

No doubt many of your memories will feature Goose's voice, talking the midnight through in full-throated ease. None of us will forget those nocturnal plumbings of the depths of life, the universe and everything. They may have taken place at Channing's mistake, at your house, at your parents' house, at Dolan's at Bethany, at John Sis's parents', at John and Mary Sis's at Wintergreen, at Bobby Sis's in Annapolis, at Julio and Jean's, at Baba Groom's on the Eastern Shore, at 104 West Street, at 77 Holly Road, at the Roma, Poor Roberts, the Raw Bar . . . Wherever those conversations took place, they are the stuff of beautiful memories. And better still, is the memory of waking up the next morning and gradually becoming aware that, somewhere in the depths of the house, Goose was already sounding the themes of the new day. We still have our memories of that happy voice.

The Greek poet Callimachus wrote a beautiful poem about the way in which the voices of conversations like those we had with Goose can live on in our memory. Callimachus's poem grew out of the death of his friend Heraclitus while on a journey to Caria in Asia Minor. When the bitter news reached Callimachus, he was filled with grief. But there was room amongst the tears for the comforting memory of how the two friends had talked long into the night, had, as Callimachus said in his poem, "tired the sun with talking and sent him down the sky." Callimachus heard the voice of his friend from those conversations in the sound of nightingales singing, Goose-like, in full-throated ease. William Cory translated Callimachus's poem into eight lines of English. I leave them with you as a memento of our dear pal Goose:

They told me Heraclitus, they told me you were dead,
They brought me bitter news to hear and bitter tears to shed.
I wept as I remembered how often you and I
Had tired the sun with talking, and sent him down the sky.
And now that thou art lying my dear old Carian guest,
A handful of gray ashes, long, long ago at rest,
Still are thy pleasant voices, thy nightingales, awake;
For Death, he taketh all away, but them he cannot take.

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ASKS CONGRESS TO RESTORE FOOD STAMPS TO LEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, last week, the conferees on the Agricultural Research bill made a down payment toward restoring food stamps for the needy legal immigrants. The conference report on the bill includes \$318 million for this program. It is far less than the \$2 billion proposed in the President's budget, and it covers a much smaller group of immigrants.

The conferees' proposal is a bipartisan effort. Both Republicans and Democrats urged them to take this step as soon as possible.

Yet, the Republican leadership in the Senate is ignoring the urgent need. The Republican budget does not include a single penny to restore food stamps to immigrant children, refugees, among veterans, or elderly and disabled legal immigrants, and the Republican leadership has declined to allow the Senate to pass the Agricultural Research bill.

The food stamp cut-off has hurt migrant families, and it has also hurt state and local governments, who must fill the gap. As a result, governors and state legislatures have joined Congress to restore these food stamp benefits. As Governor Bush of Texas said, "Food stamps are a federal program and the federal responsibility, but the federal government is shirking its responsibility. The rules have changed unfairly and retroactively for those least able to help themselves."

Today, the Massachusetts House of Representatives passed a resolution urging Congress to restore adequate federal funding to the food stamp program so needy immigrants in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts can receive desperately needed food aid. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be placed in the RECORD following my remarks.

It is time for the Senate to act on the Agricultural Research bill. It is unconscionable that these benefits can continue to be denied.

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

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS— RESOLUTION

Whereas, in August of nineteen hundred and ninety-six, the United States Congress enacted the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, so-called; and

Whereas, Congress in said act forbade use of Federal funds to provide SSI benefits and food stamp benefits for financially needy immigrants lawfully residing in the United States; and

Whereas, legal immigrants pay taxes and contribute in many ways to the productivity and vitality of our communities; and

Whereas, the United States was founded and built by immigrants; and,

Whereas, Congress should be applauded for the restoration of SSI benefits for legal immigrants through passage of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997; and

Whereas, Congress must continue in this effort by resolving to restore its financial responsibility in the Food Stamp Benefits Program as the present situation imposes a financial burden on the States and needy residents of the States: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives requests that the President and the Congress of the United States restore to the States the authority to provide Federally funded food stamp benefits to needy, lawful residents of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives respectfully requests that the President and the Congress of the United States restore to the Commonwealth adequate Federal funding to allow for the provision of food stamp benefits for financially needy immigrants lawfully residing in this Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the clerk of the House of Representatives to the President of the United States of America, the presiding officer of each branch of the United States Congress and each member of the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation.

RUNNING' UTES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I spent part of last weekend in San Antonio at

the Alamodome watching some of the most exciting basketball I have seen in a long time.

I was there as one of the "Runnin' Utes" biggest fans. In a state that has a strong basketball tradition, the University of Utah men's basketball team has given us an extraordinary season. Our entire state is proud of this team and proud of its coach, Rick Majerus.

It is a tribute to the exceptional skills of any college team to make it to the "Final Four." The two games on Saturday evening were a sports fan's dream. Stanford and North Carolina put their best into the games, and they were exciting to watch.

Of course, I am disappointed in the outcome of Monday's final championship game in which Utah lost to another fine team from the University of Kentucky—a team which has become known as the "Comeback Cats."

Nevertheless, Monday night's championship game caps a brilliant season for the Utes that started with the longest undefeated streak in the country and ended in a fantastic tournament run to the finals. The championship battle showcased two teams that were not favored to be there. Despite Kentucky's tremendous history and great success in the 1990s, the Wildcats were overshadowed by other teams who filled the top spots in the polls all year. Similarly, Utah was overlooked by many sportswriters for much of the year, even though it began the season with the best record in the country.

Mr. President, the University of Utah's season was a great accomplishment not only for the team, but also for the entire university community, the Western Athletic Conference, and the great State of Utah.

Since taking over the reins at the "U" in 1989, Coach Rick Majerus has made Utah one of the best teams in the country during the 1990s. He has done so by encouraging tremendous discipline and work ethic, stressing both basketball fundamentals and positive attitude. Rick Majerus is also a coach who cares about his players beyond their ability to play ball; he understands the importance of other aspects of the university mission, including academics and community citizenship. It is important to note that Utah players have excelled in other pursuits as well. Seniors Michael Doleac and Drew Hansen, for example, are headed for medical school and law school respectively.

Mr. President, I am extremely proud of the University of Utah for a tremendous year. It is said that everyone loves a winner. Well, this team has been truly outstanding both on and off the court. They have won with grace and lost with dignity. These same attributes are reflected in the loyal Utah fans. Some 4000 die-hard supporters viewed the game on a giant screen in the university's Huntsman Center. And, despite the heartbreaking loss, Ute fans have continued to be proud of their team. After the players and

coaches returned to campus late Tuesday, they joined students and fans in an exuberant pep rally to celebrate their achievements. On Wednesday, a parade was held in their honor, culminating on the steps of City Hall. Mayor Deedee Corradini and the city council presented the team with the key to the city.

I want to congratulate the entire Ute team: The coaching staff, including Coach Majerus and his great assistant coaches Donny Daniels, Jeff Judkins, and Brock Brundhorst. And, my hat is off to the players: Michael Doleac, Drew Hansen, Andre Miller, Hanno Mottola, Alex Jensen, Jordie McTavish, David Jackson, Nate Althoff, Greg Barratt, Jon Carlisle, Trace Caton, Britton Johnsen, and Adam Sharp. Thanks for giving us so much to cheer about.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

MR. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, April 1, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,540,550,647,696.94 (Five trillion, five hundred forty billion, five hundred fifty million, six hundred forty-seven thousand, six hundred ninety-six dollars and ninety-four cents).

One year ago, April 1, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,375,122,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred seventy-five billion, one hundred twenty-two million).

Five years ago, April 1, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,225,874,000,000 (Four trillion, two hundred twenty-five billion, eight hundred seventy-four million).

Ten years ago, April 1, 1988, the federal debt stood at \$2,509,151,000,000 (Two trillion, five hundred nine billion, one hundred fifty-one million).

Fifteen years ago, April 1, 1983, the federal debt stood at \$1,237,481,000,000 (One trillion, two hundred thirty-seven billion, four hundred eighty-one million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,303,069,647,696.94 (Four trillion, three hundred three billion, sixty-nine million, six hundred forty-seven thousand, six hundred ninety-six dollars and ninety-four cents) during the past 15 years.

WAKE-UP CALL ON ENCRYPTION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it is time the Administration woke up to the critical need for a common sense encryption policy in this country. I have been sounding the alarm bells about this issue for several years now, and have introduced encryption legislation, with Senator BURNS and others, in the last Congress and again in this one, to balance the important privacy, economic, national security and law enforcement interests at stake. The volume of those alarm bells should be raised to emergency sirens.

Because of the sorry state of our current encryption policies and, specifically, our export controls on encryption, we are seeing increasing

numbers of high-tech jobs and expertise driven overseas. Recently, a large computer security company, Network Associates, announced that it will make strong encryption software developed in the United States available through a Swiss company. Encryption technology invented with American ingenuity, will now be manufactured and distributed in Europe, and imported back into this country. All those good, high-tech jobs associated with Network Associates' encryption product are now in Europe, not in Silicon Valley, not in Vermont, not in any American town, because of our outdated export controls on encryption.

Network Associates is not the first American company to face the dilemma of how to supply its customers, both domestic and foreign, with the strong encryption they are demanding and also comply with current export restrictions on encryption. Other companies, including Sun Microsystems, are cooperating with foreign companies to manufacture and distribute overseas strong encryption software originally developed here at home.

I have said before, and repeat here again, that driving encryption expertise overseas is a threat to our national security, driving high-tech jobs overseas is a threat to our economic security, and stifling the widespread, integrated use of strong encryption is a threat to our public safety. That is why I have called in legislation for relaxation of our export controls on encryption.

Over the past month, we have learned of two serious breaches of computer security that threaten our critical infrastructures. Both incidents were apparently caused by teenagers using their home computers to trespass into the computer systems of the Department of Defense, the telephone network, the computer system for an airport control tower, and into the computer database of a pharmacy containing private medical records. One of these adolescent explorations in cyberspace disrupted telephone service in Rutland, Massachusetts and shut down the control tower at a small airport.

The conduct of these teenagers is now the subject of criminal investigation, due in large part to the great strides we have made in updating our criminal laws to protect critical computer networks and the information on those networks. I am proud to have sponsored these computer crime laws in the last two Congresses. But targeting cybercrime with criminal laws and tough enforcement is only part of the solution. While criminal penalties may deter some computer criminals, these laws usually come into play too late, after the crime has been committed and the injury inflicted.

We should keep in mind the adage that "the best defense is a good offense." Americans and American firms must be encouraged to take preventive measures to protect their computer information and systems. A recent report

by the FBI and Computer Security Institute released shows that the number of computer crimes and information security breaches continues to rise, resulting in over \$136 million in losses in the last year alone.

The lesson of the recent computer breaches by the teenagers is that all the physical barriers we might put in place can be circumvented using the wires that run into every building to support the computers and computer networks that are the mainstay of how we do business. A well-focused cyber-attack on the computer networks that support telecommunications, transportation, water supply, banking, electrical power and other critical infrastructure systems could wreak havoc on our national economy or even jeopardize our national defense or public safety.

We have been aware of the vulnerabilities of our computer networks for almost a decade. In 1988, I chaired hearings of the Subcommittee on Technology and the Law on the risks of high-tech terrorism. It became clear to me that merely "hardening" our physical space from potential attack is not enough. We must also "harden" our critical infrastructures to ensure our security and our safety.

That is where encryption technology comes in. Encryption is one important tool in our arsenal to protect the security of our computer information and networks. Both former Senator Sam Nunn and former Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick, who serve as co-chairs of the Advisory Committee to the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection, testified at a hearing last month that "encryption is essential for infrastructure protection."

Yet, even computer security experts agree that U.S. encryption policy has "acted as a deterrent to better security." As long ago as 1988, at my High-Tech Terrorism hearing, Jim Woolsey, who later became the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, testified about the need to do a better job of using encryption to protect our computer networks.

I have long advocated the use of strong encryption by individuals, government agencies and private companies to protect their valuable computer information. Indeed, a major thrust of the encryption legislation I have introduced is to encourage—and not stand in the way of—the widespread use of encryption. This would be a plus for both our law enforcement and national security agencies.

Unfortunately, we still have a long way to go to update our country's encryption policy to reflect that this technology is a significant crime and terrorism prevention tool. I am particularly concerned by the testimony of former Senator Sam Nunn last month that the "continuing federal government-private sector deadlock over encryption and export policies"