

was threatening to tie up Senate business, getting under Lott's skin. "They were a huge influence on the decision to say, 'Okay, let's just hold this vote,'" says Coverdell about the Democrats. On Sept. 28, Biden showed Helms a resolution that he planned to offer, proposing hearings on the treaty this year and a vote by March 31, 2000. Biden's ploy seemed to indicate that the Democrats now planned to raise the temperature on the treaty in the spring, when it would get enmeshed in the presidential campaign and discomfit George W. Bush. As a result, Lott decided to move. He quietly reassured Biden that his resolution would be unnecessary.

On Sept. 30, Lott offered a "unanimous consent" agreement—all Senators have to sign on to such an agreement for it to go into effect—to bring up the treaty for an immediate vote. Daschle objected, charging that, among other things, there wasn't enough time for debate. Lott gave the Democrats the additional time they wanted, and on Oct. 1, Daschle lent his support to a new agreement. There would be a vote on the treaty within two weeks. Every Democrat in the Senate had endorsed the timing—and this was a mistake of major proportions.

Why did the Democrats do it? In part, they were trapped by their own rhetoric. Gleeful GOP staffers had a sheaf of statements from Democrats demanding a treaty vote this year. How could they back out now? They were also probably unaware of the direness of their situation. "It was plain arrogance," says Kyl. "They didn't have any idea they wouldn't win." Democrats also might have figured that they could, if necessary, cut a last-minute deal with Lott to avert a vote. The final days of the treaty fight featured a panicked Democratic effort to reverse course and do just that, even as the vote count against them continued to mount: Oct. 1-43 against; Oct. 7-45.

Lott was still open to avoiding a vote, but only if he could get an ironclad agreement from the Democrats that it would not come up again for the duration of the Clinton administration. It was this possibility—and the wiggly room the administration would surely find in any such deal—that had treaty opponents on edge. "We were nervous until the vote took place that something was going to sidetrack it," says Arkansas Senator Tim Hutchinson. On Oct. 12, Daschle sent Lott a letter proposing to shelve the treaty, barring "unforeseen changes." Lott promised to run it by his members. Hence the call that brought Helms, Kyl, and Coverdell dashing to Lott's office. Daschle's staff was already telling reporters that a deal was at hand, prompting yet another treaty opponent, Oklahoma's Jim Inhofe, to sprint to Lott's office unbidden.

Kyl, Helms, and Coverdell huddled with Lott over Daschle's proposal. What did "unforeseen changes" mean? Coverdell thought it was a "glaring escape clause." The consensus of the group was that it was unacceptable. "We couldn't have had a more calm, considerate discussion," says Kyl. "Lott didn't need to be persuaded or harangued in the least." There was a brief discussion of going back to the Democrats with a draft of a foolproof deal. But it dawned on everyone that any deal would be impossible. The Democrats weren't serious, and some Republicans were unwilling to go along no matter what. Inhofe, arriving at Lott's office, emphasized just that. The only way out, as one Senate aide puts it, would have been "an internal Republican bloodbath."

So, the next day, all systems were go. Lott firmly rejected a last-minute floor attempt by Democratic lion Robert Byrd to place obstacles in the way of a vote. Byrd threw a fit—to no avail. It was too late. Republican Senator John Warner was running around

the floor, still gathering signatures on a letter asking that the vote be put off. Again, too late. President Clinton called Lott, asking if there was anything he could do. Replied Lott: Too late. When the floor debate was concluded, 51 Republican Senators voted down the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in the face of international pressure, the opposition of the White House, and hostile media.

Surprising? Well, yes. "I thought we had 50," says Jon Kyl. •

#### RECOGNITION OF JULIE ROLING

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to express my appreciation for the hard work of Julie Roling, a Brookings Institution Fellow who has worked as part of my staff for the past six months. Julie has been a tremendous asset to my legislative staff, and I am fortunate to have had her assistance. When she returns to the National Security Agency in December, I know she will be missed by me and my staff.

Very often, Brookings Fellows have reputations that precede them in Capitol Hill offices. Known as some of the best and brightest government employees, they are considered secret weapons to the Members they assist. Julie has been no exception. She came to my office with a wealth of government experience and policy knowledge, as well as a model work ethic and positive attitude. While her expertise lies in defense procurement, Julie welcomed projects in a broad array of new issue areas and contributed a great deal to my legislative staff.

Throughout the past six months, Julie has worked on a number of projects dealing with the environment, natural resources, agriculture and trade. Julie led research efforts regarding a controversial wetlands policy during her time in my office. The unfortunate circumstances surrounding this issue pitted the interests of agricultural producers against environmental groups. It was imperative that my staff and I have access to the most recent information, in order to effectively address the concerns of my constituents. Julie's research provided my office with up-to-date and unbiased information that enabled me to communicate clearly with both farmers and environmentalists during this time. Julie handled frequent communication with government agencies and almost daily communications with South Dakotans.

Julie also provided valuable assistance on crop insurance legislation this year as well. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate introduced numerous bills to reform the crop insurance program in this Congress, an issue of great importance to the farmers of South Dakota. Julie collected and synthesized information that enabled me and my staff to decide which crop insurance reform bills most effectively addressed the concerns of South Dakota farmers.

One of the most challenging tasks Julie undertook was the creation of a comprehensive resource guide regard-

ing restructuring of the electricity industry. The end result of Julie's work was a thorough index of restructuring terms, industry positions, key issues and legislative proposals. Anyone who is familiar with the complexity of deregulation proposals can appreciate the hard work and attention to detail required to create such a resource, which will be invaluable to me as the Senate Energy Committee continues to discuss and evaluate restructuring legislation.

Again, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Julie for a job well done. I wish her the very best in her future endeavors. •

#### TRIBUTE TO CIVIL WAR HERO FREDERICK ALBER

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Frederick Alber of Lapeer County, MI. On November 13, 1999, the community of Oregon Township will dedicate a new headstone for Mr. Alber and also honor other veterans buried in the Oregon Township Cemetery.

Frederick Alber enlisted in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry on July 2, 1862 at age 24 and served valiantly during the Civil War. On July 30, 1896, Private Alber was issued the Medal of Honor for his undaunted bravery in the wilderness and his heroic actions at Spotsylvania. On May 12, 1864, Private Alber rescued Lieutenant Charles Todd of the 17th Michigan Infantry who was in the hands of a party of rebels. Private Alber shot down one enemy rebel and knocked over another with the butt of his musket. He then took the rebels as prisoners and conducted them both to the rear of the formation.

The Civil War is one of the most important events in our nation's history. Thanks to the brave actions of soldiers like Frederick Alber, we are a united, free country. It is only fitting that we remember the great sacrifices made by those who have gone before us. The marker dedication at Frederick Alber's grave site is a meaningful way to remember and honor the past heroes of our country and is an appropriate manner in which to salute our cherished liberties.

I join the entire community of Oregon Township and Lapeer County as they pay their respects to a real American hero, Frederick Alber. •

#### TRIBUTE TO RICHARD P. AUGULIS

• Mr. HOLLINGS. I rise today to pay tribute to Richard P. Augulis on the occasion of his retirement as director of the National Weather Service Central Region.

In Mr. Augulis' 35 years with the National Weather Service, including 13 years as director of the 14-state Central Region, he has held public safety paramount, whether as a forecaster or as a manager. He has now retired to Las Vegas, Nevada where he is able to enjoy this new venture with members of his family.

Mr. Augulis joined the National Weather Service in August 1961 as a Weather Bureau Student Trainee at WBAS Midway Airport while attending St. Louis University. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Meteorology in 1963 and added a Masters Degree in 1967. He distinguished himself in a variety of forecasting and management positions—in Salt Lake City; Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska; Garden City, New York; and, finally, Kansas City.

Beginning in 1974, as Meteorologist in Charge of the new Fairbanks Weather Forecast Office, Mr. Augulis presided over a staff that operated service programs during the exciting and challenging times of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline construction. Mr. Augulis' leadership was also invaluable to employees during the mid-1970s when the National Weather Service implemented the Automation of Field Operations (AFOS) communications network, making a breakthrough transition from teletype to computers.

Mr. Augulis' last decade with the National Weather Service included the largest modernization and reorganization ever undertaken by the agency. He helped guide his region through the introduction and implementation of state-of-the-art Doppler radar, computer-enhanced weather modeling and forecasting, and restructuring from more than 300 offices of varying sizes and capabilities to an efficient network of 123 21st Century Weather Forecast Offices across the United States.

Mr. Augulis has served proudly as an employee and a manager of the National Weather Service. He is a distinguished executive branch employee whose accomplishments reflect credit on himself, the National Weather Service and our nation.

On this occasion, I am honored to join his family, friends and colleagues as we recognize Richard P. Augulis on his retirement from the National Weather Service. ●

#### DAVID GRISWOLD—LOYAL STAFFER

● 1Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, in the days since the untimely death of our beloved friend and colleague, Senator John Chafee, we have heard numerous testimonies to the impact Senator Chafee had on the lives of those who were fortunate enough to associate with him. From those with whom he served, both in Rhode Island and here on the floor of this august body, we have heard of his skills as a statesman and his benevolent manner as a friend. I am sure all of us are also aware of the love and pride he felt for those who were most important in his life—his family.

We would be remiss, however, if we did not also acknowledge another set of lives that Senator Chafee touched—those of his staff. His significance in their lives is perhaps best reflected in the story of David Griswold, Senator Chafee's chief-of-staff.

As a friend of Senator Chafee's, I wanted to thank Dave for the invaluable assistance that he provided the Senator over the past 23 years. A recent article in the Providence Journal reflects on the years that Dave worked with Senator Chafee for the people of Rhode Island and the people of this great nation. This article, which is a thoughtful reflection on Dave's 23 years of dedicated service, captures beautifully the loyalty, modesty and sincerity with which he did his job. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Providence Journal-Bulletin, Oct. 30, 1999]

AIDE BECAME A REFLECTION OF JOHN CHAFEE IN A 23-YEAR JOURNEY, DAVID J. GRISWOLD ROSE FROM BEING THE SENATOR'S DRIVER TO SERVING AS HIS CHIEF OF STAFF

(By Maria Miro Johnson)

U.S. Sen. John H. Chafee in a bowling alley.

That was a bad night, says David J. Griswold, reflecting yesterday on his life alongside the man he'd served for 23 years.

Griswold started out as his go-fer and driver, then rose through the ranks to become his chief of staff, a position he has held for 10 years.

Now he sat in the senator's sunny office on Dorrance Street, having just come from a service, which he wrote himself, at the State House rotunda. His mind, he said, was "numb." At one point, he interrupted himself in mid-sentence "It's so hurtful to be referring to him in the past tense, I cannot tell you."

But he also laughed now and then to recall certain stories. Such as the bowling alley story.

It was an October day in 1982, says Griswold, the closing days of a tense reelection campaign against Democratic Atty. Gen. Julius Michaelson. President Ronald Reagan had tumbled in the polls and people were anxious about the economy. Republicans feared people might vote Democratic simply to signal their displeasure with the president.

Griswold, working as a scheduler then in Chafee's Providence office, had an idea: Why not campaign in a Cranston bowling alley on a Saturday night? The place was sure to be full of good-natured Rhode Islanders.

Chafee had never campaigned in a bowling alley, Griswold is sure, "he said, 'All right, we'll try this.'" So they loaded up the car with brochures and headed for the lanes on Elmwood Avenue.

"And it was awful," says Griswold. The place was full of kids and teenagers, the adult leagues having bowled during the week. "They didn't know who he was. They weren't rude, but they were just not tuned in. Many of them were not even voting age."

Nonetheless, "we schlepped along downwwn one side and baaaaack up the other side," with Chafee shaking every hand. "He must've been just ready to burst and I was feeling like I wanted to die, 'cause I knew immediately, 'Oh boy, this was not a good idea.'"

Griswold drove the senator home to Warwick, and that's when "he let me have it."

"He said, 'Whose idea was this? That was the biggest waste of time I ever had. Don't you know how tired I am? Don't you know how stressful this is? What was the point of wasting time in there with that crowd? They weren't very friendly.'"

"And I said, 'Senator, it was my idea. I'm sorry.' And he was very quiet. The whole way home, neither of us said anything, and I dropped him off."

The next day, Griswold returned from some errands to find a phone message: "Senator Chafee called. He called to say that he was sorry that he was cross with you last night. He appreciates everything you do, and he's very proud of you."

"I saved that note," says Griswold. "Here it was Sunday before the election. We were all in a state of terror. I would have forgiven him for being much worse to me than he had been. I would have forgiven him for hitting me. . . ."

"I fell in love with him forever at that point. That made me know I would stay with this organization for as long as the door would open."

David J. Griswold, 45, grew up in Warwick, the son of David F. and Nancy Griswold, a salesman and a secretary, both of them Republicans who "revered" John Chafee, as did so many members of their generation.

Over the years, he says, parents of younger staffers have expressed the same feeling his own parents did that working for Chafee "lifted up their families" and made them proud.

Griswold was only 14 when, in 1968, he first encountered then-Governor Chafee, who was throwing a rally at Providence City Hall for Nelson Rockefeller, who was seeking the Republican nomination for president.

"I heard about it and came downtown," says Griswold. "In those days, we didn't have C-Span and all these constant reports of everything, minute by minute. When a presidential candidate came to Providence, Rhode Island, it was a big deal."

The teenager handed out fliers directing people to City Hall, and then he went to the rally himself. The speeches were great, he said, and afterward, Chafee shook Griswold's hand. "It was thrilling."

Later, as Griswold headed to the Outlet building to catch a bus, a limo came rolling by. "And Rockefeller looks out of the car and gives me a thumbs-up. And I knew in that split second it was me that he was gesturing to. And it was magical. And then in a flash, the car was gone and the day was over and real life returned. . . ."

But "that day, I began to love politics because I had made a connection with this figure and had felt that he was reaching out to me."

Griswold kept volunteering for Republicans, kept going down to defeat after defeat. (Republicans in Rhode Island, says Griswold, are "a pathetically lonely, small community.") And it wasn't until 1975, when he was a 21-year-old Providence College student, that he encountered Chafee again.

Chafee had lost his first Senate race to Claiborne Pell in 1972, but was gearing up for a run in '76.

"Oh, he didn't know me from Adam," says Griswold of their meeting at Chafee's headquarters in the Turks Head Building. "I was one of a hundred people, but he made me feel as if he and I connected."

The day after graduating from PC, Griswold joined Senator Chafee's staff. He has never looked back.

One of his early jobs was to drive the senator to his appointments. Though Chafee was a friendly enough passenger, Griswold made it a practice to speak only when spoken to. For one thing, he was nervous about getting lost which, at time, he did.

Inevitably, he says it was Chafee who got them back on track "He knew all the roads of Rhode Island. He knew every village in the State." Realizing that Griswold felt awful about it, he'd say, "Well, you know David, if that's the worst thing you ever do, you don't have much to worry about."

"It always felt so good to hear that."

After his reelection in 1982, Chafee was aware that Griswold was a conscientious