

TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE  
APPROPRIATIONS

CAMPBELL AMENDMENT NO. 1240

Mr. JEFFORDS (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1282) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend page 57, line 14 by reducing the dollar figure by \$17,000,000.

On page 11, line 16 strike "\$569,225,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$570,345,000".

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce that on Friday, July 16, 1999, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will hold an oversight hearing on Damage to the National Security from Chinese Espionage at DOE Nuclear Weapons Laboratories. The hearing will be held at 9:00 a.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

Those who wish further information may write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, 1999, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing on S. 985, *the Intergovernmental Gaming Agreement Act of 1999*. The hearing will be held in room 485, Russell Senate Building.

Please direct any inquiries to committee staff at 202/224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO  
MEET

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet for a hearing re judicial nominations, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 13, 1999, at 2:00 p.m., in SD226.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND  
MANAGEMENT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 13, 1999, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at

2:30 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on issues relating to S. 1330, a bill to give the city of Mesquite, Nevada, the right to purchase at fair market value certain parcels of public land in the city, and S. 1329, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to Nye County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR,  
AND PENSIONS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on "ESEA: Drug Free Schools" during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 13, 1999, at 9:30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SEIZING THE MILE

• Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise to commend John Sexton, Dean of New York University Law School, for his many years of hard work and dedication to the Law School, the residents of New York State, and to the improvement of legal education for all Americans. Since 1988, when Sexton became Dean, NYU Law School has become one of America's finest law schools. Dean Sexton should be recognized for his efforts. I ask that the text of "John Sexton Seizing the Mile" by Stephen Englund be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The text follows:

[From *Lifestyles*, Pre-Spring 1999]

JOHN SEXTON SEIZING THE MILE

(By Stephen Englund)

In the late spring of 1997, veteran reporter James Traub asked, in a headline to a *New York Times Magazine* feature article, "Is NYU's law school challenging Harvard's as the nation's best?" It was a fair question. NYU Law had come a long way in a short time. A law school that had been little more than a commuter school at the end of World War II was, by 1997, considered by anyone familiar with current developments in legal education to be, as one professor said, "one of the five or six law schools that could plausibly claim to be among the top three in the country." Distinguished academics like Harvard's Laurence Tribe and Arthur Miller had placed NYU (with their own school and with Yale, Stanford and Chicago) in that group. As Tribe put it: "The array of faculty that has moved to NYU over the last decade or so has created a level of scholarship and intellectual distinction and range that is extremely impressive."

In 1997, the notion that NYU's School of Law might be the best was certainly provocative. But 18 months later, after an astonishing (indeed unprecedented) day-long forum at the school titled "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy"—a meeting that brought to Washington Square President Clinton, Britain's Prime Minister

Tony Blair, Italy's President Romano Prodi and Bulgaria's President Peter Stoyanov, as well as First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and a supporting cast of respected intellectuals and other leaders—many people are answering Traub's question with a resounding "Yes!"

Indeed, the rise of NYU over the past few years has been one of the most noted advances on the academic scene—with a growing number of those both in the academy and at the bar offering the view that NYU has become the nation's premier site for legal education. For instance, Michael Ryan, senior partner at New York's oldest law firm, Cadwalader, Wickersham, and Taft—himself a Harvard Law School graduate—told me: "NYU is a more exciting and innovative place than any other law school. The place combines the energy, vitality and diversity like that of the Lexington Avenue subway with the cohesiveness and spirit. The school's innovative global initiative is alone worth the price of admission. If I were a student, I'd choose it over any other school." Chief Judge Harry Edwards of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, viewed by many as the nation's second most important court, said virtually the same thing: NYU is absolutely the place to be these days. I hear more comments about the quality, excitement, and originality of what's going on there than I do about any other law school." As did Pasquale Pasquino, one of Europe's foremost political theorists, who is teaching at the law school this year: "NYU surely has the most prominent, the most productive and the most interesting faculty. Its programs raise some of the most interesting questions raised in any law school." And when I spoke with Dwight Opperman, who for decades was the leader of West Publishing, the world's largest publisher of law books, he volunteered: "NYU surpasses Harvard in many areas."

Frankly, when I first read Traub's article, and even more when I began to hear views like those of Ryan, Edwards, Pasquino and Opperman, I was more than a little bit surprised. How was it that NYU had come to be seen as seriously challenging—or even surpassing—"name brand" schools like Harvard, Yale, Chicago and Stanford? And how had it happened so quickly? As a former academic, I know that the academy is one of the least variable theaters on the world stage. Far more than in other realms, reputations of colleges, universities and professional schools are improved, if at all at a glacial creep, though they may decline precipitously. Little wonder, then, that NYU's rise to the top of legal education continues to be the topic of so much discussion.

What does explain NYU's ascendancy? Well, one key element is surely the astonishing migration of academic stars from other leading law schools to Washington Square. In academe, it is big news when an established professor at a leading school makes a "lateral move" to a peer institution—even more so when the professor leaves a distinguished chaired professorship in making the move. In legal education, such moves have been relatively rare, in part because law faculties are small (the largest in the country has only 70 to 80 members). Yet over the last 10 years, there has been an unprecedented migration to NYU from schools like Chicago, Harvard, Michigan Pennsylvania, Stanford, Virginia, and Yale, and NYU can now boast the most distinguished set or "laterals" of any law school.

Another element is its student body. For decades, NYU has drawn strong students, but