

Answer. Well, it remains to be seen. They slowed the expenditures of government. They made the Democrats pause and look and listen. In fact, the only reason (President) Clinton got elected the last time is because he foreclosed (GOP presidential hopeful Bob) Dole on all his issues. He took his issues away from him.

Question. You mean he adopted Sen. Dole's platform and turned it into his own? When we talked last week, you mentioned that you think Bill Clinton is the cleverest president since Franklin Roosevelt. Why do you say that?

Answer. He can turn it around on a dime, and nobody ever notices. I give that fellow (former presidential consultant Dick) Morris credit for that. President Clinton was talking about gays in the military and divisive things like that, and (Morris) takes over his campaign and turns it around 180 degrees. He took Dole's issues away from him, and he got elected on Dole's issues.

Question. What do you think of President Clinton's performance so far?

Answer. I'd give him a plus on some things, like turning away from his liberal policies and adopting basic conservative policies and getting elected.

Question. What are some minuses?

Answer. Shifting around and not having any strong opinions on anything.

Questions. What do you think of U.S. Sen. Paul Coverdell, the man who holds the seat you held so long?

Answer. I don't know Coverdell well. I've had two or three conversations with him. But I've been impressed with him. I check his voting record every week in the Sunday paper. I like the way he votes. Thus far, I think his voting record has been good. I agree with him more than 90 percent of the time. I think he's doing all right.

Question. What concerns you most about government in 1997?

Answer. Too much taxes. Too much regulation. Too much expenditure. Basically, the government does for people what they cannot do for themselves.

Question. What about society? What do you think of society in general?

Answer. It reminds me of the latter days of the Roman Empire. We have gotten away from faith and values, the things that made this country great. It's a sad commentary. Crime is rampant, and children are being born out of wedlock and looking to their government for support. There's declining morality and a lack of discipline all over the country.

Question. What should be done to turn things around?

Answer. We should have substitute fathers and mothers for these (parentless and single-parent) people. They could teach them values while they're young. The substitutes would be role models for them. They would have role models besides prostitutes and drug peddlers.

Question. How would you hook up youngsters with the substitutes?

Answer. It would take an organized effort on the part of all churches in the country, all of the governments in the country, all of the civic clubs in the country. It would be the most mammoth undertaking we've had in a long time. But it could save the country. It would take a long time. But a good start would be to save 50 children in Henry County (where Talmadge lives).

Question. You've had a few bouts with the news media. What do you think of the media?

Answer. They've adopted a new policy since World War II when I first started out in politics. They used to want to know why, who, where, what, when and how. Those were fundamental virtues of journalism. The jour-

nalism teachers instilled those fundamental virtues in their students. Now, they're prosecutors of anybody holding public office. A politician has to prove his innocence every day. (Media) treats everyone as if they're crooks.

Question. How is the world different today from what it was before you retired?

Answer. The collapse of communism has made it a different world. Freedom is beginning to be brought to all countries throughout the world, almost all of them. During my days in the Senate, we wondered what was going to prevail, communism or freedom.

Question. What are you most proud of?

Answer. My accomplishments as governor of the state of Georgia. I think Georgia made its greatest progress when I was governor. It became truly the Empire State of the South. It's been making progress since that time in building schools, protecting natural resources, building roads and bridges—you name it. We paved 10,000 miles of roads. We gave teachers a raise in salary of over 100 percent. We built new buildings. We built health centers and hospitals throughout the state. When I took office, the only hospitals we had in Georgia were a few in the larger cities. If a person had an accident in rural Georgia, they had to go to Macon or Savannah or Jacksonville, Fla., to get treatment. Now they're all over.

Question. If you were running for office today, what would your platform be?

Answer. It would be what I've always run on—economical government, service to the constituency and hard work.

Question. What advice would you give to anyone who'd listen?

Answer. Work hard and stay out of trouble. Save your money and make prudent investments. Take an Egyptian or Indian who comes to this country. They don't speak the English language, and they work for minimum wage. But they save half their money. In a few years, they're wealthy. They save their money and make prudent investments.

Once an avid hunter, Talmadge no longer pursues that sport because of his arthritic knees, but he spends many hours fishing in one of the five lakes near his home in Hampton. After he finished the interview, he sat down to rest in his leather recliner sitting between a portrait of himself on the rear wall and a portrait of his famous father, Gene Talmadge, over the mantel.

"Come see me in two or three months," Talmadge smiled and said. "When the weather warms up, we'll go fishing."

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, April 21, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,352,733,602,413.77. (Five trillion, three hundred fifty-two billion, seven hundred thirty-three million, six hundred two thousand, four hundred thirteen dollars and seventy-seven cents.)

Five years ago, April 21, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,885,690,000,000. (Three trillion, eight hundred eighty-five billion, six hundred ninety million.)

Ten years ago, April 21, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,271,325,000,000. (Two trillion, two hundred seventy-one billion, three hundred twenty-five million.)

Fifteen years ago, April 21, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,066,640,000,000. (One trillion, sixty-six billion, six hundred forty million.)

Twenty-five years ago, April 21, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$427,853,000,000 (Four hundred twenty-seven billion, eight hundred fifty-three million), which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,924,880,602,413.77 (four trillion, nine hundred twenty-four billion, eight hundred eighty million, six hundred two thousand, four hundred thirteen dollars and seventy-seven cents), during the past 25 years.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on April 17, 1997, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration adopted rules of procedure as a supplement to the Committee Rules of Procedure for the purpose of the committee's investigation of the election for U.S. Senator in the State of Louisiana in 1996.

I ask unanimous consent that the rules of procedure be printed in the RECORD.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE MOTION

(As passed by the Committee, April 17, 1997)

Whereas, the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 5 provides that the Senate is "the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members * * *";

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has reviewed this Constitutional provision on several occasions and has held: "[The Senate] is the judge of elections, returns and qualifications of its members. * * * It is fully empowered, and may determine such matters without the aid of the House of Representatives or the Executive or Judicial Department," [*Reed et al. v. The County Comm'rs of Delaware County, Penn.*, 277 U.S. 376, 388 (1928)]; and

Whereas, in the course of Senate debate, it has been stated: "The Constitution vested in this body not only the power but the duty to judge, when there is a challenged election result involving the office of U.S. Senator." [Congressional Record Vol. 121, Part 1, p. 440].

Therefore, the Committee on Rules and Administration, having been given jurisdiction over "contested elections" under Rule 25 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, authorizes the Chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, to direct and conduct an Investigation of such scope as deemed necessary by the Chairman, into illegal or improper activities to determine the existence or absence of a body of fact that would justify the Senate in making the determination that fraud, irregularities or other errors, in the aggregate, affected the outcome of the election for United States Senator in the state of Louisiana in 1996.

This Committee Motion will operate in conjunction with and concurrent to the Standing Rules of the Senate. In addition, the following Rules of Procedure are applicable, as a supplement to the Committee Rules of Procedure:

A. *Full Committee subpoenas:* The chairman, with the approval of the ranking minority member of the Committee, is authorized to subpoena the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials at a hearing or deposition, provided that the chairman

may subpoena attendance or production without the approval of the ranking minority member where the chairman or a staff officer designated by him has not received notification from the ranking minority member or a staff officer designated by him of disapproval of the subpoena within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, of being notified of the subpoena. If a subpoena is disapproved by the ranking minority member as provided in this section, the subpoena may be authorized by vote of the members of the Committee. When the Committee or chairman authorizes subpoenas, subpoenas may be issued upon the signature of the chairman or any other member of the Committee designated by the chairman.

B. *Quorum*: One member of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for taking sworn or unsworn testimony.

C. *Swearing Witnesses*: All witnesses at public or executive hearings who testify to matters of fact shall be sworn. Any Member of the Committee is authorized to administer an oath.

D. *Witness Counsel*: Counsel retained by any witness and accompanying such witness shall be permitted to be present during the testimony of such witness at any public or executive hearing or deposition, and to advise such witness while he is testifying, of his legal rights. Provided, however, that in the case of any witness who is an officer or employee of the government, or of a corporation or association, the Committee chairman may rule that representation by counsel from the government, corporation, or association, or by counsel representing other witnesses, creates a conflict of interest, and that the witness may only be represented during deposition by Committee staff or consultant or during testimony before the Committee by personal counsel not from the government, corporation, or association, or by personal counsel not representing other witnesses. This rule shall not be construed to excuse a witness from testifying in the event his counsel is ejected for conducting himself in such a manner so as to prevent, impede, disrupt, obstruct, or interfere with the orderly administration of the hearings; nor shall this rule be construed as authorizing counsel to coach the witness or answer for the witness. The failure of any witness to secure counsel shall not excuse such witness from complying with a subpoena or deposition notice.

E. *Full Committee depositions*: Depositions may be taken prior to or after a hearing as provided in this section.

(1) Notices for the taking of depositions shall be authorized and issued by the chairman, with the approval of the ranking minority member of the Committee, provided that the chairman may initiate depositions without the approval of the ranking minority member where the chairman or a staff officer designated by him has not received notification from the ranking minority member or a staff officer designated by him of disapproval of the deposition within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, of being notified of the deposition notice. If a deposition notice is disapproved by the ranking minority member as provided in this subsection, the deposition notice may be authorized by a vote of the members of the Committee. Committee deposition notices shall specify a time and place for examination, and the name of the Committee member(s) or Committee staff member(s) or consultant(s) who will take the deposition. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private. The Committee shall not initiate procedures leading to criminal or civil enforcement proceedings for a witness' failure to appear or produce unless the deposition notice was accompanied by a Committee subpoena.

(2) Witnesses may be accompanied at a deposition by counsel to advise them of their legal rights, subject to the provisions of Section D.

(3) Oaths at depositions may be administered by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. Questions shall be propounded orally by Committee member(s) or Committee staff or consultant(s). If a witness objects to a question and refuses to testify, the objection shall be noted for the record and the Committee member(s) or Committee staff or consultant(s) may proceed with the remainder of the deposition.

(4) The Committee shall see that the testimony is transcribed or electronically recorded (which may include audio or audio/video recordings). If it is transcribed, the transcript shall be made available for inspection by the witness or his or her counsel under Committee supervision. The witness shall sign a copy of the transcript and may request changes to it. If the witness fails to sign a copy, the staff shall note that fact on the transcript. The individual administering the oath shall certify on the transcript that the witness was duly sworn in his presence, the transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true record of the testimony, and the transcript shall then be filed with the chief clerk of the Committee. The chairman or a staff officer designated by him may stipulate with the witness to changes in the procedure; deviations from this procedure which do not substantially impair the reliability of the record shall not relieve the witness from his or her obligation to testify truthfully.

(5) The Chairman and the ranking minority member, acting jointly, or the Committee may authorize Committee staff or consultants to take testimony orally, by sworn statement, or by deposition. In the case of depositions, both the Chairman and ranking minority member shall have the right to designate Committee staff or consultants to ask questions at the deposition. This section shall only be applicable subsequent to approval by the Senate of authority for the Committee to take depositions by Committee staff or consultants.

F. *Interviews and General Inquiry*: Committee staff or consultants hired by or detailed to the Committee may conduct interviews of potential witnesses and otherwise obtain information related to this Investigation. The Chairman and the ranking minority member, acting jointly, or the Committee shall determine whether information obtained during this Investigation shall be considered secret or confidential under Rule 29.5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate and not released to any person or entity other than Committee Members, staff or consultants.

G. *Federal, State, and Local Authorities*: 1. Referral: When it is determined by the chairman and ranking minority member, or by a majority of the Committee, that there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation of law may have occurred, the chairman and ranking minority member by letter, or the Committee by resolution, are authorized to report such violation to the proper Federal, State, and/or local authorities. Such letter or report may recite the basis for the determination of reasonable cause. This rule is not authority for release of documents or testimony.

2. Coordination: The Chairman is encouraged to seek the cooperation and coordination of appropriate federal, state, and local authorities, including law enforcement authorities in the conduct of this Investigation.

H. *Conflict of Rules*: To the extent there is conflict between the Rules of Procedure contained herein and the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, the Rules of Procedure contained herein apply, as it relates to the conduct of this Investigation authorized herein.

WILD BLUE THUNDER

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, the city of Louisville and the U.S. Air Force have proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that they know how to throw a party. On Saturday, April 20, 44 tons of fireworks were loaded onto barges in the Ohio River and 225 food booths dished up everything from corn dogs to barbecue to Cajun wings. The armed services brought 130 planes, including nearly every type of aircraft owned by the Air Force, helicopters, jets, and vintage planes.

When the party began, as many as 650,000 people were given the performance of a lifetime. Thunder Over Louisville, part of the Kentucky Derby Festival, has already gained a reputation as a one-of-a-kind air show and fireworks display. But I think everyone agreed that this year will be hard to top.

Called Wild Blue Thunder in tribute to the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Air Force, it was the world's largest show of its kind in America, both for the fireworks display and for the air performances.

The fireworks were reported to be larger than the opening and closing of the Atlanta Olympics combined and of the Inaugural fireworks. The impressive show culminated in an 11,000-foot waterfall of fireworks off the Clark Memorial Bridge.

The television and radio commercials for Thunder Over Louisville use the tag line "you haven't seen anything until you've seen everything." The Air Force and other armed services certainly pulled out all the stops with air performances showcasing the "Thunderbirds USAF Aerobatic Team," the F-117A stealth fighter, the B-2 stealth bomber, the SR-71A strategic reconnaissance plane, the B-1B long range strategic bomber, F-14 Tomcat jet fighter, the A-10 Warthog tank killer jet fighter, the F-15 Eagle jet fighter, the T-33 Thunderbird, and Apache and Blackhawk helicopters.

The Louisville Courier Journal reported that the F-117 stealth fighter was a crowd pleaser, along with the Army's impressive helicopter assault demonstration on the two floating bridges in the middle of the Ohio River. And after the 123d's C-130H demonstration, I can assure my colleagues the Pentagon doesn't stand a chance of taking them out of Kentucky.

I want to commend the city of Louisville, the Derby Festival, the U.S. Air Force, and Kentucky's 123d for putting on such an incredible show. Not only were the performances simply spectacular, but despite the magnitude of the crowd, I found the event to be managed with few glitches.

This was truly a day for family. And from parking to crowd control, city, Air Force, and National Guard officials did everything possible to make sure Kentucky families could enjoy themselves safely and without hassles.

Mr. President, let me close by congratulating the Air Force for their 50th