

so "our total potential market in the U.S. is 10,000 robots." But that number would leap if the robots had arms. Then they could make beds, help patients out of bathtubs, and relieve nurses of other menial tasks. These expanded capabilities would also be needed in home robots, which is why HelpMate with arms are next on Engelberger's list. Once HelpMates have been fitted and arms, they could be programmed for such household chores as cooking, washing dishes, and sweeping. Considering the precision factory jobs that Unimation's arms still perform using yesterday's technology, Engelberger foresees no major hurdles in creating household robots. And his chances of attracting a backer are looking up.

In 1992, the U.S. robot business finally turned around. Lately, sales of industrial robots have been posting successive all-time highs (chart). In 1995, American industry found jobs for 10,198 steel-collar workers worth \$898 million, according to the Robotic Industries Assn.

Now that industrial robots have recovered their sparkle and HelpMate has moved into bigger quarters—Unimation's former home—Engelberger is eager to launch an elder-care robots. Most old folks who enter nursing homes are mentally alert and healthy, Engelberger notes. "They just aren't nimble enough to care for themselves." All the technology developed for patient care would be useful for elder-care robots. Adding certain repetitive household jobs, such as loading the dishwasher or microwave oven, would be fairly easy. Others, including meal preparation, might involve special-purpose attachments. And for finding packaged foods, the robot could have a built-in bar-code reader.

Even a \$100,000 home robot would soon pay for itself by enabling people to stay out of nursing homes. With the population quickly aging, demand could surge, bringing down costs to "something more in line with the cost of a car," says Sweeny.

Guess who Engelberger thinks should market them? "If the auto makers want to diversify, they need a product that sells at roughly the same price point and in the same volume," he says. Next, the father of the industrial robot hopes to become the proud papa of Chevobots, Hondabots, and Volvobots.●

FORTY YEARS OF NOVAK

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to record and to celebrate Robert D. Novak's 40 years of Washington journalism, as he himself records this morning in a Washington Post column "What a Change 40 Years Makes." Forty years in journalism, as he writes, "an association with Congress that continues today." An association of rare civility and, too often alas, of deadly accuracy. His access, energy, good spirits, and rage for the truth are equaled only by his lifelong friend and partner Rowland Evans. Top Drawer and Front Page, there has never been the like of them, and I choose to think never will be, for there are some national treasures that truly are unique.

Senators will note Mr. Novak's observation that "The capital city of 1957 was at once shabbier and far better governed than today's glittering but pothole-scarred Washington." A concise way to make the point that as American Government has reached for beyond its grasp on so many social issues, it has accepted an appalling de-

cline in the fundamentals of good government, such as street paving. He notes that in 1957 Congress itself "was vastly less imperial. Admission to the Capitol and office buildings was open, without the need for photo ID cards and security checks." One might add our buildings were not surrounded by concrete barriers and guardposts. One could even go so far as to note that one could even drive down Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House. That thoroughfare having now been blocked off. Albeit, ever alert to the need for austerity it has, in its eastern reaches at 15th Street, been turned into a parking lot complete with parking meters.

I came to Washington in 1961 with the Kennedy administration. Bob Novak was a force for government openness even then. Irresistible as a friend and devastating as an analyst. Why only last week he revealed to an unwary world that the proposal for a more accurate cost of living adjustment in Federal finances was the "culmination of Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN's masterful campaign to perpetuate big government * * *"

No matter, just so long as his concern over big Government serves to perpetuate Bob Novak. Let us agree for at least a half century. Let hope, as indeed we may, that his beloved Geraldine will see to this.

He fought for his nation as a lieutenant during the Korean war and has been fighting for it ever since.

Mr. President, I ask that Mr. Novak's column from today's Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 12, 1997]

WHAT A CHANGE 40 YEARS MAKES

(By Robert D. Novak)

On May 13, 1957, I reported to the Associated Press bureau in Washington as a reporter transferred from Indianapolis. I was immediately dispatched to Capitol Hill for Midwestern regional coverage. Within a week, I was detailed to help report the uproarious hearings of the Senate Rackets Committee, which was engaged in a bipartisan assault on Jimmy Hoffa.

That put me in personal contact with John F. Kennedy, Bobby Kennedy, Barry Goldwater, Edward Bennett Williams and Pierre Salinger—heavy stuff for a 26-year-old. So began my 40 years in Washington and association with Congress that continues today. The transformation of the city and the institution over four decades has been breathtaking.

The capital city of 1957 was at once shabbier and far better governed than today's glittering but pothole-scarred Washington. Neither chic restaurants nor huge lawyer-lobbyist firms had yet appeared (Bob Strauss's arrival was years in the future). The city was a little more Southern and far less New Yorkish than today. The smell of money was not yet redolent. Nobody came to Washington then seeking the equivalent of a 1997 seven-figure income, but they sure do today.

Congress was not yet consumed with fund raising and was vastly less imperial. Admission to the Capitol and office buildings was open, without the need for photo ID cards and security checks. Members of Congress had not yet adopted Japanese-style bouton-

nieres, and few employed a press secretary. Nearly all readily responded to telephone calls from a low-level AP reporter without an aide asking what he wanted.

Accessibility stemmed in part from many fewer staffers on Capitol Hill—4,500 then, compared with 16,000 now (filling three additional big office buildings). In 1957, \$117 million was appropriated to run Congress, but only \$67 million (\$386 million adjusted for inflation) was spent. That compares with \$2.2 billion in 1997.

With fewer staffers, lawmakers did much of their own work. At night on his portable typewriter, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen wrote summaries of every bill reported by every Senate committee. Unlike today, floor leaders—including the imperious Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson—actually spent hours on the floor.

Floor debate was spirited—sometimes mean-spirited. It was the summer of 1957 when Democratic Sen. Robert S. Kerr called Republican Sen. Homer Capehart, to his face, "a rancid tub of ignorance." But issues were not polarized along party lines, with a bipartisan conservative coalition often in control. Both congressional parties shared the conviction that the less government the better—an attitude assailed as "extreme" today.

"Ike Fights to Save Budget," said an eight-column front-page Post headline my first week in Washington, referring to a nationally televised plea by President Dwight D. Eisenhower for public support against congressional budget-cutting. Eisenhower the previous November had become the first Republican president reelected since 1900 and promptly faced the Democratic-controlled Congress seeking to reduce his \$71.8 billion budget substantially—about \$449.9 billion in 1997 money (less than one-third of President Clinton's \$1.7 trillion budget).

The government then was taxing 17.8 percent and spending 17 percent of gross domestic product; the comparable figures for 1997 are 19.2 percent and 20.8 percent. In 1957, it ran a budget surplus at 0.8 percent of GDP, compared with today's hoped-for deficit of 1.8 percent.

The government had not grown since New Deal days and would not until Lyndon Johnson's Great Society eight years in the future. In 1957, regulation was but a glimmer of what it would become.

There was no Education Department, no Energy Department, no Environmental Protection Agency, no Legal Services Corp., no National Endowment for the Arts, no Corporation for Public Broadcasting, no Women, Infants and Children food program. Nor, except for factions on the left in both parties, was there demand for all this.

Libertarians such as Charles Murray would like to peel back to 1957, but it is hard to find any member of Congress who agrees. Rather, Republicans now acquiesce in Clinton's insistence on still greater expansion of government. Americans unquestionably are less free than they were in 1957. Whether, on balance, they in return have been blessed with a better life is doubtful.●

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1997

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 13. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and the Senate then begin consideration of S. 4, the Family Friendly Workplace Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 until 2:15 for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow

morning the Senate will begin consideration of the Family Friendly Workplace Act.

It is also hoped that the Senate will be able to complete action on S. 717, the IDEA legislation.

As always, all Members will be notified as to when to anticipate any roll-call votes on either of these two matters.

The Senate may also consider any other legislation or executive item that can be cleared for action.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:18 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 13, 1997, at 10 a.m.