

MARTHA PAYNE: A TRUE FRIEND AND PUBLIC SERVANT

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart to inform the Senate that I am losing one of my most dedicated and trusted staffers to retirement—Martha Payne of Columbia, SC. At the same time, I am happy for Martha and her family because she is going to have a whale of a time in what will be her best years ever.

Since 1960 when she started working with me in the Governor's office, Martha has stood with me through thick and thin. Within months, her competence and commitment made her indispensable. At the end of my service as Governor when Senator Olin Johnston gave me a classic lesson in politics, I returned to Charleston to practice law and Martha assumed a position as manager of our State municipal association.

Martha and I never lost contact. I relied upon her to keep me advised on happenings in State and municipal government, and as a conduit to old, and more importantly, new friendships. In 1965 when I decided to again seek election to this august body, the first person I asked to join my campaign was Martha Payne.

Martha was the glue that held a fragile and inexperienced campaign together. She brilliantly bridged the gap between past Hollings supporters and thousands of new ones who rallied to our undermanned but committed cause. The victory we achieved in 1966 and all the victories in the 29 years since have, in no small measure, been Martha's victories.

Since that victorious 1966 Senate campaign, Martha served as my office organizer. She has been an office manager and staff assistant in Columbia. Day after day, she has helped thousands of people throughout South Carolina. Her energy and dedication to serving our people, our State, and our country has made my job easier and our successes easier to accomplish.

Through the many long and difficult days which saw some seek a safer haven elsewhere, Martha never wavered. She has always been there, has been supportive, and has been a true friend.

Martha and her husband Rob first moved to Columbia from Monroe, NC, in 1950. They are the proud parents of three children—Rob Jr., a psychiatrist in Charleston Michael, a lawyer in Washington, DC; and Nancy, a teacher in Charleston—and grandparents of four. She and Rob will celebrate their 50th anniversary next May.

Mr. President, I often think of Martha as South Carolina's living Rolodex. She is a library of knowledge and information. Perhaps the only thing more impressive than the number of South Carolinians she knows is the information she knows about them—their parents, grandparents, and children. In fact, Martha Payne, more than anyone I can think of, understands the relationships that make South Carolina a big, big family.

Mr. President, we in South Carolina owe Martha Payne a huge debt of gratitude. It is a debt that I never will be able to repay. But what I can do is offer heartfelt appreciation for a job well done and my sincerest thanks for the 35 years of love, friendship, loyalty, and support. I wish her and Rob well in their years to come.

FREDDIE MAC'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise to acknowledge the 25th anniversary of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation [Freddie Mac] and recognize Freddie Mac for its outstanding contribution in making financial credit available for home ownership.

In 1970, Congress created Freddie Mac to help ensure the nationwide availability of low-cost mortgage funds to home buyers everywhere. Freddie Mac has risen to this challenge by dedicating its resources and ingenuity to making the American dream of home ownership a reality. Since 1970, Freddie Mac has purchased some \$1.2 trillion in mortgage loans, including \$16 billion in Missouri, enabling some 16 million American families to own their own home. By purchasing mortgage loans from lenders, packaging loans into securities, and selling the securities to investors, Freddie Mac has been a primary participant in developing a secondary mortgage market that provides a continuous flow of funds to finance home ownership.

I emphasize that Freddie Mac has made a real commitment and continuing contribution to the mortgage finance system. Part of this commitment is Freddie Mac's effort to encourage fair lending and eliminate barriers to home ownership. Freddie Mac also has made a commitment to revitalizing neighborhoods by emphasizing community development mortgage lending for owner-occupied or rental housing which is affordable to low-, moderate-, and middle-income families. The shared commitment of Freddie Mac and its nonprofit partners have produced programs that are helping to revitalize neighborhoods throughout America.

The contribution of Freddie Mac to home ownership in America cannot be minimized. Congratulations to Freddie Mac on its 25th anniversary. •

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT

• Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, on July 28, Senator HARRY REID and I introduced the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 Amendment Act of 1995.

In 1993, during consideration of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, Senator REID and I introduced our amendment to establish a different legal standard for judicial review of religious freedom cases brought by prison inmates. This bill proposes again to es-

tablish an exception for prisoner-generated free-exercise lawsuits challenging prison regulations.

I supported and voted for the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993. However, I continue to be very concerned about the act's impact on increasing prisoner lawsuits.

This bill will retain the current U.S. Supreme Court standard for the evaluation of prison actions affecting religious activities. That standard focuses on whether or not prison officials, in light of security, discipline, and safety concerns, have acted reasonably in the measures they have taken which may impact religious activities.

In the past, the U.S. Supreme Court has required courts to give great deference to decisions made by prison officials regarding how their prisons are administered. Without such a prison exception provision in the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, it is not clear such deference will continue. Many attorneys general, including Nevada's attorney general, Frankie Sue Del Papa, support this prison exception.

Without this provision, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act has overturned judicial review standards for prison settings that have existed for approximately 45 years. The result is not only increased numbers of prisoner-generated lawsuits. Courts now are also able to second-guess prison administrators' decisionmaking by looking beyond concerns for security and conditions of confinement in the prisons. For example, the Santeria religion case upholding religious ritual animal sacrifices could create immense problems should such sacrifices be upheld in a prison setting.

The Religious Freedom Restoration Act, as enacted, would require prison officials to justify any actions involving prisoners' exercise of their religious belief by showing there was a compelling governmental interest for the action, and that any action taken was the least restrictive alternative in burdening the prisoner's exercise of religion.

Nevada's attorney general, Frankie Sue Del Papa, recently cited her top-10 frivolous prison lawsuits. Among the top 10 are two religious freedom claims. One inmate claimed the prison chaplain wrongly denied a marriage ceremony between the male inmate and his male friend. Another inmate claimed the prison rule prohibiting inmates from receiving stamps in the mail violated his right as an indigent to engage in the Universal Life Church practice of writing letters to others.

As a former attorney general, I am well aware of the amount of prisoner-generated litigation that engulfs attorney general offices across this Nation. Oftentimes amounting to purely frivolous claims, these prisoner lawsuits tie up our already stretched State and Federal legal resources.

As a former Governor, I am also well aware of the difficult decisions facing our prison administrators day in and day out as they strive to maintain the security of their facilities, for both staff and inmates.

Also as a member of the Nevada State Prisons Board during my tenures as Governor and attorney general, I experienced first hand the burdens placed on State governments as a result of Federal court actions. This burden continues to impact State governments' monetarily and administratively through increased costs, time, and effort expended to comply with required legal holdings.

The National Governors' Association during its annual meeting this past weekend addressed the impact the Religious Freedom Restoration Act has had on State prison inmate claims. By voice vote, the NGA accepted a policy position resolution that provides:

The Governors strongly support First Amendment rights that protect an individual's freedom to worship. Governors also recognize the importance of balancing the interests of prison administrators responsible for running safe and secure facilities with the legitimate claim of prisoners to exercise their right to worship and practice according to their individual religious faiths. Recently enacted federal legislation disrupts this delicate balance and threatens the ability of prison officials to effectively manage state and local correctional institutions.

Under current Federal law, prison regulations governing religious practices are subjected to strict legal scrutiny. This effectively interferes with prison management on a day-to-day basis. For example, correctional institutions can be prohibited from regulating certain types of garments claimed to be religious clothing, which may conceal weapons, narcotics, and other contraband.

In addition to the concerns for safety within our prison facilities, extensive litigation and an explosion of frivolous petitions by prisoners demanding accommodations for specific religious activities has a detrimental impact on the costs of operating correctional institutions. Additional guards, new physical structures, legal expenses, and other additional costs are being incurred at a time when states can least afford expenditures of this nature.

The Governors strongly believe that prison officials require necessary flexibility to enact regulations that allow religious worship, but that also preserve institutional order and safety. For these reasons, the Governors believe Congress should enact legislation without delay that would:

Exclude prison and jail inmates or any person held or incarcerated as a pretrial detainee from provisions of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act; and

Eliminate any liability that may have accrued to State and local governments as a result of the misapplication of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act to individuals who are incarcerated in a State or local correctional detention, or penal facility.

I ask my colleagues to join with the Governors across this country in supporting this bill to ensure our prisons and their administrators are allowed to exercise their judgment to maintain the security and of their facilities, and to have that judgment given due deference by our court system.●

A TRIBUTE TO RED BARTLETT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Red Bartlett, a resident of Newport, KY, a man who has dedicated 50 years of his life to the people in his community, especially the children. Mr. Bartlett is marking his 50th year of service to knothole baseball in Campbell County. In addition to this commitment, Red has carried the children of Campbell County through many other programs.

It seems strange to refer to him as Mr. Bartlett. For thousands of northern Kentuckians know him—friend and stranger alike—simply as Red.

Red served as knothole supervisor for all of Campbell County beginning in 1949. Currently supervisor of knothole District 22, he will work with his replacement right up to the end of next year. Although he will soon retire, his memory will live on in the hearts of the countless number of children to whom he was coach, role model, and friend.

Red grew up in an orphanage and has spent his life enriching his community by providing a fun, safe, and accessible recreational outlet for children. He was honored by the Northern Kentucky Sports Hall of Fame and recently by the Greater Cincinnati Knothole Hall of Fame for his extensive commitment to athletic supervision. He has worked as the Newport city recreation director and as the Newport Central Catholic High School tennis coach.

Red organized Youth, Inc. Boys Club. That organization ran the junior olympics program in northern Kentucky, a youth basketball league, and was instrumental in establishing the Pee-Wee football league in Campbell County.

Mr. President, a little more than 4 years ago, Red reorganized the all-stars games to recognize knothole players of northern Kentucky. The proceeds benefit the family nurturing center child abuse prevention programs and local food pantries. He organized the games and made sure each young star received an engraved trophy.

Red believed each child should have a chance to build character and confidence on the athletic field. He provided a channel, gave positive recognition, and taught self-esteem.

Mr. President, I would like to close now with a thought expressed in a recent editorial by the Kentucky Post. The Post wrote, "No one hands out hero's medals to men who serve 50 years in knothole. Maybe they should. Red Bartlett just may have done more for youth sports and for the young people of Campbell County over the last half-century than anyone."

To sum it up, Red gave children a chance to learn some of life's most lasting lessons through athletics. His commitment to his community made Red the real star.

RELEASE OF NEW OTA REPORT ON COMPUTER SECURITY

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, in the new hit movie, *The Net*, private information is hacked into via the Internet, turning a young woman's life upside-down. While *The Net* is a work of fiction, it is based on a factual premise: that information held in computer networks is susceptible to intrusion.

Unknown crackers routinely scan government and private sector databases for military research, confidential personal information and other sensitive data. This jeopardizes our Nation's security and our individual privacy. A report issued today by the Office of Technology Assessment clearly states the problems facing the Federal Government in ensuring the integrity and usefulness of America's information infrastructure. Its title is *Issue Update on Information Security and Privacy in Network Environments*.

Securing public and private databases from the mischievous and criminal elements of the computer community is not a simple task. The sheer number of break-ins and the electronic nature of this crime makes prosecution, and often even detection, almost impossible. It is neither affordable nor effective to prosecute each cracker. Defending the data and computer systems from infiltration has emerged as the most cost-effective and smartest way to deal with this problem.

The most recent issue of *Defense News* underscores the need for secure databases, as opposed to stronger enforcement. In it, Paul Strassmann, a distinguished visiting professor for information warfare at the National Defense University is quoted as saying: "new laws are not likely to stop on-line criminals because the professionals are undetectable." Against this kind of threat, prevention in the form of securing the data is more effective than prosecution.

Fortunately, we have already laid the groundwork to meet the challenge of securing sensitive Federal data. The Computer Security Act of 1987 established an approach for protecting the Federal Government's unclassified but sensitive data, and developed guidelines and standards to promote Federal data protection. However, the Computer Security Act needs to be updated and enforced for it to prevent thousands of computer break-ins currently occurring annually.

The costs of not facing these challenges are enormous. As Chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, my primary goal is the restructuring of the Federal Government to be smaller, more effective and less expensive. Accomplishing this goal depends on automation, and will require enhanced protection of computer databases and networked information. OTA's report highlights why the Governmental Affairs Committee must update the Computer Security Act for today's networked society.●