. That is the difficulty and the problem that so many people are having, because it ends up in all these political campaigns all over the country, but you cannot trace it.

We have an opportunity this week, knowing that we have not even had the opportunity to reform since the 1970s, but we have an opportunity this week to bring about campaign finance re-

form. They have already passed it in the United States Senate. We can do the same thing in the United States House of Representatives, and we can we can do it by saying to all concerned that we want to give everyone an opportunity to participate in the electoral process, no matter who you are or where you live.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair 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, rule XX.

Any record vote on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6:30 p.m. today.

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

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 325) 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.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 325

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on April 9, 2002, 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise here today for consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 325, which permits the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the Days of Remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust.

The United States Memorial Council was charged with providing 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 in remembrance was held in the rotunda in 1979, and it has been held every year since that time, except for periods when the rotunda was closed for renovations.

This resolution will provide for this year's national ceremony to be held April 9, 2002, in the rotunda of the Capitol. The purpose of the Days of Remembrance is to ask citizens to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember the victims and to strengthen our sense of democracy and human rights.

This ceremony will be the centerpiece of similar remembrance ceremonies to be held throughout the Nation. Members of Congress, government officials, foreign dignitaries, Holocaust survivors and citizens from all walks of life have attended previous ceremonies. At last year's Days of Remembrance commemoration in the Capitol rotunda, President George W. Bush was the keynote speaker. Two years ago, Swedish Prime Minister Goran Persson gave the keynote address.

The theme for this year's Days of Remembrance is the Memories of Courage to honor those who took a stand against Nazi barbarism. In remembering those who took a determined stand against nazism, we honor the memory of those who perished, and we are reminded that individuals do have the power and choice to make a difference in the fight against oppression and murderous hatred.

With the recent September 11 terrorist attacks, we have all been painfully reminded in our Nation of the consequences of hatred. These events have shown us that we must learn the lessons of the past and be ever vigilant against allowing acts of evil to go unchecked.

It was American determination to fight for our sacred principles of freedom and democracy that ultimately liberated the victims of the Holocaust. The same determination will ultimately defeat those who threaten us today.

By remembering the Holocaust we will be reminded of two things: That man is capable of unspeakable acts of evil; and that evil, if resisted, can be conquered.

This an important resolution, Madam Speaker, in memory of, I think, one of the largest tragedies that this world has ever seen.

I want to thank our ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), for his support of the resolution and the cosponsors, and I urge that we all support this important resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 325, which authorizes the use of the rotunda for the observance of the Days of Remembrance.

Congress provides for this ceremony every year at this time, and other related events will be occurring all over this country. This is an opportunity for Americans of all faiths and nationalities to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember its victims and to strengthen our sense of democracy and human

rights. Very frankly, it is more appropriate perhaps than most years, post-September 11, to remember the atrocities that have been committed against innocent people for reasons of their nationality, their ideology, their place of birth, their place of residence.

It is appropriate, Madam Speaker, that we use the rotunda, which has been the location of so many historic events, to again draw attention to one of the greatest tragedies in human history. It reminds us that such events must never be permitted to recur. Very frankly, Madam Speaker, it reminds us that, inevitably, perhaps not on the scale, but that they will reoccur, as they did in New York.

Each year the ceremony has a theme geared to specific events which occurred during the Holocaust. This year's theme for the observance is Memories of Courage, to honor communities and individuals who resisted Nazis and ethnic religious genocide they practiced against Jews, Roma, homosexuals, and, yes, others who were perceived to be different than they.

Such resistance was practiced all across Europe. In Poland, Oskar Schindler, memorialized in the great Spielberg movie *Schindler's List*, was the subject of the Oscar-winning movie and related how he used jobs in his company as a way to protect a large number of Jews, one of literally thousands of individuals who displayed courage to save others.

Polish Jews in Warsaw revolted in April and May of 1943, fighting street to street, hand to hand, building to building, in one of the most dramatic examples of unexpected public resistance to terror and genocide.

It was not only Jews who resisted, of course. For example, in Denmark, in October of 1943, a German diplomat courageously alerted Danish authorities to the impending deportation order sending the occupied country's Jewish population to Nazi death camps. The Danes did not sit idly by. In fact, local fishermen, local citizens, banded together to make sure that almost every Jew got to a boat and was ferried to Sweden.

□ 1415

In fact, Denmark, with a population of over 5,000 Jews, perhaps as many as 7,000, lost only 50 Jews in the Holocaust. In fact, Denmark is the only nation, and Yad Vashem, that memorial in Israel that has a tree planted, all the other trees are planted for individuals like Oskar Schindler. History, Madam Speaker, is replete with the example of those who gave shelter to Jewish families or helped smuggle them to safety, sometimes at the loss of their own lives. Those acts of courage and humanity are examples to us today, examples that we ought to act, not perhaps at the risk of our lives, but perhaps only at the risk of our inconvenience, that we ought to act, to reach out, to help, to lift up, and yes, perhaps save lives.

While the Days of Remembrance commemorates historical events of the days of the 1930s and 1940s in Europe, the issues raised, as I have said, by the Holocaust remain fresh in our memories as we survey the political scene in the world today. The nature of war, the identity of an enemy may change; but what remains is the terror, the cruelty, the madness and, yes, the evil of it. It is especially timely now to encourage public reflections on the fate of Holocaust victims and to remember that there was then, as there still is now, evil in the world.

The ceremony we are authorizing today reminds us that individuals as well as nations can be vigilant and can strike a blow to preserve the values on which human civilization rests. I urge passage of this concurrent resolution. I expect it, of course, to pass unanimously. But simply passing it unanimously will not be enough. It will be a time for us to rededicate ourselves as Oskar Schindler did, as the Danes did, as so many others did, to the defense of liberty, the preservation of freedom, and the protection of each and every individual with whom we live on this globe to the extent of our abilities.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Madam 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. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for House Resolution 325, permitting the use of the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol to commemorate the Days of Remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. The use of the capitol rotunda for this occasion is a testament to the lessons taught by the death and suffering of the victims of the Holocaust. I am proud to stand here as a Member of the United States Congress as we recognize these important lessons.

In light of recent events on September 11, now more than ever it is important to remember this dark chapter of human history. It serves to remind us of what can happen when the fundamental tenets of democracy are discarded by dictatorial regimes and individuals are allowed to focus on killing innocent men, women, and children.

While we in the United States, the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson and Martin Luther King, enjoy a great deal of freedom, we must not take these freedoms for granted. We must not forget that genocide and human rights abuses continue to occur around the world. We must not remain silent when such atrocities occur, and we must dedicate ourselves to continue to educate people around the globe about the horrors of the Holocaust. We must be forever mindful of the danger of such intolerance and ensure that it never happens again.

Community-based Holocaust museums are appearing all around the country. This is a reflection of the increasing awareness of the lessons taught by 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 to ensure a rightful place for Holocaust education and remembrance.

Only when every person understands the magnitude of the death, destruction, and utter horrors of the Holocaust, can we feel that we have begun to do everything to prevent its recurrence. Therefore, Madam Speaker, as we remember the horrors of this dark chapter in human history and remain dedicated to increasing awareness of the lessons taught by the Holocaust, I am pleased to be here in support of this resolution, permitting the use of the capitol rotunda on this most solemn occasion.

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

The reason, of course, it is important to remember is so that we do not repeat the mistakes of the past. We human beings are inclined to do that. Some 60 years have passed since the Holocaust almost, and it perhaps fades in our immediate memory. But ceremonies like this are critically important to remind us that we need to be vigilant.

The gentleman from Virginia correctly observed that the rotunda is an appropriate place to have this ceremony. There probably is no place in the world seen as a symbol of the defense of freedom more than the rotunda. So I am pleased, along with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), the chairman of our committee, whose leadership on these types of issues has been always present and always effective, I am pleased to join them in support of this resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 325 and commend the gentleman (Mr. NEY) for bringing this important measure to the floor at this time.

When we talk of the Holocaust we speak of something unprecedented in human history; an abominable atrocity, distinct from any other. The mass murder that was inflicted upon the Jews and a variety of ethnic communities, political groups and unarmed military personnel, must be viewed both as crimes against humanity and acts of genocide and should be remembered as such.

Let us also remember the compassion of the many brave men and women who risked their lives to rescue and shelter Jewish refugees fleeing the Nazi reign of terror. The incidents of countless non-Jews who risked their lives to protect people of another faith were as real as the Nazi death camps themselves.

Yet, until recently, it was easy in the United States to forget the devastation of the Second World War, as this country was spared from the horrors of both the bombing and Hitler's "answer" to the age-old "Jewish Question." Today we are faced with those who wish to use terror as a "final solution," and we must remember the steadfastness and compassion

of those who vowed not to give in to the terror that the Nazis inflicted on the civilized world.

Accordingly, I am pleased to support H. Con. Res. 325, authorizing the rotunda of the Capitol to be used on April 9, 2002, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. I urge my colleagues to overwhelmingly support this resolution, so that we may never forget the innocent victims of the Holocaust.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). 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. 325.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Madam 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 the subject of H. Con. Res. 325, the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

#### TOM BLILEY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1748) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 805 Glen Burnie Road in Richmond, Virginia, as the "Tom Bliley Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1748

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

#### SECTION 1. TOM BLILEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 805 Glen Burnie Road in Richmond, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Tom Bliley Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Tom Bliley Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1748.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1748, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), a member of the freshman class, designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 850 Glen Burnie Road in Richmond, Virginia, as the Tom Bliley Post Office Building. Members of the entire House delegation from the Commonwealth of Virginia are cosponsors of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, Tom Bliley began his political career in 1968 when he was elected to the Richmond City Council and served as vice-mayor. In 1970 he was elected mayor and served in that capacity until 1977. He returned to the family funeral home business until he announced his candidacy for Congress in 1980. He began his service in this Congress on the Committee on Commerce and would eventually become chairman after the historic 1994 elections. He worked with his colleagues on both sides of the aisle to enact major reforms of key industries, including telecommunications, banking, securities, the Internet, and satellite industries. I think that he would regard the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as his greatest accomplishment.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 1748.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague from Florida in consideration of this resolution, H.R. 1748, legislation naming a post office after former Representative Thomas Bliley. H.R. 1748, introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) on May 8, 2001, has met the committee requirements and is supported and cosponsored by the entire Virginia delegation.

Former Representative Bliley, who represented the 7th Congressional District in Virginia, served with great distinction and honor in the Congress from 1980 to 2000. Former Representative Bliley began his political career in Richmond in 1968, first serving on the Richmond City Council, then vice-mayor, and later as mayor. A Democrat in State politics, Thomas Bliley switched to the GOP when he ran for Congress. Prior to leaving Congress, Representative Bliley served as the chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, whose agenda tackled such issues as telecommunications, energy, and environmental matters.

Madam Speaker, he was truly an outstanding member of this body.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.