

of the pre-revolutionary Moscow government.

The Russian Jewish Congress was established in January 1996. In the years since then it has been a stalwart combatant of racism and anti-Semitism in Russia establishing 50 branch offices throughout the Federation. In 1998 the Congress completed the Holocaust Memorial Complex on Poklonnaya Gora in Moscow, the first Holocaust museum in Russia. In addition the Russian Jewish Congress arranged for the restitution of funds disbursed to Holocaust survivors in Russia to be tax exempt.

Finally, I would like to note the work of Mr. Yuri Luzhkov, Mayor of Moscow, for his initiative to restore the Choral Synagogue and the surrounding area, including erecting a replica of Jerusalem's Wailing Wall, symbolizing the suffering of the past as well as the hope for the future of Russian Jewry. I congratulate all of you for your dedication and hard work on behalf of the Jewish Community in Russia.

WAGRO ANNUAL TRIBUTE TO THE MARTYRS OF THE WARSAW GHETTO

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, on April 22, 2001 I delivered a statement before the Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization's, WAGRO, Annual Tribute to the Martyrs of the Warsaw Ghetto, at Temple Emanuel in New York City. I ask unanimous consent that my remarks be printed in the RECORD along with the statement delivered on the same day by Mr. Benjamin Mead, President of the Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization, WAGRO.

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

Mrs. CLINTON. Good afternoon.

It's an honor for me to be here as your Senator, but more than that, as a fellow human being who is called upon to remember. I am also pleased to be here with the Governor, the Mayor, and my friend and partner, Senator Schumer.

I would only add to the strong words that Senator Schumer has just expressed, for most of us, if not all of us. That in addition to the Jewish people and the people of Israel, protecting themselves, the government and the people of the United States must stand with the government and people of Israel in that endeavor. And we will reassert as strongly as possible the need for our government to do that in every way necessary.

What brings us here today as we commemorate the six million Jewish martyrs and the 58th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, is not to relive the pain for those of us who can't possibly imagine. But to honor and respect the survivors and to join together in pledging that the sacrifice and the spirit was never extinguished, never given in vain.

I remember being in Warsaw with Ben and Vladka and looking at some of the same places that he referred to, that he saw with horror as a young man, as the Warsaw Ghetto was burned. And as we remember Warsaw and as we do again today in New York. Those young people, primarily young people, who struggled, who understood the central mission of their fight: to live with honor.

And what a struggle and what fighters and what an army they were. The Warsaw Ghetto fighters constituted an army of hope. These young soldiers, who smuggled arms, created bunkers, established a system of intelligence and organized their community, they transformed a ghetto, which the Nazis had established as a mere way station to the death camps, into a battlefield.

The Warsaw Ghetto fighters turned their vulnerability and disadvantage, into an esprit de corps that shocked their enemy. Let us not forget, it took the Nazi troops longer to put down the ghetto revolt than it took to conquer all of Poland.

When I read about or think back or when Ben or Vladka or others tell me of the first hand experience of what those days were like, I imagine the months of organizing and smuggling and hiding, that made that uprising possible. I imagine as though it were a ray of light penetrating the walls of the ghetto. The constant renaissance of spirit and courage that took place under the worst of all possible conditions.

And I especially felt that, Vladka, after reading your poignant account of the resistance. I commend that to you, as I do the real life experiences and remembrances that we should be passing on and teaching to our children.

Vladka describes the feeling of standing on the brink of an abyss. She conveys the sense of despair that pervades the emptied, ravaged ghetto. She recalls that, "All roads in the ghetto seemed to lead to Treblinka; there was no escape."

And yet at the moment when all seemed lost, something changes. And she tells the story of the resistance and describes the hidden hope and the gathering storm of courage brewing beneath the ruins. She eloquently writes, "A spark had been smoldering . . . in the ghetto. Now it began to glow, slowly, tentatively at first, then ever more fiercely."

As I watched the women climb the steps to light the candles, I thought about that flame. I thought about the flame of determination and yes, even triumph. That flame that today stands as the greatest rebuke, not only to the Nazis, but anti-Semites and evildoers everywhere. That flame did keep hope and courage alive and with it, the will to live.

One of my favorite biblical passages comes from the book of Deuteronomy. God has gathered his people together to explain their obligations to him and to each other. And He tells them, "Before you I have placed life and death, the blessing and the curse. You must choose life, so that you and your descendants will survive." Even in the darkest hours of the Holocaust, in the death camps and certainly, in the Warsaw Ghetto that is the choice the martyrs, heroes and survivors made. They chose life.

And we today, in some small and totally inadequate way, not only remember them, but come to thank them for reminding us that we must always choose life as well.

Thank you and God bless you.

FROM REMEMBRANCE MUST COME TRUTH AND UNDERSTANDING

Mr. MEAD: This week, as Jews come together to remember, from Jerusalem to Buenos Aires from New York to London, Paris, Toronto, we find ourselves asking the same painful and unanswered questions which have tormented us for the past years: How could the nearly total destruction of European Jewry have happened? How could the world have stood by silently?

Why were we left so alone and abandoned?

Language does not exist to describe what our people endured in those years. We tremble to think what could happen if we allow a

new generation to arise, ignorant of the tragedy which is still shaping the future.

The dread we have carried in ourselves from the Holocaust has just been aroused again with the publication of shocking details about the atrocious murder of the 1600 Jews in Jedwabne, Poland.

On a single day in July, 1941, a German mobile killing unit had arrived to "cleanse" the town of the Jews who made up half of its population. But their "Neighbors" decided to take the genocide into their own hands. They went on a murderous rampage, killing Jews in the streets. Then they rounded up a thousand more Jews and burned them alive in a barn. Of the town's Jewish population, only seven people survived who were in hiding.

The people who murdered those Jews were not strangers. They were not members of an elite political party committed to racial genocide. Nor were they soldiers taking orders. They were their neighbors.

We have good reason to fear that there are many more Jedwabne's which have yet to come to light. We are here to remember each community of Jews, which was destroyed.

We must also remember that there were righteous gentiles among the Polish population, and throughout Europe, who risked and even sacrificed their lives to protect Jews. I would not be here myself if it had not been for some of those courageous and heroic people. But how few they were.

The realization that so many participated and collaborated with our enemy in the nearly total destruction of European Jewry reminds us that the impossible is possible—that the unthinkable can happen. So many stood silently by and watched as the horrors took place before their eyes, so many blinded themselves from recognizing the barbarity of what they saw, and were deaf to our cries for help.

Fifty-eight years ago, during the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, I stood in Krasinski Square outside a Catholic church which faced the ghetto wall, a young Jewish boy posing as a gentile. The air throbbed with the blasts of German artillery bombardment. A carousel turned, music blared, and children and their parents rode as I watched the horrifying sight of the ghetto burning. Its houses were in flames, and its remaining inhabitants jumping out of windows. I could not believe that the people around me actually rejoiced and reveled, declaring, "the Jews are frying!"

It is not for us to grant forgiveness for the crimes of the Holocaust. That can come only from the victims. We cannot forget the Nazis Germans who ordered the "Final Solution." Nor can we forget either the "willing executioners" who participated in the systematic genocide, or the by-standers.

We are learning and documenting how hatred and greed motivated and aided in the destruction of our people. Germany and individuals throughout Europe profited by using Jewish slave labor for military purposes, and for the production of consumer goods for their home front as well.

Last Thursday, the State of Israel observed Yom Ha Shoah—everything came to a standstill. Today we stand in resolute solidarity with our brothers and sisters in Israel, where a large community of Holocaust survivors resides, where Arab violence must come to an end, and where both Jews and Arabs must forge a common peaceful destiny. After the Holocaust, we survivors chose life, not hatred; we chose to struggle for understanding rather than to take revenge. We continue to build new families, new generations. We must do all that is possible to ensure that those who follow us will not face evil, ruthless destruction, as was visited upon us. Thus, we remember the past for the sake of our future.

Now, more than at any other time in history, the world's wellbeing depends upon the awareness of humankind's interlocking fate. We Holocaust survivors, for whom there were so many enemies and so few rescuers, are determined to extend our commitment to remembrance, education and documentation by bearing witness to what we experienced as fully as we can.

We now stand at a half-century's distance from the events which shaped our lives and reshaped history. We look back and remember. Our memory is a warning, for all people and all time.

Let us remember!

NOMINATION OF JOHN P. WALTERS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to announce my strong support for President Bush's selection of John P. Walters as the next Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

John will bring two decades of drug policy experience in the non-profit sector and in government to his mission as the nation's drug czar. His passionate commitment to improving the quality of our society by decreasing drug use through effective drug education, treatment, and interdiction programs has already touched the lives of many Americans. I trust that the Bush Administration will give him the resources and authority his position requires as a sign of its determination to cut drug use in America and provide the moral leadership essential to this task.

Many of John's advocates will note his impressive record of public service in the fields of drug interdiction, treatment, and education. John distinguished himself during the first Bush Administration as Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, Chief of Staff and National Security Director, and Acting Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. During the Administration of President Reagan, John served as Chief of Staff and Counselor to the Secretary of Education, as well as Assistant to the Secretary, the Secretary's Representative to the National Drug Policy Board, and the Secretary's Representative to the Domestic Policy Council's Health Policy Working Group.

But John's work outside of government is equally admirable. John is currently serving as President of the Philanthropy Roundtable, a national association of charitable donors who are doing great work in our communities. He was previously President of the New Citizenship Project, an organization created to promote greater civic participation in our national life. John also served on the Council on Crime in America, a bipartisan commission on violent crime co-chaired by former Drug Czar Bill Bennett and former Attorney General Griffin Bell.

In 1988, John created the Madison Center, a non-profit organization dedicated to early childhood education and drug abuse prevention. From 1982 to 1985, he served as Acting Assistant Di-

rector and Program Officer in the Division of Education Programs at the National Endowment of the Humanities.

I am confident John will bring strong leadership to our efforts to cut drug use. Not so long ago, Nancy Reagan taught our young people to "Just Say No" to drugs. That was just one demonstration of committed leadership at the national level. What Nancy Reagan started was followed up by engaged national leadership, including Drug Czar Bill Bennett, who used the bully pulpit to change attitudes, and in the process helped rescue much of a generation. Drug use declined by more than a third in the wake of the Reagan-Bush effort, and teen drug use, the pipeline to future addiction, dropped even faster.

In fact, drug use in America has declined by 45 percent since 1985. Drug prevention, education, and interdiction can make a tangible difference in the supply and use of drugs in this country. Moral leadership is critical. Unfortunately, the overall decline in drug use obscures a rise in drug consumption of 15 percent during the last seven years and a near doubling of teen drug use over the past 8 years.

John Walters' emphasis on targeting both drug supply and demand through effective drug treatment programs, and his laudable call for cultural leadership in fending off illegal narcotics' assault on our blessed youth, will help reverse years of drift in our counter-drug policies. I hope he can also play a useful role in refining our drug interdiction strategy in the Andean region and reforming a drug certification law that does more to hinder than help our drug reduction efforts overseas. I look forward to John's leadership on these issues, backed by the personal support of the President, and commend his speedy confirmation to my colleagues.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, May 9, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,643,268,010,418.43, five trillion, six hundred forty-three billion, two hundred sixty-eight million, ten thousand, four hundred eighteen dollars and forty-three cents.

One year ago, May 9, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,662,963,000,000, five trillion, six hundred sixty-two billion, nine hundred sixty-three million.

Five years ago, May 9, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,088,829,000,000, five trillion, eighty-eight billion, eight hundred twenty-nine million.

Ten years ago, May 9, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,435,605,000,000, three trillion, four hundred thirty-five billion, six hundred five million.

Fifteen years ago, May 9, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,012,034,000,000, two trillion, twelve billion, thirty-four million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$3.5 trillion, \$3,631,234,010,418.43, three trillion, six hundred thirty-one billion, two hundred thirty-four million, ten thousand,

four hundred eighteen dollars and forty-three cents during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

MAUPIN RECEIVES PATRICK HENRY AWARD

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, The Wilson Center for Leadership in the Public Interest at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia annually presents the Patrick Henry Award to alumni whose lives have been distinguished by dedication to public service. I'm proud to congratulate Colonel Joe Maupin, U.S. Army retired and my Lowcountry Representative in Charleston, SC, who is among the three who will be receiving the 2001 Patrick Henry Award this evening.

Some of my colleagues may remember Colonel Maupin from his time as Chief of Army Liaison here in the Senate, his last assignment before retiring from the Army after 22 years of service. During those 22 years, Joe attended Officer Candidate School, commanded several Field Artillery Batteries, was selected as a Major for Battalion Command and was inducted into the Field Artillery Hall of Fame. I am fortunate to have benefitted from Joe Maupin's dedication to public service, his willingness to get the job done, his ability to relate to people from all walks of life, his sense of humor, and, most of all, his friendship. I can think of no one more deserving of the Patrick Henry Award than Joe Maupin. My heartfelt congratulations go out to him and to his wonderful wife, Shirley, who made it possible for him to pursue not one, but two careers in public service.●

IN REMEMBRANCE OF STEPHEN GREEN

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, earlier this week, this country suffered a tremendous loss with the passing of Steve Green.

Steve was a veteran reporter and editorial columnist and a very dear person. He worked as a journalist for forty years, covering issues ranging from Congress to national security to social policy.

I got to know Steve as he kept a watchful on Congress for the Copley News Service and the San Diego Union-Tribune. He had a quick wit, a keen intellect and a great nose for a story. Above all, he was scrupulously fair in his reporting. And he believed that as a journalist it was his role in life to help this country realize its tremendous potential. How very blessed we are that Stephen used his talent with words and his insight to make us a better, more informed people.

With a wink Steve could puncture the biggest ego. He had the uncanny ability to be skeptical without being cynical. He cared for the people he covered without coddling them. He followed serious issues without losing his sense of humor.