

Oklahoma Conservative Committee, Petroleum Marketers Association of America, Republican National Hispanic Assembly, Reynolds Metal Company, Small Business Survival Committee, Small Business United of Texas, South Carolina Association of Taxpayers, South Carolina Chamber of Commerce, Southern Nevada Central Labor Council, Standard Commercial Tobacco, Inc., Tavern League of Wisconsin, Tax Foundation, Texas Association of Business & Chambers of Commerce, Texas Citizens for a Sound Economy, Texas Food Industry Association, United Food & Commercial Workers, United States Chamber of Commerce, United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, Virginia Tobacco Growers Association, Washington Legal Foundation, Westvaco, Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce, Wisconsin Merchants Federation, Congressman Robin Hayes.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if we are going to solve this problem of tobacco, we need to face the music in Congress. We need to pass legislation that will solve it. One reason why the Hatch-Feinstein legislation would have worked is because we believe as high as it was, at \$429 billion, the tobacco companies reluctantly would have had to agree with it. Therefore, we could have imposed the free speech articles on them that would have prohibited them from advertising, while at the same time causing them to have to advertise in a way that would help our youth to understand the evils of tobacco. That, we believed, should be done. I still believe that should be done. It was so fouled up in the last Congress that we were unable to get that done.

So I am concerned about the misuse of the law, to be able to punish any industry that whoever is presiding in the Federal Government decides they are against. I think it is a travesty of justice, and even though I don't like tobacco and I have never used the products, and even though I think something certainly needs to be done in this area, you don't do it by abusing the process of law, which I think this administration has repeatedly done, time after time after time. I think, as history views what has gone on in this administration, it is going to have to come to the conclusion that this is an administration that has not been dedicated to the rule of law, while it has been triumphantly pushing the rule of law upon other nations, hoping they could have something like we have in this country.

The fact of the matter is, it is hypocrisy, pure and simple. I am very concerned that if we allow our Justice Department to continue to act in this fashion, we are going to reap the whirlwind in this country and there will be no business that would be safe from the all mighty power of the Federal Government. There is one thing worse than big tobacco and that is an unrestrained big government. That is what this lawsuit is all about. It is a voracious desire to get money in an industry that should be gotten, but in a reasonably legal way, basically through legislation.

I hope everybody will look at this lawsuit for what it is. I hope the courts will dismiss it so we can get about legislating and doing what we should to resolve the problems about tobacco use and misuse in our country.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CRAIG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, are we currently in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business.

Mr. CRAIG. I thank the Chair. I ask unanimous consent that, following my remarks, Senator DOMENICI may have 10 minutes to speak.

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

#### GOVERNMENT RUN AMOK

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, let me also join with the Senator from Utah for what I think he spoke very clearly about: the run amok of Government and the idea that we are going to craft public policy through the courts of our land. I believe that is the fundamental responsibility of the Congress, both the House and the Senate. Yet we have seen this administration and the trial lawyer community of this country decide that. First, it is tobacco. They are going to tell the world how to think and then tell the States and the Federal Government what the policy ought to look like. Now they are turning on the gun manufacturers. I don't care where you stand on the issue of guns. What is wrong in this country is to suggest that trial attorneys will meet in the dark of night to decide what group they are going to take on next, amass their wealth for the purpose of making hundreds of millions more, and then turn to the Congress and say, now that we have made these findings, go legislate a policy. I don't believe that is the essence of the foundation of our representative Republic.

#### VALUE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I came to the floor today to speak about an event which happened this past Saturday that in many States across the Nation went relatively unnoticed. It was National Public Lands Day. It was a time for all Americans to recognize the value we have in our public lands and a time for all of us to give a little something back by volunteering a Saturday to lend a helping hand to improve our public lands.

If you were out and about, you noticed volunteers both in this city on some of our parkways and across the area. But across the Nation, over 20,000 volunteers took some of their precious time. We all know that weekend time in a busy populace is a precious time and, by taking it, they performed over \$1 million worth of improvements to our public lands—from helping construct to simply cleaning up and picking up.

In recognition of National Public Lands Day, I want to spend a few minutes today reflecting on the value of our public lands and on what the future holds for them.

There are about 650 million acres of public lands in the United States. They represent a vast portion of the total land mass of our continent. However, most of these lands are concentrated in the West. Coming from Idaho, I recognize that very clearly. There are some States where over 82 percent of that State's land mass is public. In my State of Idaho, it is nearly 63 percent of the entire geography that is owned, managed, and controlled by the Federal Government, or by the citizens of this country.

There can be a great beneficial effect for our public lands, for all of us. For starters, there are a great many resources available on our public lands—from our renewable forests to the opportunities to raise cattle on them, to drilling for oil, to mining for minerals from the surface. And the subsurface of our public lands holds a great deal of resources. We all depend on it for our lives. Without question, our public lands have been the treasure chest of the great wealth of our Nation.

Many of our resources have come from the utilization of the resource of the public land. Having these resources available has afforded not only the opportunities I have spoken to but it has clearly advanced some of our governmental services because most of those resources reap a benefit to the Treasury, and from the Treasury to our schools, our roads, and our national defense. All of these resources and their revenues have helped ease the tax burden on the average taxpayer.

Not only are the taxpayers of our country rightfully the owners of that public land, but we, the Government, and all of us as citizens are beneficiaries of those resources.

Just as important though is the recreational opportunity and the environment that our public lands offer. Every day, people hike and pack in the solitude of our wilderness areas, climb rocks, ski, camp, snowmobile, use their off-road vehicles, hunt, fish, picnic, boat, and swim—the list goes on and on of the level of recreation and expectations we have coming from our public land.

Because the lands are owned by all of us, the opportunity has existed for everyone to use the land within reasonable limits. Certainly our responsibility as a policymaker—as I am, and as are all Senators—in shaping the use of these lands, I am hopeful that this year Republicans and Democrats in the Senate can work together to pass balanced legislation that corrects the abuses by both debtors and creditors in the bankruptcy system.

But this partisan attempt to prematurely cut off debate before we even started to consider this bill does not bode well for that effort.