

leadership, the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and United States Army, Hawaii became fully integrated, modernized, manned and equipped forces capable of exceptional tactical mobility, lethality and versatility.

As Commanding General, United States Army, Pacific, Fort Shafter, HA, from November 1993 to June 1996, Lieutenant General Ord has been the consummate statesman and ambassador for the United States throughout the Pacific. He has utilized his vast diplomatic skills with senior leaders from over 37 countries of the Asia-Pacific region to win friends and influence foreign governments; thereby, broadening the prestige of the U.S. Army and deterring hostile action from potential adversaries. Through his insightful guidance and visionary leadership, he has redefined the future of the Army in the Pacific and made dramatic progress toward its "end-state" with alignment and restructuring of apportioned Army forces.

Throughout his career, Lieutenant General Ord has demonstrated a deep and personal concern for soldiers, Army civilians, retirees, and their families that has earned him a reputation as a commander who would spare no effort to ensure that their needs were met. His extraordinary leadership and brilliant statesmanship have significantly enhanced the vital national security interests of the United States and were the driving force behind preparing America's Army in the Pacific for the 21st Century. With resolute commitment and dedication, he has accomplished the Army's most challenging tasks of downsizing, reorganizing and streamlining while maintaining exceptional combat readiness and quality of life in his forces.

Lieutenant General Ord's career has been the epitome of selfless service to our nation and the quintessential example of all we could hope our military leaders to be. And through the decades of service and sacrifice, he has been supported by a loving family. The Nation shares Lieutenant General Ord with his wife Gail, their daughters Traci and Ginger, and grandchildren Mariah and Zachary. They too have served our country, supporting in countless ways the career of this dedicated soldier and statesman.

Lieutenant General Ord, a consummate professional, a loyal servant of the Constitution, a leader of demonstrated moral and physical vigor and courage—on behalf of the Congress of the United States and the people we represent, I offer our heartfelt appreciation and sincere thanks to you and your family for your selfless and dedicated service. Mahalo, aloha and best wishes for a bright and happy future.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I think so often of that November evening long ago in 1972 when the television networks reported that I had been elected

as a U.S. Senator from North Carolina. I remember well the exact time that the announcement was made and how stunned I was.

It had never really occurred to me that I would be the first Republican in history to be elected by the people of North Carolina to the U.S. Senate. When I got over my astonishment, I thought about a lot of things. And I made some commitments to myself one of which was that I would never fail to see a young person, or a group of young people, who wanted to see me.

I have kept that commitment and it has proved enormously meaningful to me because I have been inspired by the estimated 60,000 young people with whom I have visited during the 23 years I have been in the Senate.

A large percentage of them are greatly concerned about the total Federal debt which back in February exceeded \$5 trillion for the first time in history. Congress created this monstrous debt which coming generations will have to pay.

Mr. President, the young people who visit with me almost always are inclined to discuss the fact that under the U.S. Constitution, no President can spend a dime of Federal money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by both the House and Senate of the United States.

That is why I began making these daily reports to the Senate on February 25, 1992. I decided that it was important that a daily record be made of the precise size of the Federal debt which, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, July 16, 1996, stood at \$5,158,429,724,926.15. On a per capita basis, the existing Federal debt amounts to \$19,442.95 for every man, woman, and child in America on a per capita basis.

The increase in the national debt in the 24 hours since my report yesterday—which identified the total Federal debt as of close of business on Monday, July 15, 1996—shows an increase of more than \$2 billion—\$2,116,065,511.60, to be exact. That 1-day increase alone is enough to match the total amount needed to pay the college tuitions for each of the 313,770 students for 4 years.

FOREIGN OIL CONSUMED BY THE UNITED STATES? HERE'S THE WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending July 12, the United States imported 7,300,000 barrels of oil each day, 800,000 barrels less than the 8,100,000 barrels imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 53 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that this upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained about 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil—by U.S. producers using American workers? Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 7,300,000 barrels a day.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY BOARD ON ARMS PROLIFERATION POLICY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 160

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 1601(d) of Public Law 103-160 (the "Act"), I transmit herewith the report of the President's Advisory Board on Arms Proliferation Policy. The Board was established by Executive Order 12946 (January 20, 1995), pursuant to section 1601(c) of the Act.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 17, 1996.

REPORT CONCERNING THE EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 161

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

On June 3, 1993, I determined and reported to the Congress that Bulgaria is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This action allowed for the continuation of most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Bulgaria and certain other activities without the requirement of a waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated report to the Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of