

Relief Act, Congress intended to support servicemembers burdened with student loan debt. We owe it to our servicemen to fix this unintended consequence.

This week, Senator DUCKWORTH and I reintroduced the Servicemember Student Loan Affordability Act. This bill would allow preservice private or Federal student loan debt to be consolidated or refinanced while retaining the 6 percent interest rate cap. This minor change to the law will have a significant impact on servicemembers with student loan debt by allowing them to get the benefits Congress intended for them.

The bill is supported by the American Legion, the Association of United States Navy, the National Guard Association of the United States, the Retired Enlisted Association, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Veteran Education Success, The Institute of College Access and Success, and the National Education Association.

I urge my colleagues to consider this simple solution to help servicemembers. I hope they will join Senator Duckworth and myself and support the Servicemember Student Loan Affordability Act.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017, allows the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and levels in the budget resolution for legislation related to healthcare reform. The authority to adjust is contingent on the legislation not increasing the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 to 2026.

I find that amendment No. 667 fulfills the conditions of deficit neutrality found in section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3. Accordingly, I am revising the allocations to the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, HELP and the budgetary aggregates to account for the budget effects of the amendment. I am also adjusting the unassigned to committee savings levels in the budget resolution to reflect that while there are savings in the amendment attributable to both the HELP and Finance Committees, the Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation are unable to produce unique estimates for each provision due to interactions and other effects that are estimated simultaneously.

This adjustment supersedes the adjustment I previously made for the processing of amendment No. 267. This adjustment applies while this amendment is under consideration. Should the amendment be withdrawn, fail, or lose its pending status, this adjustment will be null and void and the adjustment for amendment No. 267 shall remain active.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide de-

tails about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017)

\$s in millions	2017
Current Aggregates:	
Spending:	
Budget Authority	3,329,289
Outlays	3,268,171
Adjustments:	
Spending:	
Budget Authority	1,400
Outlays	-1,000
Revised Aggregates:	
Spending:	
Budget Authority	3,330,689
Outlays	3,267,171

BUDGET AGGREGATE—REVENUES

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017)

\$s in millions	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Current Aggregates:			
Revenue	2,682,088	14,498,573	32,351,660
Adjustments:			
Revenue	-5,400	-73,300	-145,700
Revised Aggregates:			
Revenue	2,676,688	14,425,273	32,205,906

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017)

\$s in millions	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Current Allocation:			
Budget Authority	2,277,203	13,101,022	31,274,627
Outlays	2,262,047	13,073,093	31,233,186
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	-1,000	-80,400	-275,700
Outlays	-1,000	-80,400	-275,700
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	2,276,203	13,020,622	30,998,927
Outlays	2,261,047	12,992,693	30,957,486

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 3, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2017)

\$s in millions	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Current Allocation:			
Budget Authority	17,204	90,282	176,893
Outlays	15,841	89,820	183,421
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	2,400	-500	-8,700
Outlays	0	1,000	-5,600
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	19,604	89,782	168,193
Outlays	15,841	90,820	177,821

COUNTERING AMERICA'S ADVERSARIES BILL

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I voted in support of H.R. 3364, the Countering America's Adversaries Act, which sanctions Russia, Iran, and North Korea. I call on President Trump to sign this package into law, without delay.

This act imposes tough sanctions on Russia for its interference in our elections, its attempts to undermine faith in the democratic process across the West, its support of the brutal regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, and its intervention in Ukraine. Criti-

cally, the legislation prevents President Trump—who has repeatedly demonstrated his affinity for Vladimir Putin—from removing sanctions on Russia without the approval of the Congress. It sends a clear and unequivocal message to the Kremlin: the United States will not tolerate attacks on our democracy.

The administration has repeatedly certified Iran's compliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. This landmark, multilateral nuclear accord is a critical part of our effort to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon and has made our partners and allies in the region safer. However, Iran's ballistic missile tests, its support for regional terrorism, and its human rights abuses merit a strong response. This act codifies executive orders sanctioning Iran for these dangerous, nonnuclear actions.

Our response to North Korea—which U.S. officials now believe will be able to field a reliable, nuclear-capable intercontinental ballistic missile as early as next year—must be bold and comprehensive. While I support the sanctions imposed on North Korea under the Countering America's Adversaries Act, I believe they fall far short of the aggressive sanctions needed to sever North Korea's ties to the international financial system and create the leverage necessary for successful nuclear negotiations. That is why I strongly urge the Senate to pass the Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act, which I introduced with Senator TOOMEY. I look forward to working expeditiously with my colleagues to pass comprehensive sanctions on North Korea in the fall.

NOMINATION OF JOHN K. BUSH II

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I cannot support John K. Bush II's nomination to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

Mr. Bush does not possess the temperament or discernment required of a Federal judge. He is not only a deeply flawed nominee; he is unqualified for a lifetime judicial appointment.

William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, 10th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a judge on the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, once said, "Don't write so that you can be understood, write so that you can't be misunderstood." Mr. Bush's more than 400 blog posts, written under a pseudonym, cannot be misunderstood despite his attempts to distance himself from his writings. In his blog posts, Mr. Bush equated a woman's right to an abortion to chattel slavery, advanced spurious claims based on conspiracy theories propagated by White supremacists, advocated violence and use of force against Democratic opponents, argued that journalist's First Amendment rights should be weakened, and advocated for unlimited amounts of money in politics.

When asked to clarify his past written statements during his confirmation

hearing, Mr. Bush said that his, “personal views are irrelevant to the position for which [he has] been nominated.” I do not believe that hundreds of crude, insensitive, and hateful posts, widely shared on the internet, are irrelevant in analyzing a candidate’s suitability for a Federal judgeship. Mr. Bush’s writings and statements make me question if he could apply the law evenly and without bias.

Every judge takes the oath of justice and swears to “administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich,” and to “faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent” upon them. Based on Mr. Bush’s own statements, I am not confident that he will uphold that oath.

TRIBUTE TO LES AND EVA AIGNER

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I want to recognize Les and Eva Aigner, two brave Oregonians who lived through the horrors of the Holocaust. I want to honor Les and Eva in the Senate today and share how they survived Nazi atrocities and went on to live in Portland, OR, where they have taught countless young men and women about the dangers of intolerance and hate.

Eva Aigner, nee Speigel, was born in 1937 in Košice, Czechoslovakia, where she lived with her sister, mother, and father. Two years after her birth, Eva’s father lost his business license due to growing anti-Semitism, prompting the family to move to Budapest. There they hoped they would be safe from Nazi extremism, but even in Hungary, as a Jew, Eva’s father struggled to find work.

As time went on, new laws forced Eva and her family to wear the yellow star, and Eva and her sister were soon unable to attend school due to growing intolerance. Soon after, Eva’s father was taken to a forced labor camp where he was killed. Eva and her remaining family members were then taken to the Budapest ghetto where the Nazis selected Eva’s mother for deportation to a concentration camp.

The remaining children, including Eva and her sister, as well as the sick and the old who were unable to work for the Nazi war machine, were taken to the Danube in the middle of the night to be shot. Eva and her sister only managed to survive because their mother escaped from the deportation train and bribed a guard to spare their lives. From there, they were taken back into the Budapest ghetto where they hid, without food or running water, until the Russian soldiers liberated the ghetto on January 18, 1945. The rest of Eva’s extended family, who remained in Czechoslovakia, with the exception of one cousin, did not survive the Holocaust.

Like Eva, Leslie “Les” Aigner was born in Czechoslovakia. In his case, the small town of Nove Zamky, on June 3, 1929. He had two sisters—one older, one

younger. The Aigners moved to Hungary in the early 1940s to escape the growing Nazi threat, settling in Csepel, on the outskirts of Budapest. Since Jewish children were not allowed access to higher education, Les went to a trade school to become a machinist. Eventually, it became unsafe for Les to even walk to school, and his devoutly religious family stopped attending synagogue for fear of attack. Les’s father was soon taken to a labor camp, and his 16-year-old sister was taken to a paper mill to do forced labor. Les, his mother and his 8-year-old sister were then forced into the Budapest ghetto before being taken to Auschwitz. Upon arrival, the Nazis selected Les’s mother and sister for the gas chambers and took Les to the camp.

Les spent 4 months in Auschwitz. He worked in the kitchen and survived by stealing food. During his imprisonment in the concentration camp, Les was injured after a guard threw a pitchfork through his foot. While Les was in the hospital with an infection from this injury, a Dr. Epstein warned Les that the Nazis planned to execute prisoners who were no longer able to walk. At Dr. Epstein’s urging, Les limped out of the hospital in the middle of the night to avoid being taken to the gas chamber. Dr. Epstein, a prisoner himself, saved Les’s life that night.

Les then exchanged his clothing with another prisoner who wanted to stay with his father in Auschwitz and was transferred to Landsberg, a sub-camp of Dachau. He performed hard labor for several months and was then transferred again to Kaufering Camp, where he contracted typhus before being sent to Dachau on the so-called Death Train.

By the time he arrived, Les weighed only 75 pounds. He was finally freed by American soldiers on April 29, 1945. It took over a month of treatment before Les was able to walk on his own. When Les finally regained his health, he made his way back to Budapest, where he reunited with his father and older sister. Most of their other family members had been killed.

After the war, both Eva and Les began to rebuild their lives in Budapest. They finished school and joined the workforce, Les as a machinist and Eva as an office worker at a collective fur company. In 1956, Les and Eva were introduced to one another by Eva’s colleague, who happened to be a distant relative of Les. Les and Eva quickly became engaged and were married only 59 days later. When the Hungarian Revolution began against the communist regime, Les and Eva, along with Les’s father and stepmother, fled to Austria and then the U.S., eventually settling in Portland, OR.

Starting over in a new country was challenging, but the Aigners carried on and made a life in Portland, finding work and starting a family. Les continued to work as a machinist, and Eva worked as a cosmetologist, eventually opening her own salon. Eva’s mother

came to live with them in Portland as well. Les and Eva are the proud parents of their daughter Sue, and their son Rob, who blessed them with four wonderful grandsons. They are waiting to welcome their first great-grandchild.

Les and Eva rebuilt their lives, but they never forgot the horrors they had endured. As Holocaust deniers became increasingly vocal in the 1980s, the Aigners began telling their stories publicly and speaking out against discrimination and intolerance. They have worked with the Holocaust Memorial Coalition since its inception in 1994. Eva was even the vice chair of the project to build the Oregon Holocaust Memorial, which she said was the proudest achievement in her life besides giving birth to her children.

Many of my colleagues in the Senate have heard me speak about my own family’s experience fleeing the Nazi regime during the Holocaust. We lost family and loved ones on Kristallnacht and at Theresienstadt. Tolerance, inclusiveness, and compassion are issues my family takes very seriously. That is why I am so deeply honored to be able to recognize the Aigners today and to pay tribute to the invaluable work that they do.

At a time when hate and intolerance seem increasingly pervasive in our social and political discourse, it is now more important than ever that we remember the horrors that so many people endured at the hands of the Nazi regime, the death and pain they suffered in the name of hate, discrimination, and fear. In Eva Aigner’s own words, “Discrimination can start with little things. It can start with as much as racial jokes or religious jokes. It can start with just small hatred which can grow. . . . The way to fight is to educate the young people. To let them know what discrimination can do. And how innocent people can get killed and go through such terrors . . . and have their family pulled apart.”

We must not forget; we must educate. We must educate ourselves and each other so that nothing like the horrors of the Nazi regime will ever happen again. Les and Eva Aigner have dedicated their lives to exactly that, and that is why I am so incredibly grateful to honor them today, for their strength, their compassion, their generosity, and their willingness to educate and make Oregon, our country, and our world a more tolerant, safer, and better place.

For that reason, I offer both Les and Eva Aigner my deepest affection and warmest thanks for using their voices to teach generations to come to never, ever forget.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOSEPH T. “TIM” ARCANO

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I wish to commend Dr. Joseph T. “Tim” Arcano, technical director for Naval Surface Warfare Center, NSWC, Carderock Division, who is retiring after a lifetime