

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