

the records are checked. Thus, the carriers can begin training new employees, and when the records are cleared, put the pilot to work. Because there have been problems in expeditiously providing records, the hiring process will not be impeded.

For small aircraft that are not used in scheduled service, for example, an on-demand cargo charter aircraft with a maximum payload capacity of less than 7,500 pounds, a fully certified pilot can operate such aircraft for a limited period while the records are being reviewed. The requirement on the cargo operator is not changed—the records must be obtained and checked, but the pilot can fly for a 90-day period. Finally, the bill provides a narrow good faith exception for a carrier seeking the records of a pilot from another carrier that has ceased to exist. All other requirements for the pilot—licenses, medical tests, for example—are unchanged.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2626) was considered read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL REPRESENTATION

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 162 submitted earlier in the day by Senators LOTT and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 162) to authorize testimony and representation of Senate employees in *United States v. Blackley*.

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. LOTT. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a criminal prosecution brought against Ronald Blackley, the former chief of staff of former Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy. The Independent Counsel, who is bringing this prosecution, seeks evidence from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry concerning representations made to the Committee about Mr. Blackley during the Committee's consideration of the nomination of Secretary Espy in January 1993. This resolution would authorize the testimony of employees and former employees of the Committee from whom testimony may be required, with representation by the Senate Legal Counsel.

Mr. NICKLES. 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 that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 162), with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 162

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Blackley*, Criminal Case No. 97-0166, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, testimony has been requested from Brent Baglien, a former employee on the staff of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Brent Baglien, and any other present or former employee from whom testimony may be required, are authorized to testify in the case of *United States v. Blackley*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Brent Baglien and any present or former employee of the Senate in connection with testimony in *United States v. Blackley*.

HOLOCAUST VICTIMS REDRESS ACT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1564 introduced earlier today by Senator D'AMATO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1564) to provide redress of inadequate restitution of assets seized by the United States Government during World War II which belonged to victims of the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

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

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

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1564) was deemed read a third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1564

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Holocaust Victims Redress Act".

TITLE I—HEIRLESS ASSETS

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Among the \$198,000,000 in German assets located in the United States and seized by the United States Government in World War II were believed to be bank accounts, trusts, securities, or other assets belonging to Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

(2) Among an estimated \$1,200,000,000 in assets of Swiss nationals and institutions which were frozen by the United States Government during World War II (including over \$400,000,000 in bank deposits) were assets whose beneficial owners were believed to include victims of the Holocaust.

(3) In the aftermath of the war, the Congress recognized that some of the victims of the Holocaust whose assets were among those seized or frozen during the war might not have any legal heirs, and legislation was enacted to authorize the transfer of up to \$3,000,000 of such assets to organizations dedicated to providing relief and rehabilitation for survivors of the Holocaust.

(4) Although the Congress and the Administration authorized the transfer of such amount to the relief organizations referred to in paragraph (3), the enormous administrative difficulties and cost involved in proving legal ownership of such assets, directly or beneficially, by victims of the Holocaust, and proving the existence or absence of heirs of such victims, led the Congress in 1962 to agree to a lump-sum settlement and to provide \$500,000 for the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization of New York, such sum amounting to 1/6th of the authorized maximum level of "heirless" assets to be transferred.

(5) In June of 1997, a representative of the Secretary of State, in testimony before the Congress, urged the reconsideration of the limited \$500,000 settlement.

(6) While a precisely accurate accounting of "heirless" assets may be impossible, good conscience warrants the recognition that the victims of the Holocaust have a compelling moral claim to the unrestituted portion of assets referred to in paragraph (3).

(7) Furthermore, leadership by the United States in meeting obligations to Holocaust victims would strengthen—

(A) the efforts of the United States to press for the speedy distribution of the remaining nearly 6 metric tons of gold still held by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold (the body established by France, Great Britain, and the United States at the end of World War II to return gold looted by Nazi Germany to the central banks of countries occupied by Germany during the war); and

(B) the appeals by the United States to the 15 nations claiming a portion of such gold to contribute a substantial portion of any such distribution to Holocaust survivors in recognition of the recently documented fact that the gold held by the Commission includes gold stolen from individual victims of the Holocaust.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as follows:

(1) To provide a measure of justice to survivors of the Holocaust all around the world while they are still alive.

(2) To authorize the appropriation of an amount which is at least equal to the present value of the difference between the amount which was authorized to be transferred to successor organizations to compensate for assets in the United States of heirless victims of the Holocaust and the amount actually paid in 1962 to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization of New York for that purpose.

(3) To facilitate efforts by the United States to seek an agreement whereby nations with claims against gold held by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold would contribute all, or a substantial portion, of that gold to charitable organizations to assist survivors of the Holocaust.

SEC. 102. DISTRIBUTIONS BY THE TRIPARTITE GOLD COMMISSION.

(a) DIRECTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.—The President shall direct the commissioner representing the United States on the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, established pursuant to Part III of the Paris Agreement on Reparation, to seek and vote for a timely agreement under which all signatories to the Paris Agreement on Reparation, with claims against the monetary gold pool in the jurisdiction of such Commission, contribute all, or a substantial portion, of such gold to charitable organizations to assist survivors of the Holocaust.

(b) AUTHORITY TO OBLIGATE THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From funds otherwise obligated in the Treasury of the United States, the President is authorized to obligate subject to subsection (2) an amount not to exceed \$30,000,000 for distribution in accordance with subsections (a) and (b).

(2) CONFORMANCE WITH BUDGET ACT REQUIREMENT.—Any budget authority contained in paragraph (1) shall be effective only to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 103. FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1998, 1999, and 2000, not to exceed a total of \$25,000,000 for all such fiscal years, for distribution to organizations as may be specified in any agreement concluded pursuant to section 102.

(b) ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$5,000,000 for archival research and translation services to assist in the restitution of assets looted or extorted from victims of the Holocaust and such other activities that would further Holocaust remembrance and education.

TITLE II—WORKS OF ART

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) Established pre-World War II principles of international law, as enunciated in Articles 47 and 56 of the Regulations annexed to the 1907 Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, prohibited pillage and the seizure of works of art.

(2) In the years since World War II, international sanctions against confiscation of works of art have been amplified through such conventions as the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which forbids the illegal export of art work and calls for its earliest possible restitution to its rightful owner.

(3) In defiance of the 1907 Hague Convention, the Nazis extorted and looted art from individuals and institutions in countries it occupied during World War II and used such booty to help finance their war of aggression.

(4) The Nazis' policy of looting art was a critical element and incentive in their campaign of genocide against individuals of Jewish and other religious and cultural heritage and, in this context, the Holocaust, while standing as a civil war against defined individuals and civilized values, must be considered a fundamental aspect of the world war unleashed on the continent.

(5) Hence, the same international legal principles applied among states should be applied to art and other assets stolen from victims of the Holocaust.

(6) In the aftermath of the war, art and other assets were transferred from territory previously controlled by the Nazis to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, much of which has not been returned to rightful owners.

SEC. 202. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING RESTITUTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY, SUCH AS WORKS OF ART.

It is the sense of the Congress that consistent with the 1907 Hague Convention, all governments should undertake good faith efforts to facilitate the return of private and public property, such as works of art, to the rightful owners in cases where assets were confiscated from the claimant during the period of Nazi rule and there is reasonable proof that the claimant is the rightful owner.

NATIONAL WEEK OF RECOGNITION FOR DOROTHY DAY AND THOSE WHOM SHE SERVED

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 163 introduced earlier today by Senator MOYNIHAN, D'AMATO, and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 163) expressing the sense of the Senate on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dorothy Day, and designating the week of November 8 through November 14, 1997 as "National Week of Recognition for Dorothy Day and those whom she served."

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. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a sense of the Senate resolution commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dorothy Day, a woman who embodies the very idea of service to others. I am pleased to be joined by Senators D'AMATO, WELLSTONE, LEVIN, DODD, TORRICELLI, REED, DURBIN, MIKULSKI, and KENNEDY in paying tribute to her life.

The life of Dorothy Day is central to modern Catholic social thought. Hers was a radical brand of discipleship, akin to what the German theologian Dietrich Bonhoeffer described as "costly grace" in *The Cost of Discipleship*. She lived a life of voluntary poverty and hardship, forsaking material com-

fort and opting to live among the poor whom she served. Just as Jesus befriended the tax collector and the prostitute, Dorothy Day embraced the drug addicted and the disenfranchised. She saw Christ in everyone—especially in the poor and the oppressed—and treated people accordingly. In short, she lived the Gospel.

In 1933, Dorothy Day and Peter Maurin joined to found the Catholic Worker Movement and the Catholic Worker newspaper "to realize in the individual and society the express and implied teachings of Christ." That same year, they opened the first Catholic Worker Hospitality house, St. Joseph's House, in Manhattan's Lower East Side. The country was, by then, in the throes of the Great Depression, a period of suffering unknown to this country before or since. Dorothy Day ministered to the physical and spiritual needs of the legions of poor who arrived on the doorstep at St. Joseph House. Today, some 64 years after its creation, the Catholic Worker Movement remains a vibrant legacy to her life. There are now more than 125 Catholic Worker "Houses of Hospitality" in the United States and around the world.

Perhaps Dorothy Day's life was summed up best by those at the University of Notre Dame who bestowed the Laetare Medal upon her in 1972 for "comforting the afflicted and afflicting the comfortable virtually all of her life." Indeed she did and we are all the better for it.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of a tribute by Patrick Jordan, who knew Dorothy Day from his days living at the Catholic Worker, from Commonweal and the text of the Resolution be printed into the RECORD.

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

[From the Commonweal, Oct. 24, 1997]

AN APPETITE FOR GOD

(By Patrick Jordan)

Dorothy Day was born on Pineapple Street in Brooklyn Heights on November 8, 1897. On the hundredth anniversary of her birth, her spirit is alive in the Catholic Worker movement she and Peter Maurin founded in 1933. The movements is still building, a rather remarkable feat in the history of American religious communities, now with over 125 houses and farming communes in the United States and in seven other countries. There are a variety of Catholic Worker publications that display strong writing and intellectual vitality: critical voices in the midst of the capitalist state, and lively antidotes to the spirit of bourgeois Christianity. Day and Maurin would be pleased.

In a real sense, Day was an Augustinian figure. She was a captivating, commanding presence, full of personal paradoxes (vulnerable and yet like steel) and inconsistencies (patient but fretful), who nonetheless cohered and remained consistently stalwart. She had been around (as she attests in her classic spiritual autobiography, *The Long Loneliness*), knew the full joys and sorrows of life from her harsh experience, and had gone through a life-searing conversion. She possessed marvelous observational skills and wrote with uncommon beauty and alacrity about her times: describing the challenge of