

Although the government of Germany has acknowledged to some degree its responsibility for the robbery and murder of our people, the greatest in history, it has not fully assumed its obligations. Recently, some German companies admitted their use of Jewish slave labor during the Holocaust. The government and these companies have offered what they call reparations. But how can they ever provide compensation for our stolen real property, savings accounts, art, jewelry, and personal belongings—the gold in our teeth, the use of our skills and bodies, the pain and suffering inflicted upon each and every one of us? How can there ever be enough money to pay for the wrongful imprisonment, torture, starvation and murder of six million Jews—in their homes, on the streets, in fields and forests, in the gas chambers? Is there a way that they can restore our families, our youth, our health, our sense of personal security? Absolutely not!

Germany wants to project a new image to the world, but it cannot be allowed to buy the honor it deserted during the Holocaust. It must account for the horrible atrocities of its past. We must not permit Germany to shift the focus away from its moral and financial responsibility for the slaughter of our people, acts for which there is no statute of limitations. Germany will be eternally responsible for the murder of the Six Million.

At the least, Germany must provide appropriate care for the survivors of their atrocities who need help. More than anything, this is a moral issue. It is not welfare. It is not a business deal. It is a "debt of honor," as Chancellor Adenauer said many years ago.

Maybe the claims of Holocaust survivors are unprecedented; but so was the robbery and murder. We will not stop until Germany and all the other nations who participated in the extermination process fulfill their obligations. It is the right thing to do—for them and for us.

Let us Remember!
Thank you.●

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S.J. RES. 22

Mr. MCCAIN. I understand S.J. Res. 22 introduced earlier by Senator JEFFORDS for himself and others is at the desk, and I ask that it be read the first time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 22) to reauthorize and modify conditions for the consent of Congress to the Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact, and to grant the consent of Congress to the Southern Dairy Compact.

Mr. MCCAIN. I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1999

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 28. I further ask that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of pro-

ceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day. I also ask that at 10:30 a.m. the Senate begin a period of morning business until 12 noon with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes with the following exceptions: Senator LOTT, or his designee, 30 minutes; Senator DURBIN, 30 minutes; and Senator KERRY for 15 minutes.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. MCCAIN. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene at 10:30 a.m. and be in a period of morning business until 12 noon. Following morning business, the Senate will immediately resume debate on the Y2K legislation. I encourage my colleagues to come to the floor to debate this important issue. Further, the Senate may consider any other legislative or executive items cleared for action during today's session of the Senate.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCAIN. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of the Senator from Louisiana.

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

LITTLETON

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I am happy to note the overwhelming vote that just occurred to try, in some small way, to express the feeling of this body about the recent tragedy in Littleton, CO. It is a first step of perhaps many that will be taken to properly address this tragedy.

The massacre that occurred makes us all want to jump to action, because we are action-oriented individuals and an action-oriented body. That is why we are here—to do things. I think the tendency in a situation like this is to want to jump out and do things so we can prevent another tragedy in the future. The problem is, with that approach, this situation has actually raised more questions than it has provided answers.

I will share with Members some of the leading news articles this week. "Why?" Newsweek asks. "Why?" U.S. News & World Report asks. Again, a very important question that should be answered.

Time Magazine asked, What can schools do? Where were the parents?

These are all very, very important questions that should be answered.

It is important at this time in the Senate and in the House and within the

leadership of this country to perhaps do a little bit more listening than talking, so we can help find answers as to why this tragedy happened in order to attempt to prevent it from happening in the future. This is not the first such tragedy. This is, unfortunately, a long line of recent incidents.

It may prompt some parents or some lawmakers to say ban all video games and movies. It could prompt some people to say ban all guns and bomb-making equipment everywhere in every instance. It could prompt others to either call for severe censure of the Internet or the abolition of the Internet.

I suggest, as respectfully as possible, that now may not be the time to push through laws or initiatives, either at the Federal or State level, before we can get some answers to these very troubling questions.

I am not suggesting that nothing be done—absolutely the opposite, that we do some things, but after we understand a little bit better why some of these things in these schools actually took place.

As an example, let me point out that when TWA Flight 800 exploded over Long Island, the Federal Aviation Administration and the National Transportation Safety Board spent over 2 years working around the clock, hauling wreckage from the ocean and methodically rebuilding this airplane, and an exhaustive investigation determined the cause. The FBI assigned 600 agents to the case and conducted 4,000 interviews with eyewitnesses, mechanics, people at the airport—anyone they could find who might be able to provide answers.

As a nation, we gladly undertook this massive effort so that millions of people who step on airplanes every day, who pack their suitcases and their briefcases and board airplanes, can feel secure that their Government is trying to keep them safe.

I suggest we undertake a similar effort, that we most certainly should spend the time and the resources to find out what happened in Colorado, in Mississippi, in Oregon, in Arkansas, so that these parents and children and other children can have some answers as to what happened and how we can prevent this before it spreads to more places in more States.

I am hopeful that as we talk among ourselves and hear from the public at home and listen more carefully, we think about the possibility of creating a strong bipartisan commission that is given the resources and the time to ask these questions and to find answers. Hopefully, a commission such as this could be led by some of the strongest Members on both sides of the aisle, to come up with the answers so we can craft the proper solutions. Some of them will be government solutions as in a Federal law; some will be government solutions at a State and local