

compensation program which gives to every victim, even at this late date, the fullest possible coverage; enough compensation to establish a foundation upon which survivors can live out their lives in dignity, and with security. Germany not only can do it; it is the right thing for Germany to do.

The gross injustices done to Jewish Holocaust survivors should be the concern of everyone. Now it is clear what needs to be done: We want the removal of all restrictions in the German compensation programs; we want German compensation to be inclusive—to cover every remaining survivor; and survivors should be involved in every facet of German compensation; the negotiations and decisions about how the money is used.

My dear fellow survivors, I focus my comments today on Germany but we all know too well that other countries participated in the world's greatest robbery from our Jewish people in Europe. We commend those who are exposing these matters on every level. But we survivors know better that nothing, no nation could be compared to the greatest murder machine of Germany.

We should never forget this. Let us also not forget that we spent a lifetime after the Holocaust educating, documenting and commemorating the Holocaust. We must continue to stand on guard of Remembrance. We should never be blinded with the glitter of gold. The memory of our kedoshim should never be tarnished.

Let us work together, together let us demand what is right.●

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FOR ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE RED RIVER VALLEY FLOOD RELIEF EFFORT IN 1997

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of "American Red Cross Month" to pay tribute to one of the most exemplary humanitarian organizations the world has ever known, and to specifically recognize how the Red Cross touched the lives of thousands of Minnesotans during the 1997 spring floods.

Each year, the Red Cross comes to the aid of victims of 66,000 disasters nationally. When disaster strikes, the Red Cross responds swiftly to the call to relieve human suffering and restore a sense of comfort and normalcy in the face of tragedy—a response honed over its 135 years of service.

This surely was the case when tragedy hit Minnesota in the form of severe flooding in the spring of 1997. When the Minnesota and Red Rivers overflowed their banks, it brought forth a flood of destruction and human misery unseen in this normally peaceful part of the country.

The Red Cross response to this catastrophe was swift and effective. With operations in three states—Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota—the Red Cross provided over 6,994 volunteers to aid in the flood relief effort. In addition, the Red Cross contributed direct assistance to approximately 11,867 families.

In Red Cross service centers, victims were provided with basic necessities which were made scarce or unattainable due to the floods. The extensive damage to private homes displaced thousands, prompting the Red Cross to

open 19 shelters which served 6,001 people. In all, the Red Cross served 1,179,950 meals at its 43 feeding sites and with its 64 mobile feeding units. The Red Cross was also able to provide fresh water, clothing, and blankets.

After the water had returned within its banks and it was time for people to return to their homes to begin to clean up the residue left by the flood waters, the Red Cross provided 12,754 clean-up kits to aid in this long process.

In a relatively short period of time, the river took away from some what it had taken a lifetime to build. In order to aid people in dealing with the mental strain brought by such a traumatic experience, the Red Cross made mental health professionals available, who attended to the needs of 15,498 individuals.

During the many weeks of flood recovery work, there were two instances where individuals generously gave significant monetary contributions to the victims of the flood. These anonymous donors were properly referred to as "Angels." While this label is indeed appropriate, it seems that it should also accurately be used to describe the thousands of Red Cross volunteers who came from all over this country and generously gave their time and labor to people known only to them by their need for assistance.

Mr. President, while this was indeed a dark time for Minnesotans in the flood areas, the uncompromising compassion of Red Cross volunteers provided a bright display of kindness, a light that shone in the hearts of the many who so generously gave their time and labor in the face of this great tragedy. On behalf of the people of Minnesota, I wish to offer my sincerest thanks to the men and women of the Red Cross and commend this fine organization for its relief efforts throughout the world.●

ORDER FOR STAR PRINT—S. CON. RES. 77

Mr. CHAFEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that S. Con. Res. 77 be star printed with the changes that are now at the desk.

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

MAKING MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. CHAFEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 191 submitted earlier today by Senator LOTT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 191) making majority party appointments for the Committee on Governmental Affairs for the 105th Congress.

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. CHAFEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 191) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 191

Resolved,

SEC. 1. That the following be the majority membership on the Committee on Governmental Affairs for the remainder of the 105th Congress, or until their successors are appointed, pursuant to section 2 of this resolution:

Governmental Affairs: Mr. THOMPSON (Chairman), Mr. ROTH, Mr. STEVENS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. SPECTER.

SEC. 2. That section 1 of this resolution shall take effect immediately upon the filing of the report by the Committee on Governmental Affairs as required by Senate Resolution 39, agreed to March 11, 1997.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1998

Mr. CHAFEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9 a.m. on Thursday, March 5, and immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and the Senate resume consideration of S. 1173, the so-called ISTEAL legislation.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. CHAFEE. Madam President, tomorrow, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1173, the ISTEAL legislation. Under the consent agreement, Senator BINGAMAN will be offering an amendment on liquor drive-throughs. Following 30 minutes of debate, the Senate will then debate on the Dorgan amendment on open containers for 60 minutes. At 10:30 on Thursday, the Senate will proceed to two consecutive votes on the Dorgan and Bingaman amendments—Dorgan first and then Bingaman.

Following those votes, it is hoped that the Senate will be able to adopt the funding amendment, which is the so-called Chafee amendment, the underlying amendment we have been dealing with today, and then begin consideration of the McConnell amendment regarding disadvantaged businesses. We hope to be able to enter into a time agreement with respect to the McConnell amendment immediately following those two back-to-back votes. The Senate will continue to consider amendments to the ISTEAL legislation throughout the day on Thursday and into the evening. As a reminder to all Members, the first rollcall votes tomorrow will occur at 10:30 a.m., back to back.