

their destinies through full participation in this republic.

Well, it's hard to believe that it has taken them 76 more years—and fourteen more Presidencies—to earn a place of dignity for these three women who fought valiantly for that right . . . three women who changed America—Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott.

But the day has finally arrived and I am extremely pleased to help celebrate their long-overdue "change of address", one that is fitting for the accomplishments they bestowed on a grateful nation. There is no question about the symbolic importance of their new home. The Rotunda is the epicenter, if you will, of our American democracy. The Rotunda is "the symbolic and physical heart of the United States Capitol", according to the Architect of the Capitol.

What that means is simply this: what adorns the Rotunda matters. And having this statue here will matter to the throngs of Americans who come to Washington to be inspired by its symbolism. It will matter to the young girls who tour the Capitol and ask of the significance of these heroines. And it matters that visitors from the furthest flung reaches of the globe leave with no doubt about the importance we place on the participation of women in the greatest democracy that this world has ever seen.

The Rotunda's gilded halls will now not only reverberate with the images of our forefathers, but with our foremothers as well. Granted, the statues and monuments that have inhabited the Rotunda are of great men whose words and actions bequeathed a nation and people who today stand alone at the summit of civilization.

But we also know that women have played their roles in reaching the summit, as did these three women—Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton—in dedicating their lives to getting women into voting booths and out of the shadows of civic life. How could we do no less than to fight to bring their memory out of the shadows of the Crypt? After all, if we are to celebrate all that women have accomplished in America, we must celebrate those who gave life to our dreams. If we are to appreciate all that we have, we must appreciate those who fought for our opportunity to have it. And if we are to exercise our rights with strength and wisdom, we must understand that they came to us not by entitlement but by struggle.

As we bring the likenesses of these women into the light of day, so too do we take a step toward bringing history into the light of truth. Because for too long, women were the forgotten lines in the narrative of humankind. As these great ladies finally receive the recognition they have earned, let their spirit inspire us to honor and study other heroic women in history who also deserve recognition—like Sojourner Truth, who spoke so eloquently for African-American women. Indeed, it is my sincere hope that Sojourner Truth will soon join these ladies in the Rotunda where a woman of her courage and stature belongs.

Truth and her remarkable story also highlights the importance of the effort that has begun to create a National Women's History Museum. When you consider that we have memorialized Archie Bunker's chair and Norm's bar stool in a museum in the Nation's Capital—and I think that's fine—it's not unreasonable to think that there should be a place in Washington to memorialize all that women have contributed to America.

That's why I spearheaded a letter last month to President Clinton, signed by 20 of

my Senate colleagues, urging him to establish a Task Force responsible for developing such a museum. This museum will ensure that women's accomplishments are never again relegated to the cellar of the annals of history.

So let us celebrate today and honor these three great American women. They had courage. They had tenacity. They had strength. And they've certainly had patience.

It's been 76 years since our country began to fulfill Susan B. Anthony's vision of "Men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less". It was the first dramatic step toward the realization that a country founded on the vestment of power in the people would not survive if over half those people were silenced. Let the story these women have to tell be silenced no longer. Let everyone who passes through this grandest of buildings forever hear their voices, and be inspired by lives led in pursuit of justice.

MEMORIAL TO KRISTY DANIELLE VAUGHN

• Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, Kristy Danielle Vaughn, daughter of Gary and Kelli Vaughn, of Joes, Co, was a promising young student about to report for duty this month at the United States Military Academy at West Point. She had been nominated for an appointment there by former U.S. Senator Hank Brown and myself when I served in the U.S. House of Representatives.

She was a leader in her high school government, 4-H Club, sports, and school organizations, and received numerous awards in all areas. With all these responsibilities, she also gave much of her time to the duties of her family's farm. This bright young woman was suddenly killed in an auto accident recently as she was on her way to the All State Basketball finals in Greeley, CO.

Kristy very actively contributed her time and talents to her school and her community. She will be greatly missed in Joes, and her opportunities and contributions at West Point will never be realized. •

TRIBUTE TO THE COMMUNITY OF MATTAWA, WA

• Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, last weekend, I had the opportunity to spend time along the banks of the Columbia River in the town of Mattawa, WA. I held a field hearing there to explore various proposals to preserve a stretch of the Columbia River's pristine beauty, and to ensure that one of our State's great natural assets remains protected.

The community of Mattawa opened its doors to me, to my staff, and to all of those who testified at and attended the public hearing, which attracted nearly 1,000 people. I want to thank the people of the community who so generously welcomed us, and worked so diligently to ensure that our hearing was a success. Without their attention to de-

tail and enthusiasm, such civil discourse in so comfortable a setting would not have been possible. We could not have asked for finer hosts.

Our public hearing was held at the Saddle Mountain Intermediate School, in Mattawa. I would especially like to thank Dr. Bill Miller, superintendent of the Wahluke School District for all of his efforts on our behalf. Also, I would like to thank all of those in law enforcement, the school staff, and the volunteers who made our hearing such a success:

Mattawa Mayor Judy Eссор; Ms. Luz Juarez-Stump, Saddle Mountain Intermediate School principal; Ms. Karen Hilliker, Saddle Mountain Intermediate School secretary; Mr. Mike Holland, Middle School principal; Mary Jane Holland, Wahluke School District staff; Mr. Steven Buckingham, teacher and advisor for the class of 1998; Ms. Lark Moore, Ms. Polly Weeks and Ms. Marlene Bird, staff for the Wahluke School District; Students from the Wahluke High School class of 1998, who provided us with wonderful refreshments; Andrea Eckenbuerg, chairwoman of the parent volunteers; Mr. Scott Egan, technical director for the school; Mr. Tim Schrag, maintenance supervisor; Chief of Policy Randy Blackburn and Chief Criminal Deputy Bryan Pratt who coordinated security for us.

These individuals made our visit comfortable and enjoyable, and I hope some day soon to be able to return to this beautiful, friendly part of our State.

Thank you all. •

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN MATHER

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize Dr. John Mather, a senior astrophysicist from Hyattsville, MD, who works at the nearby Goddard Space Flight Center [GSFC] in Greenbelt, MD. Dr. Mather has risen to the top of his field and was recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences for his distinguished and continued groundbreaking achievements in the area of original research.

As a senior Astrophysicist at Goddard, Dr. Mather serves as a Study Scientist for the Next Generation Space Telescope, which will be a successor to the Hubble Space Telescope. He also serves as chair of the Anomaly Review Board for the HST NICMOS Instrumental as PI for the ARCADE/DIMES mission studies, as PI for a Long Term Astrophysics grant for the study of the anisotropy of the cosmic IR background, as well as other projects that will advance science well into the next century.

Since joining NASA in 1974, Dr. Mather has received a number of commendations and awards for his cutting edge work in the demanding field of astrophysics. Among his accomplishments are the Group Achievement

Award from GSFC, the Exception Achievement Award, the John C. Lindsay Memorial Award, the Group Achievement Award, the Rotary National Space Achievement Award, the National Air and Space Museum Trophy, the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Space Science Award, an Honorary Doctor of Science Degree from Swarthmore College, and the Rumford Prize from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In recent years, Dr. Mather has continued to publish on the topic of the COBE FIRAS Spectrum, the Far Infrared Absolute Spectrophotometer on the Cosmic Background Explorer and other topics, always maintaining his grasp of current scientific discoveries.

A native of New Jersey, Dr. Mather grew up on the Rutgers University Dairy Research Station where his father worked as a geneticist. He went on to graduate from Swarthmore College with highest honors in Physics. He received his doctorate in Physics in 1974 from the University of California at Berkeley. We in Maryland are certainly delighted that he has since decided to become a member of the Hyattsville community and a prominent member of the NASA presence in the state.

Mr. President, Dr. Mather's election to the National Academy of Sciences is a tremendous milestone in this public servant's already magnificent career. As Dr. Mather continues to be a rising star in the astrophysics community it is truly an honor to recognize this fine Marylander for his accomplishments and I wish him continued success in future endeavors.●

BALANCED BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1997

● Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I wish to explain my vote against waiving the Budget Act on the point of order raised by Senator ROCKEFELLER yesterday concerning the provisions in S. 947 on balance billing in the Medicare Program.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 includes a new Medicare Choice Program, allowing Medicare beneficiaries for the first time to choose from a wide range of options for receiving their Medicare coverage, including traditional fee-for-service plans, private fee-for-service plans, provider sponsored organizations, medical savings accounts, health maintenance organizations, and preferred provider organizations.

Within the context of Medicare Choice, there is an issue as to whether current law Medicare balance billing requirements should apply across the board. Under the Medicare Program, balance billing refers to the arrangement in which the Federal Government pays doctors at a given rate for treating a patient and doctors can charge up to a specific percentage above that amount.

This legislation exempts from balance billing requirements the new pri-

vate fee-for-service plans and medical savings accounts. If the Rockefeller point of order were sustained and the exemptions eliminated, doctors would be less likely to participate in the Medicare Choice Program's fee-for-service or medical savings account options because balance billing would cap their charges. As a result, seniors would have fewer options for medical care under this new program. I would note that under this legislation, no senior citizen would be required to choose any specific option, and each person can analyze all of the options to determine which best suits his or her individual health care needs. Further, balance billing will still remain in effect for the other options under Medicare Choice. Accordingly, in order to maximize choices for Medicare beneficiaries, I supported the motion to waive the Budget Act to overcome the Rockefeller point of order.●

SUPREME COURT STRIKES DOWN THE COMMUNICATION DECENCY ACT

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise to applaud today's U.S. Supreme Court decision striking down the Communications Decency Act as an unconstitutional restriction of free speech on the Internet, affirming the 1996 lower court decision.

In striking down the provisions of the CDA, which effectively censors the speech of adults on the Internet, the Court stated "We agree with the District Court's conclusion that the CDA places an unacceptably heavy burden on protected speech." The Court concluded that the CDA "threatens to torch a large segment of the Internet community."

Mr. President, this decision is a victory not only for Internet users, it is a victory for all Americans who hold the first amendment right to free speech among their most cherished rights.

The Senator from Vermont [Senator LEAHY] and I spoke in opposition to the CDA when it was first brought to the Senate floor in 1995 during consideration of the Telecommunications Act. The high court decision pointed out the many flaws of the CDA that the Senator from Vermont and I raised before the legislation was approved. Among other concerns, we pointed out that indecency restrictions which have been upheld when applied to other media, were unconstitutional when applied to the Internet due to its unique nature. We urged our colleagues to study the problem and the potential solutions more carefully before they rushed headlong to pass what we knew to be unconstitutional legislation. Ultimately, the CDA passed the Senate in June 1995 with only 2 hours of debate and no Congressional hearings. The lack of congressional consideration of the CDA's problems was among the reasons cited by the Court in its finding that the act violated the first amendment. In failing to carefully ex-

amine the problem, the Congress merely tied the CDA up in Court for over a year while getting no closer to its goal of protecting children on the Internet.

Both the Supreme Court, and the lower court before it, conducted an exhaustive review of the nature of the Internet and of the technologies that exist to protect children and concluded that the CDA was an unconstitutional restriction on the free speech of adults that was not narrowly tailored to the goal of protecting kids on the Net.

Specifically, Mr. President, the Supreme Court found that:

Other laws restricting speech that have been upheld by the Supreme Court are substantially different from the CDA. Fundamentally, the Court determined that unlike other media that have been subject to some speech restrictions, the Internet receives full first amendment protection. Additionally, the Court pointed out that restrictions previously upheld by the High Court have been time, place and manner restrictions, rather than "content-based blanket restriction on speech." Those differences bring into question the constitutionality of the CDA rather than confirming it.

The characteristics of other media that have some speech restrictions, such as the scarcity of broadcast spectrum and the invasive nature of broadcast media, do not apply to the Internet.

The combination of criminal penalties for violations and the vague nature of the "indecency" prohibition will chill speech on the Internet because speakers will not know which speech is prohibited and which is acceptable.

The breadth of the indecency standard in the CDA is unprecedented.

The CDA attempts to protect children by suppressing constitutionally protected speech of adults. This burden of speech is constitutionally unacceptable because less restrictive means of achieving the Government's goal are available.

Mr. President, the Supreme Court correctly struck down the Communications Decency Act. While this decision precludes enforcement of the act, Congress should act quickly to repeal the CDA. It is time to conduct a thorough and thoughtful review of constitutional methods to protect children on the Internet from those who would seek to harm them.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to read today's Supreme Court decision striking down the Communications Decency Act and work toward more effective solutions to protect our kids.●

THE BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1997

The text of H.R. 2015, as amended by S. 947, is as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 2015) entitled "An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104(a) of the concurrent resolution on