

some program that may or may not work.

There seems to be a growing bipartisan consensus that taxes must be cut, which Republicans welcome, and which encourages me to believe the Senate can act quickly. The President's recent comments indicate he is ready to sign such a bill. But I strongly object to the President's insistence on labeling America by "class." I do not think we ought to divide Americans into economic groups competing one against the other for the favors of the Government. Rather, we must lead by instilling hope and restoring freedom and opportunity for all of our people. No more of the class warfare. It does not work.

By cutting people's taxes we will reduce the Government's take of their wages—worthy unto itself. But if tax cuts are to have the effect of limiting Government and providing for long-term prosperity, then they also must be matched by real cuts, real cuts in Government spending.

This, Republicans are committed to do.

No one in this Chamber has spoken more eloquently about the need to deal more forthrightly with our national deficit than Senator DOMENICI, who today assumes the chair of the Budget Committee.

Let me be clear. Something like a family that examines its budget after a Christmas that was too rich, we will make hard decisions and endure sacrifices to make ends meet. With the one exception of Social Security, every bureaucracy and bureaucrat, every Government program and Federal expense is ripe for reduction and/or elimination.

At the top of that list is a price tag for Congress itself. We have to set an example before we have somebody else make the sacrifice. We must be the example, not the problem. We hope to pass a resolution today calling upon the Rules Committee to reduce committee budgets by approximately \$34 million. That is a lot of money. That was objected to, but we will get to it in another way. The House is also taking cost-cutting action today. We will work together throughout the next 2 years to save more money across Government.

We will also work together to pass the line-item veto legislation which we introduce today as Senate bill 4, and to send a balanced budget amendment to the States for ratification. These measures which have had the overwhelming support of the American people for some time have been ignored in Washington for far too long.

These measures go to the heart of the question with which we began: Should Government elites rule society? Should they be able to spend the people's money without check, cloaked by impenetrable rules and omnibus appropriations bills too massive for anybody to read? Or should we trust the people?

Paternalism or Federalism? That is the choice. The 104th Congress must answer that question by bowing to the will of the people and putting its trust in them.

Finally, let me make it clear that Republicans are acutely aware that the United States has only one Commander in Chief. Our Commander in Chief is President Clinton. We will support him on foreign policy whenever possible, as we did with NAFTA and GATT legislation, and in revising outdated provisions of law on South Africa, Russia, and the Middle East.

During the last few years, however, there have been some important areas of disagreement between Congress and the President in the area of foreign policy. One of these has been the President's apparent willingness to place the agenda of the United Nations before the interests of the United States.

Therefore, we will introduce today the Peace Powers Act of 1995, which is designated as Senate bill No. 5. This legislation repeals the War Powers Resolution of 1973 and places some restrictions on U.S. participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities. The effect of the bill would be this: We would untie the President's hands in using American forces to defend American interests, but we would restrict the use of American forces and funds in U.N. peacekeeping.

We do not want American soldiers under U.N. command, and the costs to America of U.N. peacekeeping must be known before—not after, but before—it will be approved by Congress.

In a manner consistent with our constitutional role to appropriate funds and to advise and consent on matters of foreign policy, the Senate will also take a close look at a number of other foreign policy issues in this session; including the costs of the Haiti operation, and the legality and wisdom of aiding North Korea.

Mr. President, it has been said that we have become a nation of competing factions, held together less by our hopes than by our wants. The implication is that we are no longer a great people, but merely a continent of categories, and special interests. Well, I do not believe this. I have been here for some time, but I do not believe this.

It has been said that Government is uncontrollable because of the uncontrollable appetites of our people. Last November was proof that this is not true. If the recent election proved anything—and some would question, some have doubts, and some have different views—it proved these ideas to be the self-justification of a Government grown too cynical, too fat, and too far removed from the people it is supposed to serve.

Mr. President, Americans have been voting in congressional elections for more than 200 years. Some of these elections—most of these elections—made very little difference. But others

have been turning points in history. The last one was a turning point.

The elections in November provided clear instruction from the American people. The ideas on which we will conduct the business of Government were laid out in unprecedented detail during the last election campaign. This was derided as a strategy by political pundits and attacked as heresy by the established powers. But the ideas prevailed. And therefore, I believe the ideas will prevail in this body and in the House and across the sprawling expanse of Government.

Mr. President, Republicans welcome the support of like-thinking Democrats as we work to put a leash on our Government by restoring the 10th amendment, cutting taxes, balancing the budget, enacting term limits, and taking whatever other measures are necessary to make the Government accountable to the voters.

Together, we hope to establish once again America's trust in her people and faith in the unmatched power of freedom to build a world of hope and opportunity for all.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bills 1 through 5 be printed in the RECORD, along with written statements which further detail these bills.

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

(The text of the bills and statements are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. DOLE. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. DOLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. FEINGOLD, pertaining to the introduction of S. 21 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH). The minority leader.

#### COMMENDING THE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me commend the majority leader on his statement and on many of the points that he raised in the last few minutes.

Let me also personally thank him for his cooperation and the manner with which he has worked with the Members in our caucus over the last several weeks.

Needless to say, this transition has not been easy, but, to the extent possible, the majority leader has made it so. I thank him for his cordiality, for his friendship, and for the manner in which he has conducted his office in the last several weeks. It means a good deal to me. I look forward to working with him in the many months and years ahead.