

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:

At the end of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 8099. (a) The Secretary of Defense shall waive generally with respect to a foreign country each limitation on procurements from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would impede cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would impede arrangements for the reciprocal procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, and the country does not discriminate against defense items produced in the United States to a greater degree than the United States discriminates against defense items produced in that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—
(1) contacts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of warships.

INOUE AMENDMENT NO. 854

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

At the appropriate place, insert: "*Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be obligated for the tooling to construct or the construction of vessels addressed by this section".

COATS AMENDMENT NO. 855

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

On page 24, line 6, after "2000" insert the following: "*Provided*, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$15,708,000 is available for the Information System Security Program, of which \$5,500,000 is available for procurement of Airterm KY-100 devices".

FEINSTEIN AMENDMENT NO. 856

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

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the Sense of Congress that should the Senate ratify NATO enlargement, current proportional cost-sharing arrangements will remain in place and that the proportional cost of the U.S. share of the NATO common budget should not increase.

GRAHAM (AND MACK) AMENDMENT NO. 857

Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. GRAHAM, for himself and Mr. MACK) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1005, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 8099. (a) Congress finds that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission directed the transfer of only 10 electro-magnetic test environment systems from Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, to Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.

BUMPERS AMENDMENT NO. 858

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

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

SEC. . (a) FUNDING.—The Department of Defense budget is insufficient to fulfill all the requirements on the unfunded priorities lists of the military services and defense agencies.

(b) The documented printing expenses of the Department of Defense amount to several hundred million dollars per year, and a similar amount of undocumented printing expenses may be included in external defense contracts.

(c) Printing in two or more colors generally increases costs.

(d) The Joint Committee on Printing of the Congress of the United States has established regulations intended to protect taxpayers from extravagant government printing expenses.

(e) The Government Printing and Binding Regulations published by the Joint Committee on Printing direct that, "... it is the responsibility of the head of any department, independent office or establishment of the Government to assure that all multicolor printing shall contribute demonstrable value toward achieving a greater fulfillment of the ultimate end-purpose of whatever printed item in which it is included."

(f) The Department of Defense publishes a large number of brochures, calendars, and other products in which the use of multicolor printing does not appear to meet the demonstrably valuable contribution requirement of the Joint Committee on Printing, but instead appears to be used primarily for decorative effect.

(g) The Department of Defense could save resources for higher priority needs by reducing printing expenses:

Therefore, it is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) the Secretary of Defense should ensure that the printing costs of the Department of Defense and military services are the lowest amount possible;

(2) the Department of Defense should strictly comply with the Printing and Binding Regulations published by the Joint Committee on Printing of the Congress of the United States; and

(3) that the Department of Defense budget submission for fiscal year 1999 should reflect the savings that will result from the stricter printing guidelines in (1) and (2).

THE ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 859

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1004) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes; as follows:

Following Section 503, insert the following new section:

SEC. 504. (a) The State of West Virginia shall receive credit towards its required contribution under Contract No. DACW59-C-0071 for the cost of recreational facilities to be constructed by a joint venture of the State in cooperation with private interests for recreation development at Stonewall Jackson Lake, West Virginia, except that the

State shall receive no credit for costs associated with golf course development and the amount of the credit may not exceed the amount owed by the State under the Contract.

(b) The Corps of Engineers shall revise both the 1977 recreation cost-sharing agreement and the Park and Recreation Lease dated October 2, 1995 to remove the requirement that such recreation facilities are to be owned by the Government at the time of their completion as contained in Article 2-06 of the cost-sharing agreement and Article 36 of the lease.

(c) Nothing in this section shall reduce the amount of funds owed the United States Government pursuant to the 1977 recreation cost-sharing agreement.

DASCHLE AMENDMENT NO. 860

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1004, *supra*; as follows:

On page 15, line 10, insert the following before the period: "*Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use \$80,000 of funding appropriated herein to complete the feasibility study of alternatives for meeting the drinking water needs on the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation and surrounding communities in South Dakota".

KEMPTHORNE AMENDMENT NO. 861

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. KEMPTHORNE) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1004, *supra*; as follows:

On page 15, line 10, insert the following before the period: "*Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use \$2,500,000 of funds appropriated herein to initiate construction of the McCall Area Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse, Idaho project".

BINGAMAN (AND DOMENICI) AND AMENDMENT NO. 862

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. BINGAMAN, for himself and Mr. DOMENICI) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1004, *supra*; as follows:

On page 15, line 10, insert the following before the period: "*Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use \$300,000 of funding appropriated herein to undertake feasibility planning studies and other activities for the Ute Reservoir Pipeline (Quay County portion), New Mexico project".

WYDEN AMENDMENT NO. 863

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. WYDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1004, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new general provision:

SEC. . (a) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 1998 and each fiscal year thereafter, appropriations made for the Bureau of Reclamation may be used by the Secretaries of Interior for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with willing private landowners for restoration and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other resources on public or private land or both that benefit the water and lands within a watershed that contains a Bureau of Reclamation project.

(b) DIRECT AND INDIRECT WATERSHED AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of Interior may enter into a watershed restoration and enhancement agreement—

(1) directly with a willing private landowner, or

(2) indirectly through an agreement with a state, local, or tribal government or other