

the accomplishments, outstanding public service and strong leadership qualities of its recipient. Of the forty-two sheriffs in the Nation to have been nominated, Sheriff Fuselier holds the distinction of being the first sheriff from Louisiana to receive this most prestigious award.

Sheriff Fuselier, who is currently serving his fifth term in office, is a very valuable resource both to St. Martin Parish and the State of Louisiana. He has demonstrated time and time again his dedication to the citizens of St. Martin Parish through his many accomplishments which have touched the lives of many people and had an overwhelmingly positive impact on the State as a whole.

When Sheriff Fuselier took office in 1980, the staff consisted of 28 deputies. Currently, the sheriff's office boasts a 160 deputy staff. This is just one of the many instances where Sheriff Fuselier recognized a critical need and took the necessary steps to better serve the people of St. Martin Parish. Other examples of his leadership and dedication include the establishment of law enforcement centers, parish prisons and a special emergency reaction team. Sheriff Fuselier has not only recognized the law enforcement needs of the parish but also the individuals under his care with the implementation of an inmate rehabilitation program.

Due to his tireless efforts to enhance the delivery of law enforcement services and combat the victimization of older persons, Sheriff Fuselier was instrumental in creating the first TRIAD program in the Nation in Louisiana. He heard about the TRIAD concept at a national FBI forum, knew it would help the people of St. Martin Parish and began a TRIAD program within weeks of having heard about it. Thus having earned the title "Father TRIAD," he has also instructed and moderated numerous TRIAD workshops and seminars providing assistance to develop TRIAD programs throughout Louisiana and the Nation.

Through his work on a myriad of law enforcement task forces, study groups, and commissions, Sheriff Fuselier has made many very important contributions to the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and the National Sheriffs' Association. In fact, Sheriff Fuselier served in every position of the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and also in many capacities on the National Sheriffs' Association such as the crime prevention committee and the national TRIAD advisory board.

I congratulate Sheriff Fuselier on receiving this very prestigious award and also on his contributions to the State and national criminal justice system. His achievements are truly an inspiration and the national sheriff of the year award is well deserved.●

TRIBUTE TO DEAN KAMEN, NEW HAMPSHIRE'S BUSINESS LEADER OF THE YEAR

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to commend Dean Kamen, New Hampshire's Business Leader of the Year for 1996, president of DEKA Research and Development, and founder of U.S. First. I congratulate him for his record of excellence in business and community development.

Business NH Magazine and the Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives sponsor an annual event to recognize New Hampshire individuals and businesses making outstanding contributions to industry and community. Each year the sponsoring group receives hundreds of nominations. The exceptional quality of the entries gives testimony to the strength of Granite State businesses and the New Hampshire volunteer spirit.

Dean Kamen's record of achievement is certainly worthy of this outstanding honor. His inventions hold over 30 U.S. patents, he invented a life-saving 22-pound portable kidney dialysis machine, and he created a climate control system used by NASA. Dean has been recognized by President Clinton for his accomplishments and received the Hoover Medal, an international engineering honor.

Dean Kamen is a visionary who wants to change the way children view science and technology. He would like to see our Nation's children emulate scientists as much as they do sports heroes. His award-winning and community-minded contribution for this year is the U.S. First program designed to inspire American children. Children from across the Nation work with engineers and compete in a technological version of "American Gladiators."

Dean is working on a new project and keeping it tightly under wraps, but I look forward to hearing about it in the future. This is an outstanding record of accomplishment for this 45-year-old businessman. I wish to congratulate him for his recognition as New Hampshire's Business Leader of the Year, and I am proud to call Dean Kamen my friend.●

HONORING THE TRIMBLES FOR CELEBRATING THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, families are the cornerstone of America. The data is undeniable: individuals from strong families contribute to the society. In an era when nearly half of all couples married today will see their union dissolve into divorce, I believe it is both instructive and important to honor those who have taken the commitment of "till death us do part" seriously, demonstrating successfully the timeless principles of love, honor, and fidelity. These characteristics make our country strong.

For these important reasons, I rise today to honor Mr. David and Mrs.

Hazel Trimble of St. Charles, MO, who on June 16, 1996, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. My wife, Janet, and I look forward to the day we can celebrate a similar milestone. David and Hazel's commitment to the principles and values of their marriage deserves to be saluted and recognized. I wish them and their family all the best as they celebrate this substantial marker on their journey together.●

TRIBUTE TO GIRL OF THE YEAR, KIM YARMO

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Kim Yarmo, a sixth-grader at Amherst Street School in Nashua, NH, for receiving the honor of Girl of the Year Award from Girls, Inc.

Girls, Inc. is an organization open to girls between the ages of 5 and 18 and dedicated to the empowerment of young women. The programs are designed to help girls compensate for neglect they sometimes suffer in the development of skills in certain areas, such as sports or subjects such as math and science. Kim's parents thought that the program would help her overcome the difficulties of growing up with three brothers and no sister.

Selection for both Girl of the Month and Girl of the Year is based upon several qualities: cooperative attitude, enthusiasm, steady attendance, positive attitude, leadership skills, and outstanding ability to interact with staff and peers. Kim was chosen by the local Girls, Inc. staff and all of the 4 to 500 girls in the program as Girl of the Year. She was chosen from a group of 12 girls who had been named Girl of the Month during 1 of the past 12 months. Kim will represent Girls, Inc. at special events throughout the next year.

Kim is known by her peers for her helping ways, including assisting her peers with homework and reading. She is a responsible and caring young lady who understands the definition of teamwork. Kim is a leader and I am proud to call her one of New Hampshire's own.

Young women like Kim are important to the future of New Hampshire and the future of this Nation. I congratulate her as the recipient of Girls, Inc.'s Girl of the Year award.●

SWISS BANKS AND GOLD LOOTED BY THE NAZIS

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the role of Swiss banks and their handling of gold looted by the Nazis.

On May 25, 1946, the Allies and Switzerland agreed to a treaty liquidating German property in Switzerland. In section II, paragraph 2 of the treaty, Switzerland agreed to pay the Allies \$250 million in Swiss francs payable on demand, in gold in New York. This treaty was the culmination of a very difficult negotiation with the Swiss,

who long refused to deal with the problem of their banks, essentially, laundering gold looted from all over Europe by the Nazis.

Yet, while the Swiss agreed to pay this sum, there was clearly more gold deposited in Switzerland by the Nazis during the war. As a February 5, 1946 State Department document clearly states, the amount agreed to in this treaty was far lower than the true amount. At this time, I ask that this document be printed in the RECORD.

The document follows:

ALLIED CLAIM AGAINST SWISS FOR RETURN OF LOOTED GOLD

1. It has been determined from available ledgers of the German Reichsbank that a total of at least 398 million dollars worth of gold was shipped to Switzerland by the German Reichsbank during the war. This figure does not include the following which, when verified and amounts definitely determined, should also be taken up with the Swiss:

(a) One additional shipment known to have taken place after these books were closed and evacuated from Berlin.

(b) Other shipments believed to have taken place early in the war and to have been recorded in earlier ledgers of the German Reichsbank which are not now available;

(c) An amount approximately 12 million dollars worth of gold which the Germans seized when they looted the Italian gold but delivered directly to the Swiss.

2. It is perfectly possible that the entire amount of 398 million dollars (or more) worth of gold received by the Swiss from the German Reichsbank was looted gold because of the following facts:

(a) The large amounts of gold known to have been looted by the Germans from the countries which they occupied in Europe before and during the course of the war. It is known that at least 579 million dollars worth of gold was looted by the Germans and made available to the German Reichsbank. This figure represents a conservative tabulation based upon the estimates of the countries from which gold was looted and upon a careful examination of the records of the Germans.

(b) The relatively small amounts of legitimate gold available to them.

(c) The very small proportion of the looted gold which appears to have remained in Germany at the end of the war or to have been disposed of in countries other than Switzerland. The amount of such looted gold now identified as being in Germany at the end of the war or disposed of to foreign countries other than Switzerland is only 169 million dollars. These figures have been derived for a complete inventory of the gold found in Germany at the end of the war and a thorough examination of the records of the Reichsbank, including a detailed tracing of the processing and disposition of more than half of the gold originally looted.

Subtraction of the loot thus traced to German war-end stocks and to third countries (169) from the total loot (579) leaves 410 million dollars worth of loot or more than the entire amount of the known shipments to Switzerland still to be accounted for.

3. Even if one makes the assumption, which is quite unrealistic but presents the most favorable possible case for the Swiss, that the shipments which they received included all of the non-looted gold available to the Germans during the war, there still remains an absolute minimum of 185 million dollars of the gold taken by the Swiss from the German Reichsbank which must have been looted.

(a) A thorough examination of the records of the German Reichsbank and intensive interrogations in Germany of high Reichsbank officials in a position to know the true facts have determined the amount of hidden reserves of gold held by the Reichsbank before and during the war in addition to the published reserves which were known to the world.

(b) For the purpose at hand June 30, 1940 has been chosen as the base date in order to make the case as favorable as possible to the Swiss and eliminate any uncertainty as to legitimate acquisitions of gold by the Germans prior to their attack on the low countries. The Reichsbank's total gold holdings on that date were 232 million dollars.

(c) From the holdings shown above (232 million dollars), there must be subtracted an amount of 49 million dollars worth of loot accumulated by the Reichsbank in the preceding year, which gives a total of 183 million dollars worth of non-looted gold stocks held on June 30, 1940.

(d) The only significant source of legitimate gold still open to the Germans after June 1940 was Russia. German records show that the total amount of gold received from Russia between the outbreak of war with Poland and the attack on Russia was 23 million dollars. Although it is clear that much of the gold was received prior to June 30, 1940 and, therefore, is undoubtedly included in the German gold reserve figure for that date (183 million dollars), we are making the assumption most favorable to the Swiss and assuming that all 23 million was acquired after June 30, 1940 and is, therefore, to be added to the gold reserve shown on that date as additional legitimate gold. The resultant total of 206 million dollars is the maximum possible amount of non-looted gold available to the German Reichsbank at any time after June 1940.

(e) Subtracting from the total known shipments to Switzerland (398) the portion of those shipments which took place prior to the end of June 1940 (7 million) leaves an amount of at least 391 million dollars worth of gold received by the Swiss thereafter, and the difference between this amount and the maximum possible amount of non-loot available to the Germans in the same period (206) is 185 million dollars.

4. On the fairest assumptions the amount of loot taken by the Swiss from Germany can be estimated at 289 million dollars.

(a) It is unreal to assume, as was done above, in calculating the absolute minimum figure of looted gold received by the Swiss from Germany that every ounce of non-looted gold available to the Germans was sent to Switzerland.

(b) It is more realistic to assume that the ratio of loot to total gold available to the Germans was reflected in all German gold shipments including those to Switzerland. The total amount of gold available to the Germans after June 30, 1940, as shown above, was 785 million dollars of which 579 million dollars or 74 percent was loot. Applying this percentage to the total amounts received by the Swiss it would appear likely that at least 289 million thereof was loot.

ALLIED POLICIES FOR NEGOTIATIONS OF LOOTED GOLD QUESTION

It is definitely known that the Swiss received at least 398 million dollars worth of gold from Germany during the course of the war. Of this amount the absolute minimum which is to be classified as loot is 185 million dollars. In arriving at this calculation every doubt has been resolved in favor of the Swiss. A more realistic approach indicates that the amount of looted gold taken by the Swiss is closer to 289 million dollars, and there is a possibility that all gold received by the Swiss from Germany was looted.

With these facts in mind, the Allied Governments should insist that the Swiss hand over immediately 185 million dollars worth of gold. Any bargaining between the Allies and Switzerland should only be with respect to the difference between 185 million and 398 million. As to this, the Allies should take the position that such difference should be turned over unless the Swiss are able to prove that such gold was either included in Germany's non-looted pre-war stocks or legitimately acquired after the beginning of the war.

It is possible that Switzerland will ask to see the data upon which the figure representing the minimum loot was based. If so, the Allied negotiators should agree to this concession upon the condition that the Swiss make available to Allied experts books, records and other documents in their possession relating to their gold stocks acquired from Germany and the disposition of such gold. However to avoid delays, such concessions should only be made after the Swiss have agreed to turn over the initial 185 million dollars worth of gold.

In taking the above position the Allied negotiators should make it clear to the Swiss officials that the fact that specific looted gold is no longer in Swiss possession does not operate to defeat the Allied claim or hinder or impede the handing over of an equivalent amount of gold. The Swiss should be advised that in cases where the original looted gold has passed from Switzerland to another country and the Swiss Government has made the equivalent amount of such gold available to the three named Allied powers, those powers will, insofar as is feasible, lend their assistance to the Swiss in obtaining the return of the specific gold or an equivalent. However, such offer of assistance is not to be understood or construed as a guarantee on the part of the three governments named.

In the event that the Swiss Government should indicate its preference to settle the gold question by paying over a flat sum rather than assume the burden of proof as is indicated herein above, any compromise figure between 185 and 398 million which is agreed to by all of the Allied negotiators could be accepted. It would seem that 289 million would represent a reasonable settlement.

German gold movements (estimate)

[From April 1938 to May 1945]

<i>Income</i>	<i>Million</i>
Germany started the war with estimated gold reserves of (Published gold reserves were only 29.)	\$100
Taken over from:	
Austria	46.0
Czechoslovakia	16.0
Danzig	4.0
Poland	12.0
Holland	168.0
Belgium	223.0
Yugoslavia	25.0
Luxembourg	5.0
France	53.0
Italy	64.0
Hungary	32.0
Total	748.0
<i>Outgo</i>	<i>Million</i>
Sold to Swiss National Bank	\$275 to 282.0
Possibly sold to Swiss Commercial Banks before 1942	20.0
Washed through Swiss National Bank depot account and eventually reported to Portugal and Spain (larger part by far to Portugal)	100.0

<i>Outgo</i>	<i>Million</i>
Rumania	32.5
Sweden	18.5
Found in Germany (including 64 earmarked for Italy and 32 earmarked for Hungary)	293.0
Sold to or used in Balkan countries and Middle East—mainly Turkey	10.0
	752.0

Swiss Gold Movements (Swiss official statement)

[From January 1, 1939 to June 30, 1945]

Purchased from:	
Germany	\$282.9
Portugal	12.7
Sweden	17.0
Sold to:	
Germany	4.9
Portugal	116.6
Spain	42.6
Turkey	3.5

Conclusions: (1) All gold that Germany sold after a certain date, probably from early 1943 on, was looted gold, since her own reserves, including hidden reserves with which she started the war, were exhausted by that time; (2) out of \$278,000,000-worth of gold that Switzerland purchased from Germany, the larger part was looted gold; in addition, Switzerland has taken \$100,000,000 looted gold in deposit, which later on was re-exported to Spain and Portugal for German account; (3) among the gold that the Swiss sold during the war to Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, there could have been looted German gold; (4) the gold that Switzerland bought from Sweden during the war could theoretically be German looted gold; monetary experts all over the world (Switzerland has monetary experts at her disposal) knew, or ought to have known, roughly the figures and movements as contained in the above estimate—certainly they knew the gold holdings and gold reserves of the German Reichsbank. Switzerland therefore was lacking good faith. In addition, she was warned that all Germany's own pre-war gold stocks had been used up by mid-1943 at the latest and therefore all the gold then in the possession of Germany must be presumed to be looted gold.

Mr. D'AMATO. As one can see, the amount of gold, estimated by this report is said to be \$398 million, \$148 million more than the treaty amount. A possible reason for the difference can be laid upon the Swiss because they would not agree to give up more than \$250 million.

I would like to know what happened to the other \$148 million, or more, that apparently was kept by the Swiss. I am quite sure that the other nations of Europe who had their gold looted from them by the Nazis and sent to Switzerland, not to mention the individual citizens who had gold taken from them, would like to know where that gold is today. Only the Swiss know and they aren't talking.●

TRIBUTE TO BILL MARSTON ON HIS RETIREMENT AS PRINCIPAL OF GOFFSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual as he nears the end of a 40-year career as an educator. Bill Marston retires this month from his

position as principal of Goffstown High School in Goffstown, NH.

Mr. Marston's 15-year tenure as principal has been marked by his unflinching dedication to his students. His example of excellence and integrity, set for his students, his teachers, and his community, will endure long after his retirement. He will be remembered as a true educator in every sense of the word. An educator's job is about much more than passing along information or keeping order in the classroom. An educator provides his students with the tools they need to shape their future. Bill treated each student as an individual and was always willing to go the extra step to see a student succeed.

Educators like Bill are one of our Nation's greatest treasures. They shape the future of this Nation as they shape the mind and character of our young people. Education and educators like Bill Marston give us hope for tomorrow. The young people whose lives our Nation's educators touch each day will be the leaders of tomorrow. It is the educator who sparks interest in physics or makes civics come alive for the student. They equip the future scientists and inspire the future writers of this Nation. As a former teacher myself, I have seen the impact educators can have on the lives of students. Teachers are, in many ways, the keepers of our Nation's future, holding the promise of tomorrow in their hands.

By all accounts, Bill Marston has been an exemplary educator, both as teacher and as administrator. The job of an administrator is not always an easy one. By keeping the best interests of the students at heart, Bill set an example he can be proud of. Bill, however, was more than an administrator. He was a leader. He always acted with integrity and earned the respect of his community. The influence of his leadership will surely be felt long after his retirement.

I commend Bill Marston for his career of distinction in the field of education. New Hampshire is fortunate to have such a talented and dedicated educator shaping its future generation.●

CONGRATULATING THE CHICAGO BULLS ON WINNING THE 1996 NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 266, submitted earlier today by Senators MOSELEY-BRAUN and SIMON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A resolution (S. Res. 266) to congratulate the Chicago Bulls on winning the 1996 National Basketball Association Championship and proving themselves to be one of the best teams in NBA history.

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

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

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, Senator SIMON, the city of Chicago, and the State of Illinois, I rise to offer a Senate resolution commemorating the Chicago Bulls for winning the 1995-1996 National Basketball Association Championship.

I say to my friend, Senator PATTY MURRAY, that her great State of Washington was well-represented in this championship series that ended last Sunday. We should all applaud the Seattle Supersonics for an excellent season in which they won 64 games. I am sure it will not be the last we will hear of them. I am just delighted that this happens to be the year of the Chicago Bulls.

The Bulls have put together a truly remarkable season. There should no longer be any doubt that this Bulls team is the best basketball team in the 49-year history of the NBA. Yes, the best ever. One need look no farther than the numbers. The Bulls finished the regular season with an unprecedented record of 72-10. They roared through the playoffs, losing only three games in four playoff rounds. Their final record is a truly unbelievable 87-13. There has never been a team that has so dominated professional basketball at both ends of the court like this year's Bulls.

Coach Phil Jackson once stated that, "Basketball is a sum of parts that sometimes are greater than the whole * * * we try to get the concept to the team that you are only as strong as your weakest link." Coach Jackson's philosophy of teamwork has resonated with the players on this team. From Michael Jordan down to the last player on the bench, each member know his role, accepted it, and worked for the good of the team. They worked hard in practice, meshed their various talents and selflessly played together for team, not individual, achievements.

As is the case with all great teams however, when the team is successful, individuals stand out as well. Michael Jordan, the greatest basketball player on this planet, was named the league's most valuable player for the regular season, for the playoffs, and for the all-star game, something that has never been done before. Dennis Rodman won the rebounding title. The sixth man of the year award went to Toni Kukoc. Coach Jackson was honored as Coach of the Year. And three members—Jordan, Rodman, and Scottie Pippen—were named to the All-Defensive Team.

Basketball teams around the country have hung banners in their arenas commemorating championship seasons. Undoubtedly, some of those team possessed more Hall of Famers or had more individual talent. But this year's Chicago Bulls team has amassed a record of success that ranks as the best of all-time. We are so proud that the city of Chicago is associated with the mark of excellence and perfection that this Bulls team has shown.

The values of team, hard work, and both physical and mental toughness