

Jefferson remained undaunted, focused, and incredibly polite. Without ever complaining, she voiced the concerns of herself and her community. A local newspaper, the State, captured her humility and humor in an interview in 1985, "It ain't no disgrace to be poor. It's just inconvenient."

After nearly three decades of fighting, the community finally received \$3.9 million in Federal and State grants, and the construction began. On July 12, 1995, the people of Little Camden, Arthurtown, and Taylors got a sewage system. They also got the opportunity to thank Mother Jefferson, in the form of a celebration at her house. As the crowd squeezed into her bathroom to share the communities' very first toilet flush, She said "I'm so grateful that I'm lost for words."

Mother Jefferson was one of the more articulate, gracious, determined people I have met. She was a truly good woman who participated in community affairs and made an enormous difference in people's lives. Her involvement and her spirit serve as a lasting lesson to us all. When writers or politicians talk about what makes America great, they are talking about people like Mother Jefferson. I send my sincere condolences to her family and friends. Like them, I will not forget her. ●

BUDGET CUTS AND EDUCATION

Mr. SIMON. On March 12 the Senate voted to restore \$2.6 billion in Federal funding for education. While this would still leave Federal support for education below 1995 levels, I was pleased to see the Senate take bipartisan action to at least partially reverse what was clearly an unwise decision. Senator HARKIN, Senator SPECTER, and the other Senators who have shown strong leadership on this issue deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts.

Recently, the Chicago Tribune published an article on the effect that Federal education cuts would have for the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago. The article gave a compelling account of what such cuts would mean for the millions of students. I strongly urge the Senate to maintain its position in conference to prevent the harmful impact that the House-proposed cuts would have on Illinois and on the Nation.

I ask that the Chicago Tribune article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 13, 1996]
U.S. BUDGET CUTS IMPACT CHICAGO SCHOOLS

(By Nathaniel Sheppard, Jr.)

Three years ago, at least two fights a day broke out at Ravenswood Elementary School in Chicago's rough and tumble Uptown community.

That number is down to about two per month, according to school officials, largely due to a Peer Leadership project that is part of a nationwide program known as Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities.

Despite the program's success at Ravenswood and other city schools, it is at

risk of becoming a casualty in the battle between Congress and President Clinton over the Federal budget.

It is one of several programs that could be crippled by cuts of \$54 million in Illinois' share of Federal funds under the Title I program for the Nation's neediest children.

The cuts are incorporated in a temporary spending bill, known as a continuing resolution, that is keeping the government functioning during the budget crisis.

Under the stopgap measure, Federal funding for Title I programs in the State is cut from its \$317.2 million level in the 1995 fiscal year to \$263 million in fiscal 1996.

The cuts could lead to substantial layoffs of teachers—as many as 600 in Chicago alone, according to Department of Education estimates—and could hobble programs that have become the centerpiece of national and State efforts to make schools safe, drug-free and internationally competitive by the year 2000.

The 30-year-old Title I program is the largest run by the Department of Education.

It provides remedial aid to more than 50,000 under-performing students in public and private schools, including two-thirds of all elementary schools.

The program also funds salaries for thousands of teachers and aides.

Congress passed the temporary spending bill in December to keep agencies running after parts of the government were shut down twice last year in the budget dispute.

Clinton has agreed to Republican demands to balance the budget in 7 years using economic assumptions of the Congressional Budget Office. But Democrats and Republicans still disagree over how deep some budget cuts should be.

Republicans argue that Democrats exaggerate the harm the cuts will cause and say that in several areas, their reforms will lead to increased funding for education programs.

Nationwide, cuts in the Title I program total \$1.1 billion or 17 percent over last year, under the current continuing resolution.

That reduces spending to \$7 billion for individualized instruction, smaller classes, after-school study programs, computers, projects to encourage parental involvement in schools and other strategies some educators say are critical to meeting the federally mandated year 2000 goal.

"The cuts are a serious problem that threatens the safety and well-being of 40 million children and nearly every public school teacher, principal, and support staff member in America," said Secretary of Education Richard Riley.

Nationwide, safe and drug-free school and community programs would be slashed \$107.8 million, Education Department officials say. That, they add, is enough to pay for 400,000 hand-held metal detectors, hire 3,300 security officers, keep 3,600 schools open for 3 hours of extra-curricular programs, hire 2,000 teachers for conflict-resolution courses and train 50,000 teachers and administrators in drug and violence prevention and education.

"For us, the impact will be devastating," said Patricia McPhearson, manager of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program in Chicago. Its budget is cut 25 percent to \$4.3 million in Chicago under the stopgap funding.

Statewide, cuts in the program total \$4.7 million. Under even larger cuts proposed by House Republicans, the State would lose \$10 million from the program.

Popular projects such as those at Sauganash and Ravenswood schools, and Amundsen High School could become skeletal programs, McPhearson said.

The program at Amundsen seeks to change the climate of community violence. ●

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, 2 weeks ago I came to the floor to announce the realization of another component of our initiative to prevent violence against women—the national domestic violence hotline. At that time, I indicated that I would come to the floor every day for 2 weeks, whenever my colleagues would be kind enough to give me about 30 seconds of time, to read off the 800 number of the hotline.

The toll free number, 1-800-799-SAFE, will provide immediate crisis assistance, counseling, and local shelter referrals to women across the country, 24 hours a day. There is also a TDD number for the hearing impaired, 1-800-787-3224.

Mr. President, roughly 1 million women are victims of domestic violence each year and battering may be the single most common cause of injury to women—more common than auto accidents, muggings, or rapes by a stranger. According to the FBI, one out of every two women in America will be beaten at least once in the course of an intimate relationship. The FBI also speculates that battering is the most under-reported crime in the country. It is estimated that the new hotline will receive close to 10,000 calls a day.

I hope that the new national domestic violence hotline will help women and families find the support, assistance, and services they need to get out of homes where there is violence and abuse.

Mr. President, once again, the toll free number is 1-800-799-SAFE, and 1-800-787-3224, for the hearing impaired. ●

OPERATION SAFE HAVEN AND THE ASSETS OF EUROPEAN JEWS IN SWISS BANKS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss an issue of great emotion and importance to Holocaust survivors and their families. The issue at hand is an inquiry into the return, by Swiss banks, of assets deposited by European Jews and others in the years preceding the Holocaust.

From the 1930's until the onset of the Holocaust, European Jews and others deposited funds and other assets in Swiss banks for safekeeping. In doing so, they were trying to avoid what some inevitably saw as the writing on the wall, namely the coming Nazi onslaught. Others did so, simply for business reasons. At the end of the war however, a great many Swiss banks denied holding these assets.

Throughout the intervening years, the victorious Allies made several requests of the Swiss Government for cooperation in finding these assets. Several organizations, in addition to the Allies made repeated and determined efforts to persuade the Swiss to examine their banks and to find these missing assets.

For the Swiss though, the matter was simple, they did all that they could to

avoid any type of examination of their banking system, despite clear evidence of very deep cooperation with the Nazis. The Swiss hid behind their 1934 Bank Secrecy Act, claiming that they could not divulge the identity of their account holders. This is quite ironic in view of the fact that the 1934 Act was designed to protect the identity of the account holders from the Nazis. Now, they were using this same law to shield the assets from the survivors and the victims' rightful heirs.

Finally, in a series of agreements and treaties with the Allies following the war, Switzerland reluctantly agreed to search their banks' files for these assets. Finally, in 1962, the Swiss Bankers Association undertook a search through their records to find what assets, they denied holding in the first place. At the conclusion of this search, they found approximately 9 million Swiss francs, or some \$2 million, belonging to 961 claimants. Nevertheless, some 7,000 claimants were turned down.

Numerous sources have questioned the validity of this search, but nothing was done beyond this until another search was performed in 1995. In this new search, according to the Swiss Bankers Association, a total of 893 accounts, holding \$32 million were found. These accounts were said to have been dormant for at least 10 years and were

opened before 1945. These numbers have been criticized, by a variety of sources, as vastly too small.

It is in this vein, as Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, I have begun an inquiry into this situation. The inquiry will examine the procedures by which Swiss banks calculated the amount of assets in their possession. In these post-war searches, in 1962-63, and most recently in 1995, the Swiss banks used different criteria to conduct their examinations. Therefore, the Banking Committee will evaluate how the banks searched their accounts, and what kind of accounts might have been missed. The Committee will try to discern if the searches were comprehensive enough to find all assets.

While in the early stages of the search, my staff has found declassified military intelligence documents that detail a variety of fascinating facts vital to this inquiry. In "Operation Safe Haven," a program of the Joint Treasury Department-Justice Department-State Department operation to locate and identify Nazi assets and looted assets in Europe, Military Intelligence officers filed a series of now-declassified reports on these topics. One such document, dated July 12, 1945, details a list of 182 separate bank accounts held by Societe General de Surveillance S.A. of Geneva. These holders

of these bank accounts were from Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Croatia, Moravia, Slovakia, France, Holland, and Denmark.

This important document is vital to understanding the issue of Holocaust assets in Swiss banks. More importantly, we must compare it to the declarations of the Swiss that they had no real assets in their possession, and to later fulfillment of some claims made with them. To start, I would like to know if these accounts are among those found in the post-war, 1962, and 1995 searches, and if not, where is the money now?

At this time, Mr. President, I ask that the above mentioned document be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. President, this document proves vital to countering the claim that there were no assets, or very little. With the help of the Congressional Research Service, I would like to list the amount of assets, held in the various currencies reported, converted into dollars at the 1945 rate. Additionally, I will list the value of those assets in 1995 dollars accounting for inflation, as well as what the accounts would hold today with 3 percent, 4 percent, and 5 percent interest respectively. The amounts are as follows:

Currency	1945 amount	1995 amount	1945+3%	+4%	+5%
Swiss Francs	\$2,214,915	\$18,738,181	\$9,989,266	\$16,390,371	\$26,667,577
French Francs	4,925	41,665	22,261	36,396	59,297
Belgian Francs	713	6,034	3,223	5,269	8,585
British Sterling	71,488	604,790	323,126	528,296	860,716
Canadian Dollars	264	2,233	1,193	1,951	3,179
U.S. Dollars	119,020	1,006,915	537,970	879,557	1,433,009
Dutch Florin	227	1,923	1,026	1,678	2,733
Total	2,411,552	20,401,741	10,878,065	17,843,518	29,035,096

Mr. President, as you can see, these amounts are of an incredible magnitude. If they are accurate numbers, there is a real problem and the Swiss banks have a lot of questions to answer, and I plan to pose questions to them today. I plan on actively pursuing this matter until I achieve an authoritative, accurate and final accounting of all assets that numerous Swiss banks continue to hold from this time period and to which the survivors and rightful heirs are entitled.

The document follows:

[USG-SWI-105; Secret; No. 12100; Bern, Switzerland, Reference: SH No. 74, Date: July 12, 1945]

SAFEHAVEN REPORT

Subject: Supplementary Report on Funds Held for Others by Societe General de Surveillance S.A., Geneva.

Reference is made to SAFEHAVEN Report No. 4 of April 9, 1945. Attached hereto is a list of balances held by Societe General de Surveillance S.A., Geneva for nationals who are also residents of Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Croatia, Moravia, Slovakia, France, Holland, and Denmark. It will be soon from the attached list that the balance hold for nationals who are also residents of the named countries total:

Swiss Francs	9,506,078.62
French Francs	250,000.00
Belgian Francs	31,282.08

Francs Gold (no further description)	182,100.00
British Sterling	17,739-4-17
Canadian Dollars	291.68
U.S. Dollars	119,020.64
Florin	599.22
Slovakia Cr.	5,162.60
Rumania Nom. Lei	1,400,000.00
Greek Drachmas	500,000.00
Kuna	10,069.00

And one safety deposit box for which no value can be attributed at this time.

The attached list represents certain amendments to the list appended to SAFEHAVEN Report No. 4 suggested by our informants, and also includes additional information in regard to other balances not heretofore reported. The attached list, which contains more detailed information relative to the property held than the earlier one, is said to be a complete list of all persons who are nationals and also residents of the countries named who have balances with S.G.S., except that for practical reasons later compilations omit balances below Swiss francs 10,000. Furthermore, it may be noted that we are advised that we now have a complete list of all accounts held by S.G.S. for all persons who are nationals and residents of countries which are of interest except Germany.

While we have been advised that S.G.S. holds no balances for persons in Germany, this statement has been questioned on the basis of an admission that advances were made to a German resident of Switzerland out of funds due Mr. Siepmann, the former Manager of the Hamburg Control Company

which was formerly affiliated with S.G.S., and it is possible that an additional report will be submitted if additional information is obtained at a later date.

In SAFEHAVEN Report No. 4 it was stated that:

"... It is reliably reported that since 1941 S.G.S. also has acted in a banking or fiduciary capacity by holding funds representing profits realized by its Balkan customers on shipments of merchandise to neutrals and to enemy territory. The transactions which resulted in the accumulation of profits involved over invoicing consignees, shipment of the merchandise against payment in Switzerland in Swiss francs, and withholding by S.G.S. of the excess payments or balances

"It is stated that the aforementioned funds and other property are beneficially owned principally by Jewish persons who are nationals of and residents of the abovementioned countries and who were endeavoring (1) to profit from black market operations in local currencies of the Balkan countries; (2) to move funds out of their home countries; or (3) to insure that the funds would be safe from confiscation by their local authorities".

During the present investigation, however, a question was raised as to whether or not the above statement also were true for balances held for persons who are nationals and also residents of France, Holland, and Denmark and in reply the following memorandum dated June 18, 1945 was received:

"The only countries for which we hold financial accounts are Romania and to a very

limited extent Bulgaria. We have never transacted such business for people in other countries."

From the foregoing it would appear that our earlier remarks do not hold for nationals and residents of Hungary, Croatia, Moravia, Slovakia, France, Holland, and Denmark. This conclusion seems to be correct since at our request the Geneva Consulate discussed the memorandum of June 18, 1945, further with the S.G.S. and on July 2, 1945 advised in part as follows:

The memorandum of June 18 from S.G.S. is correct. On the French list all but the last two entries have been held since before the war. The last two were acquired from a bank in free exchange for the account of the persons mentioned. The Hungarian gold (as also the French gold) was deposited with the S.G.S. without its having any knowledge as to how it had been acquired."

For your further information, we are advised by the Geneva Consulate in their letter of July 2, 1945, that all dollar balances are deposited in blocked accounts except one of \$4200 held for Maurice Moiso Rothmann, Bucharest, which is in the form of currency.

With regard to the balances held in French francs, the following was reported in the Geneva Consulate's letter referred to above:

"There is only one case involving a balance in French bank notes (S.A.R. DE TRANSPORTURI EGER on the Rumanian list involving 250,000 French francs) and those were declared to the French Consulate here by the S.G.S.

"Holdings shown on the French list should supposedly be declared by the owners. S.G.S. has no obligation to declare anything in these cases. It is not known for sure, but the presumption is that the French owners have not made any declarations in order to avoid taxation."

This information is reported to Washington and London for whatever further action may be desired.

We should like to request again that this information be regarded as extremely confidential and be so handled that it will not be disclosed to Swiss or other sources. The request is for the protection of our informants who appear to have been very cooperative.

Enclosures: 3 Lists
850.3/711.2
DJR/KRH/EGR/eb
Original and hectograph to the Department

Two copies to American Embassy, London
One copy to American Embassy, Lisbon
One copy to American Embassy, Madrid
Two copies to British Legation, Bern.
Reproduced by London Office, US Group CC. 2 August 1945.

[Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 12100 (SH No. 74), dated July 12, 1945, from the American Legation Bern.]

Roumanie	Currency	Soldes crediteurs
M. Adler, Bucharest	FrS	22,018.85
Mondy Agent, Bucarest	FrS	22,219.70
Agraproduct, Bucarest c/bloque (vente 432 T. pois par W. Kundig & Co. Zurich.	FrS	330,110.00
Agraproduct, Bucarest c/financier	FrS	493,095.67
Leo Alperin, Bucarest	FrS	14,123.00
Arion Samuel, Bucharest	FrS	20,703.90
Mihail Atlas, Bucarest	FrS	5,000.00
Mme. Cocutza M. Bach, Bucarest	FrS	45,989.10
Leon Ballan, Bucarest	S	1,591.75
Leon Ballan, Bucarest	FrS	1,400.55
Leon Ballan, Constantza (actions Selecta SAR, Bucarest)	Nom.Loi	1,400,000.00
Balian & Co. S.A. Bucarest	FrS	4,557.40
Balian & Co. S.A. Bucarest	Fbg	31,282.08
Emil Neumann Bercovici, Braila	FrS	15,772.05
Kriker Bouhartzian, Bucarest	FrS	9,993.30
Alexandru P. Bratulescu, Bucarest	FrS	9,992.80
Serban Salviny Cappon, Bucarest	FrS	3,000.00
Jancu Chitizes, Bucarest	FrS	5,953.05
Jancu Chitizes, Bucarest	S	3,013.66
Ing. Andrei V. Chrissogheles No. 567	FrS	54,850.50
Ing. Andrei V. Chrissogheles No. 936	FrS	579,263.50
Companie Cific S.A. Bucarest	FrS	36,780.53
H. Cohl, Bucarest	FrS	9,974.60
D. Constantinescu, Bucarest	FrS	7,500.00

[Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 12100 (SH No. 74), dated July 12, 1945, from the American Legation Bern.]

Roumanie	Currency	Soldes crediteurs
D. Constantinescu, Bucarest c/Depot	Francs OR	3,800.00
Ernst Ozallek, Bucarest	S	205,312.25
Ernst Ozallek, Bucarest	FrS	1,270.36
Const. A. Dimitropol, Bucarest	FrS	8,100.00
Eug. Dornhelm, Timiscara	FrS	35,000.00
"Ergede" Radu G. Dumitrescu, Bucarest ..	FrS	3,272.65
S.A.R. de Transporturi Eger, Bucarest	FrS	258,381.05
S.A.R. de Transporturi Eger, Bucarest c/	FrS	10,500.00
bloque.		
S.A.R. de Transporturi Eger, Bucarest (en	FrS	250,000.00
billets de banque).		
Adolph J. Ellenbogen, Bucarest	FrS	5,925.80
Externa. S.A., Bucarest	FrS	1,600.00
Constantin Feltoiianu, Bucarest	FrS	523,919.14
Mme. Adela Feldman, Bucarest	FrS	25,000.00
Isaac Feldstein, Bucarest c/927	FrS	736,792.60
Isaac Feldstein, Bucarest c/bloque	S	19,444.38
Isaac Feldstein, Bucarest	S	130.00
Isaac Feldstein, Bucarest c/suspens	FrS	1,465.00
Isaac Feldstein, Bucarest	Francs OR	32,300.00
Jankel Jancu Feldstein, Bucarest c/926	FrS	67,000.00
Jankel Jancu Feldstein, Bucarest	Francs OR	20,000.00
A. Fischler, Bucarest	FrS	6,000.00
Mme. Flora Franco, Bucarest	FrS	25,971.05
Mois Aron Franco, Bucarest	FrS	25,000.00
S.A. Gattorno, Bucarest	FrS	2,106.25
D. Alexandru Cerenai, Bucarest	FrS	5,000.00
George Gigantes, Bucarest	S	2,000.00
D. Goldberg, Bucarest	S	9,16.10
Rose Gorcowicz, Bucarest	FrS	7,497.00
Heinrich Gruenberg, Bucarest	FrS	14,973.25
Baruch Halperin, Bucarest	FrS	269,036.90
Hanza Romana, Bucarest	FrS	340.21
Marou Harabaziu, Bucarest	FrS	20,000.00
Herscovici H. Leib	FrS	90,525.80
Herscovici Simon, Bucarest	FrS	30,310.00
Heinrich Hoffman, Bucarest	FrS	8,472.55
Intercontinentale A.G., Bucarest	FrS	133,864.00
Intercontinentale A.G., Bucarest c/Espagne	FrS	27,258.10
Intercontinentale A.G., Bucarest c/Suede ..	FrS	11,949.45
Avram Adolf Isvoranu, Bucarest	FrS	193.80
Avram Adolf Isvoranu, Bucarest c/special ..	S	5,000.00
Avram Adolf Isvoranu, Bucarest (c/billets	L	7,170.00.00
de bloque).		
Joan C. Kislelevschi, Bucarest	FrS	10,000.00
Dr. Arthur Kiro, Bucarest	FrS	1,855.70
Moreno Klarsfeld, Bucarest	FrS	24,916.35
Sache Klein, Bucarest	S	1,690.00
Lupu Levensohn, Galatz	S	243.43
Robert Levy, Bucarest	FrS	5,707.50
Mme Alexander Lichtinger, Bucarest	FrS	22,500.00
Lloyd International, Bucarest	S	7,521.51
Lloyd International, Bucarest	FrS	426.47
Erich M. Loewenthal, Bucarest	FrS	100,115.00
Leopold Lustig, Bucarest	FrS	20,000.00
Jerassim Marulis, Bucarest	FrS	39,698.95
Ing. Gregore Melinte, Bucarest	FrS	20,000.00
Ing. Gregore Melinte, Bucarest (1 safe	FrS	342,623.76
loue).		
Sigmund Mendelsohn, Bucarest	S	2,000.00
Mihran D. Mesrobian, Bucarest	FrS	249,988.60
Lazar Munteanu, Bucarest	S	2,339.36
Oficiul National de Comert S.A.R.,	S	218.74
Bucarest c/bloque.		
Oficiul National de Comert S.A.R.,	FrS	11,568.55
Bucarest.		
Jose. M. Pincas, Bucarest	S	5,984.14
Jos M. Pincas, Bucarest	FrS	588.60
Heskia Presente, Bucarest	FrS	66,092.31
Heskia Presente, Bucarest	S	1,946.39
Heskia Presente, Bucarest (en especes) ..	FrS	8,727.00
Rachel Presente, Bucarest	FrS	761,582.55
Rachel Presente, Bucarest	S	8,315.72
Rachel Presente, Bucarest	Francs OR	126,000.00
Rachel Presente, Bucarest (en especes) ..	Drachmes	500,000.00
Rachel Presente, Bucarest (en especie) ..	FrS	8,336.73
Rachel Presente, Bucarest (en billets	L	10,000.00.00
bloque).		
M.A. Rand & Co. Bucarest	L	312.10.4
M.A. Rand & Co. Bucarest	S	8.77
Simon L. Ross, Bucarest	FrS	6,113.30
Maurice Moise Rothmann, Bucarest	FrS	6,445.90
Maurice Moise Rothmann, Bucarest (en	S	4,200.00
billets bloque).		
Maurice Moise Rothmann, Bucarest	FrS	4,775.00
Rothschild, Bucarest	FrS	82,384.35
David Sabetay, Bucarest	FrS	140,739.33
Salomon Schapira, Bucarest	FrS	39,950.00
Simex S.A.R., Bucarest c/M, Goldring	FrS	9,623.97
Simex S.A.R., Bucarest c/From Pricert	FrS	44,668.54
Simex S.A.R., Bucarest c/FI. Abeles	FrS	14,407.45
Socorex S.A.R., Bucarest c/No. 1	FrS	485,817.88
Socorex S.A.R., Bucarest c/bloque garantie	FrS	97,000.00
10%.		
Socorex S.A.R., Bucarest c/5% reserve	FrS	9,733.25
Socorex S.A.R., Bucarest c/affaires Suede ..	S	7,654.03
B. Talingu, Bucarest	FrS	30,717.90
Transloyd Maison de Transport, Bucarest ..	FrS	984.40
J. Weintraub, Bucarest	FrS	1,629.70
Nikolaus Zeller, Bucarest	FrS	5,198.00

1 debit.
[Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 12100 (SH No. 74) dated July 12, 1943, from the American Legation, Earn.]

Hongree	Currency	Soldes crediteurs
Rosa Farkas, Budapest		9,900.00

[Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 12100 (SH No. 74) dated July 12, 1943, from the American Legation, Earn.]

Hongree	Currency	Soldes crediteurs
Agai & London Budapest	FrS	899,980.40
Bolban Bartok, Budapest	FrS	5,000.00
Mue Rosa Budanovich, Budapest	FrS	3,995.00
Fleischor Sandor, Budapest	FrS	470.00
Emile Friedlander, Budapest	FrS	119,979.83
Gesellschaft fur Internationalon Handel &	FrS	17,966.09
Kommis, Budapest.		
Hormes A.G., Budapest	S	6,498.62
Intercontinentale A.G., Budapest 600	FrS	66,371.24
montant survive au paiement de frot do		
256 Tonnes a Buche.		
Alexander Grauss, Budapest	S	119.70
Goza Guttamann, Szegod	S	1,449.55
Horvat Istvan, Budapest	S	1,140.65
B. Kraicz, Budapest	FrS	151,404.95
Fr. Laufer, Budapest	FrS	183,108.63
Dr. A. Miklos, Budapest:		
7,007 pieces d'or do FrS 20-a 30	FrS	210,210
2 pieces d'or do FrS 10-a 15	FrS	30
		210,240
Moins solde debiteur	FrS	175,331.90
		34,908.10
A Rosenbaum, Budapest	S	105.44
Zoltan Weiner, Budapest	FrS	10,000.00
Hermes Ungar, Allig. Wechselstube A.G. Bu-	S	6,493.62
dapest.		
Rosa Farkas, Budapest	FrS	9,900.00
Agai & London Budapest	FrS	899,980.40
Bolban Bartok, Budapest	FrS	5,000.00
Mue Rosa Budanovich, Budapest	FrS	3,995.00
Fleischor Sandor, Budapest	FrS	470.00
Emile Friedlander, Budapest	FrS	119,979.83
Gesellschaft fur Internationalon Handel &	FrS	17,966.09
Kommis, Budapest.		
Hormes A.G., Budapest	S	6,498.62
Intercontinentale A.G., Budapest 600	FrS	66,371.24
montant survive au paiement de frot do		
256 Tonnes a Buche.		
Alexander Grauss, Budapest	S	119.70
Goza Guttamann, Szegod	S	1,449.55
Horvat Istvan, Budapest	S	1,140.65
B. Kraicz, Budapest	FrS	151,404.95
Fr. Laufer, Budapest	FrS	183,108.63
Dr. A. Miklos, Budapest:		
7,007 pieces d'or do FrS 20-a 30	FrS	210,210
2 pieces d'or do FrS 10-a 15	FrS	30
		210,240
Moins solde debiteur	FrS	175,331.90
		34,908.10
A Rosenbaum, Budapest	S	105.44
Zoltan Weiner, Budapest	FrS	10,000.00
Hermes Ungar, Allig. Wechselstube A.G. Bu-	S	6,493.62
dapest.		

[Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 12100 (SH Report No. 74) dated July 12, 1945, from the American Legation.]

Hongree	Currency	Soldes crediteurs
BULGARIE		
Nissin Hasan, Sofia	FrS	23,774.30
B. Heilborn, Sofia	FrS	165,117.18
Sergey Kalendjef, Sofia	FrS	68,684.35
Marco Markoff, Sofia	FrS	39,249.10
Joseff Bohor Yulzeri, Sofia	FrS	4,512.00
CROATIE		
A. Debenjak, Zagreb	FrS	34,436.22
"Jadran" Int. Transp., Zagreb	FrS	14,958.62
"Jadran" Int. Transp., Zagreb	Kuna	10,069.00
Expert Ste. Commie., Split	S	2,258.58
Export Ste. Commie., Split	FrS	360,565.00
MORAVIN		
Dr. Erwin Karpeles, Brno	FrS	5,930.70
SLOVAQUIE		
Richard/Julius Heimann	FrS	15,000.00
W. Markstein, Bratislava	Fl	599.22
W. Markstein, Bratislava	L	2,100.00
W. Markstein, Bratislava	S	4,539.32
W. Markstein, Bratislava	FrS	27,528.90
W. Markstein, Bratislava	Cr. Sl.	5,162.60
FRANCE		
Etablissemments Douillet & Fils, Domleger ..	S USA	19,632.66
Etablissemments Douillet & Fils, Domleger ..	FrS	900.01
Alice Eisinger, Marseille	FrS	17,078.50
Alice Eisinger, Marseille	\$ USA	1,365.15
Alice Eisinger, Marseille plus differents	\$ Can.	291.68
titres americains.		
Eliane Eisinger, Marseille plus differents	\$ USA	1,083.54
titres americains.		
H. Yulzar, Casablanca	FrS	84,648.65
Ph. de Tristan, Paris: Trustee pour Foreign	FrS	60,950.10
Mortgage and Investment Co. Ld. St.		
Johns Nind.		
HOLLANDE		
Amsterdamsche Goederen Bk. Amsterdam ..	FrS	14,090.40
M. H. Bregstein, Amsterdam	FrS	18,043.15
J. H. Meesmann, Amsterdam	FrS	55,578.30
Ed. Sylmans, Rotterdam	FrS	47,476.85

[Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 12100 (SH No. 74) dated July 12, 1943, from the American: Legation, Earn.]

Hongree	Currency	Soldes crediteurs
DANEMARK		
F. Boehn, Copenhagen	FrS	43,538.70

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST— S. 1618

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 347, Senate bill 1618, a bill to provide uniform standards for the award of punitive damages for volunteer services.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, on behalf of a Democratic Member, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE 1996 SPECIAL OLYMPICS TORCH RELAY ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS—HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 146

AUTHORIZATION TO USE THE CAP- ITOL GROUNDS FOR THE AN- NUAL NATIONAL PEACE OFFI- CERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE— HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLU- TION 147

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order for the Senate to proceed, en bloc, to the consideration of the following concurrent resolutions just received from the House: House Concurrent Resolution 146 and House Concurrent Resolution 147.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolutions are agreed to, en bloc.

So the concurrent resolutions (H. Con. Res. 146 and 147) were agreed to.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

NATIONAL ROLLER COASTER WEEK

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 235, submitted earlier today by Senator THURMOND.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 235) to proclaim the week of June 16 to June 22, 1996, as "National Roller Coaster Week."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the resolution (S. Res. 235) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 235

Whereas, the roller coaster is a unique form of fun, enjoyed by millions of Americans, as well as people all over the world;

Whereas, roller coasters have been providing fun since the 15th century;

Whereas, in 1885, an American named Philip Hinckle invented a steam-powered chain lift to hoist coasters to new heights and new downhill speeds;

Whereas, advances in technology and a renewed interest in leisure and recreation have meant a resurgence for roller coasters;

Whereas, engineers working with computers have been able to create the safest, most thrilling rides ever;

Whereas, there are an estimated 500 roller coasters worldwide, and more than fifty new projects underway in 1996;

Whereas, the world's oldest existing roller coaster, Leap-The-Dips, is located at Lakemont Park in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and is currently being restored;

Resolved, That the Senate proclaims the week of June 16 through June 22, 1996, as "National Roller Coaster Week".

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREE- MENT—CONFERENCE REPORT AC- COMPANYING H.R. 1561

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, after consultation with the Democratic leader, may turn to the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 1561, the State Department reorganization bill, and, further, that the reading be deemed waived, and there be a time limitation of 10 hours for debate, with the time divided and controlled as follows: 2 hours under the control of Senator HELMS, or his designee; 2 hours under the control of Senator KERRY, or his designee; 2 hours under the control of Senator NUNN; 3 hours under the control of Senator JOHNSTON; 1 hour under the control of Senator FEINSTEIN; provided further, that upon the expiration or yielding back of all time, the Senate proceed to vote on the adoption of the conference report with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1996

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9 a.m. on Thursday, March 28; further, that immediately following the prayer,

the Journal of the proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate immediately resume consideration of the farm conference report under a previous consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 1296

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that following the conclusion of debate on the farm conference report, the conference report be laid aside, and that there then be 30 minutes for debate prior to the cloture vote, to be equally divided in the usual form, and following that debate, the Senate proceed to vote on adoption of the farm conference report, to be followed immediately by the cloture vote with respect to the Kennedy amendment, with the preceding all occurring without any intervening action or debate, and that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, there will be a vote with respect to the farm conference report and a cloture vote with respect to the Kennedy amendment back-to-back, hopefully, by mid-morning. Also, the Senate is expected to consider the debt limit and the omnibus appropriation conference report prior to the close of business on Friday. The Senate could also be asked to resume the Presidio legislation. In addition, it is hoped that the Senate could also pass the charities bill, S. 1618. Therefore, votes can be expected throughout Thursday's and Friday's session of the Senate.

Mr. President, I add that, given the hour and the amount of time expired, it would appear that the votes with regard to the farm conference report are likely to come after noon, given the current situation. So Senators might be advised of that change, given the time that has expired this evening.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senators PRESSLER and GRASSLEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The chair recognizes the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. PRESSLER. I thank the Chair. Let me say that my intention is to