

Sacramento and improvements to the outpatient clinics at Mare Island in Vallejo and at Martinez. Once the McClellan Hospital is completed, VA expects capacity for 55 inpatient beds and 110,000 outpatient visits per year, and the projected workload for the outpatient clinics will exceed 140,000 outpatient visits per year.

CONCLUSION

Mr. President, in closing, I acknowledge the work of my colleagues in the House—Chairman BOB STUMP and ranking Minority Member Lane Evans—and our Committee's Chairman, Senator SPECTER, in developing this comprehensive legislation.

Mr. President, I thank the staff who have worked extremely long and hard on this compromise—Mike Durishin, Jill Cochran, Mary Ellen McCarthy, Adam Sachs, Susan Edgerton, Carl Commenor, Pat Ryan, Mike Brinck, Ralph Ibson, Kingston Smith, Sloan Rappoport, and others on the House Committee, and Jim Gottlieb, Kim Lipsky, Mary Schoelen, Charlie Battaglia, Bill Tuerk, and John Bradley, with the Senate Committee. I also thank Bob Cover and Charlie Armstrong of the House and Senate Offices of Legislative Counsel for their excellent assistance and support in drafting this compromise agreement.●

TRIBUTE TO BERNARD G. SEGAL

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the greatest lawyers in recent American history—Bernard G. Segal, who died earlier this year. Bernard Segal, who served as the president of the American Bar Association in 1969–70, was known as the conscience of the bar, and some of his colleagues said that he promoted individual rights and the rule of law more than any other lawyer of our time.

Bernard Segal's legal accomplishments began at an early age, as he was named directly out of Penn Law School to serve as deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania. At age 24, he was the youngest person to ever hold this post, but he still proceeded to write many important pieces of legislation, including the State's banking code. He left this position to be a founding partner of the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis. As a member of the firm, he was very successful, representing many blue-chip clients such as Bell Telephone, NBC, and United Parcel, and during his career he argued nearly 50 cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. As a result of his legal prowess, Mr. Segal was tapped to serve as the chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar and president of the American Bar Association, becoming the first Jewish man to serve in either post.

Mr. Segal continually dedicated himself to legal causes, and one of his most successful crusades was his mission to improve the selection process for federal judges. As chairman of the ABA's

standing committee on the Federal Judiciary, Mr. Segal helped to persuade President Eisenhower to establish the practice of submitting prospective Federal judicial appointments to the ABA for review. In order to convince the President of the need for this procedure, Mr. Segal asked the former general this simple question: "Would you appoint a general without asking the colonels what they thought of him?"

Bernard Segal's legal career was truly exemplary, but what made this man so extraordinary was his commitment to helping the less fortunate members of our society. Mr. Segal described the hallmark of the law firm that he helped found as its "dedication to the higher calling," that is "the lawyer's obligation to assume an active role in the pursuit of a just and ordered society, in helping to solve the emerging problems of social, economic and political importance * * * to serve the public as his or her client, as she or he would serve a full-paying client."

Mr. Segal's commitment to preserving equal justice under the law for all Americans particularly shone during the civil rights movement. In the 1960's, many people in the country viewed civil rights as a Southern problem, one over which they had little influence or control. Fortunately, Bernard Segal did not share this view.

In 1963, when Alabama Governor George Wallace announced that he would disregard the Federal court order that prohibited interference with the admission of African-American students at the University of Alabama, Bernard Segal saw the need for the Nation's legal community to speak out publicly against the Governor's actions. He quickly got 46 prominent lawyers, including three former U.S. Attorneys General, to sign a public letter condemning the Governor's defiance of the law.

Shortly afterward, President Kennedy announced that he was creating a group known as the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and the President named Bernard Segal as one of the organization's two co-chairmen. This committee of 246 private lawyers helped build support for the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and its call for peaceful compliance with court orders had a persuasive impact on future integration efforts in the South.

In the wake of the civil rights movement, Bernard Segal remained socially active. President Johnson chose him to head the National Legal Service Program, which established legal services for the poor. And much like he did at his own law firm, Mr. Segal worked diligently to enlist lawyers to provide legal assistance for the indigent.

Bernard Segal's efforts did not go unrecognized. Among his many honors were the American Bar Association's Gold Medal, the National Civil Rights Award by the U.S. Attorney General, the National Human Relations Award by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Judge William H.

Hastie Award by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and the World Peace Through Law Award as the "World's Greatest Lawyer."

Bernard Segal represented the highest standards and ideals of the legal profession, and all those who were fortunate enough to know this great man will miss him dearly. He is survived by his wife, Geraldine, his daughter Loretta, his son Richard, three grandchildren, one great-grandchild, his brother, and his sister. I offer my heartfelt condolences to them all.

REAUTHORIZING THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH, ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleagues for working with me over the past few weeks, and in particular the past few days, to enact legislation to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Research, Engineering, and Development (R,E&D) account for fiscal years 1998 and 1999.

Senators MCCAIN, HOLLINGS, and FORD joined me in introducing this important legislation. The Commerce Committee recently took up the House bill and reported it out with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The leadership of the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Science Committee have already met to resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. I am pleased to report that the floor amendment to H.R. 1271 reflects the agreement that the conferees have reached on a final package. The House should be able to accept and approve H.R. 1271, as amended, before this session ends.

The FAA R,E&D account finances projects to improve the safety, security, capacity and efficiency of the U.S. aviation system. These significant research and development efforts include the development of new fire-resistant insulation materials for use on aircraft, the development of procedures for enhancing terminal area capacity and safety, the improvement of aircraft collision avoidance technology, and a host of other noteworthy projects.

This bill also fosters the strong public-private partnership that has been established in the aviation research and development area. The FAA, for instance, is working with Boeing to develop a world-class airport pavement testing facility. Boeing is providing one-third of the costs of this project, which total \$21 million. This project will help ensure that the U.S. keeps pace with the rest of the world in developing the infrastructure to accommodate the new super jumbo aircraft.

Again, I commend my colleagues' commitment, and their assistance with this effort.●