

provided by the NEA in its almost 30-year history, only a handful have been the subject of controversy. That is an excellent track record, and I do not believe that those few grants should be used as the yardstick by which the Endowment is judged.

Mr President, the public's support for the NEA and NEH is very strong. In Rhode Island, we have a vigorous and growing arts community. The Rhode Island School of Design is among the most prestigious fine arts and design schools in the Nation. It attracts the most talented students and teachers who often make Rhode Island their permanent home. Many Rhode Islanders, and people in the city of Providence in particular, are enormously enthusiastic about the arts community, which has contributed greatly to our economic redevelopment efforts.

The NEA and NEH support a wide array of artists, writers, actors, musicians, and other artists. During the past several weeks, I have heard from a number of Rhode Island artists. I would like to share an excerpt from a Rhode Island musician with you. Rebecca Truitt, a cellist in the Rhode Island Philharmonic, wrote to me on March 8. This is what she said:

The declining state of public support for the arts in America is of great concern to me. . . . Equally critical is the possibility that our cultural agencies may fail to receive authorization for Fiscal Year 1998. Should that happen, it would be an embarrassing day for the United States, making us unique among cultured nations by eliminating the arts from our priorities. Whether all orchestras, including my orchestra, the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra, receive funding or not, one thing is clear, the NEA has helped raise the standard of all professional performing groups in the U.S., catapulting American music and musicians to the forefront of the international music scene. Moreover, the NEA has helped to promote and sustain American jobs.

Throughout my years in the Senate, I have supported funding for both the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Once again, I am delighted to introduce this reauthorization bill with Senators JEFFORDS and KENNEDY.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 28

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 28, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, with respect to certain exemptions from copyright, and for other purposes.

S. 535

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 535, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a program for research and training with respect to Parkinson's disease.

S. 766

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 766, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 865

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 865, a bill to provide for improved coordination, communications, and enforcement related to health care fraud, waste, and abuse, to create a point of order against legislation which diverts savings achieved through medicare waste, fraud, and abuse enforcement activities for purposes other than improving the solvency of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, to ensure the integrity of such trust fund, and for other purposes.

S. 932

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 932, a bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Advisory and Implementation Board on Imported Fire Ant Control, Management, and Eradication and, in conjunction with the Board, to provide grants for research or demonstration projects related to the control, management, and possible eradication of imported fire ants, and for other purposes.

S. 963

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 963, a bill to establish a transportation credit assistance pilot program, and for other purposes.

S. 985

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 985, a bill to designate the post office located at 194 Ward Street in Paterson, New Jersey, as the "Larry Coby Post Office".

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 32

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, a concurrent resolution recognizing and commending American airmen held as political prisoners at the Buchenwald concentration camp during World War II for their service, bravery, and, fortitude.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD EXPAND AND SIMPLIFY ITS REPARATIONS SYSTEMS TO HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. CON. RES. 39

Whereas the annihilation of 6,000,000 European Jews during the Holocaust and the murder of millions of others by the Nazi German state constitutes one of the most tragic episodes in the history of man's inhumanity to man;

Whereas there are more than 125,000 Holocaust survivors living in the United States and approximately 500,000 living around the world;

Whereas aging Holocaust survivors throughout the world are still suffering from permanent injuries suffered at the hands of the Nazis, and many are unable to afford critically needed medical care;

Whereas, while the German Government has attempted to address the needs of Holocaust survivors, many are excluded from reparations because of onerous eligibility requirements imposed by the German Government;

Whereas the German Government often rejects Holocaust survivors' claims on the grounds that the survivor did not present the claim correctly or in a timely manner, that the survivor cannot demonstrate to the Government's satisfaction that a particular illness or medical condition is the direct consequence of persecution in a Nazi-created ghetto or concentration camp, or that the survivor is not considered sufficiently destitute;

Whereas tens of thousands of Holocaust survivors in the former Soviet Union and other formerly Communist countries in Eastern and Central Europe have never received reparations from Germany and a smaller number has received a token amount;

Whereas, after more than 50 years, hundreds of thousands of Holocaust survivors continue to be denied justice and compensation from the German Government;

Whereas the German Government pays generous disability pensions to veterans of the Nazi armed forces, including non-German veterans of the Waffen-SS;

Whereas in 1996 the German Government paid \$7,700,000,000 in such pensions to 1,100,000 veterans, including 3,000 veterans and their dependents now living in the United States;

Whereas such pensions are a veteran's benefit provided over and above the full health coverage that all German citizens, including veterans of the Waffen-SS, receive from their government; and

Whereas it is abhorrent that Holocaust survivors should live out their remaining years in conditions worse than those enjoyed by the surviving former Nazis who persecuted them: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) the German Government should expand and simplify its system of reparations so that all Holocaust survivors can receive reparations, regardless of their nationality, length or place of internment, or current financial situation;

(2) the German Government should provide reparations to Holocaust survivors in the

former Soviet Union and other former Communist countries in Eastern and Central Europe;

(3) the German Government should fulfill its responsibilities to victims of the Holocaust and immediately set up a comprehensive medical fund to cover the medical expenses of all Holocaust survivors worldwide; and

(4) the German Government should help restore the dignity of Holocaust survivors by paying them sufficient reparations to ensure that no Holocaust survivor be forced by poverty to live in conditions worse than those generally enjoyed by the surviving former Nazis who persecuted them.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, it is now over half a century since the end of the Second World War. Millions of us who served in that war returned home to resume our lives and enjoy the blessings of peace. To all of us the end of the war was a relief. To the survivors of the Nazi concentration camps it was the difference between certain death and a chance to continue life after years of unspeakable deprivation and horror.

Much has been written and said about the 6 million European Jews who were slaughtered during the Holocaust. A magnificent museum not far from this building pays moving and appropriate tribute to them, and to the millions of non-Jewish victims of Nazi Germany, as well. Much has been said about the dead. But far too little has been said about, or done for, the survivors. Almost half a million of them are still alive, including over 125,000 in this country and about the same number in Eastern and Central Europe and Israel. The youngest among them are now in their sixties; most of them are in their seventies and eighties and in increasingly frail health, complicated in many cases by the suffering they endured over half a century ago.

The German Government has long recognized its moral obligation to assist the survivors of the Holocaust. The landmark reparations agreements of the early 1950's between the West German Government and Jewish groups were predicated on this simple premise. Yet, as years go by, it has become increasingly apparent that a large number of survivors, particularly those living in Eastern and Central Europe, were excluded from these agreements and are now being denied assistance on the flimsiest of technical grounds. In addition, tens of thousands of Holocaust survivors in North America and Israel have been similarly refused reparations for a variety of reasons that all pale when contrasted to Germany's half-century of generous pensions to German and non-German veterans of the notorious Waffen-SS. It is only fair and logical that the survivors of the Holocaust be treated in their old age with at least the same measure of support being afforded their torturers and prison guards. It is also only fair and logical that these aging survivors, as well as those who already receive reparations, be assisted in meeting their increasing medical expenses.

It is for this purpose that I join Senators GRAHAM, HATCH, and DODD in sub-

mitting this resolution which speaks to the simple proposition that it is the sense of Congress that the German Government should expand and simplify its reparations system, provide reparations to Holocaust survivors in Eastern and Central Europe, and set up a fund to help cover the medical expenses of Holocaust survivors.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today with Senator MOYNIHAN and my other colleagues to submit a resolution that will allow Holocaust survivors to receive the reparations they so rightly deserve.

There are over 125,000 Holocaust survivors living in the United States. My State of Florida houses the second largest population in the United States. Approximately 500,000 survivors worldwide are living out their final days. Many still suffer from the injuries they received during the Nazi occupation. While the German Government has acted in good faith in attempting to take responsibility for the horrible actions of the Nazi regime, many survivors have been prevented from receiving reparations due to burdensome eligibility requirements.

We recognize that since 1952, Germany has contributed to the compensation of those that survived the Holocaust. However, after 50 years, hundreds of thousands of elderly Holocaust survivors are still unable to afford critically needed medical care, and many of their medical problems are a direct result of their years in Nazi concentration camps.

In May, it was acknowledged that, in addition to the regular pensions and medical insurance the German Government provides, war disability pensions are still being paid to veterans of the Nazi armed forces and the non-German Waffen-SS, Hitler's special death squads. According to the Wiesenthal Center, the SS disability pensions alone are three times the reparations paid to the Holocaust survivors.

This resolution calls for the German Government to expand and simplify its system of reparations so that a medical fund may be established to cover medical expenses for Holocaust survivors throughout the world. Regardless of nationality or the length or place of internment, Holocaust survivors will be guaranteed the opportunity to live the remainder of their lives with the knowledge that they will always be able to receive the medical care they need.

Holocaust survivors have lived enough of their life in suffering. We must now insure that they live the rest of their lives in dignity. We hope the German Government will continue to accept responsibility and set up a fund to help the victims of Nazi terror. I urge my colleagues to join us in this endeavor.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

#### HUTCHISON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 849

Mr. STEVENS (for Mrs. HUTCHISON for herself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1005, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) International efforts to bring indicted war criminals to justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina consistent with the 1995 Dayton Accords should be supported as an important element in creating a self-sustaining peace in the region;

(2) The Administration should consult closely with the Congress on all efforts to bring indicted war criminals to justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina consistent with the 1995 Dayton Accords; and

(3) The Administration should consult closely and in a timely manner with the Congress on the NATO-led Stabilization Force's mission concerning the apprehension of indicted war criminals, including any changes in the mission which could affect American forces.

#### DORGAN AMENDMENT NO. 850

Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. DORGAN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1005, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . Up to \$4.5 million of funds available to the Department of Defense may be available for the payment of claims for loss and damage to personal property suffered as a direct result of the flooding in the Red River Basin during April and May 1997 by members of the Armed Forces residing in the vicinity of Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, without regard to the provisions of section 3721(e) of title 31, United States Code.

#### ROBB AMENDMENT NO. 851

Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. ROBB) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1005, supra; as follows:

At the end of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 8099. Of the total amount appropriated under title II for the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy shall make \$36,000,000 available for a program to demonstrate expanded use of multitechnology automated reader cards throughout the Navy and the Marine Corps, including demonstration of the use of the so-called "smartship" technology of the ship-to-shore work load/off load program.

#### MCCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 852

Mr. MCCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1005, supra; as follows: Strike out section 8097.

#### MCCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 853

Mr. MCCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1005, supra; as follows: