

200 years and hopefully long in the future.

For the electorate, it is a call to greater engagement in the political process and the decisions that will shape our future. To go beyond the surface of soundbites and look deeper to the heart of the issues. And most importantly, to vote on election day.

While the influence of the League of Women Voters in shaping the role of women in politics cannot be overstated, I believe their role in the coming years will be equally as important, if not more important. Important victories have been won for women, in terms of the number of elected officials at the national, State, and local levels, and in terms of the legislative victories that have resulted.

In this session, alone critical issues for women are on the table—research for women's health, reproductive choice, welfare reform, and equal opportunity to name a few. The role of the league becomes vital in preserving those gains, whether it be by energizing women voters on election day or galvanizing their forces behind important issues on the legislative agenda.

I want to thank the League of Women Voters for the valuable work it has done for 75 years and for its continued work on issues important to women, in particular, and the electorate at-large.

Thank you, Mr. President.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the League of Women Voters. It is with pleasure on this auspicious anniversary to salute this organization that has become an American institution.

Founded in 1920, the League of Women Voters was born out of the women's suffrage movement, just 6 months before the 19th amendment granted women the right to vote. During its 75-year history, the league has made unparalleled contributions to the advancement of public policy and to groundbreaking legislation that changed the Nation.

Across the United States, the League of Women Voters has worked tirelessly to educate citizens about their rights and responsibilities, and to increase voter participation in the political process. Initiatives such as the public policy forums, candidate debates, voter guides and courses in the schools are just a few examples of the contributions by the league to the best of the American political tradition.

Through its membership, the league has played an essential role in promoting the involvement of citizens at all levels of government. Its success in mobilizing voters and improving the policymaking process is evident in the history of this Nation's most significant legislation. The Social Security Act, the Clean Air Act, and the National Voter Registration Act are examples of the league's policy and legislative accomplishments.

In Massachusetts, the league has been a valuable and respected presence. The League of Women Voters of Massachusetts was founded in 1920 as one of the first leagues in the country, and continues to have the largest number of local league chapters in the United States.

The Massachusetts league has been vigorous in the achievement and protection of basic advances in reproductive rights, gun control, education, and civil rights. It has worked hard to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect, and to combat domestic violence against women and children. It has also had a significant impact in the struggle to preserve and protect our environment, and has been an effective leader on issues such as recycling and hazardous waste collection.

I commend the League of Women Voters for its success, and for its outstanding contributions to the Nation. It has been an honor to work with the league over the years, and I look forward to working closely with the league in the years ahead.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today we celebrate 75 years of achievement by the League of Women Voters.

In the 75 years since women won the vote and the League of Women Voters was founded, the league has enabled millions of women and men to cast an informed vote through political education. The League of Women Voters in my home State of California, while excelling at that worthy goal, also has been a leader in the effort to promote equality, involve citizens in shaping their government, and build a better California for our children.

From filing a brief advocating a minimum wage in 1923, to producing award-winning environmental videos in the 1990's, the League of Women Voters of California has had a long and distinguished history.

In 1992, the League of Women Voters of California held their first convention at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, and 70 delegates attended. Today, the California league has over 70 chapters around the State and over 10,000 members.

In 1935, the league of California spoke out in support of unemployment insurance and they worked for tougher child labor laws in 1942. In 1969, the league helped pass stronger water pollution laws, and then in 1976, they helped pass the Coastal Act Initiative to protect California's coastline. In 1987, the league registered thousands of high school seniors to vote. In the 1990's, the league in California has spoken out and provided crucial information to voters on issues ranging from hazardous waste to reproductive choice.

Most important, the efforts of the League of Women Voters to ensure equality at the ballot box, in our schools, and in the workplace, have helped open up opportunities for women to succeed at all levels of American life. The league has inspired

millions of women to learn the issues, get involved, and vote.

The past 75 years have been filled with both struggles and accomplishments. As I look back at the rich history of the League of Women Voters, I can only hope that future generations of women will have the league to educate them, inform them, and motivate them to become involved in their communities.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise this morning in honor of the 75th anniversary of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

Founded in 1920, out of the Women's suffrage movement, the leagues has served 75 years educating voters about the most complex public issues of the day.

The league has an impressive history. It has a long tradition of providing voters information—from the first national radio broadcast of a candidate forum in 1928, to its Emmy-Award-winning 1976 debates between former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford.

The league encourages citizen participation in the democratic process. The organization has educated and advocated on issues ranging from—passage of the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution giving women the right to vote—to the passage of the motor-voter law in the last Congress.

And, the leagues do not shy away from taking on the issues. For example, in 1955, the league's president testified against Senator Joseph McCarthy's abuse of congressional investigative powers.

Organized in thousands of communities throughout the Nation, the league emphasizes the need for government to be representative, accountable, and responsive.

Mr. President, the League of Women Voters is an excellent organization and I am proud to honor the league's 75th anniversary today.

Mr. FORD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

HALEYVILLE, AL, EMERGENCY 911 DAY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 78, a resolution designating Haleyville, AL, Emergency 911 Day, submitted earlier today by Senator HEFLIN; that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements appear in the RECORD, as if read.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 78) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 78), with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 78

Whereas 27 years ago a new era of providing emergency service was ushered in with the creation of the emergency 911 service;

Whereas the first emergency 911 service in the United States was developed by the independent Alabama Telephone Company, a member of the Continental system;

Whereas the Alabama Telephone Company chose Haleyville, Alabama, as the site of the first emergency 911 service in the United States;

Whereas Haleyville, Alabama, became the birthplace of emergency 911 service on Friday, February 16, 1968, when a demonstration call was made from Alabama Representative Rankin Fite of Hamilton, Alabama, at the Haleyville City Hall, to United States Representative Tom Bevill of Jasper, Alabama, at the Haleyville Police Department;

Whereas the historic first call began service that now serves the entire United States and has saved thousands of lives during the past 27 years; and

Whereas numerous men and women in the Haleyville area have conscientiously answered thousands of emergency phone calls during the past 27 years and have provided fast assistance as well as needed assurance to victims of accidents, crime, and illness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is requested to issue a proclamation designating February 16, 1995, as "Haleyville, Alabama, Emergency 911 Day" and calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE?
THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the incredibly enormous Federal debt is a lot like television's well-known energizer bunny—it keeps going and going—at the expense, of course, of the American taxpayer.

A lot of politicians talk a good game—when they are back home—about bringing Federal deficits and the Federal debt under control. But so many of these same politicians regularly voted in support of bloated spending bills during the 103d Congress—which perhaps is a primary factor in the new configuration of U.S. Senators.

This is a rather distressing fact as the 104th Congress gets down to business. As of Monday, February 13, 1995, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at exactly \$4,805,964,501,071.04 (or \$18,243.52 per person).

Mr. President, it is important that all of us monitor, closely and constantly, the incredible cost of merely paying the interest on this debt. Last year, the interest alone on the Federal debt totaled \$190 billion.

Mr. President, my hope is that the 104th Congress can and will bring under control the outrageous spending that created this outrageous debt. If the party now controlling both Houses of Congress, as a result of the November elections last year, does not do a better job of getting a handle on this enormous debt, the American people are not likely to overlook it in 1996.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through February 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218), show that the current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$2.3 billion in budget authority and \$0.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.8 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$8.2 billion over the 5 years 1995–1999. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.7 billion, \$2.3 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated January 30, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 13, 1995.

Hon. Pete Domenici, Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through February 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated January 30, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,
ROBERT D. REISCHAUER.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1995 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 10, 1995
(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
ON—BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,238.7	1,236.5	–2.3
Outlays	1,217.6	1,217.2	–0.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.5	–0.8
1995–99 ³	5,415.2	5,407.0	–8.2
Maximum deficit amount	241.0	238.7	–2.3
Debt subject to limit	4,965.1	4,712.6	–252.5
OFF—BUDGET			
Social Security outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	–0.1

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1995 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 10, 1995—Continued
(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
1995–99	1,562.6	1,562.6	0.4
Social Security revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	–0.2
1995–99	1,998.4	1,998.2	–0.2

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit-Neutral reserve fund.

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations, even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

³ Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-Trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103–438).

⁴ Less than \$50 million.

Note.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEB. 10, 1995
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			978,466
Permanents and other spending legislation	750,307	706,236	
Appropriation legislation	738,096	757,783	
Offsetting receipts	(250,027)	(250,027)	
Total previously enacted ..	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	(1,887)	3,189	
Total current level ¹	1,236,489	1,217,181	978,466
Total budget resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution ..	2,255	424	
Over budget resolution			766

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,394 million in budget authority and \$6,466 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$877 million in budget authority and \$935 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

Notes.—Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding.

DEATH OF ROBERT MIER

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate Robert Mier, a distinguished Illinoisan who died of lymphoma on February 5. Mr. Mier's impact on cities in Illinois and throughout the world has been great.

Robert Mier served as the city of Chicago's economic development director from 1983 to 1989. During this time, he was the architect of Chicago's 1984 development plan, which became a national model for equity-oriented local municipal development. Mier's approach emphasized jobs, neighborhoods, and equitable distribution of resources and opportunities as a means to combat urban crime and poverty. During his Chicago tenure, Mr. Mier also spearheaded efforts to fight plant closings, and he worked toward empowering neighborhoods to spur development.