

study. Could Matthew have become a U.S. Senator?

I think now that maybe Matthew can teach us all. We need to use this tragic and despicable crime to attack hate as we attack any other disease that kills. We must treat hate crimes as the deadly threat that they are and do more to prevent them. Hate is nothing more than a cancer that needs to be stopped.

S. 1529, Hate Crimes Prevention Act, offers us that opportunity. I am pleased to have joined with many of my colleagues in cosponsoring this important legislation. The bill would expand the definition of a hate crime and improve prosecution of those who act out their hate with violence. No one beats a person to death and leaves them to die without being motivated by a deep sense of hate. This was no robbery. The motive was hate.

The immediate response of local law enforcement officials illustrates why we need to strengthen Federal Hate Crimes laws and why the Federal Government must take a greater role in ending this violence.

I urge all of my colleagues to think about the many Matthew Shepards, we have all met. Kind and hard working young adults. Let us act now to prevent any more senseless violence and deaths.

It is often said that from tragedy we can learn. Let us learn from this tragic event and make a commitment that we will act on Hate Crimes Prevention legislation. Let our actions serve as a comfort to Matthew's parents and the hundreds of other parents who fear for their children.

There are so many tragedies that we cannot prevent. Another senseless, brutal attack like the one experienced by Matthew is a tragedy that we can prevent. We spend millions of dollars a year seeking cures for deadly diseases that strike the young and old. We simply cannot accept a disease that strikes without warning and takes the life of a precious vulnerable child. We need to treat hate the same. It cannot and will not be tolerated.●

HOUSE DELAY IN PASSAGE OF THE DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT ACT, H.R. 2281

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am glad that the House Republican leadership relented and after several days' delay allowed the House to consider and adopt the conference report on the landmark Digital Millennium Copyright Act, H.R. 2281.

Just two weeks ago, the Senate unanimously passed the Conference Report on the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, H.R. 2281. This important legislation is based on the implementing legislation recommended by the Administration and introduced last year by Senators HATCH, THOMPSON, KOHL and me, to implement the new World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) copyright treaties. The bill provides the protection necessary to encourage copyright owners to make their works available over the Internet

and in other digital formats. This legislation sets a standard for other nations who must also implement these treaties.

The Senate bill was reported unanimously by the Senate Judiciary Committee and passed the Senate without opposition. The House-Senate conference over the last several weeks also led to all conferees signing the conference report and supporting the final version of the legislation. As the only Senate Democratic conferee I was pleased to serve on this conference and participate in working out agreements with House Republican and Democratic conferees.

With the approval of the chairmen and ranking Democrats on both the House Judiciary Committee and the House Commerce Committee, this landmark legislation—which Senator HATCH has called the most important bill we will pass this year—seemed to have finally cleared the last hurdle and be ready to be sent to the President for enactment. On Thursday, October 8, Senator HATCH and I were both present on the Senate floor for Senate final passage and had been informed that the House leadership had determined to take up and pass the bill that very day.

Surprisingly, the bill was not taken up in the House on Thursday or Friday or Saturday or Sunday. There was a threat that it would not be brought up by the House leadership at all, and I think that the Senate and the American people are entitled to an explanation.

It turns out that the House Republican leadership had decided to hold this critical legislation hostage to petty partisan politics. According to reports in Roll Call on October 8 and 12, Reuters on October 10 and the Washington Post on October 14 and 15, House Republicans were mad that a pal of theirs was not hired to head the Electronic Industries Alliance. The hold on this legislation is to "send a message."

Apparently, in the world of NEWT GINGRICH and DICK ARMEY and TOM DELAY, trade associations better hire their Republican friends or there will be retribution, including stalling action of important bipartisan legislation that promotes the national interest. This is childish behavior beneath the dignity of those who hold leadership positions in a House of Congress. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act, a good bill on which so many of us have worked so hard and cooperated so closely across the aisle, was finally allowed to be considered by the House and did pass. I thank the House Republican leaders for ending their pout in time for this landmark legislation to be adopted.

This bill should help create jobs and economic opportunities to America's leading copyright-based industries. We all recognize that because the U.S. is the world-wide leader in intellectual property, the U.S. will be the main beneficiary if Congress enacts this legislation.

Protecting and encouraging the intellectual creations of our citizens has

always been a fundamental priority for our country and a responsibility of our national government. Our creative industries produce the material that makes the global information infrastructure something worth having. I want to ensure that the creators of movies and television and cable programming and recordings and books and computer software and interactive media continue to create, that their creativity is rewarded, that their creations are not stolen or pirated, and that those basic tenets are followed in all the world's markets.

The 1998 report of the International Intellectual Property Alliance confirms the importance of copyright-based industries to our American economy and our economic future. The report demonstrates, for the seventh straight year, that the U.S. copyright industries continue to be one of the largest and fastest growing segments of the U.S. economy. These industries are leading this country into the digital age and the 21st century. Thanks goodness cooler heads finally prevailed and Congress was allowed to complete work on the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.●

JACK HECHLER: DECADE OF SERVICE TO CONGRESSIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize the dedication of Mr. Jack Hechler, who for the past decade has served as an interpreter and escort for an annual Congressional exchange program; the U.S. Congress/Bundestag Staff Exchange.

This highly successful program has been in existence since 1983 and serves as a guideline to staff exchanges around the world. For the past ten years, Mr. Hechler has been the contract interpreter and escort for the German staff delegation which arrives each summer for a three week program in the United States. Born and raised in Germany, Mr. Hechler graduated from American University in Washington, DC, served in Korea with the U.S. Armed Forces and for more than 37 years was an active Civil Service employee who, prior to retirement was the Director of Policy, Plans and Evaluation at the General Service Administration. Now retired, Mr. Hechler has been devoted to the U.S. Congress—Bundestag Staff Exchange Program.

Jack Hechler has been invaluable to the U.S. Congress-Bundestag Staff Exchange program by providing continuity to a program which relies heavily on alumni volunteers. The ten member German delegations and the network of American alumni have counted on his insight and discussions to add to this annual program. A recipient of the Order of Merit from the Federal Republic of Germany for his work with this

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-Bundes-tag 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 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