

**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