

Let us show the Clinton-Gore administration that the American dream is still alive. I urge my colleagues to support overriding the death tax veto.

#### DEATH TAX OVERRIDE

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

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, death should not be taxed. Unfortunately, current law allows the IRS to do just that. When a person who owns a small business or a family farm passes away, the Government taxes up to 55 percent of that business' worth.

The death tax has meant the end to thousands of family-owned enterprises. In fact, this tax prevents nearly 85 percent of these organizations from being transferred from one generation to the next.

Business owners who can afford high-price lawyers can sometimes avoid passing on this tax to their families, but average Americans often cannot. The American Dream should not be taxed. And yet in vetoing this legislation, the Clinton-Gore administration is doing just that.

It is wrong for the Government to compound the shock of losing a family member with the devastation of losing one's livelihood. Now is the time to right this injustice. Vote to override the Clinton-Gore veto of the death tax.

□ 1015

#### OIL PRICES HIT 10-YEAR HIGH

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the top headline in this morning's Washington Post says, "Oil Prices Hit a 10-Year High."

One main reason the prices are this high and probably going higher is that the OPEC countries know that the environmental extremists in this country will not allow more domestic oil production.

The U.S. Geologic Survey says we have billions of barrels of oil, equal to 3 years' worth of Saudi oil, in one tiny 2,000- to 3,000-acre part of the coastal plain of Alaska.

We have billions more barrels off the U.S. outer-continental shelf.

Yet this administration has vetoed legislation and has issued an executive order to prevent production of this oil.

I wonder if some of these environmental groups are funded by companies that make more money when we buy foreign oil.

To be so dependent on foreign oil hurts both our economy and our national security and risks more oil spills at sea.

Those who like higher gas prices, Mr. Speaker, should write the White House and wealthy environmentalists and say thank you.

#### UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 570 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 570

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4115) to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Resources now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. REYNOLDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

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

Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER). During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, last night the Committee on Rules met and granted an open rule for H.R. 4115, a bill to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill and provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Resources.

The rule further makes in order the Committee on Resources amendment in the nature of a substitute, now printed in the bill, as an original bill for the purpose of an amendment, which shall be open for amendment at any point.

Additionally, the rule waives all points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute and authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, through Israeli poet Abraham Shlonsky's simple words, we are reminded of our continued responsibility to the memory of that greatest of all human tragedies that was the Holocaust:

"For my eyes that have seen the bereavement and burdened with the cries of my bowed heart I vow to remember all, to remember and not forget anything."

The terror spread by the Nazi regime across Europe from 1933 to 1945, the persecution and murder of millions of innocents because of their race, religion, political beliefs or nationality, stands to this day as one of the darkest, saddest, most tragic chapters of our world's history.

The Holocaust systematic annihilation of 6 million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators is an unthinkable and unfathomable culmination of man's inhumanity to man.

But we must always think and we must always try to fathom what happened through the Holocaust. We must, as Abraham Shlonsky vowed, remember and not forget anything.

It was in that spirit of remembrance that in 1980 Congress established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to plan a powerful living memorial to victims and survivors of the Holocaust.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was opened in 1993 and has since become one of the most widely visited museums in Washington, D.C., hosting some 12 million visitors annually.

The museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust

history and serves as this country's memorial to the millions murdered during the Holocaust.

The museum's primary mission is to advance knowledge of this unprecedented tragedy, preserve the memory of those who suffered, and encourage its visitors to reflect not only on the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust but on their own responsibilities as citizens.

As many of the millions who have visited the Holocaust Memorial Museum can attest, one cannot soon forget this haunting tour of the darkest aspects of human nature. Nor will one forget the spirit of the millions of victims who perished and the courage of those who survived to bear witness against these atrocities.

H.R. 4115 reauthorizes and establishes the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as an independent entity of the Federal Government with the responsibility of its day-to-day operations and maintenance.

The bill is a work product of the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the House Committee on Resources based on the National Academy of Public Administration's 1999 report on the museum's maintenance, governance and management to the House Subcommittee on Interior.

The bill assures the continued presence and function of the memorial's current council by establishing it as the board of trustees with overall governance responsibility of the museum.

Additionally, this bill authorizes necessary appropriations to more effectively operate and maintain the museum.

Mr. Speaker, the Holocaust Memorial Museum is a tremendous testament to the human spirit; and as such, this body should have the fullest opportunity to amend any legislation pertaining to this memorial. By bringing this measure to the floor under an open rule, Members will have that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, as Nobel Laureate and Founding Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, Elie Weisel said, "that is what the victims wanted: to be remembered, at least to be remembered."

And only through remembrance can we truly vow, never again.

I urge my colleagues to support this fair and open rule and the underlying measure.

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

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

(Ms. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, since its opening in 1993, the Holocaust Memorial Museum has become one of the most visited

sites in Washington with nearly 15 million visitors in the past 7 years. This museum is a living memorial to the victims of the Holocaust and serves as the focus for education on the lessons of that great human tragedy in the hopes that one day we can rid the Earth of all genocide.

The underlying bill, H.R. 4115, would establish the museum as an independent entity of the Federal Government. Moreover, the measure provides the board of trustees with overall governance responsibility.

This legislation was introduced at the request of the council and the director of the museum. This is a non-controversial change in the operations of the museum which deserves the support of the House.

The rule is an open rule and will allow any germane amendment to be offered to the bill, although it is not anticipated that any will be offered.

I am particularly proud to speak in support of this bill because of my own experience of working with Holocaust survivors. The Holocaust embodied the worst of what human beings can do, and yet so many survivors are still filled with hope and faith in the basic goodness of human nature.

As sponsor of a separate bill, the Justice for Holocaust Survivors Act, I had the privilege of meeting and hearing from many of these remarkable individuals. It is one of the proudest accomplishments of my career in Congress that this modest bill helped to drive the German Government to double the size of its compensation fund for the survivors of slave labor camps.

Mr. Speaker, in order that the House might proceed directly to consideration of H.R. 4115, I urge adoption of the rule.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 570 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4115.

□ 1028

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4115) to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes, with Mr. LATOURETTE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman

from California (Mr. MILLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I introduced this legislation to reauthorize the United States Holocaust Museum because the museum serves an important function in remembering the past.

This marks 7 years of success for the museum, which is visited by millions of people each year through its acclaimed exhibitions, education opportunities, publications and outreach programs.

Created by a unanimous act of Congress in 1980, the museum continues to receive strong support and recognition.

In addition to its primary mission of advancing and communicating knowledge of the Holocaust history, the museum offers an opportunity for its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the Holocaust.

The success of the museum clearly demonstrates the public's deep interest in contemplating and gaining valuable lessons from the Holocaust.

□ 1030

The museum has had 14 million visitors, of which about 3.7 million have been children. In addition, 61 heads of state have visited, along with 2,000 foreign officials from 130 nations. In response to public demand, the museum has developed an educational and scholarly outreach program, with traveling exhibitions in 27 cities over the past several years. The teacher program serves 25,000 educators across the United States annually. Their Web site has received 1.5 million visits each year.

The museum has received recognition internationally as a center for Holocaust research and remembrance. There has been a dramatic growth in its collections, including more than 35,000 artifacts, 12 million pages of archived documents, 65,000 photographic images, oral histories from over 6,000 individuals, a library of over 30,000 volumes in 18 languages, and a renowned registry of Holocaust survivors and their families with a total of 165,000 listings. The museum is an invaluable reference service for the public, with the Museum archival, photo, historian's office and library staff responding to over 18,000 requests each year for information, guidance and services.

These accomplishments demonstrate the museum's extraordinary public service and the success it has achieved on the National Mall, across the United States and internationally. The museum's mission to carry the legacy of Holocaust education and conscience forward into the 21st century is important. The museum is key to strengthening our ability as Americans to understand history's painful lessons, to help us overcome the worst of human impulses, and to improve our future.

I might just point out here that the Holocaust that we are dealing with is not just that of the Nazi atrocities leading up to and through World War II. We have had a large number of nations who have persecuted and murdered their citizens. In Cambodia we have had about 2 million people murdered. East Timor had 200,000. In Uganda, 750,000 people were murdered. And in Rwanda recently 800,000 people. Armenia had about 600,000 people murdered and in Russia if you include not just the decisions to murder citizens but the stupidity of the command economy, somewhere between 80 and 100 million people died at the hands of the government or at the decisions of the government.

The bill before us authorizes necessary appropriations to more effectively operate and maintain the museum. None of the funds are authorized for construction purposes. Federal appropriations for the museum have averaged around \$31 million annually for the last 5 years and the budget request for fiscal year 2001 is \$34.6 million. Donated funds have averaged approximately \$21 million for the last 3 years, with expected donations of \$21.4 million in 2001.

When the National Academy of Public Administration studied the functioning of the museum, they recommended several minor changes which are incorporated into this legislation. Among them are the ability to retain revenue from activities undertaken by the museum and several slight organizational changes to make the museum more efficient. This bill will support the mission of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and its enduring role in our society.

As a member of the museum's council I am proud to be a sponsor of this legislation. Several of our colleagues are also members of the council. The gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) contribute to the important cause of the museum and council by serving on the council. I urge my colleagues to join me and the 24 original cosponsors in voting for this legislation.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4115 is a non-controversial measure that would legislatively establish the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as the institution with primary responsibility for our national remembrance to victims of the Holocaust. In addition, the bill provides for the permanent authorization of appropriations for the museum's operation.

In 1980, Congress enacted Public Law 96-388 establishing a U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. Among the council's responsibilities was the planning, con-

struction and operation of a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum opened to widespread acclaim in April 1993. Visitation to the museum has greatly exceeded our expectations. With more than 2 million visitors annually, it is one of the most visited museums in Washington, D.C. In addition, the museum has won awards for architectural and programmatic excellence.

H.R. 4115 is based upon the recommendations of a study done by the National Academy of Public Administration on the governance and management of the council and the museum. The bill would establish the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum as the institution with primary responsibility for the mandates of the original Holocaust Memorial legislation.

The existing Holocaust Memorial Council would be established as a board of directors of the museum with the council's director as the chief executive officer of the museum. The bill would also authorize the museum to retain and expend revenues generated from activities. The bill includes a permanent authorization of appropriations of such funds as may be necessary for the museum's operation.

Mr. Chairman, we must assume that the Republican leadership had some time it needed to fill on the floor schedule because H.R. 4115 is a wholly noncontroversial measure that did not need to be brought to the floor under a rule. Nevertheless, I support the bill and urge my colleagues to do likewise.

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

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4115, a bill to reauthorize the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum introduced by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4115 reauthorizes and establishes the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as an independent entity of the Federal Government with the responsibility of maintaining and operating the museum. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) deserves credit for crafting this bill which helps a very important part of the Washington, D.C. museum complex and is an important part of history.

On November 1, 1978, then President Jimmy Carter established the President's Commission on the Holocaust charged with the responsibility to submit a report to the President on the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate memorial to commemorate victims of the Holocaust. The final report called for a memorial and museum as a Federal institution serving the public, scholars and other institutions. In 1980, Congress passed a law which established the U.S. Holocaust Memorial

Council and, among other things, required them to plan, construct and operate a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies. In April of 1993 the Holocaust Memorial Museum opened and since then has become one of the most visited sites in Washington, D.C., hosting approximately 2 million visitors annually.

At the request of the Subcommittee on Interior of the Committee on Appropriations, the National Academy of Public Administration prepared a report in 1999 to assess the museum and make recommendations to improve the museum's governance, management, and administration. H.R. 4115 implements many of these recommendations.

The Holocaust Memorial Council was formed in 1980 for the purpose of establishing a permanent living memorial museum. Having accomplished this, H.R. 4115 establishes the Holocaust Memorial Museum, rather than the council, as the institution for the primary responsibility for the museum's operation. The Holocaust Memorial Council, however, would still function as the governing body in serving as the board of trustees. The council is currently composed of 65 voting members appointed by the President, the Speaker of the House, and the President pro tempore of the Senate. Three members of the council are selected by the President's Cabinet. Among the current council members are five Members of the House, including the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE). This bill authorizes necessary appropriations to more effectively operate and maintain the museum. However, none of the funds may be used for construction purposes.

This is a good bill which assists in the continuation of one of our most important museums. I urge my colleagues to support this. I know, as many Members of Congress know, probably more people ask to go to the Holocaust Museum now than probably any other place outside of the White House and this building.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the minority whip.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for yielding time. Let me thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) for his leadership and my colleague on the Republican side of the aisle for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, not very far from here there is a woman who lives in a nursing home and her name is Janka Fischer. She is 101 years of age. Most of the people in the home know Mrs. Fischer as a kind woman with a Hungarian accent

who despite her age always wants to help others. What only a few know is that 60 years ago, Mrs. Fischer was a talented seamstress in her native Budapest. She had a small business of her own and a close, loving Jewish family. And then all of that changed. The Hungary she lived in became a very different place than the nation she grew up in. It was a nation living under Fascism, a country where it was no longer safe to be a Jew.

In the summer of 1944 with the war clearly lost, the German government ordered the annihilation of the Hungarian Jews. The author Daniel Goldhagen writes that between May 15 and July 9, the Germans diverted box cars from the war effort to send 43,000 Hungarian Jews to concentration camps. Most of the Jews were murdered in the gas chambers at Auschwitz. Others died in different camps and on forced marches. A relative handful survived. They included Mrs. Fischer and two of her daughters. Almost everyone else died in the chambers. Mrs. Fischer still cannot talk about that time without bursting into tears. How could she do otherwise? Through luck and through her sheer tenacity, she survived the Holocaust. But will the memory of the Holocaust survive Mrs. Fischer? Will it survive the others who suffered through it?

We have a responsibility to see to it that it does, to see to it that future generations understand the lessons of that era and to see to it that the world never forgets them. That is the special mission of the Holocaust Memorial Museum and that is why it has earned the support of every American. We owe that to those who died in the gas chambers at Auschwitz. We owe it to that nice old woman with the Hungarian accent named Janka Fischer.

Again, I thank my colleagues for their leadership in bringing this to the floor.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN).

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

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Chairman, first I want to thank the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), for all his assistance in putting together this bill; and of course, I want to recognize my dear, dear friend, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), who in my 4 years now in the Congress I have not found an individual of higher integrity and moral purpose than the gentleman from Utah. It is just a pleasure to serve with him. I thank him for his leadership on this issue.

As an original cosponsor of this bill, I welcome this legislation's intent to permanently authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Museum. By passing this bill today, this body will give the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, quite appro-

priately, I believe, the same permanent authorization for appropriations that is currently reserved for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Archives.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that it is in America's vital national interest to continue the way in leading and in remembering and preventing the crimes against humanity that are depicted in the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. It is the exact purpose served by the Holocaust Museum and a purpose that will continue to be realized if we pass this resolution today.

During the past 7 years, 61 heads of state and 2,000 foreign officials from over 130 countries have toured the Museum and learned more about the horrors of the Holocaust and about what can happen. Each year, more than 25,000 teachers nationwide are provided with materials and training on the continuing lessons of the Holocaust. And since its opening in 1993, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has welcomed over 13 million visitors.

□ 1045

What is the lesson of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum my friends? The lesson is that ignorance, hatred, and intolerance, if left unchecked can result in the slaughter of innocent millions and millions and millions of men, women, and children.

Whether we study the holocaust or any other genocide, we can learn these lessons, it is the role of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum that serves this purpose today. We need to make sure that the slaughter, the shame, and the scars of this Holocaust and all the genocides of the 20th century are never repeated.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, I would like to thank my dear friend, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN) and for his kind words. We got to know each other when we cohosted our freshman class in the evening that we held at the Holocaust Museum and while we differ on a number of issues, there are some things that draw us together as Americans and as friends.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my strong support for the passage of H.R. 4115, the reauthorization of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

For the past 6 years, I have chaired the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior which provides the Federal funding for this outstanding museum, and I am pleased today to offer my support for its reauthorization.

The Holocaust Museum was constructed with private funding in 1993 and today remains a model public, private partnership. As has been said before, it has served something in excess of 13 million visitors and students and dignitaries from all over the world, including 130 foreign countries.

The bill to reauthorize the museum is an important document, as it makes important improvements to the museum's overall administration and operation. These changes set the museum on a very positive course for the future and have been recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration.

With these changes in place, the museum may continue to carry out its important mission of serving as this country's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust and of educating us and future generations so that we may prevent such a tragedy from ever again occurring. And I cannot emphasize enough the education role of this museum.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you again for the opportunity to express my strong support for this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my strong support for the passage of H.R. 4115, the authorization of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. For the past six years, I have chaired the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee which provides the federal funding for this outstanding museum, and I am pleased today to offer my support for its reauthorization.

The Holocaust Museum was constructed with private funding in 1993 and today remains a model public private partnership. Since its opening, the museum has received 13.5 million visitors, including students and dignitaries from all over the United States and 130 foreign countries.

The bill to reauthorize the museum is an important document, as it makes important improvements to the museum's overall administration and operation. These changes set the museum on a very positive course for the future and have been recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration. With these changes in place the museum may continue to carry out its important mission of serving as this country's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust and of educating us and future generations so that we may prevent such a tragedy from ever again occurring. I cannot emphasize enough the important role of the Museum in educating the visitors about this tragedy.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for the opportunity to express my strong support for this bill.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) for yielding me time, and I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman and also to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I, of course, rise in strong support of this legislation as the

only survivor of the Holocaust ever elected to the Congress of the United States. The Holocaust Memorial Museum clearly fulfills two equally important but very different functions. It stands as a permanent tribute to the vast numbers of innocent men, women and children who were murdered on a gigantic scale by the Nazi war machine and their allies, but it also stands as one of the foremost pedagogic institutions of the United States of America, because it opens its doors to millions of young people in this country who go through the halls of the museum in disbelief and horror as they are confronted with man's mindless inhumanity to man.

In the harried days at the end of the Second World War, it was customary to say "never again". But, of course, that phrase from the vantage point of the year 2000—has a very hollow ring, because time and time again populations were extinguished in southeast Asia, in central Africa and elsewhere as religious and ethnic and racial hatred ran amuck. People killed others for the sole reason that they were of a different ethnic or religious or linguistic or racial community.

It is one of the great achievements of our great republic that the first military undertaking of human history purely for reasons of human rights was initiated by the United States and our NATO allies in the former Yugoslavia just a year and a half ago. We simply felt that the killing of innocent people in Kosovo was unacceptable because they represented a different religious or ethnic group from the dominant religious or ethnic group of Yugoslavia.

So I think the Holocaust Memorial Museum needs to be viewed in a very broad context. It is a reminder for all time to come of the nightmare of the Holocaust, the massacre of 6 million innocent people by a regime of ultimate brutality and barbarity. But it is also an educational institution that reminds us for all time to come that hate crimes lead to more hate crimes, and when hate crimes become endemic, we have a Holocaust.

The Holocaust Memorial Museum is one of the most significant institutions of our Nation, and it speaks well for the Congress of the United States that today we will be reauthorizing this institution—I trust unanimously—to carry on its sacred mission.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for his very kind words. The gentleman knows I have been a great admirer of his for many years, in fact 25 years ago when I first met his beautiful daughters before he was a congressman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), a fellow council member on the Holocaust Museum.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 4115, the legislation in front of the body.

Over the last 6 years, I have had the honor of serving as one of the council members of the Holocaust Museum, and I can say with all candor, that that service has been one of the highest honors if not the highest honor that I received since I have been in the United States Congress.

During my time of service, I have had the opportunity to learn firsthand what all of us really knew, that it is a remarkable institution. The museum recently marked its 7th anniversary and in its short tenure it certainly made its mark.

There was great anticipation and excitement when it was about to open and when the idea was conceived, but I do not think anybody would have recognized what it would achieve in only 7 years. Other speakers have talked about the shattered attendance records. People have talked about the fact that dignitaries from 130 countries have come. And while those dignitaries garner the headlines, it is the everyday people from all walks of life who really make the story of the museum so special: parents and children, school groups, community groups, and teachers.

Given the museum's success, it is hard to believe today that before its opening there was genuine concern as to whether or not this museum would appeal to anyone but Jews. People were afraid that visitors would not come. Of the millions of people, Mr. Chairman, who have visited the museum, 80 percent of all visitors are not Jewish, 14 percent are foreigners and 18 percent have come to the museum more than once.

When the museum celebrated its 5th anniversary, it commissioned a survey about the Americans' view of the Holocaust. The purpose of the survey was to judge Americans' depth of understanding and also to focus and continue to focus the mission of the museum. The survey had encouraging and discouraging results. Seventy-seven percent of Americans had heard of the museum, and 61 percent said they would be interested in visiting it if they came to Washington, D.C. Two of every three Americans polled wanted to learn more about the Holocaust, and minorities were most enthusiastic in that regard including 79 percent of the African Americans polled and 75 percent of the Hispanics.

Eighty percent, four out of every five Americans surveyed pictured the Holocaust as one of the history's most important lessons, placing it behind the American Revolution, but ahead of the American Indian struggles, the U.S. civil rights movement, Vietnam, slavery and the Cold War.

Responses also proved the value worth of the museum and its role in

educating the public. One out of every five Americans, 20 percent, do not know or were not sure that Jews were killed during the Holocaust or that it occurred during the Second World War. More than 70 percent of those polled falsely believed that the United States granted asylum to any and all European Jews that wanted it. Sadly, in fact, the United States had one of the worst records in accepting refugees. Only 21,000 refugees were accepted in the United States as they fled Nazism during World War II.

Mr. Chairman, my first experience at the museum, I was taken by a fellow by the name of Mark Newman, whose father was a Holocaust survivor, and although he said I should come back, and I have come back many times to spend 4 hours and 5 hours in the museum at a time, he wanted to show me two exhibits. Because I was going to be a new legislator, he wanted to show me the exhibit on the St. Louis and the exhibit on the failed conference at Evian, the conference wherein supposedly the great powers of the world got together to determine which country would in fact accept refugees who were fleeing for their very lives from the stain of Nazism. That conference failed, it failed, and my host made the observation, because legislators did not do their job at this moment in time, and it remains a stain of shame on the United States. It remained a lesson that I carry with me as I make decisions here in the House of Representatives.

I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for bringing forth this legislation. It is a good bill. It passed unanimously when it was first authorized, and it should again today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for bringing this legislation forward and note that many of the speakers this morning talked about the educational aspect of this museum. Many of us have school children, young people who come and visit Washington as part of trips for various organizations or schools or social clubs and what have you, and when you talk to these young people when they come to our office and you ask them about their experience in Washington D.C., for those who had the opportunity to visit the Holocaust Museum, it is quite something to talk to these young people as they speak of their amazement, of their horror, and of their sadness visiting the museum, and the fact that but for the museum they may have never learned or they had not learned to date of the story of the Holocaust, of the history of the Holocaust and of the scale of the Holocaust.

Clearly, a decision that was championed for so long by our former colleague Sidney Yates of Illinois, a decision by this Congress to establish this museum is clearly one that is paying

back incredible dividends in terms of enriching the knowledge of history of young people and so many others in this country and from around the world about the Holocaust.

I think the Congress should be very proud of the establishment of this museum. As the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) pointed out, at one point people thought maybe this was not wise, it should not be done, there was no constituency for it. But the fact of the matter is, that we now see it as among the most visited of the museums and sites in Washington D.C.

When we establish these kinds of museums or the national parks or the wilderness areas, very often, as we find out, these are decisions that we make that keep giving back to this Nation, and they give back on a daily and a yearly basis as they enrich the lives and the understanding of the American people and others about our place in history, about the role of history and our consideration of the future.

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Clearly the Holocaust Museum is a major, major monument to that effort. As the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) reminds us, the Holocaust is not only about the past and about history, it is about a very deep consideration of human rights in the future and in current-day political struggles throughout the world.

In many ways, that may be one of the finest gifts that the Holocaust Museum gives to each new generation as they take their place of position of authority, is to think about the Holocaust, and then to think about the tragedies that everyday people are suffering throughout the world at the hands of despots and those who seek power almost just for power's sake, but have to do it at the great price of another people so that they can achieve that kind of incredible totalitarian power over others.

So it is with great respect that I support this legislation, and again thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I just was thinking as we reflected on the success of the museum that we should mention that Miles Lerman, who was chairman of the museum board for many years, along with Congressman Sid Yates, who was chairman of the Committee on the Interior working together, really made this a success. I think much of what we have discussed today is a reflection of the initiative of these two individuals and the enormous amount of effort they put into making this museum what it is today with its ability to serve the public and convey a message.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to close by encouraging Members of this body and other Americans to visit the museum. I thought I might do that by telling my personal experience with the museum. First of all, I would like to thank the ranking member of the committee for his support and help during this debate and the development of the bill.

I was born in 1950, shortly after World War II; and, as I went through high school, one of the kindest, most thoughtful professors, teachers, that I had there was a Jew who had survived the Holocaust. He had a colleague, who I never had a class from, but who had a son that was my age, so I became friends with the three of them.

One of the most stark experiences of my youth was to see those two teachers of history roll up their sleeves and show me a tattoo that had been put on their arms by the Nazi regime. That framed much of my view of the world and of history and of the role of government, frankly, and it was very important to me.

Since the opening of the museum, I have visited it several times; and it is a tremendously personal experience to go through that museum. You are confronted with the best and worst in the impulses of human beings as you go through it. It is an intimate experience. We do not have many survivors of the Holocaust left who can give the impression to young people that those two great men gave to me.

So I would encourage everyone to go through and visit the museum. I will say that it is a stark experience. There are places that have barriers so that small children cannot see some of the demonstrations of the inhumanity of man to man. They are worth looking at and considering.

Mr. Chairman, let me just say it has been a great pleasure to work on this bill with all of those involved.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4115, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Act. As the only Member of the New York State delegation to serve on the Committee on Resources, I was pleased to co-sponsor this legislation.

Seven years ago, the Holocaust Museum was opened in Washington D.C. as both a stark testament to the sheer brutality of the Holocaust and as an appropriate way to learn from the past so that we never repeat it.

I believe the words of General Dwight David Eisenhower dating from April 15, 1945 express the horrors of the Holocaust best and reaffirm why this Institution is needed. His quote, as it is inscribed on the walls outside the Museum, states:

The things I saw beggar description . . . the visual evidence and verbal testimony of starvation, cruelty, and bestiality were overpowering. I made the visit deliberately in order to be in position to give first hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to quote "propaganda."

I encourage all Americans to visit this Museum in our Capitol City and witness firsthand the powerful images of both hope and hatred

expressed in that building. From the railroad car that transported human beings like chattel to the concentration camps, to the powerful testimonies of real survivors, the images are real, stark and bitter.

On my first visit, I was most struck by the fact that, as you begin the tour, every visitor is provided an identification card of a real victim of the Holocaust.

As you walk through the Museum, you turn the page of "your" life story. As I reached the end, I felt personally connected to my "identity" and was disturbed to learn of "my" fate.

Unfortunately, the lessons and the educational seminars of the Museum today are still needed as we still witness genocide on our planet today.

Here, I remember back to the opening ceremony of this Museum. Holocaust survivor and author Eli Weisel was one of the principal speakers and he stood and challenged President Clinton, sitting next to him, to address the new Holocaust of the 1990's—Bosnia.

He spoke about the true mission of the Museum—to teach us about our past so that we will never repeat them in the future. That is not only a Museum of the past but of the present and the future.

Unfortunately, our world continues to witness mass death, genocide and violence driven solely by hatred of an individual based on one's race, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation—like we saw under Hitler.

While I proudly stand in support of this legislation—the Holocaust Museum is more than a Washington landmark. It is a reminder of what our world has witnessed and a testament that more work is needed so that no more memorials need to be erected to victims of genocide and hate.

I also want to thank two of my colleagues. The first is my current colleague, Representative TOM LANTOS, a Holocaust survivor and a moral voice for all of us in this Chamber.

I would also like to acknowledge the work of a former colleague, someone I have not had the pleasure to serve with, but whom, without his leadership, the Museum may not be standing today. That person is Congressman Sid Yates.

The first time I visited the Museum, I was joined by his successor, Representative JAN SCHAKOWSKY, who has carried on his dedication and support for this fine institution.

Congressman LANTOS, I honor you. Congressman Yates, I remember you today.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4115, legislation to officially establish the United States Holocaust Museum and authorize appropriations for its operation. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum is this nation's premiere institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as this country's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

Chartered by a unanimous Act of Congress in 1980, the Holocaust Museum has greatly broadened public understanding of the history of the Holocaust through multifaceted programs. The Holocaust represents the most tragic human chapter of the 20th century when six million Jews perished as the result of a systematic and deliberate policy of annihilation. The Holocaust Museum allows us all to bear witness to the atrocities of the period and challenges us to confront the indifference of that our own political leaders showed at that



time. These lessons are critical, especially in light of the use, in recent years, of genocide for political and tactical purposes by regimes in Europe and Africa.

As an aside, I would like to take this time to also recognize the Holocaust Museum of Houston. Since its opening in 1996, the Holocaust Museum of Houston, like its national counterpart in Washington, has installed exhibits that not only remind visitors of those who died and survived the tragedy of the Holocaust, but also to educate the public, specifically school-age children, about the dangers of racial intolerance.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4115 and urge my colleagues to join me in authorizing appropriations for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to join my colleagues today in support of H.R. 4115, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Authorization. This bill builds upon and continues the legacy of my predecessor Representative Sidney Yates whose hard work led to the passage of legislation establishing the Holocaust Memorial Council in the 96th Congress.

The vision of Congressman Yates and so many others has translated into a powerful, successful, and beautiful testament to the lives that were lost to the Holocaust, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. And what a testament the Museum is. Without about 12 million visitors every year, the museum has served as an incredible teaching tool, as well as a place of peace where people can go to remember those who were lost. Along with the great success of the facility here in Washington, the Museum does substantial outreach to schools and communities throughout the nation. The traveling exhibits of the Museum have brought the lessons of the Holocaust to those who are unable to visit the nation's Capital. The Museum also provides materials for teachers who devote class time to Holocaust commemoration. Anyone, who has visited the Museum or one of its traveling exhibits understands the important role they play and the important lessons they can teach to all Americans.

The Holocaust Memorial Council has also helped guide this body in observance of the Days of Remembrance every year when we take time in the nation's Capital to commemorate the Holocaust.

The bill we are considering today makes permanent the authorization of such sums as necessary for the Museum to continue to operate. Besides going through the formality of making this funding permanent today, we are making an important statement. With passage of this legislation, the members of this body are saying to the nation and to the world that we will never forget and that we will continue to teach our children and our children's children that what happened during one of the world's darkest and most tragic chapters in history must never again be tolerated.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues in supporting this legislation and I thank all members who worked to bring this measure to the floor. I urge all members to vote in support of H.R. 4115.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in hesitant opposition to H.R. 4115, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Authorization Act. We as vigilant Americans must never forget the horrific lessons of the past and those at-

tendant consequences of corporatism, fascism, and tyrannical government; that is, governmental deprivation of individual rights. A government which operates beyond its proper limits of preserving liberty never bodes well for individual rights to life, liberty and property. Particularly, Adolph Hitler's tyrannical regime is most indicative of the necessary consequences of a government dominated by so-called "government-business" partnerships, gun-confiscation schemes, protectionism, and abandonment of speech and religious freedom in the name of "compelling government interests."

Ironically, this measure's language permanently authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum; a purpose which propels our very own federal government beyond its constitutionally enumerated limits. This nation's founders were careful to limit the scope of our federal government to those enumerated powers within Article One, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution. These limits were further instilled within the bill of rights' tenth amendment which reserves to States and private parties those powers not specifically given to the federal government.

Evidence that such private contributions can properly memorialize this most important historical abhorration can be found given that this museum receives approximately \$20 million in private donations annually.

Mr. Chairman, while I agree it is most important to remember and memorialize with a heavy heart the consequences of tyrannical governments operating beyond their proper limits, ignoring our own government's limits of power and, thus, choosing a means incompatible with its ends to do so must not be tolerated. Hence, I must oppose H.R. 4115.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of this legislation. The Holocaust Memorial Museum is a powerful tool to educate about the horrors of the Holocaust, to preserve the memory of the millions who suffered, and to teach its visitors how hate and intolerance can lead to tragedy. Over the last 7 years, almost 15 million people have visited the Museum and witnessed firsthand the truth about what happened during the Holocaust. Thousands more have toured the traveling exhibits the Museum coordinates and conferences around the country. In Washington, DC alone, a record 1.5-million visitors have toured the museum this year.

It is critical that a sensitivity to the Holocaust be instilled in our society. Even today there are establishments that are teaching that the Holocaust never happened or avoid it altogether.

I recently heard from a woman that was taught in her high school history class to appreciate the leadership Hitler brought to Germany. In fact, her only assignment on World War II was to write a paper praising Hitler's regime.

Unfortunately, it wasn't twenty years ago that this happened. In fact, there are organizations out there today with the sole purpose of denying that the Holocaust ever happened. This makes the role of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum that much more necessary.

Educating about past wrongs and teaching tolerance instead of hate is the only means we have to help prevent future tragedies.

I urge my colleagues to continue to support the United States Holocaust Memorial Mu-

seum and in doing so, honor the memory of all those who suffered at the hands of hate.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of legislation the House is considering today, H.R. 4115, which authorizes appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. In so doing, this legislation also commends the vital, ongoing work of the 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 especially commend the sponsor of this measure, Mr. CANNON of Utah, who serves with me on the Holocaust Memorial Council. I wish as well to thank the Chairman of the Resources Committee, Mr. YOUNG, and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Mr. HANSEN, for their great support and commitment to the Museum and this subsequent authorizing legislation.

In its seven year history, the Holocaust Memorial Museum has had 14 million visitors, of which 3.7 million have been children. In addition, 61 heads of state have visited, along with 2,000 foreign officials from 130 nations.

The Museum has sent traveling exhibits to over 27 cities in the past few years. Its teacher program serves 25,000 educators across the United States annually, and its website has received over 1.5 million visits per year since its inception.

The Museum is recognized internationally as a major center for Holocaust research and memory. It contains more than 35,000 artifacts, 12 million pages of archived documents, 65,000 photographic images, oral histories from over 6,000 individuals, a library of over 30,000 volumes in 18 languages, and a renowned registry of Holocaust survivors and their families with a total of 165,000 listings.

The museum has become an invaluable reference for the public, and over 18,000 requests for information are fulfilled each year.

The House Resource Committee's report notes that, "H.R. 4115 reauthorizes and establishes the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as an independent entity of the federal government with the responsibility of maintaining and operating the Museum. This bill assures the continued presence and function of the (Holocaust Memorial) Council by establishing it as the board of trustees of the Museum with overall governance responsibility for the Museum. This bill authorizes necessary appropriations to more effectively operate and maintain the Museum . . . Federal appropriations have averaged around \$31 million annually for the last five years. The budget request for Fiscal Year 2001 is \$34.6 million. Donated funds have averaged approximately \$21 million for the last three years with expected donations of \$21.4 million for 2001.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Museum's Holocaust Memorial Council I am pleased to cosponsor this legislation. I also wish to express my support and gratitude for the hard work and dedication shown by the Museum's director, Sara Bloomfield, and its chairman, Rabbi Irving "Yitz" Greenberg. I have no doubt that under their guidance, the Holocaust Memorial Museum will continue to be regarded as the pre-eminent Holocaust related institution in the United States.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge my colleagues to join in expressing their support for the critically important work of the Holocaust Memorial Museum by adopting H.R. 4115.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to strongly support H.R. 4115, the U.S. Holocaust Museum Authorization.

This is an important measure that comes at a critical time in the 106th Congress. The legislation permanently authorizes the appropriation of such sums as necessary for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. We should not delay our full support of H.R. 4115. There is no common-sense reason to delay or impede this wise and timely step.

A 1980 law (PL 96-388) established the Holocaust Memorial Council, which was to plan, construct, and operate a permanent memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust.

I was delighted when the U.S. Holocaust Museum was opened in April 1993. It is no secret that it has become one of the most visited sites in Washington, averaging about 12 million visitors per year.

The victims of the Holocaust must be remembered so that no such tragedy ever happens again.

A 1999 study conducted by the National Academy of Public Administration recommended changes in the way the museum is governed and managed. The recommended changes will, among other things, facilitate greater public understanding of why the museum was needed in the first place.

H.R. 4115 also changes the museum's management structure by moving the day-to-day responsibility for maintaining and operating the museum from the Holocaust Memorial Council to the museum.

Under the bill, the museum also would be changed from a federal institution to an independent entity of the federal government. This is surely a well-reasoned decision by those that have done a good job in carrying out the will of Congress. It is vital to monitor the museum's continued development.

During the last five fiscal years, federal appropriations for the museum have averaged \$31 million. The administration's budget request for fiscal 2001 is \$34.6 million. The museum also receives approximately \$20 million in donations annually. Congress should, at the very minimum, support this very modest increase, particularly on behalf of the families and friends of the victims of the Holocaust. That is the least we can do.

This bill properly implements the Academy's recommendations. It deserves our continued support, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill is considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and is considered read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 4115

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

#### SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.

Chapter 23 of title 36, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

#### “CHAPTER 23—UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

“Sec. 2301. Establishment of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum; functions.

“Sec. 2302. Functions of the Council; membership.

“Sec. 2303. Compensation; travel expenses; full-time officers or employees of United States or Members of Congress.

“Sec. 2304. Administrative provisions.

“Sec. 2305. Staff.

“Sec. 2306. Insurance for museum.

“Sec. 2307. Gifts, bequests, and devises of property; tax treatment.

“Sec. 2308. Annual report.

“Sec. 2309. Audit of financial transactions.

“Sec. 2310. Authorization of appropriations.

#### “SEC. 2301. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM; FUNCTIONS.

“The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the ‘Museum’) is an independent establishment of the United States Government. The Museum shall—

“(1) provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance, as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and encourage and sponsor appropriate observances of such Days of Remembrance throughout the United States;

“(2) operate and maintain a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies as provided in section 2306 of this title; and

“(3) carry out the recommendations of the President's Commission on the Holocaust in its report to the President of September 27, 1979, to the extent such recommendations are not otherwise provided for in this chapter.

#### “SEC. 2302. FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL; MEMBERSHIP.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Holocaust Memorial Council (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the ‘Council’) shall be the board of trustees of the Museum and shall have overall governance responsibility for the Museum, including policy guidance and strategic direction, general oversight of Museum operations, and fiduciary responsibility. The Council shall establish an Executive Committee which shall exercise ongoing governance responsibility when the Council is not in session.

“(b) COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL; APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—The Council shall consist of 65 voting members appointed (except as otherwise provided in this section) by the President and the following ex officio nonvoting members:

“(1) 1 appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(2) 1 appointed by the Secretary of State.

“(3) 1 appointed by the Secretary of Education.

Of the 65 voting members, 5 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from among Members of the United States House of Representatives and 5 shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the United States Senate upon the recommendation of the majority and minority leaders from among Members of the United States Senate. Any vacancy in the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

“(c) TERM OF OFFICE.—

“(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, Council members shall serve for 5-year terms.

“(2) The terms of the 5 Members of the United States House of Representatives and the 5 Members of the United States Senate appointed during any term of Congress shall expire at the end of such term of Congress.

“(3) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for

which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member, other than a Member of Congress appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives or the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.

“(d) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON; TERM OF OFFICE.—The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council shall be appointed by the President from among the members of the Council and such Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall each serve for terms of 5 years.

“(e) REAPPOINTMENT.—Members whose terms expire may be reappointed, and the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson may be reappointed to those offices.

“(f) BYLAWS.—The Council shall adopt bylaws to carry out its functions under this chapter. The Chairperson may waive a bylaw when the Chairperson decides that waiver is in the best interest of the Council. Immediately after waiving a bylaw, the Chairperson shall send written notice of the waiver to every voting member of the Council. The waiver becomes final 30 days after the notice is sent unless a majority of Council members disagree in writing before the end of the 30-day period.

“(g) QUORUM.—One-third of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, and any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers to function.

“(h) ASSOCIATED COMMITTEES.—Subject to appointment by the Chairperson, an individual who is not a member of the Council may be designated as a member of a committee associated with the Council. Such an individual shall serve without cost to the Federal Government.

#### “SEC. 2303. COMPENSATION; TRAVEL EXPENSES; FULL-TIME OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES OF UNITED STATES OR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, members of the Council are each authorized to be paid the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, for each day (including travel time) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties of the Council. While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Council, members of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5.

“(b) EXCEPTION.—Members of the Council who are full-time officers or employees of the United States or Members of Congress shall receive no additional pay by reason of their service on the Council.

#### “SEC. 2304. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

“(a) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Museum may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5.

“(b) AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT.—The Museum may, in accordance with applicable law, enter into contracts and other arrangements with public agencies and with private organizations and persons and may make such payments as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this chapter.

“(c) ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, and the heads of all executive branch departments, agencies, and establishments of the United States may assist the Museum in the performance of its functions under this chapter.



"(d) ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORT.—The Secretary of the Interior may provide administrative services and support to the Museum on a reimbursable basis.

**"SEC. 2305. STAFF.**

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUSEUM DIRECTOR AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—There shall be a director of the Museum (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the 'Director') who shall serve as chief executive officer of the Museum and exercise day-to-day authority for the Museum. The Director shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Council, subject to confirmation of the Council. The Director may be paid with nonappropriated funds, and, if paid with appropriated funds shall be paid the rate of basic pay for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5. The Director shall report to the Council and its Executive Committee through the Chairperson. The Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Council.

"(b) APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES.—The Director shall have authority to—

"(1) appoint employees in the competitive service subject to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, relating to classification and general schedule pay rates;

"(2) appoint and fix the compensation (at a rate not to exceed the rate of basic pay in effect for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5) of up to 3 employees notwithstanding any other provision of law; and

"(3) implement the decisions and strategic plan for the Museum, as approved by the Council, and perform such other functions as may be assigned from time to time by the Council, the Executive Committee of the Council, or the Chairperson of the Council, consistent with this legislation.

**"SEC. 2306. INSURANCE FOR MUSEUM.**

"The Museum shall maintain insurance on the memorial museum to cover such risks, in such amount, and containing such terms and conditions as the Museum deems necessary.

**"SEC. 2307. GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND DEVICES OF PROPERTY; TAX TREATMENT.**

"The Museum may solicit, and the Museum may accept, hold, administer, invest, and use gifts, bequests, and devises of property, both real and personal, and all revenues received or generated by the Museum to aid or facilitate the operation and maintenance of the memorial museum. Property may be accepted pursuant to this section, and the property and the proceeds thereof used as nearly as possible in accordance with the terms of the gift, bequest, or devise donating such property. Funds donated to and accepted by the Museum pursuant to this section or otherwise received or generated by the Museum are not to be regarded as appropriated funds and are not subject to any requirements or restrictions applicable to appropriated funds. For the purposes of Federal income, estate, and gift taxes, property accepted under this section shall be considered as a gift, bequest, or devise to the United States.

**"SEC. 2308. ANNUAL REPORT.**

"The Director shall transmit to Congress an annual report on the Director's stewardship of the authority to operate and maintain the memorial museum. Such report shall include the following:

"(1) An accounting of all financial transactions involving donated funds.

"(2) A description of the extent to which the objectives of this chapter are being met.

"(3) An examination of future major endeavors, initiatives, programs, or activities that the Museum proposes to undertake to better fulfill the objectives of this chapter.

"(4) An examination of the Federal role in the funding of the Museum and its activities, and any changes that may be warranted.

**"SEC. 2309. AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.**

"Financial transactions of the Museum, including those involving donated funds, shall be audited by the Comptroller General as requested by Congress, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. In conducting any audit pursuant to this section, appropriate representatives of the Comptroller General shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files and other papers, items or property in use by the Museum, as necessary to facilitate such audit, and such representatives shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances.

**"SEC. 2310. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

"To carry out the purposes of this chapter, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to carry out this chapter may be made available for construction. Authority to enter into contracts and to make payments under this chapter, using funds authorized to be appropriated under this chapter, shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts, as provided in advance in appropriations Acts."

The CHAIRMAN. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REGULA) having assumed the chair, Mr. LATOURETTE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4115) to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 570, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 454]

YEAS—415

Abercrombie	Crane	Hill (MT)
Ackerman	Crowley	Hilleary
Aderholt	Cummings	Hilliard
Allen	Cunningham	Hinchee
Archer	Danner	Hinojosa
Armey	Davis (FL)	Hobson
Baca	Davis (IL)	Hoefel
Bachus	Davis (VA)	Hoekstra
Baird	Deal	Holden
Baker	DeFazio	Holt
Baldacci	DeGette	Hooley
Baldwin	Delahunt	Horn
Ballenger	DeLauro	Hostettler
Barcia	DeLay	Houghton
Barr	DeMint	Hoyer
Barrett (NE)	Deutsch	Hulshof
Barrett (WI)	Diaz-Balart	Hunter
Bartlett	Dickey	Hutchinson
Bass	Dicks	Hyde
Bateman	Dingell	Inslee
Becerra	Dixon	Isakson
Bentsen	Doggett	Istook
Bereuter	Dooley	Jackson (IL)
Berkley	Doolittle	Jackson-Lee
Berman	Doyle	(TX)
Berry	Dreier	Jenkins
Biggert	Duncan	John
Billbray	Dunn	Johnson (CT)
Billirakis	Edwards	Johnson, E. B.
Bishop	Ehlers	Johnson, Sam
Blagojevich	Ehrlich	Jones (NC)
Bliley	Emerson	Kanjorski
Blumenauer	English	Kasich
Blunt	Eshoo	Kelly
Boehlert	Etheridge	Kennedy
Boehner	Evans	Kildee
Bonilla	Ewing	Kilpatrick
Bonior	Farr	Kind (WI)
Bono	Fattah	King (NY)
Borski	Filner	Kingston
Boswell	Fletcher	Klecza
Boucher	Foley	Knollenberg
Boyd	Forbes	Kolbe
Brady (PA)	Ford	Kucinich
Brady (TX)	Fossella	Kuykendall
Brown (FL)	Fowler	LaFalce
Brown (OH)	Frank (MA)	LaHood
Bryant	Franks (NJ)	Lampson
Burr	Frelinghuysen	Lantos
Burton	Frost	Largent
Buyer	Gallegly	Larson
Callahan	Ganske	Latham
Calvert	Gejdenson	LaTourrette
Camp	Gekas	Leach
Campbell	Gephardt	Lee
Canady	Gibbons	Levin
Cannon	Gilchrest	Lewis (CA)
Capps	Gillmor	Lewis (GA)
Capuano	Gilman	Lewis (KY)
Cardin	Gonzalez	Linder
Carson	Goode	Lipinski
Castle	Goodlatte	LoBiondo
Chabot	Goodling	Lofgren
Chambliss	Gordon	Lowey
Chenoweth-Hage	Goss	Lucas (KY)
Clay	Graham	Lucas (OK)
Clayton	Granger	Luther
Clement	Green (TX)	Maloney (CT)
Clyburn	Green (WI)	Maloney (NY)
Coble	Greenwood	Manzullo
Coburn	Gutierrez	Markey
Collins	Gutknecht	Martinez
Combest	Hall (OH)	Mascara
Condit	Hall (TX)	Matsui
Conyers	Hansen	McCarthy (MO)
Cook	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (NY)
Cooksey	Hastings (WA)	McCrery
Costello	Hayes	McDermott
Cox	Hayworth	McGovern
Coyne	Hefley	McHugh
Cramer	Hill (IN)	McInnis

McIntyre	Pryce (OH)	Spratt
McKeon	Quinn	Stabenow
McKinney	Radanovich	Stark
McNulty	Rahall	Stearns
Meehan	Ramstad	Stenholm
Meek (FL)	Regula	Strickland
Meeks (NY)	Reyes	Stump
Menendez	Reynolds	Stupak
Metcalf	Riley	Sununu
Mica	Rivers	Sweeney
Millender-	Rodriguez	Talent
McDonald	Roemer	Tancredo
Miller (FL)	Rogan	Tanner
Miller, Gary	Rogers	Tauscher
Miller, George	Rohrabacher	Tauzin
Minge	Ros-Lehtinen	Taylor (MS)
Mink	Rothman	Taylor (NC)
Moakley	Roukema	Terry
Mollohan	Roybal-Allard	Thomas
Moore	Royce	Thompson (CA)
Moran (KS)	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Moran (VA)	Ryan (WI)	Thornberry
Morella	Ryun (KS)	Thune
Murtha	Sabo	Thurman
Myrick	Salmon	Tiahrt
Nadler	Sanchez	Tierney
Napolitano	Sanders	Toomey
Neal	Sandlin	Trafigant
Nethercutt	Sanford	Turner
Ney	Sawyer	Udall (CO)
Northup	Saxton	Udall (NM)
Norwood	Scarborough	Upton
Nussle	Schaffer	Velazquez
Oberstar	Schakowsky	Visclosky
Obey	Scott	Vitter
Olver	Sensenbrenner	Walden
Ortiz	Serrano	Walsh
Ose	Sessions	Wamp
Oxley	Shadegg	Waters
Packard	Shaw	Watkins
Pallone	Shays	Watt (NC)
Pascarell	Sherman	Watts (OK)
Pastor	Sherwood	Waxman
Payne	Shimkus	Weiner
Pease	Shows	Weldon (FL)
Pelosi	Shuster	Weldon (PA)
Peterson (MN)	Simpson	Weller
Peterson (PA)	Sisisky	Wexler
Petri	Skeen	Weygand
Phelps	Skelton	Whitfield
Pickering	Slaughter	Wicker
Pickett	Smith (MI)	Wilson
Pitts	Smith (NJ)	Wise
Pombo	Smith (TX)	Wolf
Pomeroy	Smith (WA)	Woolsey
Porter	Snyder	Wu
Portman	Souder	Wynn
Price (NC)	Spence	Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—18

Andrews	Jefferson	McIntosh
Barton	Jones (OH)	Owens
Cubin	Kaptur	Rangel
Engel	Klink	Towns
Everett	Lazio	Vento
Herger	McColum	Young (AK)

□ 1129

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1130

# PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4678, CHILD SUPPORT DISTRIBUTION ACT OF 2000

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 566 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 566

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without inter-

vention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4678) to provide more child support money to families leaving welfare, to simplify the rules governing the assignment and distribution of child support collected by States on behalf of children, to improve the collection of child support, to promote marriage, and for other purposes. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The amendment recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate on the bill, as amended, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means; (2) the further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules, if offered by Representative Scott of Virginia or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, and shall be separately debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent; and (3) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST); pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 566 is a modified closed rule providing for consideration of the Child Support Distribution Act of 2000. The rule provides for one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill.

The rule also provides that the Committee on Ways and Means substitute, as modified by the amendment printed in Part A of the Committee on Rules report, shall be an original bill for the purpose of further amendment.

The amendment in Part A addresses the concerns expressed by several of our Members by giving States the option of paying child support that is currently retained by the State and Federal Government to mothers on welfare. This will give States the option of making payments on the obligations that accrued before 1997 to the families as opposed to the government keeping the money.

The amendment also lists several specific activities that fatherhood projects may include to promote and sustain marriage.

The rule also provides for consideration of the amendment printed in Part B of the Committee on Rules report if offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) or his designee,

which shall be considered as read and shall be debatable for 10 minutes. All points of order against the Scott amendment are waived.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule provides another chance to amend the bill through one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, since Congress enacted the historic welfare reform in 1996, 6 million families have moved off the welfare rolls and into jobs that provide the satisfaction of self-sufficiency and personal responsibility. Today we have the lowest number of families on welfare since 1970.

While we celebrate this success, we understand that that transition from welfare to work is not necessarily easy. Many of these families rely on a single parent to hold things together and provide for all of their needs. For those of us who have raised children with the help and support of a spouse, it is hard to fathom the energy, patience, and stamina required to take on such a task alone. Every bit of help makes a difference to these struggling families.

The least the government can do is help these parents collect all of the child support that is rightfully theirs.

The Child Support Distribution Act would ensure that, when a family is off welfare, all rights to child support, including payments on past due support, would be assigned to that family. This would require States to hold off on collecting any past due child support that it has a right to until the family is completely repaid. In addition, when a family is on welfare, States will have the option of sharing collections with the family.

The goal is to facilitate a relationship between the mother who is often the recipient of this support and the father who is often paying it, before the mother leaves welfare and does not have the State intervening in her behalf.

Of course the right to child support means little to a family if child support orders are not enforced. That is why this legislation seeks to improve enforcement by requiring the Department of Health and Human Services to provide guidelines for child support enforcement and issue a report on private companies involved in child support collection. Based on this information, Health and Human Services will set up 13 State demonstration programs designed to improve enforcement.

In addition, this bill cracks down on deadbeat parents by denying passports to individuals responsible for past due support and expanding the tax refund intercept program so that it can be used to collect past due support.

Mr. Speaker, while we seek to assist these families by making sure they get the money they are owed, we should also focus on the circumstances that have led to their dependency on government and the other social challenges that they face. There is no doubt that this is more difficult for