

practice efficient medicine, they have average lengths of stay well below the national average. These hospitals will be hit especially hard. This kind of perverse incentive is part of the problem with Medicare, not part of the solution.

I understand that there may be concerns about abuses by some hospitals moving patients to lower levels of care sooner than is clinically appropriate. If that is a problem, let's attack it. But let's not punish all hospitals—especially the most efficient for the sins of a few others.

In addition to the irrational incentives this policy creates, there is the very real problem of administering it. This law holds hospitals accountable for the actions of patients that are no longer under their care. If a Medicare beneficiary were discharged from the hospital without the expectation of a need for further care and circumstances changed, the hospital would not be entitled to the full Medicare payment. But the reality is that, the hospital may or may not know of this change. The law sets hospitals up for accusations of fraud due to events that are completely beyond their control.

This law is a serious roadblock to the provision of appropriate and efficient care. The repeal of this legislation will help ensure that logical coordinated care remains a primary goal of the Medicare program.●

#### IN MEMORY OF DONALD RUSSELL

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, South Carolina lost one of its greatest citizens when former Governor, former U.S. Senator, and Federal Judge Donald Russell passed away Sunday night. I am both greatly saddened and honored to pay tribute today to the exemplary life of this extraordinary man.

In addition to his many years of public service as Governor, U.S. Senator, and Federal Judge, Donald Russell also served as president of the University of South Carolina from 1952 to 1957. During the Second World War, he served in the War Department and as a special assistant to James F. Byrnes until 1943. In 1943, he entered upon active duty in the U.S. Army; he was decommissioned as a major in 1944 after serving with Supreme Allied Headquarters. He was present at Yalta with James Byrnes and President Roosevelt. Following the War, he served for two years as Assistant Secretary of State for Administration.

Some in this Chamber remember Donald Russell as an esteemed colleague who served with great distinction in the United States Senate in 1965 and 1966. During his time in the Senate, Senator Russell was known as a serious, conscientious, and particularly intelligent lawmaker, dedicated to his country and to his state. Both South Carolina and the United States benefited from Senator Russell's wise and vigorous leadership.

Before entering the Senate, Donald Russell served as Governor of South

Carolina. His governorship was one of the most progressive, most active, and most important in my state's history. For example, he strongly supported and helped fund the statewide system of technical colleges that has been essential to South Carolina's dramatic economic growth for the past two decades. But the hallmark of Donald Russell's governorship was his commitment to racial reconciliation and fair treatment for all in South Carolina.

Mr. President, the best way to illustrate Donald Russell's caring, generous, and just nature and his commitment to equitable and progressive policies is to relate a vignette. On his inauguration as Governor, Donald threw a barbecue for the people of South Carolina—all the people. This was unprecedented: never before in South Carolina had a governor thrown a party and invited all the state's people—white and black—to attend. For the first time, the Governor shook many black as well as white hands in his receiving line. Donald's act was as bold as it was wonderful, and it set the tone for his governorship, during which he worked to encourage the citizens of South Carolina to accept the end of the pernicious system of segregation.

After leaving the Senate, Donald was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina. In 1971, Judge Russell was appointed by President Richard Nixon to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. For over thirty years, Judge Russell served with great distinction and earned a reputation as one of America's most respected jurists. His intellect remained keen to the end and he never accepted senior status. His years on the bench set a standard for judicial integrity, wisdom, and fairness that will endure for many years. In fact, it was as a jurist that Donald Russell found his true calling. I doubt that I ever have seen or will see another jurist to surpass him.

For more than fifty years, Mr. President, I have known Donald Russell to be one of the most dedicated public servants in South Carolina's rich history. His dedication to improving the lives of everyday citizens has inspired me throughout my own career in public service. I am proud to have been his friend and colleague, and I send his family my sincere condolences.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE STAN CAVE: REPUBLICAN LEGISLATOR OF THE YEAR

● Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Stan Cave, who represents the 45th district (Lexington) in the Kentucky House of Representatives. Representative Cave has been recognized by the National Republican Legislators Association as one of their ten Legislators of the Year.

I am proud to have joined several of his General Assembly colleagues in nominating Stan for this award. I have

worked closely with Stan since his election to the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1993, on a variety of issues of importance to our constituents.

Since his election, Stan has risen quickly in the Republican leadership in the Kentucky House. He currently serves as Chairman of the House Republican Caucus. For the past two years, Stan has played a major role in overhauling Kentucky's Workers' Compensation laws, as well as other important issues ranging from Higher Education Reform to the state budget.

Outside of the General Assembly, Stan has been very generous with his time to both Republican causes and candidates for office. As Recruitment Chairman for the Fayette County Republican Party, Stan has worked tirelessly to find quality candidates for Congress, the state legislature, Mayor and Council in his home community of Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. President, in just a few short years, Stan Cave has become a respected contributor to Kentucky government and politics. His meteoric rise has now been recognized and rewarded by the National Republican Legislators Association as a 1997 Legislator of the Year, a great and well deserved honor.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CORVETTE: MOTOR TREND'S 1998 CAR OF THE YEAR

● Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the recent recognition of the redesigned Chevrolet Corvette as Motor Trend magazine's 1998 Car of the Year. By recognizing the 1998 Corvette with one of the automobile industry's most prestigious awards, the editors of Motor Trend bestow a great honor, not only on the car, but more importantly on those men and women who design and build the Corvette in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Motor Trend—in celebrating the radically-redesigned 1998 Corvette—points to the new, cleaner 5.7 liter/345 horsepower V-8 engine, a lighter, more refined chassis, and an impressive 24.9 cubic feet of cargo space, noting that “the new Corvette will be remembered as one of the greatest cars in American automotive history.”

The selection of the Corvette further signals the resurgence of great American cars. I am proud that the Corvette has been at the forefront of this revival.

This award is a testament to the tireless efforts of those in Bowling Green who have designed and assembled the Corvette since 1981, when the shiny new plant was born from an old Chrysler Air Temps facility. Since Corvette production moved from St. Louis 18 years ago, the people of Bowling Green have been proud to carry on the tradition of America's original roadster.

Mr. President, by honoring the Corvette, the editors of Motor Trend honor all the hard-working men and women

in my home state of Kentucky who have played a role in all stages of the production of the new, 5th generation Corvette. I offer my congratulations to all those who work for Chevrolet in Bowling Green, whose innovative thinking and diligence has resulted in the Corvette winning this prestigious award.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE TOYOTA CAMRY: AMERICA'S No. 1 SELLING CAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the employees at the Erlanger, Kentucky, headquarters of Toyota's North American manufacturing operations as well as those at the Georgetown Toyota assembly plant whose dedication and hard work have resulted in the Toyota Camry becoming the number one selling car in the United States for 1997.

By recording its best-ever sales month in December, the Camry edged past traditional favorites—the Honda Accord and the Ford Taurus—to become the best selling car in the United States—the first time a Toyota automobile has been so recognized.

Because dealers had a hard time keeping both the Accord and the Camry in stock this year, the primary factor in determining which model sold best was which company could get the most out of its assembly line. I am proud to report that, because of the industriousness of those men and women who work in the Georgetown plant, there were enough Camrys on dealer's lots to outsell both the Accord and the Taurus. And by the way, 80% of all Camrys sold in the U.S. have been assembled in Georgetown.

This past year, the Camry plant in Georgetown increased production by 12% over the previous year, mostly by improving efficiency on the assembly line and pressing suppliers to keep up with their demand for raw materials.

Despite the tremendous growth this year, officials at the Georgetown plant say that they intend to build even more Camrys next year, as they improve the speed of the assembly line and further improve the plant's efficiency.

Mr. President, again, I would like to congratulate all those men and women associated with Toyota Motor Sales, USA, particularly those in Erlanger and Georgetown, whose dedication and hard work made the Camry 1997's top selling car.

#### SUBMISSION OF SENATE RESOLUTION

Mr. SPECTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. SPECTER pertaining to the submission of S. Res. 179 are located in today's RECORD under "Submissions of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

Mr. MURKOWSKI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, the debate that we begin today on campaign finance reform must be prefaced with one question: To what extent, if any, should the Federal Government regulate political speech in our country?

The President has endorsed Senator McCain and Senator Feingold's campaign finance reform legislation. However, I cannot.

Campaign finance reform debate is not just about politicians and their campaigns. At the core of this issue is the First Amendment. The government must tread lightly in attempts to place limitations on speech. The government can no more dictate how many words a newspaper can print than it can limit a political candidate's ability to communicate with his or her constituents.

The McCain-Feingold legislation bristles with over a dozen different restrictions on speech—provisions that, I believe, flagrantly violate the First Amendment as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

I cannot overemphasize this point. George F. Will, in a Washington Post editorial stated of the McCain Feingold bill:

Nothing in American history—not the left's recent campus speech codes, not the right's depredations during the 1950s McCarthyism or the 1920s 'red scare,' not the Alien and Sedition Acts of the 1790s—matches the menace to the First Amendment posed by campaign 'reforms' advancing under the protective coloration of political hygiene.

Mr. President, I would point out that the 1996 presidential system of campaign finance clearly reveals that two significant problems exist with our current election process:

1. Too much money is spent on campaigns; and 2. Current laws are not enforced.

Unfortunately, McCain-Feingold would do little to end the vicious cycle of fundraising. In fact, if anything, it would only prolong the campaign calendar. Since McCain-Feingold contains restrictions on express advocacy" financed by soft money only 60 days before an election—that will mean that money will simply be raised earlier in the calendar year, and the election season will seem virtually unending.

And what is "express advocacy?" If this proposal ever becomes law, we can change the name of the Federal Election Commission to the Federal Campaign Speech Police. Every single issue advertisement will be taped, reviewed, analyzed and litigated over. The Speech police will set up their offices in all 50 states to ensure the integrity of political advertising. Is that what we in this chamber really want? I don't think so. But that is what will inevitably happen if we adopt McCain-Feingold.

Mr. President, the political tactics and schemes of the 1996 Presidential election campaign reveal the abuses involved in our current system. Bottom-line, our current election laws are not being enforced.

It's interesting to note that where the lack of law enforcement has become the most apparent is in the one area that receives guaranteed federal funding via a tax subsidy—federal presidential elections.

As grand jury indictments amass with regard to Democratic fundraising violations in the 1996 Presidential election, we learn more and more about President Clinton's use of the perquisites of the Presidency as a fundraising tool. It's important to recall some of those abuses as we begin our debate on campaign reform. And please keep in mind my point here is existing campaign laws are not being enforced.

First, the Lincoln bedroom. During the five years that President Clinton has resided in the White House, an astonishing 938 guests have spent the night in the Lincoln bedroom, and generated at least \$6 million to the Democrat National Committee.

Presidential historian, Richard Norton Smith, stated that there has "never been anything of the magnitude of President Clinton's use of the White House for fundraising purposes. . . it's the selling of the White House."

Presidential Coffees. President Clinton hosted 103 "presidential coffees." Guests at these coffees, which included a convicted felon and a Chinese businessman who heads an arms-trading company, donated \$27 million to the Democrat National Committee.

President Clinton's Chief of Staff, Harold Ickes, recently turned over a large number of documents that show figures for both expected and actual donations from nearly every White House coffee. Mr. Ickes gave the President weekly memorandums which included projected monies he expected each "Clinton coffee" would raise. He projected each would raise no less than \$400,000.

Here's a comparison: President Bush hosted one "presidential coffee." No money was raised. The cost was \$6.24.

Foreign Contributions. Investigations by both the Senate Government Affairs Committee and the Department of Justice into campaign abuses in the 1996 presidential campaign have revealed that the Democrats recklessly accepted illegal foreign donations in exchange for presidential access and other favors. A few examples:

First John Huang. John Huang, raised millions of dollars in illegal foreign contributions for the Democratic National Committee (DNC), which the DNC has already returned.

Huang, despite being wholly unqualified according to his immediate boss, received an appointment to the Department of Commerce, where he improperly accessed numerous classified documents on China.

Huang made at least 67 visits to the White House, often meeting with senior officials on US trade policy.