

One might expect that criminal justice legislation that is opposed by the president, the attorney general and the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee would not be blithely slipped into the statute books. But prudence was long ago a casualty of this budget process.

I hope that the next Congress will show more wisdom and turn away from such mischief to serious work on the unfinished work of the Safe Schools, Safe Streets and Secure Borders Act, and other nonpartisan, pro-law enforcement legislation.

The criminal justice legislation that I have summarized represents a number of good, solid measures. Enactment of these provisions will have a real effect on the lives of Americans. Even amid the debris of a Congress that has botched so many opportunities to help the American people, I am glad to have squeezed through these significant criminal justice measures in the logjam of the last weeks of the session. Far more than satisfaction, however, I feel a determination that we in Congress can, should and must do better next time. We owe it to the people who sent us here.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am glad that the House of Representatives has, at long last, taken up and passed the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act, S. 610, that the Senate had passed and sent to the House more than a years ago. This measure was included in the omnibus spending bill passed by the House last night and by the Senate today.

Over 10 years ago, in May 1988, as chairman of the then Judiciary Subcommittee on Technology and the Law, I convened hearings on High Tech Terrorism, including terrorism with chemical and biological weapons and terrorist attacks on computer infrastructure. We have made progress in those 10 years, but we need to do more. I was proud to have played a role in Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention last year. This was a matter initiated under President Reagan, negotiated by President Bush, and signed on behalf of the United States by President Clinton.

We also proceeded to pass implementing legislation, which addressed complex technical and constitutional issues and about which there was great potential for delay. We were able to overcome that delay, however, and reach a sound consensus with admirable speed. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee on April 17, 1997, and we held hearings and reported out the bill in just over a month. That bill passed the Senate on May 23, 1997. That shows what we can do here when we put our minds to it.

I am gratified that the stall in House consideration of this important implementing legislation for the Chemical and Biological Weapons Treaty has fi-

nally ended. Further delay and a failure to act on the part of the House on what is so obviously a pressing national priority, would have been a great blow to the Nation and to the national security.

TRIBUTE TO KYLE AND ALISON McSLARROW

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, there is an important part of the legislative process that the public rarely gets a chance to see. I am talking about the many dedicated staff people, on both sides of the aisle, who work tirelessly to help the Senate conduct the Nation's business. They work hard. They are dedicated. They provide invaluable advice and counsel on a daily basis.

Today, I rise to pay tribute to one of these remarkable people. Kyle McSlarrow, my Chief of Staff in the Republican Conference Secretary's office, will be leaving my office to run Vice President Dan Quayle's presidential campaign in Arizona. While I couldn't be happier about Kyle's new opportunity to shape the politics of a presidential campaign, I am sad to lose such a talented individual. But most of all, I am sad that such a good friend will be leaving.

For the last several years, Kyle has been an integral part of the Senate Republican leadership team. He provided his counsel to two Majority Leaders—Senator Dole and Senator LOTT—before coming to work as my Chief of Staff in the Conference Secretary's office. Kyle has helped set the strategy for all the major legislative issues we have brought to the Senate floor. He has provided his insight not only to our leadership, but also to many other Senators in our conference who have come to rely on his good judgement.

Kyle McSlarrow is a conservative with the strongest of convictions. He has always been able to get the job done, while holding steadfast to these principles. Kyle has a great deal to be proud of in the years he has worked on Capitol Hill: helping to rein in the IRS, working to reduce illegal drugs in our communities and helping to craft a blueprint for education reform that will one day be the law of this land. But most importantly, Capitol Hill is where Kyle met his wife Alison.

Kyle's better half, Alison McSlarrow, will be leaving the majority leader's office where she has served with great distinction for the past few years as Deputy Chief of Staff. Alison is one of the brightest staffers I have met in Washington. Her intricate knowledge of Senate parliamentary procedure and legislative issues will be sorely missed. I greatly appreciate all the help she has been to me over the years and will miss her dearly, as well.

So I say to my friends Kyle and Alison, best of luck in Arizona. You have made a difference here. You will make a difference wherever you may be. The Nation needs caring and dedicated peo-

ple like you to always be involved in the process. God speed. The best for you both is yet to come.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING CONGRESSMAN DAN SCHAEFER

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to my good friend and colleague from Colorado, Congressman DAN SCHAEFER.

Congressman DAN SCHAEFER is retiring from the House of Representatives after 15 years of service to the people of Colorado's 6th Congressional District and the United States. I would like to take this opportunity to share a few reflections on DAN SCHAEFER's many accomplishments as a Congressman.

Not only did Congressman DAN SCHAEFER ably step into the void left when Congressman Jack Swigert died shortly after being elected, but he also successfully led the charge in Congress to have a statue depicting Jack Swigert as a young and daring astronaut of Apollo XIII fame added to Congress' statuary collection as Colorado's second and final contribution. With its wonderful combination of bronze and a colorful space suit, the statue is both visually striking and proud. The Jack Swigert statue is perhaps one of the most popular in the halls of Congress for visitors from all over the world. I know it is one of mine.

Over the years Congressman DAN SCHAEFER has been a leader in the fight to balance our nation's budget. In fact, DAN SCHAEFER is the one who introduced H.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the U.S. federal government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation in the 105th Congress. H.J. Res. 1 clearly merits the cosponsorships of the 229 of his colleagues in the House of Representatives who joined in support of Congressman SCHAEFER's resolution.

I am an original cosponsor of S.J. Res. 1, the companion legislation in the Senate to H.J. Res. 1. While this worthy legislation fell just one vote short of passage in the Senate in the 105th Congress, this Congress also just passed the first balanced budget in many, many years. DAN SCHAEFER is retiring from Congress with its books balanced for the first time in generations. His role in achieving this important historic victory for the American people will be remembered.

Congressman DAN SCHAEFER has also been a national leader in energy issues. In the 105th Congress he led the drive for Public Law 105-28, a law that amends and updates sections of the Department of Energy Organization Act. He has also been a ground breaker in the quest to deregulate American electricity. Even the exceeding complexities and deep vested interests involved in our nation's electricity markets and monopolies did not deter DAN SCHAEFER from introducing H.R. 655. This bill's goal was to give all American

consumers the right to choose among competitive providers of electricity in order to achieve lower prices and better service. His steadfast work on this complex issue has made valuable progress that can be built upon in years to come.

Finally, as the Coach of the Republican Congressional Baseball Team, DAN SCHAEFER has established a winning record, batting 60% as the Republican team has won 3 out of 5 games under his leadership, including winning for the last two years, in 1997 and 1998. DAN has also been selected as the team's Most Valuable Player twice. It is clear that Congressman SCHAEFER's leadership will be missed both in the halls of Congress as well as on the Congressional baseball diamond.

As he retires from the House, Congressman DAN SCHAEFER has a record of accomplishment to be proud of. He is the undisputed Dean of the Colorado delegation. He will be missed. I wish him well and best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER GEORGES

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I was stunned and saddened to learn this morning of the death of Christopher Georges.

For much of the last four years, Chris reported on Congress for the Wall Street Journal. He died yesterday from complications of lupus.

He was not given much time in this world—only 33 years. But he used every minute he was given, and achieved a remarkable amount.

He graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University in 1987 with a degree in government. At Harvard, he was the executive editor of the Harvard Crimson and was named Harvard Journalist of the Year for 1986–87.

He began his journalism career in 1987 as an intern with the Washington Post. He worked on the issues staff of the Dukakis for President campaign in 1987 and 1988. He returned to newspapers, as a clerk for the New York Times. From the Times, Chris moved to CNN's first special investigative unit.

After CNN, he was named editor of Washington Monthly magazine. A story he wrote on investigative journalism for Washington Monthly was named one of the "10 Best of 1992" by the 1993 Forbes Media Guide.

In 1994, he joined the staff of the Wall Street Journal in Washington covering politics, the budget and economic issues. He was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize last year for a series of stories he wrote examining the effects of the new welfare reform laws.

It was during his time at the Journal that I got to know Chris. He was a brilliant and fair reporter. He understood public policy as well as anyone in this building. He also had a rare ability to see how what we do in this building affects people outside it.

His stories on welfare reform were a case in point. For months, Chris practically lived at housing projects in the Washington area to see how the new laws affected four women as they struggled to make the transition from welfare to work.

Chris loved everything about newspapering—the reporting, the storytelling. His abilities, and his fundamental sense of fairness, earned him the respect of people on both sides of the aisle.

Chris was brilliant, funny, modest, gentle. He was also incredibly brave.

Like many of us, I had no idea how sick Chris was, how savage and debilitating his disease was. He almost never spoke about it. I now know that Chris struggled with his disease for more than half his life, since he was 15 years old.

A good friend of Chris's, Gene Sperling, director of the President's National Economic Council, first met Chris when he was 22. He said the first time they stayed up all night working on a project, Chris confided to Gene about his disease.

Gene asked Chris what it meant to have lupus. Chris was quiet for a moment, then he said, "It means I could die young."

As a teenager, Chris had been a fierce wrestler. He was just as ferocious in his efforts to wrestle his disease into submission. He did not allow it to defeat him.

Perhaps because he knew what it meant to suffer, Chris was an unusually compassionate man. He leaves behind an incredible number of friends. I want to extend my condolences to them.

I also want to extend my prayers and heartfelt sympathy to Chris's parents, Mary and Jerry Georges of New York City; his sisters, Gigi Georges of Washington; Stephanie Georges Comfort and her husband Chris Comfort of Denver, Colorado and their daughter Katherine.

In the last year of his life, Chris Georges got to do the kind of reporting he really wanted to do. It was smart and important, and it illuminated what we do here. Had he lived longer, I'm sure we would have seen more of it.

I will miss reading Chris's stories. More than that, I will miss seeing him and talking to him. He was an extraordinary man.

In closing, President Clinton this morning also talked about Chris's life and his work. I ask unanimous consent that the President's remarks be printed in the RECORD as well. Thank you.

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Chris Georges was a reporter's reporter. Whether he was writing about the budget, Medicare or welfare, Chris' journalistic integrity, attention to detail, and focus on the human side of policy earned him the respect of both his fellow reporters and those who work in the Congress and the White House. It was only fitting that his nomination for a Pulitzer Prize was for a story about welfare

and HIV-positive children. Chris's friends and colleagues most remember his decency, integrity, wit, and sense of fairness. He will be deeply missed by his parents, sisters, and many friends.

AFRICA: SEEDS OF HOPE ACT OF 1998

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am pleased to note that yesterday both Houses of Congress passed the "Africa: Seeds of Hope Act of 1998," clearing the measure for signature by the President. This legislation, which I introduced together with my colleague from Ohio, Senator DEWINE, in July, is designed to prevent hunger and malnutrition in Africa while at the same time helping American farmers and developing lasting and mutually beneficial ties between our peoples.

Food security is critical to establishing the basis for long-term peace, democracy and prosperity in Africa. By redirecting existing bilateral aid and investment programs toward small-scale farming and rural development, the "Seeds of Hope Act" will promote sustainable agricultural development and food security in sub-Saharan Africa. Further, this initiative will foster research and extension activities and help to build local markets, providing important opportunities for mutual cooperation between U.S. and African farmers, educators, scientists and entrepreneurs.

The bill, as adopted, is intended to accomplish several important objectives. First, it aims at providing new opportunities for the poorest of the poor, especially women, by expanding access to credit and technology, improving information and farming techniques, and creating more efficient market mechanisms.

Second, it is designed to maximize the efficiency of current aid programs. It directs the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to focus more of its efforts on projects that improve food security and meet the needs of the rural poor, and requires the participation of affected communities in all phases of project planning and development. The initiative strengthens coordination with non-governmental organizations, cooperatives, educational institutions and local marketing associations that have relevant expertise. In this way, it encourages the latest agricultural methods and most successful business practices, while ensuring they are appropriate to local conditions and adapted to specific climates.

Third, this legislation mobilizes new resources for investment in African agriculture and rural development through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), working with small businesses and other U.S. entities to develop the capacities of small-scale farmers and rural entrepreneurs. Particularly in this budgetary environment, it is essential to expand the public-private partnership in this area.