

he also has blown the shofar during Ash Wednesday services at Immaculate Heart of Mary, a Catholic church in Towson.

Although he says he never set out to be a role model, Judge Hammerman takes pride in exemplifying certain character traits he holds dear: punctuality, diligence, honesty, respectfulness and generosity. As founder of the Lancers Boys Club in 1946, he has influenced more than 3,000 young men to strive for excellence.

A doting father figure to many current and former Lancers, he cheers them on at ballgames, follows their academic progress, and is always available for late-night phone calls when advice or encouragement is needed.

With his guidance, countless Lancers have attended prestigious colleges and professional schools and become outstanding business and community leaders. Baltimore Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke, state Del. Samuel I. "Sandy" Rosenberg and former Alex. Brown chairman Alvin "Buzzy" Krongard are Lancers alumni.

"I believe in discipline everywhere. Discipline is something we haven't enough of in our society," says the judge, who graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Johns Hopkins University in 1950.

"It isn't enough to do something that will simply pass muster, that is adequate," he tells his protégés. "You must do it to the very best of your ability."

In his first assignment, to the juvenile court, he took great pains to find something a young offender was interested in and "use that as a building block," he says. One boy, who had brought a loaded gun to school, loved football, but there were no organized teams in his Southwest Baltimore neighborhood.

The judge arranged for him to play with the Randallstown Rams, and made attending practices a condition of his probation. The youth became a star of the team, and then—with the judge's help—attended Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and went on to college.

DEMANDING, BUT FAIR

It's difficult to imagine a profession for which Judge Hammerman is better suited. As a judge, he can use his brilliant mind to serve mankind, but in a secure, controlled environment where he's very much in charge.

"It has allowed me to use the habits I believe in, in constructive ways," he says.

David Rosenberg, a litigation partner with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Wright, Robinson, Ostheimer & Tatum, clerked for Judge Hammerman in 1985-86.

"He really influenced me and had a profound effect on my career," says Mr. Rosenberg. "I was always amazed. He never took the bench without looking at the file completely. And I was always struck by the fact that he let the lawyers have their say."

Even though the judge has been very demanding of his law clerks, they praise him for teaching them what it takes to be a successful lawyer.

"His demands were not so much that Robert I.H. Hammerman was an important person, but the people who went into that courtroom were important people," says state Del. Robert L. Frank of Reisterstown, who clerked for the judge in 1984-85. "In a society of me-first people, he has given far more than he'll ever get."

Judge Hammerman, who never married, lives in the same Park Heights apartment he shared with his mother, the late Belle Greenblatt Hammerman. Every item in the home has a history he's eager to share, and which he recalls in great detail.

He opens the glass doors of a secretary to reveal the complete works of Tolstoy, Hugo,

Dickens and Hawthorne—classics he says his father, whose family could not afford to send him to college, devoured each night before retiring. Filed among the yellowed pages of those books are all of Judge Hammerman's school report cards.

In the same way that he recalls his happy childhood, Judge Hammerman looks back with pride on a stellar career as one of the city's most prominent public figures.

"I feel I have been very privileged, very fortunate, very lucky to have had this job," he says. "I have no regrets. None."

"And it's a good way to leave."●

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1998

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, last night, the Senate passed the Water Resources Development Act of 1998. I wanted to voice my support for this bill. In particular, I appreciate the section that reauthorizes the Army Corps' Upper Mississippi River Environmental Management Program, known as EMP. I wish to commend the hard work of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) and their staff members, Dan Delich and Jo Ellen Darcy, in order to complete a WRDA bill prior to the adjournment of the 105th Congress. I appreciate the time and attention they have paid to ensuring that EMP is reauthorized in this bill.

I also want to extend my sincere thanks to the Senior Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), who shepherded the EMP provisions through the Committee. I have enjoyed working with him on the reauthorization of this important program. He and his staff have worked along with me and my staff to make sure this section was well crafted and met the needs of the Upper Mississippi states and the Mississippi River environment. The manager's amendment makes the necessary changes to the Committee language to meet the needs of all interested parties.

From its inception, the EMP has been a program that enjoys bipartisan support. Initially conceived and sponsored in the House by my former colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. Gunderson) and the Congressman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the EMP was originally authorized in the Water Resources Act of 1986. At the same time, Congress designated the Upper Mississippi River "a nationally significant ecosystem and a nationally significant commercial navigation system."

Since its inception, the EMP has been a cooperative effort between the Corps, the Upper Mississippi states, conservationists, and commercial shipping and other economic interests. The program's purpose is to regain and protect significant areas of diverse, productive fish and wildlife habitat, to establish long-term resource monitoring which gauges dynamic changes and impacts of future developments, and to

improve and assess recreational uses so vital in our nation's midsection. The EMP involves extensive federal-state planning, coordination, and cost-sharing.

I am pleased that this legislation will prevent termination of this program in 2001, as provided in the earlier authorizing legislation. This bill will ensure that necessary funding, and approved habitat rehabilitation and enhancement projects will continue. I also recognize, with a total ten year authorization of \$350 million, that it is among the largest program authorizations contained in the bill.

I am very pleased that the collegial spirit surrounding work on EMP is also well-rooted on the House side. My colleague in the Wisconsin delegation (Representative KIND) is working with Representative OBERSTAR in steadfastly pursuing this reauthorization this year.

The manager's amendment reauthorizes EMP through 2009 at an increased total funding level of \$33.5 million per year. It also makes some important changes to the program. It creates an independent technical advisory committee to review habitat projects and monitoring plans. It authorizes the Corps to complete a habitat and natural resource needs assessment of the Upper Mississippi Basin within three years of WRDA enactment. And, it provides Congress with another comprehensive assessment of the program, its projects and effectiveness, by 2005.

I believe these to be positive changes to the program. I look forward to the Conference on this matter, and I urge my colleagues in the other body to act quickly on this legislation.●

ANNIVERSARY OF IMPORTANT MILESTONES TOWARD ENDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today I want to recognize the anniversaries of some important milestones along the road to ending nuclear weapons testing. This month marks some major steps we have taken toward an international ban on nuclear weapons tests, a cornerstone of our Nation's nuclear weapons non-proliferation policy. These anniversaries also remind us how much more remains to be done if we are to honor the vision of those who have worked to reduce the threat of nuclear war.

On October 11, 1963, the Limited Test Ban Treaty entered into force after being ratified by the Senate in an overwhelming, bipartisan vote of 80-14 just a few weeks earlier. This treaty paved the way for future nuclear weapons testing agreements by prohibiting tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater. This treaty was signed by 108 countries.

Our Nation's agreement to the Limited Test Ban Treaty marked the end of our Nation's aboveground testing of nuclear weapons, including those at the U.S. test site in Nevada. We now