

technical interchange between North and South." Dante Fascell's dream was to focus the country on the pursuit of policies which strengthen our national economic policy, trade practices, and relations with the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The North/South Center plays many roles. It is a think-tank, a foundation, a public resource center and a repository of information. The work of the Center informs our national debate regarding topics of major significance, such as trade, economic growth, immigration, drug control policies, and the spread of democracy.

There is no greater way that we can thank Dante Fascell for his vital contributions to the North/South Center than naming it in his honor. Dante Fascell served his constituents in Florida and the nation as a whole for 36 years. He is, indeed, worthy of this tribute and I think that this is an excellent way to honor his memory.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 432—a bill to designate the North-South Center as the Dante B. Fascell North-South Center. This legislation is a fitting tribute to a man who devoted his life toward promoting cultural understanding throughout the world.

South Florida was deeply saddened to learn of Dante's passing on November 28, 1998. Dante, the son of Italian immigrants and a World War II veteran, became a legend in South Florida during his 38-year career in Congress. He is remembered as a powerful, yet kind political figure who left an enduring mark on the Everglades, the Florida Keys, and world affairs.

An advisor to eight Presidents, Dante remained a humble man who demonstrated the greatest qualities of any public servant. Reflecting on his service upon his retirement from Congress, Dante said, "We all should be proud of whatever part we have done to promote the American dream."

Dante held a strong belief in American democracy saying, "For all its faults, our method of self-government allows for more tolerance of other people and their views, more compromise when our opinions differ and more willingness to listen to other people's problems than any government I have dealt with during my long association with other nations." Last October, President Clinton presented Dante with the Presidential Medal of Freedom—our nation's highest civilian honor—calling him a "man of reason and conscience" who was "courageous in war and public service."

Mr. Speaker, it is entirely appropriate that Congress dedicate Miami's North-South Center to Dante Fascell. This designation reflects Dante's impact on the Caribbean and Central America, both of which he felt were direct extensions of South Florida. Among his most famous statements, Dante often said, "When Central America sneezes, Miami catches cold." The North-South Center is a living extension of Dante's long-held belief that cultural and economic understanding between the Americas is essential to our mutual prosperity. I rise in full support of H.R. 432 and urge my colleagues' unanimous support.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 432, a bill to name the North-South Center after our former colleague, the late Dante Fascell.

It is fitting that Congress is naming the North-South Center, which Dante helped found, in his honor. During his long and distin-

guished career in the House, Dante used his position as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee to promote understanding and cooperation between nations of the Western Hemisphere. To advance this view, in 1984 Dante helped establish the North-South Center, located in Miami. This educational institution helps promote better relations between the United States and the other nations of the Western Hemisphere through cooperative study, training and research. Today, the North-South Center plays an essential role in the conduct of American diplomacy.

Mr. Speaker, one of Chairman Fascell's top priorities in Congress was to promote closer relations among our allies in this hemisphere. Dante was also a tireless fighter against tyranny and oppression in Latin America and the Caribbean. Since the North-South Center is essentially carrying on Dante's work, it is fitting that this organization be named in his honor. I hope the naming of the North-South Center will remind future generations, and especially South Floridians, the gratitude we owe Dante Fascell for his tireless efforts.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 432.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 432.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

PERMITTING USE OF CAPITOL ROTUNDA FOR CEREMONY COMMEMORATING DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE FOR VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, this concurrent resolution is one that is presented annually, and, up until today, at least for a decade, and I believe this resolution has been requested for two decades, at least for a decade, it was sponsored by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Yates.

Sid Yates is no longer with us, so it is my privilege to offer this resolution

with the ranking Member of the Committee on House Administration, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), the gentleman from Ohio, (Chairman REGULA), the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. Speaker, this year's celebration is one that strikes a theme directly remembering the period just prior to the United States entering World War II and the tumultuous nature of international relations at the time. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council is entrusted with sponsoring appropriate observances of the days of remembrance, and the U.S. Capitol rotunda ceremony is part of that effort.

The theme of the 1999 commemoration is the 60th anniversary of the voyage of the S.S. *St. Louis*. In 1939, if you will all recall, Hitler's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, is usually marked as the actual beginning of the Second World War, the *St. Louis* sailed. It had as its passengers 936 Jewish refugees. It left Europe and moved toward the United States, where it was refused entry, and it was refused entry in Cuba. The refugees then returned to Western Europe.

Then, of course, we know that following the invasion of Poland, Hitler and the German forces moved south, invading the Netherlands, Belgium and then France. These individuals, who were simply looking for freedom, found themselves refugees under the National Socialist rule and subject to the Holocaust.

The Survivors Registry is currently attempting to document the fate of the 936 passengers of the *St. Louis*. Until we are able to document the actual fate of these individuals, it is entirely appropriate on the 60th anniversary of these people, simply looking for freedom and being rejected by the country that calls itself the Beacon of Freedom, to remember the Holocaust in the way that I think strengthens this Nation's commitment to democracy and human rights.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation, I am pleased to yield to my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

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Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for bringing this measure to the floor at this time.

The commemoration of the Holocaust is so important, and the fact that we do it here in the Capitol building, in the Rotunda, is an extremely important reminder to the entire world of the importance that we place on the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to support the House Concurrent Resolution, H. Con. Res. 19, authorizing the

use of the Capitol Rotunda for a ceremony commemorating the victims of the Holocaust. That important ceremony is scheduled to take place in the Capitol on April 13, 1999, from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The passage of this resolution and the subsequent Ceremony of the Days of Remembrance will provide the centerpiece of similar Holocaust remembrance ceremonies that take place throughout our Nation. This day of remembrance will be a day of speeches, reading and musical presentation, and will provide the American people and those throughout the world an important day to study and to remember those who suffered and those who survived.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we keep the memory of the Holocaust alive as part of our living history. As Americans, we can be proud of our efforts to liberate those who suffered and survived in the oppressive Nazi concentration camps. Let us never forget the harm that prejudice, oppression and hatred can cause.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise in strong support of the resolution. Last April I was honored to participate in the National Civic Commemoration of the Days of Remembrance in the Rotunda. If my colleagues have not experienced this moving ceremony, I strongly encourage them to attend.

During last year's commemoration, I stood with Holocaust survivors in a Capitol Rotunda that was filled with the saddest of memories from inspirational lives, lives like that of my constituent, Mr. Alec Mutz. I was privileged to light a memorial candle with Mr. Mutz, who survived three ghettos and five concentration camps.

During this commemoration, the prayers of remembrance and the voices of children reading diaries from those dark days hung in the air of the Rotunda. And as the United States Army carried the flags of the regiments, the spirit of the Allied forces that had liberated those concentration camps, my heart was so heavy and my spirit so haunted I could hardly breathe. It is an experience that will never leave me.

I urge my colleagues to overwhelmingly support this resolution. It is a part of the vow that we have taken to never forget the Holocaust, lest history repeat itself. Mr. Speaker, this message must resonate throughout the ages. Our children and our children's children must learn of the Holocaust to ensure that it will never happen again.

In that vein, I would also like to commend to my colleagues the Justice for Holocaust Survivors Act that I reintroduced earlier this year. H.R. 271 would allow an estimated 60,000 Holocaust survivors to sue the German Gov-

ernment in United States Federal courts for equitable compensation. I know that many House Members have been frustrated in their efforts to help Holocaust survivors persuade the German Government to provide some measure of reparation. But, unfortunately, too often they have met our efforts with bureaucratic semantics and stonewalling.

H.R. 271 would give Holocaust survivors a last chance for justice. Since I introduced the bill in the last Congress, I have heard from hundreds of survivors, all denied a chance to have Germany simply acknowledge the truth about the savage and inhuman treatment to which they were subjected. Their loss, pain and suffering was and is real. They deserve compensation for the horrors that they have suffered: physical torture, mental abuse, loss of family, destruction of culture.

Mr. Speaker, as we act to remember the Holocaust with the Commemoration of the Days of Remembrance, let us also act to give these courageous survivors the last beacon of hope for just resolution of the wrongs that they have suffered. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and to cosponsor H.R. 271, the Justice for Holocaust Survivors Act.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments, and I thank her also for her leadership in so many different efforts directed at ensuring that human rights are observed, not just in the United States but around the world.

Mr. Speaker, continuing under my reservation, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) in support of this concurrent resolution, which provides for the annual remembrance for victims of the Holocaust in the Rotunda of the Capitol, on Tuesday, April 13, 1999.

I want to join with the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) in recognizing that this resolution was for many years introduced by one of our finest Members, Sidney Yates from Illinois. Sidney Yates retired last year, and so the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and I, along with some of our colleagues, are introducing it. But he stood as a giant on behalf of those who would not let this generation or generations yet to come forget the Holocaust.

There is no occasion more important for the international community and for humanity than to remember the tragedy that occurred in the 1930s and 1940s, the massive loss of life and the tragic reality of man's inhumanity to man. It is appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that we use the Rotunda, the scene of so many historic events, to draw attention again to one of the great tragedies in human history, and to remind ourselves that such events must never, never, never again be permitted to occur.

We perhaps delude ourselves that in this great country this could not hap-

pen. I like to believe and do believe that is true, but we know just a short time ago in Texas we had an African-American dragged from the back of a truck and brutally murdered. That was because he was an African-American. We know too that in the State of Wyoming we had a young man, I think he was 19 years of age, perhaps a little older, lose his life because of his sexual orientation. We see today a slaughter in Kosovo, men, women and children shot at close range in the face, unarmed.

What Days of Remembrance seeks to do is to make sure that we remember man's inhumanity to man and be vigilant to its recurrence. In this country we are fortunate to have a system that intervenes and acts and imposes the law. But, unfortunately, there are too many nations where might makes right, as it did in Nazi Germany.

The ceremony on April 13 will be part of the annual Days of Remembrance sponsored by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, and is intended to encourage citizens to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember its victims, and to strengthen our sense of democracy and human rights.

We talked just a little earlier in this session about Dante Fascell and his chairmanship on the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Basket three of that document says specifically that there are certain international principles which apply to every Nation in dealing with its own citizens, and that those standards of the international community must be observed if a Nation is expected to be a full, participating, respected member of the international community.

Other events remembering the Holocaust will be occurring throughout the country. Each year the ceremony has a theme geared to specific events which occurred during the Holocaust. The gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) referred to the sailing of the *St. Louis* on May 13, 1939, 60 years ago.

Just as so many refugees came from Europe and other parts of the world, they came to the United States. They came to a nation that has a Statue of Liberty that says, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to be free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest tossed to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Mr. Speaker, the lamp may have been lifted, but the door was closed. That was a tragedy, not only for the 900 plus souls that sailed on the *St. Louis*, but as well for a Nation that perceived itself as a refuge from tyranny and despotism. They went, as the Chairman said, then to Cuba, and again, the door was closed. Both the United States and Cuba refused the ship entry.

It was, therefore, forced to return to Europe whence it came, where the passengers were dispersed, having no place to go, through several countries. And the tragedy is that a portion of those 936 souls were lost in the Holocaust,

murdered because they were Jews, not because of any action they had taken, not because of any crime they had committed, but simply because of their religion and their national origin. An effort is being made to document the fate of these passengers through the use of worldwide archival materials, information provided by Jewish communities and other sources.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress realize the importance of remembering the victims of the Holocaust and encouraging continuing public reflections on the evils which can occur and tragically are occurring in our world today.

Mr. Speaker, there are 435 of us in this House elected by our neighbors to represent them. Eleven million people by some counts, and far greater by others, including 6 million Jews, lost their lives before the Allies achieved victory and put an end to the Nazi death camps. And while the remembrance commemorates historical events, the issues raised by the Holocaust remain fresh in our memories as we survey the scene in several parts of the world, even today.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank and congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for introducing this on the first day of our session. His leadership on this issue was important, and I know his commitment is as real as any in this body, because this is such an important resolution to pass.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURR of North Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 19

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used from 8 o'clock ante meridian until 3 o'clock post meridian on April 13, 1999, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 19.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 68, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 432, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 68, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 68, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 2, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—402

Abercrombie	Callahan	Doolittle
Ackerman	Calvert	Doyle
Aderholt	Camp	Dreier
Allen	Campbell	Duncan
Andrews	Canady	Dunn
Archer	Cannon	Edwards
Armey	Capps	Ehrlich
Bachus	Capuano	Emerson
Baird	Cardin	Engel
Baker	Castle	English
Baldacci	Chabot	Eshoo
Baldwin	Chambliss	Etheridge
Ballenger	Chenoweth	Evans
Barr	Clay	Everett
Barrett (NE)	Clayton	Ewing
Barrett (WI)	Clement	Farr
Bartlett	Clyburn	Fattah
Barton	Coble	Filner
Bass	Coburn	Fletcher
Becerra	Collins	Foley
Becerra	Combest	Forbes
Bentsen	Condit	Ford
Bereuter	Congers	Fossella
Berkley	Cook	Fowler
Berman	Costello	Frank (MA)
Berry	Cox	Franks (NJ)
Biggart	Coyne	Frelinghuysen
Bilbray	Cramer	Frost
Bilirakis	Crane	Galleghy
Bishop	Crowley	Ganske
Blagojevich	Cubin	Gejdenson
Bliley	Cummings	Gekas
Blumenauer	Cunningham	Gephardt
Blunt	Danner	Gibbons
Boehkert	Davis (FL)	Gilchrist
Bonilla	Davis (IL)	Gillmor
Bonior	Davis (VA)	Gilman
Bono	Deal	Gonzalez
Borski	DeFazio	Goode
Boswell	DeGette	Goodlatte
Boucher	DeLauro	Goodling
Boyd	DeMint	Gordon
Brady (PA)	Diaz-Balart	Goss
Brady (TX)	Dickey	Graham
Brown (FL)	Dicks	Granger
Brown (OH)	Dingell	Green (TX)
Bryant	Dixon	Green (WI)
Burr	Doggett	Greenwood
Burton	Dooley	Gutierrez
Buyer		

Hall (OH)	McCollum	Sanchez
Hall (TX)	McCrery	Sanders
Hansen	McHugh	Sandlin
Hastings (FL)	McInnis	Sawyer
Hastings (WA)	McIntosh	Saxton
Hayes	McIntyre	Scarborough
Hayworth	McKeon	Schaffer
Hefley	McKinney	Schakowsky
Herger	McNulty	Sensenbrenner
Hill (IN)	Meehan	Serrano
Hill (MT)	Meek (FL)	Sessions
Hilleary	Meeks (NY)	Shadegg
Hilliard	Menendez	Shaw
Hinchee	Metcalfe	Shays
Hinojosa	Mica	Sherman
Hobson	Millender-McDonald	Sherwood
Hoefel	Miller (FL)	Shimkus
Hoekstra	Miller, Gary	Shows
Holden	Miller, George	Shuster
Holt	Minge	Simpson
Hooley	Mink	Skeen
Horn	Mollohan	Skelton
Hostettler	Moore	Slaughter
Houghton	Moran (KS)	Smith (MI)
Hoyer	Moran (VA)	Smith (NJ)
Hulshof	Morella	Smith (TX)
Hunter	Murtha	Smith (WA)
Hutchinson	Myrick	Snyder
Hyde	Nadler	Souder
Inslee	Napolitano	Spence
Istook	Neal	Spratt
Jackson (IL)	Nethercutt	Stabenow
Jackson-Lee (TX)	Ney	Stark
Jenkins	Northup	Stearns
John	Norwood	Stenholm
Johnson (CT)	Nussle	Strickland
Johnson, E.B.	Oberstar	Stump
Johnson, Sam	Obey	Stupak
Jones (NC)	Olver	Sununu
Jones (OH)	Ortiz	Sweeney
Kanjorski	Ose	Talent
Kaptur	Owens	Tancredo
Kasich	Oxley	Tauscher
Kelly	Packard	Tauzin
Kennedy	Pallone	Taylor (MS)
Kildee	Pascrell	Taylor (NC)
Kilpatrick	Pastor	Terry
Kind (WI)	Payne	Thomas
King (NY)	Pease	Thompson (CA)
Kingston	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Kleczka	Peterson (MN)	Thornberry
Klink	Peterson (PA)	Thune
Knollenberg	Petri	Thurman
Kolbe	Phelps	Tiahrt
Kucinich	Pickering	Toomey
Kuykendall	Pitts	Traficant
LaFalce	Pombo	Turner
Lampson	Pomeroy	Udall (NM)
Largent	Porter	Upton
Larson	Portman	Velazquez
Latham	Price (NC)	Vento
LaTourette	Pryce (OH)	Visclosky
Lazio	Radanovich	Walden
Lee	Rahall	Walsh
Levin	Ramstad	Wamp
Lewis (CA)	Rangel	Waters
Lewis (GA)	Regula	Watkins
Lewis (KY)	Reyes	Watt (NC)
Linder	Reynolds	Watts (OK)
Lipinski	Riley	Waxman
Livingston	Rivers	Weiner
LoBiondo	Rodriguez	Weldon (FL)
Lofgren	Roemer	Weldon (PA)
Lowe	Rogan	Weller
Lucas (KY)	Rogers	Wexler
Lucas (OK)	Rohrabacher	Weygand
Maloney (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitfield
Maloney (NY)	Rothman	Wicker
Manzullo	Roukema	Wilson
Markey	Roybal-Allard	Wise
Martinez	Royce	Wolf
Mascara	Ryan (WI)	Woolsey
Matsui	Ryun (KS)	Wu
McCarthy (MO)	Sabo	Wynn
McCarthy (NY)	Salmon	Young (AK)

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—29

Paul	Sanford	
Barcia	Deutsch	McDermott
Bateman	Ehlers	McGovern
Boehner	Gutknecht	Moakley
Brown (CA)	Jefferson	Pickett
Carson	LaHood	Quinn
Cooksey	Lantos	Rush
Delahunt	Leach	Scott
DeLay	Luther	