there are $247 billion in tax breaks, which mainly benefit the wealthiest of Americans. On the other side, for ordinary, middle-income Americans, there will be increases in Medicare premiums, increases in college loan costs, and for some working Americans with wages under $30,000 per year, a $32 billion tax increase. The tax increase on those receiving the earned income tax credit hurts America's most vulnerable workers, including more than 4 million workers who make less than $10,000. Overall, according to U.S. Treasury data, 12.6 million household would have their earned income tax credit reduced under this legislation. 7.7 million households would see a net increase in taxes.

These priorities are wrong. I have supported a balanced budget. I have supported a budget balanced in 7 years. But, I cannot accept, and I do not believe the President will sign a budget as skewed as the one which is before us today. The issue is not whether to balance the budget or when to balance the budget. The issue is how to balance the budget.

The Republicans have tried to strong arm the President into accepting these priorities. They planned this course months ago. It's bad enough that the majority is willing to shut down functions of the Government which many people rely upon and that they are willing to risk the credit rating of the United States. But, to add insult to injury, we have seen from their own statements that this is a long-planned tactic.

As long ago as April 3, the Washington Times reported that:

> House Speaker Newt Gingrich vowed yesterday to create a titanic legislative standoff with President Clinton by adding vetoed bills to must pass legislation increasing the national debt ceiling.

And in May, House Budget Committee Chairman JOHN KASICH said,

> We'll probably have a few train wrecks, but that's always helpful in a revolution.

In September, Speaker GINGRICH said,

> I don't care what the price is. I don't care if we have no executive offices and no bonds for 60 days—not this time.

It is clear again why the majority has been holding the Government hostage. They have a set of budget priorities which do not fare well in the light of day. They are bad for senior citizens, bad for children, bad for working Americans. So, let's get on with it. They can pass it, they have the votes. The President will veto it. And then, we can get on to the real business of resolving our differences. Negotiations need to go forward to reach a bipartisan agreement, so that we can reach a genuine balance budget with a time certain and with the right priorities. This is how our system works. Let us get reasonable people around the table. America is waiting.●

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, late last night the Senate passed unanimously the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1995, including my legislation, the California Cruise Industry Revitalization Act.

At long last, this legislation has left the dock, and once we work out differences with the House on other provisions, we will finally put my State's cruise industry back on track, providing jobs and tourist revenue for California.

I would like to express my appreciation to the bipartisan leadership of the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee for their work in moving this important authorization bill for the U.S. Coast Guard to the Senate floor for passage. I particularly wish to thank my Environment and Public Works Committee chairman, Senator CHAFEE, for his diligent effort to fashion a compromise on the difficult issues raised in the House version of this legislation that fall within his committee's jurisdiction.

This Coast Guard bill includes a provision that is critical to a key element of my State's economy, California tourism, particularly our cruise ship industry and the jobs that depend on it.

On the first day of the 104th Congress, I introduced legislation, the California Cruise Industry Revitalization Act, S. 138, to amend the law passed by the 102d Congress which allowed gambling on U.S.-flag cruise ships but that also allowed States to outlaw gambling on ships involved in intrastate cruises. My legislation would lift the ban on gaming on cruise ships traveling between consecutive California ports. The Commerce Committee this summer agreed to include my legislation as section 1106 in the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1995.

Let me explain why this provision is so important to my State.

In 1992, subsequent to the congressional action, the California Legislature dealt the State's tourism industry a severe blow by passing a law prohibiting on-board gambling. However, it failed to distinguish between cruise ships making multiple ports of call in the State while on an interstate voyage, and the so-called cruises to nowhere whose only purpose is shipboard gambling.

Consequently, California's cruise ship industry, which had been growing at an average annual rate of 17 percent since 1989, began to run aground because cruise lines immediately revised their itineraries. The State's share of the global cruise ship business has dropped from 10 percent to 7 percent at the same time growth in the cruise ship business overall has climbed 10 percent a year.

My legislation is essential to restoring California's cruise ship industry which has lost hundreds of jobs and more than $250 million in tourist revenue since the State law's enactment. Many California cruise ship companies have bypassed second and third ports of call within California.

The law to prohibit gambling cruises to nowhere has had the effect of discouraging cruise ships from traveling between California ports, even if the voyage is part of an interstate or international journey. In effect, a cruise ship traveling from Los Angeles to San Diego could no longer open its casinos, even in international waters. But if the ship bypassed San Diego and sailed directly to a foreign port, it could open its casinos as soon as it was in international waters.

According to the Port of San Diego, that port alone has lost $78 million in economic impact, hundreds of jobs and over 300 cruise ship calls. That is more than two-thirds of its cruise ship business.

Los Angeles has lost business as well, with the projected loss of port revenue is $3 million, with 118 annual vessel calls at risk. Beyond the port, the economic impact to the city amounts to $14 million in tourism and $26 million in retail sales. The total impact estimated by the Port of Los Angeles is an estimated $159 million and 2,400 direct and indirect jobs.

Ports all along the coast from Humboldt Bay to San Diego have suffered economic losses. For a State still recovering from an economic recession, defense downsizing and back-to-back natural disasters, a blow to a major industry in the State—tourism—is unfathomable.

Section 1106 would resolve this problem by allowing a cruise ship with gambling devices to make multiple ports of call in one State and still be considered to be on an interstate or international voyage, if the ship reaches an out-of-State or foreign port within 3 days.

Gambling operations still would be permitted only in international waters. The effect would expand only the nongambling aspects of cruise ship tourism by permitting more ports of call within the State. California is the only State affected by this bill.

Mr. President, former Congresswoman Lynn Schenk had labored tirelessly to include this legislation in the House Coast Guard bill. Unfortunately, the bill died in the Senate last year when the Coast Guard bill was lumped together with other maritime legislation that stalled.

The future of California's cruise industry rides on this provision. An identical provision is contained in the House version of the Coast Guard authorization bill. I urge my colleagues to swiftly resolve the other issues in conference and send the bill to the President for his signature.●

ANNIVERSARY OF LEBANON'S INDEPENDENCE

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this month we mark the 52d anniversary of the independence of Lebanon. Each

year as we mark the anniversary, Lebanese-Americans and the friends of Lebanon reflect on Lebanon's past and look ahead as it rebuilds for the future.

Six years after World War I, Lebanon was declared a republic, through still under French mandate. When France's World War II Vichy government was forced to surrender to Allied forces in July 1941, the Free French officially declared Lebanon independent on November 26. Elections took place during the summer of 1943, and by November 1943, when the new government took over, the French mandate was effectively terminated.

In the same year, Christian and Moslem leaders in Lebanon negotiated an agreement called the National Pact, which defined Lebanon as a distinct, sovereign country. The agreement was based on the principle of equitable religious representation in government and administration. The country's Maronite Christian, Sunni Moslem, Shia Moslem, and Druze populations were all represented in Lebanon's new parliament.

Lebanon's new system of government functioned effectively until 1975, when the country was thrust into a civil war. Tragic domestic upheaval persisted until 1989, the year that the Taif Agreement ended the civil war. The Taif Agreement was intended to lead to full restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

Of course, the Taif Agreement has not yet led to the fulfillment of these goals. However, it has been a stepping stone toward peace in Lebanon. Beirut is more tranquil and Lebanon's free-market economy continues to recover after the years of turmoil the civil war produced. Despite these successes, Lebanon continues to suffer the presence of foreign soldiers, further hindering the rebuilding of the country.

Peace within Lebanon depends greatly on peaceful relations with its neighbors. This peace cannot permanently take root in Lebanon until Lebanon is able to fully regain its national sovereignty and settle is differences with its neighbors in the region.

I believe it is important for the Lebanese people, as well as anyone who holds an interest in the region, to honor Lebanon's independence and to reflect on the spirit of the agreement on which modern Lebanon was founded. Lebanon has shown its great resilience. And, the Lebanese people, in all of their diversity, have shown their ability, in the past, to work together peacefully for a stronger Lebanon. We all hope that the future of Lebanon is bright, and that the people of Lebanon will come together to build on this land's rich heritage.●

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. DOLE. Thank you, Mr. President.

ORDERS FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 2:30, p.m., Sunday, November 19, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, and the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there then be the period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me indicate, for the information of all Senators, that we have presented the Democratic leader with a counteroffer on how we can end this impasse as far as the partial shutdown of the Government is concerned. I know that Senator DOMENICI, chairman of the Budget Committee, and Congressman KASICH, chairman of the House Budget Committee, will be calling Leon Panetta, the President's Chief of Staff—may have called him by now or will be calling soon.

Hopefully, they can meet with Mr. Panetta tomorrow, early afternoon, about 1 o'clock. So it seems to me, in the event something should occur, that we should be at least prepared to act on it in the U.S. Senate. Sunday sessions are extraordinary, but in this circumstance I think it is very appropriate.

So we will come in at 2:30 in the afternoon. I hope we can resolve this matter tomorrow. The House also would be available, I think within a few hours, I am told by the Speaker, to assemble enough House Members to take action in the event that it is necessary tomorrow.

So, if we can, I would say to my colleagues, whose staff may be listening, or just for their information, if there should be a rollcall vote, we will give everybody adequate time to be here. So I would not be concerned about that. If we should reach an agreement, I hope that we could do it on a voice vote because some of our Members would have to come long distances.

Of course, if we should reach agreement tomorrow, we will not be in session next week. So we will convene tomorrow, hopefully to work out, or continue to work out, some agreement on the continuing resolution.

I yield the floor to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I express my appreciation to the majority leader. We started out early this morning and, indeed, worked through much of the day in very serious meetings, two of those meetings with the Speaker of the House. Throughout, the majority leader has expressed great compassion for those who have been furloughed.

Once again, both the leadership of the Senate and the House wish to confirm in one way or another that we are going to see that there will be no loss of pay, and we express our profound compassion for the stress and the strain brought upon families. Repeatedly in the most recent meeting of an hour ago with the Speaker, our distinguished leader said time and time again, he knows the great concern with these individuals and their families. So that will be done.

Of course, the proposition that we sent down to the President again preserves that 7-year balanced budget. That is, in my judgment, the keystone and the arch we hope to build to solve this between the executive and the legislative branches.

So, again, I express my appreciation to the leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we do have a continuing resolution that has been passed by the House and the Senate which we will be pleased to send to the President if there is some indication the President will sign it. I think he has indicated to the contrary. So we will not, at least at this moment, send it to the President.

We did send, again for the information of all of our colleagues, three appropriations bills to the President today: Defense appropriations, a very important bill. If he would sign that bill, I am told by Senator STEVENS from Alaska, chairman of that subcommittee, 183,000 people could go back to work. That is a big, big bill. That is about a fourth of those presently furloughed.

So I hope the President will take a careful look at the defense appropriations bill. In addition, the White House has now received the legislative appropriations bill and the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill. I understand that the President may sign those two pieces of legislation which, again, will take off some of the strain.