

countries have demonstrated our inability to learn from the blood-soaked past. Auschwitz, the symbol of absolute evil, is not only about that past, it is about the present and the future of our newly enflamed world, where a coupling of murderous ideologues and means of mass destruction can trigger new catastrophes.

When the ghetto liquidation in Bialystok, Poland, began, only three members of our family were still alive: my mother, my little sister and I, age 13. Father had already been executed by the Gestapo. Mother told me to put on long pants, hoping I would look more like a man, capable of slave labor. "And you and Frieda?" I asked. She didn't answer. She knew that their fate was sealed. As they were chased, with the other women, the children, the old and the sick, toward the waiting cattle cars, I could not take my eyes off them. Little Freida held my mother with one hand, and with the other, her favorite doll. They looked at me too, before disappearing from my life forever.

Their train went directly to Auschwitz-Birkenau, mine to the extermination camp of Majdanek. Months later, I also landed in Auschwitz, still hoping naively to find their trace. When the SS guards, with their dogs and whips, unsealed my cattle car, many of my comrades were already dead from hunger, thirst and lack of air. At the central ramp, surrounded by electrically charged barbed wire, we were ordered to strip naked and file past the infamous Dr. Josef Mengele. The "angel of death" performed on us his ritual "selection"—those who were to die immediately to the right, those destined to live a little longer and undergo other atrocious medical experiments, to the left.

In the background there was music. At the main gate, with its sinister slogan "Work Brings Freedom," sat, dressed in striped prison rags like mine, one of the most remarkable orchestras ever assembled. It was made up of virtuosos from Warsaw and Paris, Kiev and Amsterdam, Rome and Budapest. To accompany these selections, hangings and shootings while the gas chambers and crematoria belched smoke and fire, these gentle musicians were forced to play Bach, Schubert and Mozart, interspersed with marches to the glory of the Führer.

In the summer of 1944, the Third Reich was on the verge of collapse, yet Berlin's most urgent priority was to accelerate the "final solution." The death toll in the gas chambers on D-Day, as on any other day, far surpassed the enormous Allied losses suffered on the beaches of Normandy.

My labor commando was assigned to remove garbage from a ramp near the crematoria. From there I observed the peak of human extermination and heard the blood-curdling cries of innocents as they were herded into the gas chambers. Once the doors were locked, they had only three minutes to live, yet they found enough strength to dig their fingernails into the walls and scratch in the words "Never Forget."

Have we already forgotten?

I also witnessed an extraordinary act of heroism. The Sonderkommando—inmates coerced to dispose of bodies—attacked the SS guards, threw them into the furnaces, set fire to buildings and escaped. They were rapidly captured and executed, but their courage boosted our morale.

As the Russians advanced, those of us still able to work were evacuated deep into Germany. My misery continued at Dachau. During a final death march, while our column was being strafed by Allied planes that mistook us for Wehrmacht troops, I escaped with a few others. An armored battalion of GIs brought me life and freedom. I had just turned 16—a skeletal "subhuman" with shaved head and sunken eyes who had been

trying so long to hold on to a flicker of hope. "God bless America," I shouted uncontrollably.

In the autumn of their lives, the survivors of Auschwitz feel a visceral need to transmit what we have endured, to warn younger generations that today's intolerance, fanaticism and hatred can destroy their world as they once destroyed ours, that powerful alert systems must be built not only against the fury of nature—a tsunami or storm or eruption—but above all against the folly of man. Because we know from bitter experience that the human animal is capable of the worst, as well as the best—of madness as of genius—and that the unthinkable remains possible.

In the wake of so many recent tragedies, a wave of compassion and solidarity for the victims, a fragile yearning for peace, democracy and liberty, seem to be spreading around the planet. It is far too early to evaluate their potential. Mankind, divided and confused, still hesitates, vacillates like a sleepwalker on the edge of an abyss. But the irrevocable has not yet happened; our chances are still intact. Pray that we learn how to seize them.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" for rollcall vote 9, on H. Res. 39—Commending countries and organizations for marking the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, and urging a strengthening of the fight against racism, intolerance, bigotry, prejudice, discrimination, and anti-Semitism.

Over 6 million Jews were exterminated in Nazi camps, and millions of others including Poles, Soviet prisoners, Romanies, members of the Resistance, and clergymen were among those killed, imprisoned or used as slave labor within the confines of these brutal camps. It is estimated that between 1.2 and 1.6 million of these victims perished at Auschwitz alone; and—as a result—no single word in modern language has a deeper symbolic meaning for pure evil than the word Auschwitz.

Auschwitz symbolizes the dark side of human nature, and serves as a lasting reminder that our civilized world must remain forever vigilant in the defense of human rights and human dignity. For Jewish people throughout the world, Auschwitz is a reminder of an unprecedented tragedy, the extreme expression of Hitler's Nazi regime's hatred of the Jewish people and their determined attempt to annihilate the Jews through genocide.

By passing this bill tonight, and through the numerous ways other countries and organizations have marked the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, we collectively and emphatically demonstrate the world's awareness of the terrible wounds inflicted by the heinous crimes committed at the hands of Hitler's evil regime, and the need to keep the memory of these tragic events alive so as to protect the victims from suffering a second great tragedy—that of being forgotten.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 39.

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. LANTOS. Madam 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.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 20) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 20

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 2, 2005, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 21) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 21

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 26, 2005, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 1, 2005, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Wednesday, January 26, 2005, or Thursday, January 27, 2005, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, January 31,

2005, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

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, proceedings will now resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Concurrent Resolution 16, by the yeas and nays.

House Resolution 39, by the yeas and nays.

These will both be 15-minute votes.

CONGRATULATING PEOPLE OF UKRAINE FOR DEMOCRATIC, TRANSPARENT AND FAIR RUN-OFF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 16, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 16, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 1, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—392

Abercrombie	Bishop (GA)	Butterfield
Ackerman	Bishop (NY)	Buyer
Aderholt	Bishop (UT)	Calvert
Akin	Blackburn	Camp
Alexander	Blumenauer	Cannon
Allen	Blunt	Cantor
Andrews	Boehlert	Capito
Baca	Bonilla	Capps
Bachus	Bonner	Capuano
Baird	Boozman	Cardin
Baker	Boren	Cardoza
Baldwin	Boswell	Carnahan
Barrett (SC)	Boucher	Carson
Barrow	Boustany	Carter
Bartlett (MD)	Boyd	Case
Barton (TX)	Bradley (NH)	Castle
Bass	Brady (PA)	Chabot
Bean	Brady (TX)	Chandler
Beauprez	Brown (OH)	Chocola
Becerra	Brown (SC)	Clay
Berman	Brown-Waite,	Cleaver
Berry	Ginny	Clyburn
Biggert	Burgess	Coble

Cole (OK)	Hulshof	Northup	Tiberi	Wasserman	Whitfield
Conaway	Hyde	Norwood	Tierney	Schultz	Wicker
Conyers	Inglis (SC)	Nunes	Turner	Waters	Wilson (NM)
Cooper	Insole	Nussle	Udall (CO)	Watt	Wilson (SC)
Costello	Issa	Oberstar	Udall (NM)	Waxman	Wolf
Cox	Istook	Obey	Upton	Weiner	Woolsey
Cramer	Jackson (IL)	Olver	Van Hollen	Weldon (FL)	Wu
Crenshaw	Jackson-Lee	Ortiz	Velázquez	Weldon (PA)	Wynn
Crowley	(TX)	Osborne	Visclosky	Weller	Young (AK)
Cubin	Jefferson	Otter	Walden (OR)	Westmoreland	Young (FL)
Cuellar	Jindal	Owens	Walsh	Wexler	
Culberson	Johnson (CT)	Oxley			
Cummings	Johnson (IL)	Pallone			
Cunningham	Johnson (E. B.)	Pascarell			
Davis (AL)	Johnson, Sam	Pastor			
Davis (CA)	Jones (NC)	Payne			
Davis (FL)	Jones (OH)	Pearce			
Davis (IL)	Kanjorski	Pelosi	Berkley	Granger	Rahall
Davis (KY)	Kaptur	Pence	Bilirakis	Graves	Rohrabacher
Davis (TN)	Keller	Peterson (MN)	Boehner	Hunter	Roybal-Allard
Davis, Jo Ann	Kelly	Peterson (PA)	Bono	Israel	Royce
Davis, Tom	Kennedy (MN)	Petri	Brown, Corrine	Jenkins	Rush
Deal (GA)	Kennedy (RI)	Pickering	Burton (IN)	Lantos	Ryan (OH)
DeGette	Kildee	Pitts	Costa	Lee	Shays
DeLauro	Kilpatrick (MI)	Poe	DeFazio	Manzullo	Stark
DeLay	Kind	Pomeroy	Delahunt	McCollum (MN)	Sullivan
Dent	King (IA)	Porter	Ehlers	McCotter	Towns
Diaz-Balart, L.	King (NY)	Portman	Fattah	McDermott	Wamp
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kingston	Price (GA)	Foley	Murtha	Watson
Dicks	Kirk	Price (NC)	Frank (MA)	Platts	
Dingell	Kline	Pryce (OH)	Gallegly	Pombo	
Doggett	Knollenberg	Putnam			
Doolittle	Kolbe	Radanovich			
Doyle	Kucinich	Ramstad			
Drake	Kuhl (NY)	Rangel			
Dreier	LaHood	Regula			
Duncan	Langevin	Rehberg			
Edwards	Larsen (WA)	Reichert			
Emanuel	Larson (CT)	Renzi			
Emerson	Latham	Reyes			
Engel	LaTourette	Reynolds			
English (PA)	Leach	Rogers (AL)			
Eshoo	Levin	Rogers (KY)			
Etheridge	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (MI)			
Evans	Lewis (GA)	Ros-Lehtinen			
Everett	Lewis (KY)	Ross			
Farr	Linder	Rothman			
Feeeny	Lipinski	Ruppersberger			
Ferguson	LoBiondo	Ryan (WI)			
Filner	Lofgren, Zoe	Ryun (KS)			
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Lowey	Sabo			
Flake	Lucas	Salazar			
Forbes	Lungren, Daniel	Sánchez, Linda			
Ford	E.	T.			
Fortenberry	Lynch	Sanchez, Loretta			
Fossella	Mack	Sanders			
Fox	Maloney	Saxton			
Franks (AZ)	Marchant	Schakowsky			
Frelinghuysen	Markey	Schiff			
Garrett (NJ)	Marshall	Schwartz (PA)			
Gerlach	Matheson	Schwartz (MI)			
Gibbons	McCarthy	Scott (GA)			
Gilchrest	McCaul (TX)	Scott (VA)			
Gillmor	McCrery	Senenbrenner			
Gingrey	McGovern	Serrano			
Gohmert	McHenry	Sessions			
Gonzalez	McHugh	Shadegg			
Goode	McIntyre	Shaw			
Goodlatte	McKeon	Sherman			
Gordon	McKinney	Sherwood			
Green (WI)	McMorris	Shimkus			
Green, Al	McNulty	Shuster			
Green, Gene	Meehan	Simmons			
Grijalva	Meek (FL)	Simpson			
Gutierrez	Meeks (NY)	Skelton			
Gutknecht	Melancon	Slaughter			
Hall	Menendez	Smith (NJ)			
Harman	Mica	Smith (TX)			
Harris	Michaud	Smith (WA)			
Hart	Miller-	Snyder			
Hastings (FL)	McDonald	Sodrel			
Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)	Soils			
Hayes	Miller (MI)	Souder			
Hayworth	Miller (NC)	Spratt			
Hefley	Miller, Gary	Stearns			
Hensarling	Miller, George	Strickland			
Herger	Mollohan	Stupak			
Herseth	Moore (KS)	Sweeney			
Higgins	Moore (WI)	Tancredo			
Hinche	Moran (KS)	Tanner			
Hinojosa	Moran (VA)	Tauscher			
Hobson	Murphy	Taylor (MS)			
Hoekstra	Musgrave	Taylor (NC)			
Holden	Myrick	Terry			
Holt	Nadler	Thomas			
Honda	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)			
Hoolley	Neal (MA)	Thompson (MS)			
Hostettler	Neugebauer	Thornberry			
Hoyer	Ney	Tiahrt			

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—40

Berkley	Granger	Rahall
Bilirakis	Graves	Rohrabacher
Boehner	Hunter	Roybal-Allard
Bono	Israel	Royce
Brown, Corrine	Jenkins	Rush
Burton (IN)	Lantos	Ryan (OH)
Costa	Lee	Shays
DeFazio	Manzullo	Stark
Delahunt	McCollum (MN)	Sullivan
Ehlers	McCotter	Towns
Fattah	McDermott	Wamp
Foley	Murtha	Watson
Frank (MA)	Platts	
Gallegly	Pombo	

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER (during the vote). Will the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ), the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA), and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) kindly come to the well of the House and take the oath of office at this time.

Messrs. CANNON, GUTIERREZ, HONDA and OSBORNE appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, gentlemen.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER (during the vote). Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that the whole number of the House is adjusted to 434.

□ 1901

Mr. HIGGINS changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast my vote on the motion to suspend the rules and adopt H. Con. Res. 16. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”