

courts. I was impressed with Denver's Drug Court procedures, and believe in the success they will yield.

I am pleased with the success of the Denver Drug Court program and support the growing programs within Colorado. I believe the success of drug courts is well documented and strong Congressional support should be given to the rehabilitation of future drug offenders. Traditional incarceration has yielded little gains for our drug offenders. Costs are too high and the rehabilitation rate is minimal. The drug courts of America are an excellent way to make strides forward in our fight against drugs. I commend the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) in their planning and sponsoring of "National Drug Court Week" events here in Washington. The recognition of this excellent program and promotion of its initiatives is well deserved.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, June 4, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,496,567,867,122.10 (Five trillion, four hundred ninety-six billion, five hundred sixty-seven million, eight hundred sixty-seven thousand, one hundred twenty-two dollars and ten cents).

One year ago, June 4, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,358,712,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred fifty-eight billion, seven hundred twelve million).

Five years ago, June 4, 1993, the Federal debt stood at \$4,301,348,000,000 (Four trillion, three hundred one billion, three hundred forty-eight million).

Twenty-five years ago, June 4, 1973, the Federal debt stood at \$452,029,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-two billion, twenty-nine million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,044,538,867,122.10 (Five trillion, forty-four billion, five hundred thirty-eight million, eight hundred sixty-seven thousand, one hundred twenty-two dollars and ten cents) during the past 25 years.

#### DEATH OF SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to speak of the passing of our former colleague, Senator Barry Goldwater—one of the giants of twentieth century American politics.

There is no doubt that Barry Goldwater was a transformational political thinker whose courage and conviction never wavered despite enduring a defeat in 1964. For in that defeat were sown the seeds of the Republican revolution that ultimately brought Ronald Reagan to the Presidency in 1980 and Republicans to control of Congress 14 years later.

Senator Goldwater was a man who never minced words. He was honest, open and forthright. After his 1964 Presidential hopes were completely

vanquished, he observed "When you've lost an election by that much, it isn't the case of whether you made the wrong speech or wore the wrong necktie. It was just the wrong time." In fact, Barry Goldwater was far ahead of his time and had the opportunity to see his beliefs vindicated when Ronald Reagan was elected President.

Barry Goldwater did not base his political views on focus groups or poll results. He had core beliefs and was not willing to bend them for temporary political advantage. He warned of the dangers of big government and the welfare state precisely at the time that Lyndon Johnson was constructing the largest expansion of government since the Depression. He preached a strategy of winning the cold war through a policy of peace through strength while the conventional wisdom argued for peaceful coexistence with a de-emphasis on military strength.

When the American Presidency was in crisis in 1974 after the Supreme Court had ruled against President Nixon's claims of Executive Privilege, Senator Goldwater joined several Congressional colleagues in a visit to the White House to give counsel to the President. Although he had long supported President Nixon throughout the ordeal of Watergate, most observers believe that his words were decisive in persuading the President that the case was hopeless and for the good of the Nation he must resign.

Mr. President, there are certain quotations that live on decades and centuries after a man has died, yet they capture the spirit of the time and the man. Two centuries ago, when America was heading into revolution, that spirit was best captured in the words of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death." The words of Barry Goldwater spoken 34 years ago at the Republican convention best sum up the spirit, clarity and wisdom that he will forever be remembered for: "Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice, and moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

We will all miss this decent and honest man who made such a difference for America.

#### GOVERNMENT PICKING WINNERS AND LOSERS

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I am compelled to rise today to comment once again on what I consider to be the troubling path that the Federal Government has taken with respect to this nation's high-tech industry. It has come to my attention that on Monday, the Federal Trade Commission will vote on whether to bring an antitrust action against Intel Corp.

In November of last year I warned the Senate Judiciary Committee during a hearing on the Department of Justice's investigation of Microsoft of the slippery slope of more government regulation of, and intrusion into, America's high-technology sector.

Monday's proposed vote makes clear to me that we are well into our slide. We are now witnessing a revolution in antitrust action in which it appears the federal government seeks to influence the very terms on which intellectual property is shared within an industry. We already have an entire field of laws that deal with this Mr. President. They are called "patents," and to the extent that there are deficiencies in patent law, this Congress is attempting to address those concerns through legislation.

We do not need the Federal Trade Commission's help in this endeavor. Let me make clear, I do believe in appropriate antitrust enforcement. In this industry, however, overzealous pursuit of alleged antitrust violations sends a chilling signal to one of this nation's most prized industries: Success is illegal, violators will be punished.

It is extremely important to keep in mind that our antitrust regulation is intended to protect consumers. I believe our central concern in looking at antitrust as it relates to the high-tech industry should be to ensure that consumers continue to see prices go down as the quality and variety of products go up.

American consumers are presented with a vast number of choices in the high-tech marketplace. One need only walk into one of the thousands of computer and software stores in America to find an enormous, even bewildering selection of hardware for every imaginable need. The overwhelming evidence indicates that competitiveness is alive and well in the high-tech industry—indeed, virtually the only monopolies that exist today are those that have been created by government.

Mr. President, it is time for Washington to get out of the business of picking winners and losers in the free market, and I am deeply concerned about the FTC's actions to this effect. I intend to closely monitor this matter, and I encourage my colleagues to join with me in expressing their concerns about the increasing amount of government intrusion into this sector of the economy.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Kalbaugh, 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 one nomination which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:30 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1150) to ensure that federally funded agricultural research, extension, and education address high-priority concerns with national or multistate significance, to reform, extend, and eliminate certain agriculture research programs, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3433. An act to amend the Social Security Act to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide beneficiaries with disabilities meaningful opportunities to return to work, to extend Medicare coverage for such beneficiaries, and to make additional miscellaneous amendments relating to Social Security.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

H. Con. Res. 285. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President of the United States should reconsider his decision to be formally received in Tiananmen Square by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

At 3:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 284. Concurrent resolution revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following concurrent resolution was read and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 285. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President of the United States should reconsider his decision to be formally received in Tiananmen Square by the Government of the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 3433: An act to amend the Social Security Act to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide beneficiaries with disabilities meaningful opportunities to return to work, to extend Medicare coverage for such beneficiaries, and to make additional miscellaneous amendments relating to Social Security.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1275. A bill to implement further the Act (Public Law 94-241) approving the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-201).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1693. A bill to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System (Rept. No. 105-202).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 1460. A bill to allow for election of the Delegate from Guam by other than separate ballot, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-203).

By Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2137. An original bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-204).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 2069. A bill to permit the leasing of mineral rights, in any case in which the Indian owners of an allotment that is located within the boundaries of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and held in trust by the United States have executed leases to more than 50 percent of the mineral estate of that allotment (Rept. No. 105-205).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2138. An original bill making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-206).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1279. A bill to amend the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 to provide for the transfer of services and personnel from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Office of Self-Governance, to emphasize the need for job creation on Indian reservations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-207).

#### 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. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. ASHCROFT):

S. 2135. A bill to amend title 42, United States Code, to protect human life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORTON:

S. 2136. A bill to provide for the exchange of certain land in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 2137. An original bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 2138. An original bill making appropriations for energy and water development for

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2139. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel YESTERDAYS DREAM; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

S. 2140. A bill to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Denver Water Reuse project; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 2141. A bill to require certain notices in any mailing using a game of chance for the promotion of a product or service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S. 2142. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey the facilities of the Pine River Project, to allow jurisdictional transfer of lands between the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. ASHCROFT):

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to protect human life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. ABRAHAM):

S. Res. 244. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the ninth anniversary of the massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators on Tiananmen Square by military forces acting under orders from the Government of the People's Republic of China; considered and agreed to.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. ASHCROFT):

S. 2135. A bill to amend title 42, United States Code, to protect human life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### LEGISLATION TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. ASHCROFT):

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to protect human life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, our Nation's founding document, the Declaration of Independence, ultimately proclaimed that the right to life comes from God and that it is unalienable. Life itself, the declaration