

this Chamber—voices in this earthly life that have now been forever stilled. Peace be to his ashes!

I recall the words of Thomas Moore:

“Oft, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber’s chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me:
The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood’s years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone,
Now dimm’d and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!
Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber’s chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.
When I remember all
The friends, so link’d together,
I’ve seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!
Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber’s chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.”

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SNOWE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for a reasonable period.

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

INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED OIL

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I just have been advised of the release by the White House of the Department of Commerce’s findings concerning the question of our increased dependence on imported oil. Today in that report, our President reported to the Congress that, indeed, our growing dependence on imported oil is a threat to our national security. However, it is rather disturbing to note that the President failed to propose any new action, direct or indirect, to alleviate this threat. It is the opinion of this Senator from Alaska that such action is unprecedented and wholly unacceptable.

I ask unanimous consent that the press release be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the White House, Office of the Press Secretary, Feb. 16, 1995]

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am today concurring with the Department of Commerce’s finding that the na-

tion’s growing reliance on imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products threaten the nation’s security because they increase U.S. vulnerability to oil supply interruptions. I also concur with the Department’s recommendation that the Administration continue its present efforts to improve U.S. energy security, rather than to adopt a specific import adjustment mechanism.

This action responds to a petition under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which was filed by the Independent Petroleum Association of America and others on March 11, 1994. The Act gives the President the authority to adjust imports if they are determined to pose a threat to national security. The petitioners sought such action, claiming that U.S. dependence on oil imports had grown since the Commerce Department last studied the issue in response to a similar, 1988 petition.

In conducting its study, the Department led an interagency working group that included the Departments of Energy, Interior, Defense, Labor, State, and Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the U.S. Trade Representative. The Commerce Department also held public hearings and invited public comment. Following White House receipt of the Commerce Department’s report, the National Economic Council coordinated additional interagency review.

As in the case of its earlier study, the Commerce Department found that the potential costs to the national security of an oil import adjustment, such as an import tariff, outweigh the potential benefits. Instead, the Department recommended that the Administration continue its current policies, which are aimed at increasing the nation’s energy security through a series of energy supply enhancement and conservation and efficiency measures designed to limit the nation’s dependence on imports. Those measures include:

- Increased investment in energy efficiency.
- Increased investment in alternative fuels.
- Increased government investment in technology, to lower costs and improve production of gas and oil and other energy sources.
- Expanded utilization of natural gas.
- Increased government investment in renewable energy sources.
- Increased government regulatory efficiency.
- Increased emphasis on free trade and U.S. exports.

Maintenance of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Coordination of emergency cooperation measures.

Finally, led by the Department of Energy and the National Economic Council, the Administration will continue its efforts to develop additional cost-effective policies to enhance domestic energy production and to revitalize the U.S. petroleum industry.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, if we look at the specifics of the recommendation, as indicated in the press release, the specific highlights include increased investment in energy efficiency, certainly a worthy and laudable goal; increased investment in alternative fuels, likewise; increased Government investment in technology to lower costs and improve production of gas and oil and other energy resources; expanded utilization of natural gas; increased Government investment in renewable energy sources; increased Government regulatory efficiency; increased emphasis on free trade and U.S. exports; maintenance of

the Strategic Petroleum Reserve which, obviously, is there for emergencies; and coordination for emergency cooperation measures.

Notable by its absence is any mention of efforts to stimulate domestic drilling and production in the United States. I find that extraordinary. I wonder just who is advising the President. I cannot believe that the President himself does not support domestic exploration, development, the creation of jobs. One of the bases of America’s industrial might has been our ability to produce energy sources, specifically oil and gas. But there is no mention of exploration for oil. There is no mention of stimulating exploration in the Gulf of Mexico where a good portion of our current resources are coming from.

As we go deeper out in the gulf and invest in new technology, it requires greater engineering, greater risk, but, obviously, the industry is willing to make those commitments and that investment. This is what we call deep-water drilling. It requires substantial capital and substantial incentives.

Furthermore, we have frontier areas where onshore there are no pipelines, no infrastructure, and to encourage the industry to go in those areas and explore, again, may require some concessions, some type of moratorium relative to the application of taxation.

None of these are mentioned, and I find that rather curious. We have the overthrust belt; no mention of opening up areas for oil and gas exploration.

It is rather curious, and I guess it is appropriate, that I be a little sensitive on this because my State of Alaska has been supplying this country with about 24 percent of the total crude oil that is produced in the United States for the last 16 to 17 years. That area where most of that oil comes from is called Prudhoe Bay. It is a huge investment by three major international companies—Exxon, BP and ARCO. They operate the fields. They produce about 1.6 million barrels of oil per day. That is down from approximately 2 million barrels a few years ago. The field is declining. But the significance is, as it declines we are increasing our imports.

Where do our oil imports come from? Why, it comes from the Mideast. It comes to our shores in foreign flag ships, manned by foreign crews. Many of the corporations that operate those ships are relatively alike in their corporate structure. Some suggest they are even shell corporations.

It is interesting to look at our trade deficit, Madam President, of about \$167 billion. A good portion of that is Japan, a portion of it is China, but almost half is the price of imported oil. So we are exporting our dollars, exporting our jobs and becoming more and more dependent on other parts of the world.

I find this trend relatively unnerving; that we should have to depend to such an extent on imported petroleum products and then recognize that it is called to our attention by this special

study done by the Department of Commerce that we have been waiting for an extended period of time to identify that, indeed, our national security interests are at stake.

I look at my State of Alaska with the potential to supply more oil as Prudhoe Bay declines, and it is rather ironic, Madam President, that on this floor today was a bill to take the most promising area in North America, namely ANWR, and put it in a permanent wilderness.

We have always had a difficult time trying to keep Alaska in perspective relative to its size and the type of development and the control that our State as well as the Federal agencies have in developing the resources from the North Slope and the Arctic. And as we reflect on that, the technology that developed Prudhoe Bay is now 20 to 25 years old, but some new technology came along about 10 years ago and resulted in the development of a field called Endicott. Endicott was an expansion of Prudhoe Bay in one sense, but the technology was entirely new. It came on as a production facility, the tenth largest producing field in the United States at about 107,000 barrels a day. Today it is the seventh largest at about 120,000 barrels a day. But that technology, Madam President, resulted in a footprint of 56 acres. That is a pretty small area. That is the size of the footprint. But the contribution to our energy security, our jobs, was significant.

The last area that has been identified by geologists as potentially carrying the capability of a major discovery is ANWR, but what are the parameters of ANWR?

First of all, there are about 19 million acres in the area. Over 17 million acres are basically set aside in wilderness in perpetuity. That is a pretty good-sized chunk of real estate. We are looking at an area the size of Oregon and Washington put together. Industry tells us that if they can find the oil necessary to develop the field—and they have to find a lot of oil because you do not develop small fields in the Arctic—the footprint would be about 12,500 acres. To put that in perspective, that is about the size of the Dulles International Airport complex in Virginia, assuming the rest of Virginia were a wilderness.

The arguments against opening ANWR are the same arguments that prevailed nearly 20 years ago when we talked about opening Prudhoe Bay: What is going to happen to the caribou? What is going to happen to the moose? What is going to happen to the wildlife?

Well, we have had some 17 or 18 years to observe the process. The caribou herds in Prudhoe Bay were 4,000 to 5,000; now they are 17,000 to 18,000. The growth of those herds is as a consequence of the realization that those areas are absolutely off limits to subsistence hunting of any kind. The Eskimo people in the region do not hunt

in those areas, and caribou is a very adaptable animal. If chased down by a snow machine or hunter, obviously it runs away. The common sight of modest activity associated with exploration and development has absolutely no effect. A person can go up there today and observe this process.

So as we reflect on what some of the alternatives are, I wonder if we are really not selling America short. As I said before, they are the same arguments of 17 years ago we are hearing today, that somehow this is the Serengeti of the Arctic—12,500 acres out of 19 million acres is what we are talking about—somehow the native people of the area will be affected. But I can tell you, Madam President, the native people of the area have been given an opportunity that they never had before, and many of them have chosen the opportunity to have gainful employment, have a tax base, have first-class schools. Schools in Barrow, AK, are the finest schools in the United States bar none. In areas where we have intense climates, we have indoor play areas. As a consequence of the contribution of oil and the fact that the native people have been able to tax the oil, have been able to tax the pipeline, they have been able to have an alternative to a subsistence lifestyle which jobs offer but never would have been prevalent in the area.

I think we are shortchanging America's ingenuity to suggest we cannot open it safely. There is absolutely no scientific evidence to suggest that we cannot open it safely. The technology is advanced. The footprint is smaller. The environmental concerns, the restoration, are all set in place by the State and the Federal Government. So the risk is diminished dramatically. So why the hesitation?

Well, to some degree, Madam President, it is associated with a cause, and that cause is that Alaska is far away. ANWR has been identified by many of the national environmental groups as an issue where they can challenge; people cannot go up there and see for themselves. It generates revenue. It generates a cause. And as a consequence, they would suggest to you that this area cannot be opened up safely. They do not address the opportunities for employment, the opportunities for new engineering technology and expertise but, rather, that Americans cannot meet a challenge. I find this very, very distressing, but it is something that perhaps Alaskans and others who come from energy States have become uncomfortably accustomed to.

Now, where do we go from here, Madam President? Well, I happen to be chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and we are going to hold a number of hearings on this matter as we look at our growing dependence on imported oil and the effect that it has on our national security and look to alternatives.

But, Madam President, we are not going to look to the alternatives sug-

gested by the White House, which are nothing but words.

I can remember coming into this body in 1981 when we were running in the high 30's, low 40's percentile dependence on imported oil. There was concern then. There was an expression if it ever got to the area where it would be approaching 50 percent we would have to do something drastic, we would have to stimulate our industry somehow with incentives. But we went on and on and became more dependent and now 51 percent of our total consumption is imported oil. And now we are told that our national security is at stake.

Out of these hearings I hope we get the experts—not the wordsmiths from the White House who are simply selling America short, relative to its capability to produce additional discoveries of oil and gas within the United States. It is truly distressing to read this report. We knew it was coming. We suspected what it said. And each time we made an inquiry we were advised that the report was still under review because the administration chose, for obvious reasons, to put it off as long as they could. I find it rather coincidental that it comes in at a time when we are almost out for the Presidents' Day extended weekend.

But I think it is time for this body and the other House to reflect on the reality associated with a segment of America's traditional industrial might that the administration proposes to remove from the passing scene and become more dependent on imports and export more dollars and more jobs offshore.

This is not unique to the oil industry. To some extent it follows with the administration's attitude towards domestic mining. But I will save that analysis for another day.

I am pleased the Independent Petroleum Association of America has pursued this matter. I think their President, Mr. Dennis Bode, has made a very commendable and meaningful contribution to bring this report before us. I hope the Energy Coalition, that is made up of both Members of the House and Senate, will reflect upon this report in the very near future. I know they will.

It is interesting to look at the attitude of other nations as they observe our increasing dependence on imports. My many friends in Japan cannot understand. They simply say how unfortunate it is that Japan has no natural resources and must import its entire resources, whether energy or mineral. They only have the human work ethic and the efficiencies associated with Japanese industry that have been perfected over an extended period of time, since the Second World War. We helped them basically during the reconstruction period. They simply cannot understand our mentality and lack of our commitment to use our resources wisely, for the benefit of our people and our economy.

In summary, Madam President, I am disappointed. It is ironic that we should be confronted on the same day with a bill to close the most promising area in North America from exploration and put it into an additional permanent wilderness—and I might add, Madam President, we have 56 million acres of wilderness in our State. There are some who would like to put the whole State in a wilderness. There are others who would like to buy the State back from the United States and go it alone. But that is probably another story, for another day as well. To suggest this is the time to put it in wilderness when we get a report that says our national security interest is at stake is, indeed, ironic.

I know Senator STEVENS will be joining me in commenting on the significance of this report and the lack of responsible—and I stress responsible—analysis of the alternatives that we have available to us, alternatives that are practical, and certainly in the national security interest.

I think that is enough for tonight, Madam President. I wish you a good holiday and I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, in a move that defies principle and logic, the Clinton administration has proposed lifting the sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro, while it maintains an illegal and unjust arms embargo on Bosnia and Herzegovina. As the Washington Post editorial page put it today, "the United States and its partners in dealing with the old Yugoslavia have got it upside down."

For 7 months, the Bosnian Serbs have said "no" to the contact group peace plan. Despite their promises last summer of tough measures, the contact group countries have pursued a concessions only approach. And so, instead of putting on more pressure on Serbia and its allies in Bosnia and Croatia, the contact group is now ready to offer an enormous concession to Serbia by agreeing to remove the only real leverage we still have, that is, sanctions. Sanctions provide leverage not only on the situation in Bosnia, and in Croatia, but in Kosova—where Albanians are the latest victims of ethnic cleansing.

Sure, the administration says that Serbian President Milosevic will have to make promises in return. We have seen what his promises are worth. Last August Milosevic promised to cut off the Bosnian Serbs, but what really happened is that support was reduced, not ended. Yes, the administration has managed to see that conditions are attached to this lifting of sanctions, noting that the Europeans and Russians

would make such a deal even sweeter for Milosevic. But the bottom line is that this is an ill-conceived policy and any tinkering by the administration on the margins does not change that fact.

The message this action sends is that the contact group countries are incapable of pressuring anyone but the victims of this brutal aggression. That message is a green light to the Bosnian Serbs and to the Krajina Serbs. There are warnings of a wider war, but now we see how the contact group hopes to avoid such a scenario, namely by withholding the Bosnians' right to self-defense. Anyone outside the contact group can see clearly that this is a formula for wider war, not a formula for preventing wider war. As the Washington Post concluded, "seeking a phony peace, the United States and its partners may be stoking a greater war."

Madam President, this is a policy of desperation. This is a policy that highlights the lack of American leadership. This is a policy that puts the United States on the side of rewarding aggression and against the forces of freedom and democracy.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Washington Post editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 16, 1995]

PHONY PEACE

The United States and its partners in dealing with the old Yugoslavia have got it upside down. What they should be doing is putting more pressure on Serbia and the Serb rebels it supports in Bosnia and Croatia. What they actually are doing is putting on less pressure by prematurely opening up the possibility of ending the already partly suspended, porous sanctions on Serbia that are in place.

This new sweetener concocted by the five-nation Contact Group takes as its stated purpose to draw the Serbian regime of Slobodan Milosevic into formal acceptance of international peace plans for Bosnia and Croatia. But it was always implicit anyway that if Mr. Milosevic decided to rein in his wild ambitions for a Greater Serbia, the sanctions on him would fade away. Now to make it explicit—while he still cheats on his pledges, before he has shown a commitment to restraint—is to invite him to bargain the Contact Group down; to extract a large concession for a minimal policy change.

It is easy enough to grasp why the Contact Group finds itself in the weird position of proposing to suspend not the military embargo on the chief victim, Bosnia, but the economic sanctions on the chief offender, Serbia. It's because none of the group's five members (United States, Russia, France, Britain, Germany) has a taste for employing the force it would take to stiffen their lowest-common-denominator collective diplomacy. To prevent their diplomacy from becoming altogether laughable, they should at the least be stiffening it with tougher sanctions on Serbia. But this they decline to do.

A tragic irony is building. The danger now perceived by the Contact Group is that the war will spread. But the burden of constraining it is being put largely on the Muslims and, to a lesser extent, the Croats. They

can fairly wonder whether they are not being asked to swallow huge Serb incursions on their territory, viability and sovereignty for the geopolitical convenience of states far from the battlefield and substantially unaffected by its flows. Feeling abandoned even as their fundamental interests are threatened, Muslims and Croats may yet be confirmed in a judgment that they can satisfy their legitimate political goals only by military means. Seeking a phony peace, the United States and its partners may be stoking a greater war.

(Mr. DEWINE assumed the chair.)

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it is my hope that we will be able to complete our business in the next few minutes. We are trying to reach some agreement.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

50TH ANNIVERSARY ASSAULT ON RIVA RIDGE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 50 years ago tomorrow, the legendary 10th Mountain Division successfully assaulted Riva Ridge in northern Italy's Appennine Mountains. Tomorrow, 12 of my World War II comrades from the 10th Mountain Division will stage a 50th anniversary climb of Riva Ridge to reenact the division's historic capture of this heavily fortified German stronghold.

Using ropes, pitons, and other mountaineering equipment to scale the cliffs, and wearing replicas of our World War II white camouflage suits, this team of ski troop veterans will follow the same route used by 10th Mountain Division units in seizing the strategic 4,500-foot peak a half century earlier.

This assault group of World War II combat veterans—all of whom are now in their early seventies—will be joined in the commemorative operation by mountain soldier veterans of the German gebirgstruppe and the Italian Alpini. This peaceful ascent of Riva Ridge reflects the founding purposes of the International Federation of Mountain Soldiers, an eight-nation organization which represents more than 500,000 mountain soldier veterans, many of whom fought on opposing sides during World War II. Tomorrow's climb is actually a coming together of wartime foes on a rugged mountain summit in Italy.

In addition, these climbers will be joined by today's soldiers. During recent years, we veterans of the wartime 10th Mountain Division have established close bonds of friendship with

our young counterparts of today's 10th Mountain Division—light. Following their recent return from Haiti, 10 young soldiers of the 10th Mountain—light—from Fort Drum, NY, will be participating in the reenactment climb. Joining these active duty soldiers will be two climbing experts from the 172d Mountain Battalion, Vermont National Guard.

The reenactment teams are headquartered in the small mountain village of Lizzano, which was the scene of intense fighting during my division's breakthrough from the Apennines northward into the Po River Valley and the Dolomite Mountains. During the 10th Mountain Division's decisive combat operations in northern Italy, nearly 1,000 of my fellow soldiers lost their lives to enemy action, another 4,000 were wounded.

As our Nation observes the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II during 1995, I am tremendously proud to know that a handful of my fellow 10th Mountain Division veterans have undertaken such a meaningful way of commemorating one of their victories in the final months of the war. I salute them for their endeavor, and I am sure that all other Members of the Congress will do the same.

Mr. PRESSLER addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD "COOTIE" MASTERS

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Donald "Cootie" Masters, the newspaper publisher in my hometown, who recently passed away. D.J. Masters was not only a publisher of a weekly newspaper, he was also a State legislator. He was a fine man, and an inspiration to me.

I think that the role of the weekly editor in America has been overlooked. The importance of the women and men who run our smalltown newspapers is seldom recognized.

Our weekly newspapers have almost been forgotten in this telecommunications age, when we have satellite TV, when we have all the various modern technologies. But our weekly newspapers are still there at the heart of their communities.

I received the Humboldt Journal even when I was in the Army in Vietnam. My mother bought me a subscription and sent it. I received the Humboldt Journal when I was away at the University of South Dakota and later when I was a student at Oxford University in England, and then at Harvard Law School. I still get the Humboldt Journal at home.

You cannot get the weekly hometown paper out of the boy, I suppose you could say.

D.J. Masters was a true South Dakotan. He took great pride in his work, his family, his community, and his faith. He was an example and inspiration to many.

I do not know if many people really understand the positive impact on the lives of South Dakotans that the editors of our weekly papers have.

As the editor of my hometown newspaper, the Humboldt Journal, Cootie Masters was part of the lives of thousands of South Dakotans.

Born on July 7, 1906, Cootie began his rich and fulfilling life in the town of Humboldt, SD. This small town upbringing and his strong family ties instilled in him a deep respect for traditional values. He graduated from Humboldt High School in 1924 and went on to attend the University of South Dakota. I would like to note that in 1924 it was quite an accomplishment for a young student from a small town to attend college. This was only the beginning of Cootie's many achievements.

In addition to his studies at USD, Cootie participated in basketball and was a fraternity brother in Delta Tau Delta. He demonstrated at a young age the importance in life of social involvement and balance between intellectual and physical pursuits.

After Cootie graduated from college, he became involved in his family business. His father owned and operated the Humboldt Journal and passed on his business knowledge to Cootie. Cootie's father died suddenly in 1936, leaving Cootie as the sole owner and editor of the Journal. Anyone you may know in a family business will tell you that successfully passing on a family business to the next generation is much more difficult than most people realize. Cootie not only succeeded in taking over the Journal in 1936, but also was successful in operating it until well after his official retirement. That is no small feat.

Cootie's life involved much more than his newspaper work. He contributed to the whole State of South Dakota by serving in the State house as a representative from Minnehaha County from 1936 to 1941.

Cootie balanced his successful business and political careers with devotion to his family and friends. On June 12, 1933, he began his family by marrying Mildred Newton. Cootie and Mildred had three sons: Neal, Tom, and Bob. Today, the Masters family includes 7 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren. I know that Cootie considered his family to be the most precious blessing in his life.

Aside from his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, what may have kept Cootie young for so long was his robust enjoyment of life. After college, he continued to participate in baseball and basketball. He also loved the outdoors. An avid sportsman, Cootie enjoyed fishing and hunting. He certainly picked the right State for enjoying the great outdoors.

What is most impressive about Cootie is that with all of his public activities, he is still described as a man with not one enemy.

Cootie was a true friend to me, to our community, and to our State. I will always remember him fondly.

I extend my deepest sympathies to the Masters family on the loss of their beloved Cootie.

Mr. President, I pay tribute not only to him but to the weekly newspapers of South Dakota and to the South Dakota State House of Representatives from which he served during his career.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Senate continued with the consideration of the joint resolution.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following be the only amendments or motions in order to House Joint Resolution 1 and that all amendments or motions be subject to relevant first and second degree amendments and all first-degree amendments or motions on the list must be filed at the desk with the bill clerk by 12 noon Wednesday with the exception of first-degree amendments to motions. I will submit the list. I will not read the list. I think both the distinguished Democrat leader and I have the same list. I will submit that list.

I further ask that no further amendments be in order to the joint resolution after 3 p.m. on Friday February 24, and that any amendments, motions, or motions pending at that time be disposed of without debate in a stacked sequence beginning at 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, February 28.

I further ask that the time on Monday, February 27 and on Tuesday, February 28, prior to 12:30 p.m. be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, and a vote on final disposition of House Joint Resolution 1 occur following the stacked votes beginning at 2:15 on February 28, 1995.

I further ask that no votes occur during the session of the Senate on Friday, February 24, and on Monday, February 27, 1995.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send the list to the desk, and also ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

- Bumpers:
 1. Motion to commit to budget to amend the Budget Act.
- Johnston:
 1. Impoundment.
- Leahy:
 1. GAO study.
- Feingold:
 1. Budgetary surplus; 2. Budgetary surplus; 3. T.V.A.; 4. T.V.A. like agencies.
- Wellstone:
 1. Children; 2. Education; 3. Veterans; 4. Relevant; 5. Relevant; 6. Relevant; 7. Motion to refer to Budget Committee.
- Rockefeller:
 1. Veterans (do today).
- Graham:
 1. Regarding debt; 2. Regarding debt; 3. Effective date.
- Kennedy:
 1. Impoundment.
- Levin: