

about the enormous Federal debt run up by the Congress during the past half-century or more. But Congress, both House and Senate, has never toned down the deficit spending that sent the Federal debt into the stratosphere and beyond.

We must pray that this year, inasmuch as the American people spoke so clearly this past November, will be different, that Federal spending will indeed be reduced drastically. Indeed, if we care about America's future, there must be some changes.

You see, Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, January 11, the Federal debt stood, down to the penny, at exactly \$4,802,565,300,968.62. This means that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,230.62 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

Compare this, Mr. President, to the total debt about 2 years ago—January 5, 1993—when the debt stood at exactly \$4,167,872,986,583.67, or averaged out, \$15,986.56 for every American. During the past 2 years, that is during the 103d Congress, the Federal debt increased over \$6 billion.

This illustrates, Mr. President, the point that so many politicians talk a good game—at home—about bringing the Federal debt under control, but vote in support of bloated spending bills when they get back to Washington. If the Republicans do not do a better job of getting a handle on this enormous debt, their constituents are not likely to overlook it 2 years hence.

CONCERNING SHEILA BURKE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, over the past 10 years, the one individual who has been perhaps more closely associated with the new majority leader, Senator BOB DOLE, than any other person is his former chief of staff, Sheila Burke.

A graduate of the University of San Francisco with a bachelor of science in nursing, Sheila worked in the medical field in California and New York before joining Senator DOLE's staff in 1977 as a legislative assistant. Known for his ability to recognize individuals with talent and ability, Senator DOLE soon moved Sheila on to a number of positions of greater importance and responsibility. In the following 18 years, Sheila has worked as a professional staff member and deputy staff director on the Finance Committee, as the deputy chief of staff to the majority leader, and as chief of staff to the majority leader and the Republican leader. While in every instance she has distinguished herself as an individual of great intelligence and dedication, she truly proved her mettle during her tenure as the leader's chief of staff. Sheila knew every piece of legislation at least as well as the person who wrote it. She was always able to provide valuable advice to BOB and to any Republican Senator. Her dedication and sense of purpose not only served us well, but it

earned her the respect of Members on both sides of the aisle.

As we all know, the life of a top-level aide to a U.S. Senator is demanding, especially if the Member is in a leadership position as Senator DOLE.

It can often be difficult for a staffer to balance the responsibilities of his or her professional and personal lives, though this appeared to pose little trouble for Sheila. Not only is she the proud mother of three children, Sheila was able to find the time to earn a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University's prestigious and challenging John F. Kennedy School of Government. I doubt that I would be exaggerating if I said that the faculty at Harvard probably learned more about government from Sheila than she did from them.

After many years of service to Senator DOLE, Sheila is moving on to yet another new job, the Secretary of the Senate. In her new position, she will take on many new responsibilities, but none that will be too difficult for her to master or manage. I commend Senator DOLE for nominating Sheila to be Secretary of the Senate, and applaud my colleagues for confirming her nomination.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, there is no arguing that life on Capitol Hill is an interesting experience that provides a wealth of colorful stories. Each one of us knows about staffers who, after working together for years, end up getting married; or of young college graduates who move to Washington, take some lowly job and work their way to positions of importance and responsibility. One of Washington's true "power couples," Howard and Elizabeth Greene, who each now have top level support jobs in the Senate, can lay claim to having enjoyed both the above mentioned experiences.

Howard and Elizabeth got their respective starts on the Hill in the same manner that many of our staffers do, as a doorkeeper and a page. While neither job is particularly glamorous or financially rewarding, they proved to be magic stepping stones for the Greens. In subsequent years, both Howard and Elizabeth held a number of jobs that eventually led them to positions of key importance, that of Senate Republican Secretary for Howard and the legislative scheduler's office for Elizabeth. Throughout their careers here in the Senate, both have earned well deserved reputations for their ability and dedication as well as the respect and praise of members from both sides of the aisle.

In this new Congress, the Greens are each moving on to new and important positions: Howard to be the Senate's new Sergeant at Arms, and Elizabeth to be the secretary for the majority. Both of these jobs are critical to the successful operation of the Senate and we will be served well by the Greens as they work hard, are dedicated, and always have the best interests of the

United States Senate at heart in the performance of their duties.

REGARDING DR. HAROLD T. YATES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, people often talk about the good old days, when things were cheaper, life was simpler, and doctors made house calls. Up until this past December 30, there was at least one pediatrician in Northern Virginia, Dr. Harold Yates, who still believed in providing his patients with a lot of old-fashioned service and care.

Over the past almost 5 decades, Dr. Yates has earned a well deserved reputation as one of this area's most committed medical practitioners. A graduate of the University of Virginia Medical School, Dr. Yates is a product of an era when doctors were more than professionals, they were an integral part of a community and a family. As a matter of fact, some of Dr. Yates' first patients have brought their children and grandchildren to the doctor's office for his kind and concerned care. That Dr. Yates has treated literally thousands of children during his career speaks not only to his abilities as a doctor, but to the great trust and genuine affection his patients have for him.

This past December, Dr. Yates hung his white coat and stethoscope up for the final time, ending a practice and era. He will certainly be missed, as he was a man dedicated to providing compassionate and humanitarian care.

RULES OF PROCEDURE, COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this morning the Committee on Rules and Administration adopted its rules of procedure. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Senate rule XXVI, committees have until March 1 this year to adopt and publish their rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I submit the rules of the Committee on Rules for publication in the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the rules were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SENATE, COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION (Adopted January 12, 1995)

TITLE I—MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The regular meeting dates of the committee shall be the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 9:30 a.m., in room SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building. Additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary or pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

2. Meetings of the committee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the committee on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in subparagraphs (A) through (F) would require the meeting to be closed followed immediately by a recorded vote in

open session by a majority of the members of the committee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(A) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(B) will relate solely to matters of the committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(C) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(D) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(E) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government offices and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(F) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under the provisions of law or Government regulations. (Paragraph 5(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules.)

3. Written notices of committee meetings will normally be sent by the committee's staff director to all members of the committee at least 3 days in advance. In addition, the committee staff will telephone reminders of committee meetings to all members of the committee or to the appropriate staff assistants in their offices.

4. A copy of the committee's intended agenda enumerating separate items of legislative business and committee business will normally be sent to all members of the committee by the staff director at least 1 day in advance of all meetings. This does not preclude any member of the committee from raising appropriate non-agenda topics.

5. Any witness who is to appear before the committee in any hearing shall file with the clerk of the committee at least 3 business days before the date of his or her appearance, a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and an executive summary thereof, in such form as the chairman may direct, unless the chairman and the ranking minority member waive such requirement for good cause.

TITLE II—QUORUMS

1. Pursuant to paragraph 7(a)(1) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules, 9 members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of legislative measures.

2. Pursuant to paragraph 7(a)(1) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules, 6 members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, including action on amendments to measures prior to voting to report the measure to the Senate.

3. Pursuant to paragraph 7(a)(2) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules, 4 members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony under oath and 2 members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony not under oath; provided, however, that in either instance, once a quorum

is established, any one member can continue to take such testimony.

4. Under no circumstances may proxies be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

TITLE III—VOTING

1. Voting in the committee on any issue will normally be by voice vote.

2. If a third of the members present so demand, a record vote will be taken on any question by rollcall.

3. The results of rollcall votes taken in any meeting upon any measure, or any amendment thereto, shall be stated in the committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the committee, and such report or announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee. (Paragraph 7(b) and (c) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules.)

4. Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. However, the vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the committee who are physically present at the time of the vote. Proxies will be allowed in such cases solely for the purpose of recording a member's position on the question and then only in those instances when the absentee committee member has been informed of the question and has affirmatively requested that he be recorded. (Paragraph 7(a)(3) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules.)

TITLE IV—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

1. The chairman is authorized to sign himself or by delegation all necessary vouchers and routine papers for which the committee's approval is required and to decide in the committee's behalf all routine business.

2. The chairman is authorized to engage commercial reporters for the preparation of transcripts of committee meetings and hearings.

3. The chairman is authorized to issue, in behalf of the committee, regulations normally promulgated by the committee at the beginning of each session.

TITLE V—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

The chairman and ranking minority member, acting jointly, are authorized to approve on behalf of the committee any rule or regulation for which the committee's approval is required, provided advance notice of their intention to do so is given to members of the committee.

IN HONOR OF JAMES FLEMING

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I think it is appropriate for me to say a few words about James Fleming, a man whose knowledge of and respect for this Chamber was matched by few. When he died last week, I lost my most trusted political adviser, my confidant, my dear friend.

He was historian, constitutional scholar, purveyor of Kentucky politics, and the unsung hero behind every major legislative initiative in the Kentucky legislature of the 1960's and 1970's. Years later, Kentucky Governors and U.S. Senators alike would seek Jim out, whether he was holding court in Frankfort or his office at 167 Russell. I might add, that it was his habit to being holding court at 7 a.m., much

to the dismay of many a late-sleeping lobbyist.

But most important, Jim was always the boy from the small town of Ludlow, who fell in love with Edith Murrell Gaines and married her against her father's best judgment. The one who became a mentor to so many legislators and staff assistants; who was so proud of his children, grandchild, and the baby on its way; and who, long before polls and focus groups came into fashion, used the neighborhood bridge club as his political barometer. Those traits never failed him.

The papers will tell of Jim's remarkable mind that could recount the vote tally in any county 20 years later and made redistricting an art form. They will tell of the parliamentary wizard who left the opposition hopelessly muddled when they had been duped. And they will tell of the visionary who worked to revise the State's constitution, succeeded at streamlining the workings of the General Assembly and reorganized Kentucky's executive branch.

But the people who knew him best will tell of the man who was just as likely to draw analogies from baseball and mystery stories as he was Shakespeare and Aristotle. They'll tell of the man whose love of a good drink was replaced by his love of a good donut, of the devout Catholic who confessed to me last year that he'd run out of things to give up for Lent, and who would always return your books with chocolate smears and notes in the margin with his famous, illegible red scrawl.

The Old Testament tells us that "The price of wisdom is above rubies." Surely Jim was a rich man. But if he was rich, we were richer still, because "The storyteller is the person who creates an atmosphere in which wisdom can reveal itself." And Jim had so much wisdom to reveal.

Rest assured that Jim's loved ones, his good friends, and his not-so-good friends, will be retelling his stories. It might be the one about his impersonating me up at the Lieutenant Governor's conference in Rhode Island. Others will tell of the time when the television cameras, and Edith Murrell, caught Jim when he snuck out from work to catch an afternoon of racing at Churchill Downs. And perhaps, a few will tell what really went on during those redistricting sessions with the maps spread out on the LRC office floor, or how he was always being mistaken for the "Senator" up in Washington.

Well, the last one was fine with me, even if it did get him seated for dinner before me once too often. We were always a team.

I can't say goodbye before expressing my sincerest thanks to his children Barbara Clair and Mike, along with his granddaughter Laura, and all the family members for sharing a large part of Jim with us. I know there were times when Jim felt he should be with them, but wouldn't leave me. I cherish them