

single card, powerful encryption technology ensures that personal information is seen only by those who the individual wants to see it.

The technology available today allows us to select what information is carried on our smart card and guarantees that we are the only ones who can grant access to that information.

Even though we can store our financial and medical records on the same smart card the card's microchip is divided into separate compartments that make it impossible for our bank to see our medical records and our doctor to see our last bank deposit.

And if we should lose our card, anybody who finds it will discover that it's useless to them.

Because without the proper authorization code that only the individual knows—and with more sensitive applications, without biometric authentication like hand geometry scanners—the card won't work in the hands of anybody but its owner.

Just as our ATM card is useless to a thief without the proper PIN number, a thief will find that, without authentication by its owner, a stolen smart card is a worthless piece of plastic.

In an era where our personal information is becoming increasingly easier for others to access, where our very personal and private activities can be electronically tracked, smart cards are a way to return control over this information where it belongs: in the hands of the individual.

And with modern-day encryption and other security measures built into the chip on a smart card, the information on this card is more secure from theft or fraud than any credit card or ATM card in use today.

Mr. President, there is no doubt of the need for increased efficiency, security, and portability of information across all sectors of our Government.

We have the technology, literally, in our hands to make it happen.

Already, several other Government agencies have begun to implement this technology in a variety of applications across Government.

Today, for example, smart cards are used as identification and security badges in Government buildings.

In States like Wyoming, pilot programs are underway to use smart cards to electronically disburse WIC and food stamp benefits.

In several western States, a smart card called the health passport is being used to increase the portability and accessibility of an individual's medical records while safeguarding their confidentiality.

At colleges like the University of Michigan, a single smart card can call up a student's financial aid records, buy her books, and open the door of her dorm.

On our subways, and our military bases, in our hospitals, and our schools, across the public and private sector, smart cards can cut down the time we spend on burdensome administrative

work and save us valuable time and resources.

But the reason I'm so enthusiastic about this new technology, Mr. President, is not just because smart cards can eliminate waste.

I'm not here speaking today simply because smart cards can save us time and money.

I'm strongly supportive of this new technology because smart cards can make our lives better and easier.

Whether it's reducing the time we wait in line at a government office or providing a doctor the information needed to save a life smart cards can make our entire infrastructure more user-friendly and efficient; smart cards make technology work better for us.

I am confident that pilot smart card programs, like the MARC program, will demonstrate the effectiveness of smart cards and the need for this technology across government, and will lead to increased use of this technology in our future.

That's why I'm so excited about it, and that's why I'm so pleased the managers seem willing to include this provision in their manager's amendment.

With that, Mr. President, I thank the chair, and I yield the floor.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I just want to commend the Senator from Virginia on his amendment. It is a very thoughtful amendment, the product of months, and, indeed, years of work by Senator ROBB. I hope that in the next day or two we will be able to work with the majority to see this amendment is adopted.

I want to commend the Senator on his constant attack on waste and his constant effort to achieve efficiency, not just in the military, but all branches of Government.

Mr. ROBB. I thank the distinguished Senator from Michigan. I did not display my own MARC card here, but it is my hope that in the not-too-distant future not only will all members of the Armed Services, but all members who interact or interface with our Federal Government will have one of these and be able to use them in the same efficient way that the MARC card is being used today, and is being used in this particular experiment.

I yield the floor.

Mr. THURMOND. I want to say to the able Senator from Virginia, Senator ROBB, that you made a very interesting discourse here. What the Senator is recommending appears to deserve serious consideration. That consideration, I am sure, will be given by the committee.

Mr. ROBB. I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee and the senior Senator from South Carolina.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

#### TRIBUTE TO J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, JR

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, North Carolina lost a very special, very valuable and very distinguished leader this past April. He was known affectionately and respectfully across our State, and far beyond in every direction, simply as Mel Broughton. His full name was J. Melville Broughton, Jr., but you seldom heard all of that name.

Mel Broughton, by all measurements, was one of those nature's noblemen who comes along only once in a while. Though his family was one of North Carolina's most distinguished, Mel Broughton was one of the least pretentious men I have ever known.

His grandfather was North Carolina's Governor during the World War II years, 1941 to 1944. And in November 1948, former Governor Broughton was elected to the U.S. Senate. But fate was to allow Senator Broughton to serve in the U.S. Senate only a few months, because he had been sworn in as a Senator shortly after his having been elected in November 1948 but he died of a heart attack the following March.

Incidentally, Mr. President, misfortune hovered over North Carolina throughout the 10-year period between the late 1940's and the following 10 years. Our State had a succession of 10 U.S. Senators during that decade. Five of them died in office; three were defeated in their reelection bids; and the two surviving Senators of that decade were Sam J. Ervin, Jr. and B. Everett Jordan. Senator Ervin served 20 years; Senator Jordan served 17.

But let me return, Mr. President, to Mel Broughton, Jr., who was honored by North Carolina's general assembly on June 26 of this year when both Houses of our State legislature adopted "A joint resolution honoring the life and memory of J. Melville Broughton, Jr."

As that resolution states, Mel Broughton was devoted to North Carolina and to the people of our State. And he served in countless ways. Only once did he venture into Federal service, and that was when President Ford nominated him to serve on the board of directors of the U.S. Legal Services Corporation. And during those years, one of his colleagues on the Legal Services Corporation board was a young lady who today is the First Lady of America, Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Mr. President, needless to say, Dot Helms and I have long been devoted to the Mel Broughton family. As a matter of fact, Mel's parents, Governor and Mrs. Broughton, were very dear to us and thoughtful to us in so many ways.

And last, but certainly not least, I am privileged that Mel Broughton's son—one of them—whom all of us call Jimmy, is administrative assistant and

thereby leader of the Helms Senate family. I do not have a staff. The fine, dedicated people in our offices are truly a family.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the text of the June 26, 1997, resolution adopted by the North Carolina General Assembly honoring Mel Broughton be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA JUNE 26, 1997 HONORING THE LIFE AND MEMORY OF J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, JR.—JUNE 26, 1997

Whereas, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., a lifelong resident of the City of Raleigh was born on March 24, 1922, and attended Wake Forest University, Duke University, and graduated from the University of North Carolina School of Law; and

Whereas, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., proudly served his country in World War II as a First Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps; and

Whereas, following his admission to the North Carolina State Bar, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., served for four years as a prosecutor in Raleigh Municipal Court and then entered the general practice of law with the firm founded by his father (now known as Broughton, Wilkins, Webb and Sugg) where he remained for 45 years; and

Whereas, from 1957 to 1961, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., served as Chairman of the North Carolina Highway Commission, and later under Governor Dan K. Moore served as the Chairman of the North Carolina Democratic Party; and finally in 1968, ran for the Democratic nomination for Governor against then Lieutenant Governor Robert Scott and Reginald Hawkins, finishing second in the primary; and

Whereas, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., was devoted to his State above all else and counted among his friends and those he supported at the polls both Democrats and Republicans; and, indeed, his bipartisanship was such that in 1975, President Gerald Ford nominated him to the National Legal Services Board, which was dedicated to providing legal representation to indigent persons; and

Whereas, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., was an active and lifelong member of Christ Episcopal Church in Raleigh and was involved in the Laubach Literacy national movement; and

Whereas, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., was a beloved figure in this General Assembly and in our entire State, warming us with his easy laugh and ready smile; his tall, rumped figure, with his coat pocket full of pencil stubs, moving gregariously among all sorts and conditions of men, encouraging, listening, advising, and at all times embodying the very essence of a true Christian gentleman; and

Whereas, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., passed away on April 17, 1997, and is survived by his wife, Mary Ann Cooper Broughton; his daughter, Harriet B. Gruber; two sons, J. Melville Broughton, III and James Wesley Cooper Broughton; and five grandchildren;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring:

Section 1. The General Assembly expresses its high regard for the life and service of J. Melville Broughton, Jr., and mourns the loss to this date of such a distinguished citizen.

Section 2. The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the family of J. Melville Broughton, Jr.

Section 3. This resolution is effective upon ratification.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Thursday, July 3, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,356,041,465,566.82. (Five trillion, three hundred fifty-six billion, forty-one million, four hundred sixty-five thousand, five hundred sixty-six dollars and eighty-two cents)

One year ago, July 3, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,151,168,000,000. (Five trillion, one hundred fifty-one billion, one hundred sixty-eight million)

Five years ago, July 3, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,982,257,000,000. (Three trillion, nine hundred eighty-two billion, two hundred fifty-seven million)

Ten years ago, July 3, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,316,907,000,000. (Two trillion, three hundred sixteen billion, nine hundred seven million)

Twenty-five years ago, July 3, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$428,504,000,000 (Four hundred twenty-eight billion, five hundred four million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,927,537,465,566.82 (Four trillion, nine hundred twenty-seven billion, five hundred thirty-seven million, four hundred sixty-five thousand, five hundred sixty-six dollars and eighty-two cents) during the past 25 years.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:01 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1119. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1119. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2389. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the thirteenth Annual Report on activities and expenditures of the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management for Fiscal

Year 1996; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 27, 1997, the following reports of committees were submitted on July 1, 1997:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 507) to establish the United States Patent and Trademark Organization as a Government corporation, to amend the provisions of title 35, United States Code, relating to procedures for patent applications, commercial use of patents, reexamination reform, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-42).

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 830: A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-43).

#### 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. SPECTER (by request):

S. 986. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the housing loan programs for veterans and eligible persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

S. 987. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize a cost-of-living adjustment in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans and to revise and improve certain veterans compensation, pension, and memorial affairs programs; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

S. 988. A bill to amend chapter 72 of title 38, United States Code, to reform the retirement provisions relating to the Court's judicial component, to provide for a staggered judicial retirement option to avoid the large case backlog increase that would arise in the event of simultaneous judicial vacancies, to rename the United States Court of Veterans Appeals as the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 989. A bill entitled the "Safer Schools Act of 1997"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. FAIRCLOTH:

S. 990. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SPECTER (by request):

S. 986. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the housing loan programs for veterans and eligible persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.