

exchange program, he has provided a tremendous service and I offer my most sincere thanks to Jack for his efforts on behalf of the U.S. Congress-Bundestag Staff Exchange program. For a decade of service, vielen dank.●

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

● Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, October 19, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,541,765,173,290.62 (Five trillion, five hundred forty-one billion, seven hundred sixty-five million, one hundred seventy-three thousand, two hundred ninety dollars and sixty-two cents).

Five years ago, October 19, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,403,899,000,000 (Four trillion, four hundred three billion, eight hundred ninety-nine million).

Ten years ago, October 19, 1988, the federal debt stood at \$2,620,577,000,000 (Two trillion, six hundred twenty billion, five hundred seventy-seven million).

Fifteen years ago, October 19, 1983, the federal debt stood at \$1,382,541,000,000 (One trillion, three hundred eighty-two billion, five hundred forty-one million).

Twenty-five years ago, October 19, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$461,462,000,000 (Four hundred sixty-one billion, four hundred sixty-two million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,080,303,173,290.62 (Five trillion, eighty billion, three hundred three million, one hundred seventy-three thousand, two hundred ninety dollars and sixty-two cents) during the past 25 years.●

#### REAUTHORIZATION OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 1802, the reauthorization of the Surface Transportation Board (Board). I have spoken out in favor of the Board on many occasions. I want to reemphasize today my commitment to seeing that the Board will be in business for a long time and will be given the resources that it needs to continue its vital work.

The Board is the independent economic regulatory agency that oversees the Nation's rail and surface transportation industries. A healthy transportation system is critical to sustaining a vibrant and growing economy. Under the able and forward-looking leadership of Linda Morgan, the Board's Chairman, who was with us on the Commerce Committee for many years, the Board has worked to ensure that the transportation system is both healthy and responsive. Although it was established to be principally an adjudicatory body, the Board has reached out to the transportation community in an unprecedented way. It has handled the crisis in the West appropriately, letting the private sector work it out where possible, but inter-

vening when necessary. It has initiated proceedings at the request of Senator McCain and Senator HUTCHISON to review the status of access and competition in the railroad industry, and its actions have produced a mix of government action and private-sector solutions. With its staff of 135, it puts out more work than much larger agencies, issuing well-reasoned, thoughtful, and balanced decisions in tough, contentious cases. Just recently, in the Conrail acquisition case, the Board issued one such decision that is good for my State, and for the Nation.

But the Board is stretched thin. It needs to train new people to replace the many employees who are likely to retire soon. And next year, it will continue to expend resources monitoring the implementation of the Conrail acquisition and the rest of the rail network. The Board needs adequate resources to do the hard work that we expect it to do.

Because we need the Board, and because the Board has done a fine job, I am here today supporting a clean reauthorization bill. I supported the Staggers Act when it was passed, and I think in large part it has been a success.

I know that there is some concern about how our transportation system ought to look, and that there are many important issues on the table right now. Several of those issues are being handled by the Board, in connection with its competition and access hearings. I am confident that the Board will do the right thing with the issues before it.

However, some of the tougher issues that have not yet been resolved—for example, the substantially more open access that some shippers want—are not for the Board. They are for us, and they are real. But the fact that the railroads and those who use the system have a lot of ground to cover on these legislative issues should not hold up the Board's reauthorization. Legislative change is our job. The Board, working with the law we gave it, has done its job. I want to thank the Board in general, and Chairman Morgan in particular, who has my unqualified support, for a job well done. The Nation needs agencies like the Board and public servants like Chairman Morgan.●

#### THE RETIREMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LEE H. HAMILTON OF INDIANA

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today humbled by the considerable accomplishments of a great friend and colleague, LEE HAMILTON of Indiana. After 17 terms, he will leave the House of Representatives at year's end. What a profound loss for us all.

Not surprisingly, LEE HAMILTON continues to be recognized for his achievements. Last Tuesday's New York Times quotes Congressman HAMILTON as "feeling pretty good about the job"

he has held for 34 years. "I have more confidence in the institutions of government and the Congress than most of my constituents. The process is often untidy, but it works." David S. Broder wrote in a column entitled "Lee Hamilton's Mark," "... no one will be more missed by his colleagues of both parties than LEE HAMILTON of Indiana ... (h)e is an exemplar of the common-sense, instinctively moderate model of legislator that used to be common in Congress but is increasingly rare today."

I had the honor of serving with Representative HAMILTON on the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy (1995-1997). Our Commission recommended unanimously that legislation should be adopted to govern the system of classifying and declassifying information, which for a half century has been left to executive regulation. The Congressional members of the Commission introduced such legislation in the House and Senate and one of my largest regrets for the 105th Congress is that we could not get this legislation adopted in honor of LEE HAMILTON's retirement. This will take some time, but eventually, surely, we will pass such a bill.

As the former Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, the Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, LEE HAMILTON has showed an extraordinary capacity to lead our country through difficult times. Last year, LEE received the Edmund S. Muskie Distinguished Public Service Award from the Center for National Policy and, just last month, the Hubert Humphrey Award from the American Political Science Association.

I might note here that Hubert Humphrey was the first Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars here in Washington. To our great benefit, LEE HAMILTON has just recently agreed to head the Wilson Center. He will assume his new post in January, succeeding the Center's distinguished director, Charles Blitzer. Dr. Blitzer's tremendous achievement—the building of a permanent home for the Wilson Center at the now complete Federal Triangle—fulfills the commitment to President Wilson's living memorial as established in its 1968 founding statute. That statute required that the Center be located on Pennsylvania Avenue. Today the Wilson Center can be found at One Woodrow Wilson Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue where it maintains architectural and functional autonomy from its neighbor, the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center.

It is of enormous comfort to this Senator to know that LEE HAMILTON will remain close at hand and continue to engage us all in matters of great import.

I ask that David Broder's column "Lee Hamilton's Mark" from The

Washington Post and the article, "A Life Reflected in a House Transformed," by Melinda Henneberger in The New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, October 11, 1998]

LEE HAMILTON'S MARK

(By David S. Broder)

He's not the oldest or longest-serving of the 21 House members who are retiring this year and not running for other offices. Those distinctions belong to two other Democrats, Illinois' Sidney Yates, the ardent defender of arts funding, and Texas's Henry Gonzalez, the populist scourge of bankers and other big shots.

He may not have had the political impact of a much more junior Republican retiree, New York's Bill Paxon, who led the 1994 campaign that ended 40 years of Democratic control of the House and who appeared to be on track to a future speakership until he fell out last year with his former ally Newt Gingrich.

But my hunch is that no one will be more missed by his colleagues of both parties than Lee Hamilton of Indiana, who is ending a notable 34-year career in the House with the adjournment of this Congress.

Hamilton is a throwback to the old days of the House—and not just because he still has the crew cut he wore when he came to Washington as a small-town Hoosier lawyer in the Democratic landslide of 1964. He is an exemplar of the common-sense, instinctively moderate model of legislator that used to be common in Congress but is increasingly rare today.

Hamilton has made his mark in two areas unlikely to produce public acclaim. Like his mentor and friend, former representative Morris Udall of Arizona, he has struggled with modest results to improve the internal organization and operations of the House and the way its members pay for their campaigns. More notably, he has been the Democrats' leader on international policy, serving as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee when his party had the majority. In both arenas, he has consistently placed principle above partisanship and worked comfortably with like-minded Republicans.

He first attracted attention in 1965 when, as chairman of the big freshman Democratic class, he wrote President Lyndon Johnson urging "a pause" in the breakneck pace of Great Society legislation, the first clear signal that Johnson has pushed the mandate of his election sweep beyond safe political limits. Johnson came to Indiana to help Hamilton with his first—and hardest—reelection campaign in 1966, but the following year, Hamilton again demonstrated his independence—and his prescience—by sponsoring one of the first (but unsuccessful) amendments to scale back American military operations in Vietnam.

As Hamilton recalled in a speech last November, Johnson had been a friend as well as his ally. "He had the freshman class in the Cabinet Room and told us, 'Buy your home.' He said, 'If you're like most politicians, it'll be the only decent investment you'll ever make.' I did, and it was."

But after the Vietnam amendment, Johnson called him in. "I will never forget his eyes when he asked me, 'How could you do that to me, Lee?'" Hamilton recalled. "I have served with eight presidents and 11 secretaries of state, and I have sympathized with the burdens and pressures all of them have faced." But he has operated on the principle that if Congress is to meet its responsibilities, it must offer its best and most candid counsel to an administration. "Our great

fault," he told me, "is timidity. We don't like to stick our necks out."

That has not been true of Lee Hamilton. He has given his best judgment freely and plainly, usually supportive of the president, but has never been reluctant to dissent.

In his final months in office, Hamilton received the Edmund S. Muskie Distinguished Public Service Award from the Center for National Policy and the Hubert Humphrey Award from the American Political Science Association. Accepting the first award, he said, "Politics and politicians may be unpopular, but they're also indispensable. . . . Representative democracy, for all its faults, enables us to live together peacefully and productively. It works through a process of deliberation, negotiation and compromise—in a word, the process of politics. At its best, representative democracy gives us a system where all of us have a voice in the process and a stake in the product."

Hamilton understands that "when healthy skepticism about government turns to cynicism, it becomes the great enemy of democracy." So his new career will position him to battle for understanding of politics and against corrosive distrust. He will head the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, where academics from other nations gather with Americans to think and write about contemporary public policy problems. He will also lead a newly formed Center on Congress at Indiana University, an interdisciplinary program aimed at making the legislative branch less mysterious and suspicious. He is the right man for both jobs.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 13, 1998]

A LIFE REFLECTED IN A HOUSE TRANSFORMED

(By Melinda Henneberger)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—As he waits for the last votes of his 34-year Congressional career, Democratic Representative Lee Hamilton runs one hand through his crew cut and thinks out loud, in his right-down-the-middle way, about why the House is both meaner and cleaner, more hard-working and less thoughtful, than when he arrived here from Columbus, Ind., in 1965.

In those days, he recalls, members of Congress palled around, played cards and made a good-faith effort to be on the golf course by 1 P.M. Now they barely have time to get to know one another, let alone contemplate the meaning of legislative life, in the press of 24-hour news cycles and three-day work weeks bracketed by rush-rush trips home.

Back then, you could legally accept fancy gifts and pocket leftover campaign money when you retired. Even if you managed to get into trouble, there was no House ethics committee until 1978. Then again, neither was there any need to work full time raising money. Mr. Hamilton is nostalgic about the \$30,000 he spent as a small-town lawyer on his first race in 1964, the year of Lyndon B. Johnson's landslide. He spent \$1 million on his last race in 1996.

In his office, the Congressman's papers are already being packed up, and the mail marked "return to sender." Settling in for a leisurely interview, the 67-year-old Indiana Basketball Hall of Famer drapes his large frame over a straight wooden chair in a room adorned with paintings of his dogs, Tawny and Buffy.

The politically moderate son of a Methodist minister from Evansville, Ind., he has been a major force on foreign policy and led opposition to aid for the Nicaraguan contra guerrillas. He was House chairman of the panel that investigated Reagan Administration support for the contras with the proceeds of illegal arms sales to Iran, and also chaired the Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Committees. The Presidential nominees Mi-

chael S. Dukakis and Bill Clinton seriously considered him as a running mate.

Yet when invited to linger for a moment over some favorite accomplishment, he mentions, not very grandly, that he was proud simply to have been among those who voted for the creation of Medicare, even if he did not write the bill.

Despite his talk about 1960's sociability on the Hill, Mr. Hamilton seems always to have put in long hours. A 1966 profile in The Washington Star noted that, "Hamilton gets to the office every morning at about 6:30, reads all the mail, answers nearly all the roll calls, and has missed going back home on weekends only a couple of times since he took office. He doesn't drink and he doesn't smoke and he works hard."

He has been enormously popular in the Ninth District in southeastern Indiana. (He is also popular among his staff in a workplace in which aides are often treated casually. Behind his back, staff members are misty about his retirement.)

"I've been going to a lot of retirement dinners back in Indiana," he said, "and the things people remember are the simple things, that I've tried to be accessible and honest and tried to make government work. When I drive through my district and see a sewage system or a library or a school I've had something to do with, that gives me a lot of satisfaction."

And most likely, this unwillingness to trumpet his career and contributions would have set him apart at any moment in the history of the big, noisy institution he clearly loves.

On the other side of the ledger, Mr. Hamilton said, "You don't walk away from a 34-year career without some regrets, and I leave very disappointed that we haven't done something on campaign finance or affordable health care."

Not surprisingly, his most immediate regret is what he sees as the necessity of an inquiry into the possible grounds for impeaching the President, a man he has praised on policy and excoriated for the private conduct that got him into trouble.

"It's a depressing way to end a career, on the note of impeachment," he said, removing his glasses, fiddling with them, putting them back on. "I'm distressed with the ending, but you don't control these things."

Still, living through Watergate and Iran-contra, Mr. Hamilton said, has given him some perspective on the current situation: "We look back now and say the system worked in Watergate but in the middle of it, it was messy and partisan. And something like that is happening now, in my view."

How does he answer those in his own party who respond to criticism of Mr. Clinton's behavior by saying essentially that President Reagan did far worse and survived? "In Iran-contra you were looking at a President abusing the powers of the Presidency"—as opposed to the personal conduct under discussion in the Clinton case, in his view. "But though a lot of people on the left were disappointed we didn't hang him, the evidence didn't point to that."

Mr. Hamilton was among the 31 Democrats who broke party ranks and voted for an open-ended impeachment inquiry. He thought it only right to continue the process, he said, though he has concluded that the President's wrongdoing does not meet the constitutional standard of an impeachable offense and believes Mr. Clinton will finish his term.

And as Mr. Hamilton leaves office, he wants to spend some time thinking about how the President might be rehabilitated to assure that America is not weakened, particularly on the international stage.

Mr. Hamilton's future includes two new jobs, as director of the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, a Government-sponsored

institution that promotes research as well as exchanges between scholars and policy-makers, and of a new center for the study of Congress at Indiana University. He and his wife, Nancy, will stay on here, in their home in Alexandria, Va.

Not only Congress, he said, but political life in general is a different game now than it was in 1960, when Mr. Hamilton was unable to turn out a respectable crowd to greet Senator John F. Kennedy in Columbus.

"I called everybody I knew and couldn't get 40 people to come out to the Old City Hall to see him just a few months before he got the nomination" for the Presidency, he said, laughing at the innocence of the time. "Now you start running for President four years ahead of time and the voters are so well informed, you do something and get back to the office and the phones are already ringing."

Not all of that sophistication is progress, he said. He dared to say what no candidate would: that today's elected officials pay too much attention to constituents, tracking every hiccup in public opinion.

In some ways, he feels he is leaving on the same note he came in on: "We're still fighting about Medicare 30 years later." But there has been positive change, he said, in that the workings of Congress are much more open now, and the body more truly representative, with many more women and members of minority groups in office. If he has learned anything, he said, it is the difficulty of making representative government work.

He has for some time now missed the collegiality of his early years in Washington, when a senior Republican corrected a glaring parliamentary error Mr. Hamilton had made on a bill the man opposed—an act of generosity that he said would be unimaginable today.

He will miss his colleagues, too. And if he has not fully focused on his feelings about leaving, because there has not been time, Mr. Hamilton exits feeling pretty good about the job: "I don't leave as a pessimist. I'm not gloomy because I have more confidence in the institutions of government and the Congress than most of my constituents. The process is often untidy, but it works."●

#### ERIN POPOVICH

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, Butte, Montana has a long history of excellence in sports and the cultivation of champions. On Sunday, October 11, 1998 in Christchurch, New Zealand, a young champion from Butte won a gold medal in the 200-meter individual medley at the Paralympic World Swimming Championships. At age 13, Erin Popovich obtained a gold medal with her personal best time of 3:32.45, shattering her previous mark of 3:37.18 which had been a world record.

On Thursday, October 15 Erin significantly added to her trophy case by winning gold medals in the 50-meter freestyle and 50-meter butterfly races. The Butte Central Junior High 8th Grader improved on her United States record time in the 50-meter butterfly with a time of 45.63. She also recorded a personal best in her 50-meter freestyle with a time of 37.54. In the freestyle Erin was in second place until the final 4 meters when she went on to win the gold. Erin also won a bronze medal in the 100-meter freestyle and helped win a gold for the women's 200-meter team freestyle relay.

The most amazing aspect of this is that Erin only started competitively swimming 10 months ago when she joined the Butte Tarpons Swim Club, under the direction of Swim Coach Marie Cook and Assistant Coach Bill Sever. She is a natural athlete, but her true strength lies in her dedication. "Her determination is her strength," Coach Cook says. "Her mental attitude is just tough." Erin's focus provides an excellent example for her teammates, Coach Cook says. "The kids on this team don't think of her as disabled . . . when she gets on the blocks with taller kids you can see it—she's such an inspiration to everyone."

Erin, who is the daughter of Dr. Keith and Barbara Popovich, is only one of 30 swimmers to qualify for the United States Disabled Team. The Paralympics features 585 swimmers from 55 countries.

I want to join with her family and friends and all the Butte Tarpon Swimmers in congratulating Erin on her tremendous success. Erin has proven herself as a World Champion and as one of Butte, Montana's finest.●

#### TRIBUTE TO REGINA WOODWARD NICKLES

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, Kentucky suffered a grievous loss last week when law enforcement officer Regina Nickles of Harrodsburg, Kentucky was shot and killed, in the line of duty, early Wednesday morning as Officer Nickles and her partner were responding to a call reporting a man sneaking around the parking lot of a Harrodsburg factory. She was 45 years old.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Regina Woodward Nickles grew up in Boyle County in Central Kentucky. She went to high school in Danville and then attended Eastern Kentucky University. In 1983, at the age of 29, Officer Nickles became the first—and remains the only—woman to ever serve on the Harrodsburg Police force. When she was profiled in the local newspaper in 1983, she said, "I want to do the best job that I can, and I still feel like I have to prove myself because I'm a woman. I don't want to let these men down who had enough confidence in me to hire me."

In a town as small as Harrodsburg—population 8000—all the officers are well known. And Officer Nickles was particularly well regarded. She was known in the community as a peace-maker, an officer with a special talent for resolving disputes before they became violent. She is remembered as kind and caring, known for pulling over motorists, giving them a stern warning and sending them on their way. But she could also be tough when called for, and had the respect of the community and all of her fellow officers.

Reflecting the the goodwill that she had built up in Harrodsburg over her career, Officer Nickles was recently

nominated as the Republican candidate for sheriff in the November elections. A remarkable reflection of the rapport she had with the community is the fact that several people who had once been arrested and jailed by Officer Nickles have said that they still intended to vote for her because of the way she had treated them.

The murder of Officer Nickles has left the Harrodsburg community in a state of shock. Much like our small Capitol Hill community was devastated by the murders of Officer J.J. Chestnut and Detective John Gibson, the residents of Harrodsburg are asking how this could happen in their small town. As we are painfully aware, no community is immune from such heinous acts.

Mr. President, Officer Regina Woodward Nickles leaves behind an extended family that must now cope with an unimaginably horrific loss. Officer Nickles will also be mourned by the tight-knit Harrodsburg community in which she was such a valued participant.

When Officer Nickles announced her candidacy for Sheriff, she elaborated on her motivation for pursuing the position. "I want to do more than wear a badge and a gun," she observed. "I want to touch people's lives." Officer Nickles didn't need to be elected sheriff to do that. It is abundantly clear that she had touched many people during her too-brief life, and she will be sorely missed.●

#### REPUBLICAN OBSTRUCTION OF PATENT REFORM LEGISLATION

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have long been involved in high technology issues and those affecting American industry that relies on intellectual property at its core. Over a decade ago, I helped establish and chaired a Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Technology and the Law. This year, we have successfully completed work on legislation to address the impending millennium bug with the Senate and House adopting the Hatch-Leahy substitute for S. 2392, the Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act.

I have also worked closely with Senator HATCH on a number of other intellectual property measure including the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, H.R. 2281, the Trademark Law Treaty Implementation Act, S. 2193, and the United States Patent and Trademark Office Reauthorization Act, H.R. 3723. Working with Senators DASCHLE, BINGAMAN, BOXER, HARKIN, KOHL and others, we have been able to put the interests of the nation and the nation's economic future first and enact significant legislation with respect to both copyright and trademark matters this year. Unfortunately, we have not made the progress that we should have on patent matters.

A critical matter from the intellectual property agenda, important to the nation's economic future, is reform of our patent laws. I have been working diligently along with Senators