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## Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, January 30, 1995)

The Senate met at 9:15 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Today's prayer will be offered by our guest Chaplain, Rabbi Joshua O. Haberman, of the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

### PRAYER

The guest Chaplain, the Rabbi Joshua O. Haberman, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Creator of all the world: Thou who has set limits to the forces of nature to keep all things in balance, help us to cope with the forces of human nature. Help us distinguish the line between right and wrong; between the interest of some and the welfare of many; between instant gain and the larger, lasting good of future years.

Lead us by Thy justice to enact just laws and by Thy mercy to lift up the fallen.

We thank Thee for all men and women who are faithful to their public trust. May they keep America free, strong, and righteous. May the Lord grant strength unto His people. May the Lord bless His people with peace. Amen.

### RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized.

### SCHEDULE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, this morning the time for the two leaders has been reserved, and there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 9:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each, and with Senator LAUTENBERG to speak for up to 15 minutes.

At the hour of 9:30, the Senate will resume consideration of House Joint Resolution 1, the constitutional balanced budget amendment and the pending amendments thereto.

Under the order entered last night, debate between the hours of 9:30 and 11:30 will be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees. At the hour of 11:30 a.m., Senator DASCHLE will be recognized for 15 minutes, to be followed by Senator DOLE for 15 minutes. At 12 noon today, the majority leader will make a motion to table the Daschle motion to recommit, so all Senators should be aware that there will be a rollcall vote at noon today.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COVERDELL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

### MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business.

### THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, the balanced budget amendment is certainly an appealing idea. I can understand why many believe that it is a necessary procedural reform to ensure fiscal responsibility. I voted for the concept in 1986 when there seemed to be a lack of shared political will, between Congress and the Executive, to impose discipline.

Last year, it seemed to me that the atmosphere had improved dramatically, and I opposed the balanced budget amendment because of the substantial and significant strides which the Clinton administration was then making, and continued to make, to curb expenditures and reduce the deficit.

Now, things appear even more promising for the imposition of fiscal restraint. The new congressional majority has made it a primary objective, and the President remains committed to the idea of smaller and leaner government, although I might add parenthetically that I wish his 1996 budget would have gone a bit further than it does in this direction.

But I am not yet convinced that this apparent convergence of political will power should result in a constitutional amendment that dictates procedure for all time to come.

For one thing, I, like many of my colleagues want to see where it will lead in the immediate future. I want to know the full consequences of a 7-year plan to bring revenues and expenditures into balance.

In particular, I want to know the impact on programs in which I have a deep and abiding interest as a legislator—education programs, foreign aid, support for the United Nations, and support for the arts and humanities.

And I especially need to know if the cumulative loss of Federal aid to the State of Rhode Island over the 7-year period ending in 2002 could indeed be nearly \$1.8 billion as has been predicated, and, if so, how will my small State adjust to such a massive change.

For all of these reasons I joined in cosponsoring the right-to-know amendment offered by our distinguished minority leader, Senator DASCHLE. We not only have a right to know, we have a responsibility to ask.

But even if we succeed in getting all the right answers I still am not sure

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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