

hit it, and it is going at such a velocity, our technology doesn't have anything that goes fast enough to knock it down. So we are naked right now to any kind of an attack that comes by way of missile from any of these countries that are out there that have access to missiles.

Don't think that just because China and Russia are the only countries that have these missiles, and they love us so dearly, supposedly, that no other countries can have missiles to deliver these weapons of mass destruction, because we know that both China and Russia are dealing, selling their technology to countries like Iran and other countries. So they are going to be able to have these missiles.

About a week ago, I was reminded again about how we are being lulled into, I suppose, a euphoric feeling of complacency, that there is not any threat out there. In a recent letter to a member of the Senate, Gen. Henry Shelton, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said we are going to have 3 years' notice before there is any real threat of any missile coming over.

He said he thought we would have 3 years' notice because our intelligence tells us we are going to have 3 years' notice. It was only days later after he made that statement that we found out about the nuclear tests in India. And India—we find out in only this morning's paper it is understandable why they are doing this, because with the preferential treatment that we have given China, they are trying to build some type of system that will give them the capability of deterring aggression from the adjoining countries, both China and Pakistan.

So the threat is out there. I suggest, if our intelligence is good enough to rely on that we are going to have 3 years' notice before any ICBM comes over, that is the same intelligence that told us there wasn't anything going on in India.

On Tuesday, we will be offering this amendment. I am hoping all of my colleagues will be very sensitive to the fact that the No. 1 purpose for Government is to defend Americans against attack. We will have an opportunity to go a long way in accomplishing that this coming Tuesday, by passing my amendment to the defense authorization bill that will stop the transfer of this land from the United States to the China Ocean Shipping Company.

I yield the floor.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, May 14, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,492,886,169,970.40 (Five trillion, four hundred ninety-two billion, eight hundred eighty-six million, one hundred sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred seventy dollars and forty cents).

One year ago, May 14, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,339,781,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred thirty-

nine billion, seven hundred eighty-one million).

Five years ago, May 14, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,247,909,000,000 (Four trillion, two hundred forty-seven billion, nine hundred nine million).

Twenty-five years ago, May 14, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$453,698,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-three billion, six hundred ninety-eight million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,039,188,169,970.40 (Five trillion, thirty-nine billion, one hundred eighty-eight million, one hundred sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred seventy dollars and forty cents) during the past 25 years.

DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT ACT

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about a section in the Digital Millennium Copyright Act that I am particularly proud of, and that is the law enforcement exception in the bill. At the Judiciary Committee markup, Senator GRASSLEY and I, along with the assistance of Chairman HATCH and Senator ASHCROFT worked to strengthen the law enforcement exception in the bill. We received input on the language from the copyright community and the administration: the National Security Agency (NSA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The law enforcement exception ensures that the government continues to have access to current and future technologies to assist in their investigative, protective, or intelligence activities. I am concerned that the tools and resources of our intelligence and law enforcement communities are preserved—and more importantly, not limited, by passage of S. 2037. Under that bill, a company who contracts with the government can continue to develop encryption/decryption devices under that contract, without having to worry about criminal penalties.

Because much of our leading technologies come from the private sector, the government needs to have access to this vital resource for intelligence and law enforcement purposes.

The law enforcement exception recognizes that oftentimes governmental agencies work with non-governmental entities—companies, in order to have access to and develop cutting edge technologies and devices. Such conduct should not be prohibited or impeded by this copyright legislation.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. ROBB):

S. 2086. A bill to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. ROBB):

S. 2086. A bill to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT LEGISLATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation which would preserve a tract of land of legendary historic significance. Many of my colleagues have heard me speak on the importance of preserving the legacy of George Washington, and have joined me as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 83, to commemorate the bicentennial of the death of our Founding Father. We have the opportunity to protect the scene of George Washington's early life, the site at which young Washington undertook lessons that taught him the principles which guided his life. By extending the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument to include the 85 acre area in Stafford County, Virginia, known as Ferry Farm, we may celebrate that expanse of land where Washington developed his extraordinary character.

Ferry Farm was the childhood home of our first President. Lying across the Rappahannock River from historic Fredericksburg, Virginia, it is the site of the legendary cherry tree, chopped down by a boy who could not tell a lie. Here, a fable recounts, young Washington threw a stone across the Rappahannock, one of the last unspoiled scenic rivers in the country. And it was here that Washington developed those qualities of honesty, integrity, loyalty, perseverance, and devotion to public good which make him the indomitable role model for our country and the world at large. By preserving this site, we will sustain the environment in which our Founding Father grew into his role as a leader in military strategy as well as democratic principles. The exploration, research, and interpretation of this site

will inspire and challenge all who visit to study the life of Washington, and his impact on our Nation.

Yet this site, the tangled brush, the serene river vista, belies the intertwining of history which occurred here. Along the banks of the Rappahannock, site of the formative years of our distinguished First President, also became the site of carnage, as our country was torn asunder by the ravages of the Civil War. In late April of 1962, the Union Army established Ferry Farm as its strategic crossing point in order to advance against Confederate forces west of Fredericksburg. The soldiers stationed at Ferry Farm were not unaware of the irony of their position. As one soldier wrote from his post,

Could George Washington have beheld * * * with prophetic eye, the havoc that was to be wrought by those mighty hosts of his countrymen in fratricidal strife on the very ground * * * which must have been familiar to him in his youthful days * * * his patriotic soul would have been overwhelmed with grief.

It is our duty to recognize the history of this site—a reliquary for the memories of a man of great character and courage, as well as a melancholy field upon which our country struggled to preserve democracy. In saving this parcel of land, we venerate a leader whose principled life remains as model for us all, while consecrating land upon which our Union, for which Washington battled so courageously, fought for existence.

We cannot forfeit such a landmark to the forces of development. Ferry Farm is where Washington learned the values that made him the Father of Our Country—values as important to our nation today as they were to its establishment more than two hundred and fifty years ago. I look forward to the swift passage of this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2086

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADDITION TO NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument are modified to include the area comprising approximately 85 acres, generally known as “George Washington’s Ferry Farm”, in Stafford County, Virginia, and located across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, Virginia, as generally depicted on the map entitled “George Washington Birthplace National Monument Boundary Map”, numbered 322/80020 and dated May 1998.

(b) MAP.—The map described in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The area described in subsection (a) shall be managed—

(1) in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to the units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 565, chapter 408; 16

U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.);

(2) to preserve the cultural and natural resources of the area that are associated with the boyhood home of George Washington; and

(3) to interpret those resources to enhance public understanding.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 358

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 358, a bill to provide for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products, and for other purposes.

S. 1868

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1868, a bill to express United States foreign policy with respect to, and to strengthen United States advocacy on behalf of, individuals persecuted for their faith worldwide; to authorize United States actions in response to religious persecution worldwide; to establish an Ambassador at Large on International Religious Freedom within the Department of State, a Commission on International Religious Persecution, and a Special Adviser on International Religious Freedom within the National Security Council; and for other purposes.

S. 1890

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1890, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

S. 1891

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1891, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

AMENDMENT NO. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1334 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, a bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS ALBERT SINATRA

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to recognize Francis Albert Sinatra, a

man whose voice brought wonder and joy to the lives of millions. Natural, original, the ultimate. These are just a few words to describe Mr. Sinatra’s voice. A talent such as Mr. Sinatra’s is rare, once in a lifetime. We are all very fortunate to have had the opportunity to experience Mr. Sinatra’s voice and charisma.

Francis Albert Sinatra was born December 12, 1915, in a tough, working-class neighborhood of Hoboken, N.J. The son of Italian immigrants, Mr. Sinatra’s determination, perseverance, and belief in himself lead him to stardom. A dramatic American success story.

Mr. Sinatra’s signature songs included “Night and Day,” “Mack the Knife,” “Old Man River,” “New York, New York,” “Come Fly With Me,” “Strangers in the Night”—and, of course, “My Way.” Indeed, he did it his way and for that we all must be grateful.

Pete Hamill astutely described the world’s love and attachment to Sinatra in New York magazine in 1980. He wrote, “Sinatra’s endurance has become a rallying point for many people who feel that their sacrifices and hard work are no longer honored, their values demeaned, their musical tastes ignored and sneered at. . . They had overcome poverty and survived two world wars; they had educated their children and given them better lives; and sometimes their children didn’t even care. But it should never be forgotten that Frank Sinatra was the original working class hero. Mick Jagger’s fans bought records with their allowances; Sinatra’s people bought them out of wages.”

Mr. Sinatra received the Kennedy Center honor in 1983 and was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Reagan in 1985. And on May 14, 1997, the Congress awarded him the Congressional Gold Medal in “recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions through his entertainment career and humanitarian activities, and for other purposes.” I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of this resolution.

Mr. Sinatra recorded more than 200 albums, from Big Band to vocal American music. He won nine Grammy Awards. In 1954, he won the Oscar for his role in “From Here to Eternity.”

Francis Albert Sinatra is an American phenomenon. He entertained the world for more than half a century. His songs have become classics, and belong to him alone. He was a man who chose not to hide his ethnic identity, but to flaunt it in an era when such things were not done. In so doing, he opened a path that allowed other ethnic entertainers to retain their own heritage and pride. In this, the American century, Frank Sinatra in many ways embodied the American spirit, and as our century comes to a close, we must acknowledge the loss of a unique American character, of his endurance, and his talent, and for this we mourn his passing, and praise his legacy. •