their own words. This was natural—many of the men in that room in Philadelphia, almost half, were of Scottish ancestry. The draftsman of the document was Thomas Jefferson—one of his ancestors had signed the Arbroath Declaration, all of those centuries before. The words of the Arbroath Declaration meant something to those men—they were daring words—words that would not be quiet, that would not lie quiet and still on some forgotten Scottish hill. The men in Philadelphia that day remembered those words—''We fight for liberty alone''—and the men in Philadelphia signed their own declaration of independence.

The words and thoughts of those long-ago Scottish patriots live on in America. Liberty, true liberty, has been good to their descendants in America. Scottish-Americans have helped build this nation since the beginning. Three-fourths of all American presidents can trace their roots to Scotland. The contributions of Scottish-Americans are innumerable: Some of the great have included Neil Armstrong, Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Alva Edison, William Faulkner, Malcolm Forbes, Billy Graham, Alexander Hamilton, Washington Irving, John Paul Jones, John Marshall, Andrew Mellon, Samuel F.B. Morse, James Naismith, Edgar Allen Poe, Gilbert Stuart, Elizabeth Taylor, to name only a few.

But beyond all of the accomplishments of Scottish-Americans, beyond all the wonderful inventions like the telegraph and telephone and electric light, all the works of literature, all the great businesses and charitable organizations founded by Scottish-Americans, beyond all of those accomplishments, are the words. ''We fight for liberty alone * * * We fight for liberty alone, which no good man loses but with his life.''

Those are haunting words. Those are words that haunted the men who passed them down for generations, wherever men dreamed of being free, words that haunted the men who rewrote them in Philadelphia on that hot, steamy day, words that have haunted generations of Americans. Words that have lived inside men, unspoken, as they marched to Yorktown, as they lined up quietly behind the cotton bales in New Orleans, marched to Mexico, sailed to Cuba and the Philippines, and Europe and the Pacific and Korea and the Persian Gulf. These are words that live inside all of us Americans, and especially inside our veterans: ''We fight for liberty alone, which no good man loses but with his life.'' And how many have lost their lives for our freedom.

It is appropriate that we honor April 6 as National Tartan Day. The Scottish clansmen who met on that cold day and declared their independence were our clansmen, no matter what nation we hail from. They were our brothers.

Mr. President, I ask all my colleagues to support this resolution, so that we may never forget, so that the world, in some small way, may never forget, the beginnings of freedom in far-away, long-ago Arbroath.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE PROTECTION ACT

HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 1634

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 493) to amend section 1029 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to cellular telephone cloning paraphernalia; as follows:

On page 6, line 1, strike ''The punishment'' and insert the following:

''(1) ''In general.—The punishment''.

On page 6, line 2, strike ''section''.

On page 6, line 3, strike ''(1)'' and insert ''(A)'' and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 7, strike ''(A)'' and insert ''(i)'' and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 11, strike ''(B)'' and insert ''(ii)'' and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 14, strike ''and''.

On page 6, line 15, strike ''(2)'' and insert ''(B)'' and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 19, strike the punctuation at the end and insert ''; and''.

On page 6, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

''(C) in any case, in addition to any other punishment imposed or any other forfeiture required by law, forfeiture to the United States of any personal property used or intended to be used to commit, facilitate, or promote the commission of the offense.

''(2) APPLICABLE PROCEDURE.—The criminal forfeiture of personal property subject to forfeiture under paragraph (1)(C), any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by subsections (c) and (e) through (p) of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853).''.

KYL AMENDMENT NO. 1635

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 493, to amend section 1029 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to cellular telephone cloning paraphernalia; as follows:

On page 6, line 5, strike ''that has become final and that was committed on a separate prior occasion.'' and insert '', which conviction has become final—''.

On page 6, line 7, strike ''(2),''.

On page 6, line 11, strike ''(1),'' and insert ''(1), (2),''.

On page 6, beginning on line 16, strike ''that has become final and that was committed on a separate prior occasion, that has'' and insert ''which conviction has become final,''.

On page 7, line 24, after ''subsection (a)(9)'' insert '', provided that if such hardware or software is used to obtain access to telecommunications service provided by another facilities-based carrier, such access is authorized''.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ABERDEEN FOSTER GRANDPARENTS

• Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I would like to speak in honor of the special 25th annual banquet for the Foster Grandparents Program in Aberdeen.

I would like to recognize most especially Linda Dillavou for all the hard work and time she has put into the Foster Grandparent Program. The success of their operation is due in no small part to her dedication and hard work.

For the past 25 years, this Foster Grandparents organization has strengthened the Aberdeen community by providing services to children that local budgets cannot afford. It has built important bridges across the generations. Those of you gathered here this evening offer emotional support for those children who have been abused or neglected, mentor troubled teens and young mothers, and care for premature infants and children with physical disabilities. ''Grannies'' and ''Granddads'' serve one-on-one with children. They tutor, counsel, assist, guide or help in a variety of ways—whatever is needed. They serve in schools, hospitals, shelters, Head Start, and other child-serving facilities.

They represent one of South Dakota's growing resources. The United States is in the midst of a demographic revolution. There are twice as many older adults today as there were 30 years ago; soon nearly a quarter of the population will be more than 65 years old. By the middle of the next century, for the first time, the number of Americans over 65 will exceed those under 18.

For the most part, this transformation is portrayed as a source of new strains on South Dakota families, the economy, and the Federal budget. But the prevailing pessimism about the graying of America is blinding us to the great promise of this change. The talent and civic potential they provide for South Dakota is immeasurable. After all, our senior population is, quite possibly, this country's best increasing natural resource.

Why? They share the time they have. They offer practical wisdom, gained from experience, and carry with them a world otherwise lost to younger generations. Seniors also have special reason to become involved in the civic and voluntary work that others cannot perform. The awareness that comes with age inspires reflection about the legacy that we leave behind: we are what survives of us, especially through these children.

Their 25 year history is, indeed, impressive. To help us all appreciate how far this organization has come, I'd like to share the story of this organization's beginning—a story of a historical accident rather than enlightened vision.

President Johnson—in an attempt to help poor seniors—ordered the Office of Aging at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to devise an initiative engaging low-income seniors in community service for vulnerable children. When the office was unveiled,