

than simply its physical impact on the community.

Whenever we make such bold moves to further separate ourselves from the very people who sent us here and pay our weekly salaries, it has a tremendous impact on the national psyche as well.

What it comes down to, Mr. President, is the question of freedom versus security. Is ours a government that can operate openly, in the name of freedom, and still shut itself off from the people, in the name of security?

Are we willing to swap one for the other?

If we are, then perhaps we should not stop with a few tire shredders and a couple of closed streets.

Why do not we just build a fence around the Capitol? That is what the Capitol Hill Police proposed in 1985 in an internal report, at a cost then of \$2.8 million.

Or better yet, if we really want to make a loud, public statement that "you cannot mess with the Federal Government," we will dig a massive trench around the Capitol.

We will fill the moat with water and maybe a pack of alligators, and build a single, drawbridge entrance, where we will station guards armed with spears.

And then we will dare the public to visit.

We will be secure in our bunker, Mr. President, but for that security, we will be trading away freedom, and we cannot make horse trades with the very principles upon which this Nation was founded.

Mr. President, we should also consider the impact of our actions on the taxpayers.

The recent security precautions taken at the White House will cost the taxpayers \$200,000 for new traffic signals, signs, and pavement markings.

The new security arrangements here at the Capitol will come with a price tag to the taxpayers as well, although the costs will not be measured solely by dollars.

Where do we stop?

There are 8,100 Federal buildings in the United States—do we turn each and every one of them into a fortress?

The sad truth is that we can not protect Federal workers by sealing them off from the world.

If we tell terrorists that we are not going to let them park car bombs made of fertilizer and fuel oil next to our Federal buildings anymore, they will find another way.

And we may just be goading on a desperate kook who wants to prove they can not be stopped by another layer of security.

The public does not understand what we are doing.

They have vital business in Federal buildings, or they come here as tourists, expecting to be welcomed.

But when they see the police, and all they yellow tape, and the signs that say "Do Not Enter," they wonder what kind of message we are trying to get across.

I have heard their comments when they look down an empty stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue that used to be open to cars. I know what they whisper when they visit and walk through the metal detectors.

"It is a shame," they are saying.

And they do not like it. We have gone too far.

Washington should be a place where visitors feel secure, but by turning it into a fortress, we are sacrificing freedom for security, and making a city of such beauty and such history something dirty.

We can put in more concrete barriers and try to camouflage them with flowers, but in the words of one newspaper columnist, it is like putting lipstick on a goat. It is ugly, and fear is ugly.

Democracy should be about building bridges, not building walls. In Washington, we have become too adept at building walls. And every time a wall goes up, we knock freedom down another notch.

Let us seriously consider what we're doing, and what security we're willing to give up in order to live in a democracy.

If in the end it comes down to a question of security or freedom, this Senator will always choose freedom, Mr. President. And I believe the American people will, too.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:30 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each. Under the previous order, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] is recognized to speak for up to 15 minutes; under the previous order, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] is recognized to speak for up to 15 minutes; under the previous order, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR] is recognized to speak for up to 10 minutes. The Senator from Washington may proceed.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I am informed that Senator CRAIG is not going to utilize his time. My name was not mentioned.

I ask unanimous consent to speak for not more than 5 minutes in morning business.

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

THE SECOND RESCISSIONS BILL

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, at 10 o'clock, I understand, the Senate will take up a second rescissions bill, that bill having passed the House of Representatives last night. This is good news for the people of the United States, following on the even better news of the passage of the budget resolution yesterday, a budget resolution which will lead to a balanced budget in the year 2002. That path will be made markedly easier by the passage and hoped-for signing of a rescissions bill designed to save somewhere between \$12 and \$15 billion of spending already authorized and appropriated. In fact, next year's appropriations would be extremely difficult without the passage of this rescissions bill.

Regrettably, it will allow somewhat more spending, at the insistence of the President, than was the case with the earlier proposal. But even so, it will represent a major step forward, a significant commitment on the part of this Congress to a leaner, tougher, more efficient and more effective Federal Government with a reduction in spending which, in some cases, would simply be wasteful—in other cases, which might have been significant, but not of a high enough priority to borrow in order to do it and then to send the bill to our children and to our grandchildren.

One of the last matters, perhaps the last matter settled in connection with this rescissions bill, was a proposal of mine and the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] with respect to salvage timber and to certain other rules related to timber harvesting in the Pacific Northwest—the salvage provisions applying all across the United States.

Negotiations with the administration on this subject were intensive and were lengthy. The net result, from the perspective of this Senator, is that the changes in the earlier bill are only slightly more than superficial. Both the provisions in the earlier bill and those in this bill, I wish to emphasize, were aimed solely at permitting the President and the administration to do what they claim they want to do anyway, to keep their own commitments. Neither in the field of salvage timber nor in connection with so-called option 9 in the Pacific Northwest, do I believe this administration proposes a balance between its environmental concerns and the very real, human needs of the people who live in timber communities and supply a vitally important commodity for the people of the United States.

I wish to emphasize this. I do not believe the administration's plans are appropriately balanced or that they give due weight to human concerns. But they are something. They are more than people in timber country across the United States have today. This amendment is simply designed to remove the frivolous and endless litigation which seeks to obstruct even the