

concerned about the Federal Government's abuse of public lands. He is concerned about private property rights. He has an outstanding record, one that I have observed for, I guess, 10 years now, having served in the House of Representatives with him back in the midsixties and now having watched him in the Senate for the past 2 years. He is going to be an outstanding addition to the party. It is an honor to the Republican Party to have him join us.

I ask unanimous consent that his résumé be printed in the RECORD.

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

Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Democrat, of Ignacio, CO; born in Auburn, CA, on April 13, 1933; attended New England Mills Grammar School, Weimar, CA; attended Placer High School, Auburn, CA, 1951; quit high school to join Air Force (where he got his GED); in 1991 attended Placer High School's graduation exercises and received a diploma; B.A., San Jose State, 1957; attended Meiji University in Toyko, Japan, as special research student, 1960-64; served in U.S. Air Force in Korea, airman second class, 1951-53; jewelry designer who has won more than 200 first-place and best-of-show awards; rancher who raised, trained, and showed horses; All-American in judo, captained the U.S. Olympic Judo Team, 1965; won the gold medal in the Pan-American Games of 1963; elected to Colorado State Legislature in 1982, serving 1983-86 on the agriculture and Natural Affairs and Business and Labor Committees; appointed adviser to the Colorado Commission on International Trade and Colorado Commission on the Arts and Humanities; voted by colleagues one of "Ten Best Legislators" in the Denver Post-News Center 4 survey, 1984; "1984 Outstanding Legislator" award from Colorado Bankers Association; inducted into the Council of 44 Chiefs, Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe; member of Durango Chamber of Commerce, American Quarter Horse Association, American Paint Horse Association, American Brangus Association, American Indian Education Association, Colorado Pilots Association, Aircraft Owners and Pilot Association, senior technical adviser, U.S. Judo Association; married July 23, 1966, to Linda Price; two children: Colin, and Shanan; elected to the 100th Congress, November 4, 1986; reelected to each succeeding Congress; appointed to Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Small Business; elected to the Senate on November 3, 1992 for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1993.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, just to make a couple observations about BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL as an individual, he was born in California, but moved to Colorado at an early age. He served in the Air Force during the Korean war. He is a rancher who raises and trains show horses. He was All-American in judo. He captained the U.S. Olympic team in 1964 and won the gold medal in the Pan-American games in 1963. He was elected to the Colorado State Legislature in 1982, where he received numerous awards, including being voted one of the 10 best legislators in the Denver Post-News Center 4 survey. In 1984, he was selected as the Outstanding Legislator by the Colorado Bankers Association. He has been inducted into the Council of 44 Chiefs,

of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe. He is a member of the American Indian Education Association and the Colorado Pilots Association. He is married to the former Linda Price, and they have two children.

He is a typical example of the American success story, starting with very humble beginnings, overcoming lots of difficulty and adversity. But by hard work and energy and education and training, he has become an outstanding U.S. Senator, and we are truly pleased to have him in our ranks here today.

#### BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if I could move on to another subject, I listened with a great deal of interest this morning to the distinguished minority leader, Senator DASCHLE, of South Dakota, and I think maybe his remarks will help to begin to get things back on the right track. The past few days have been very difficult here in the Senate. Some things, perhaps harsh things, have been said here on the floor of the Senate and in the public arena, and I think we have to stop and take stock of how much damage was done by the debate and all that went on during the discussion on the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

I agree that we need a bipartisan effort to achieve a balanced budget, and in fact if we had the will, we could achieve a balanced budget without a constitutional amendment. But I have been in this city for 26 years, as a staff member, as a House Member, and as a Senator, and it has not been happening. I do not believe it will happen without a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. I think we need the additional leverage.

However, we took the vote. We were one vote shy. Any one of 34 Senators could have passed that constitutional amendment to balance the budget and send it to the American people for their legislatures to vote on that amendment. It did not happen. But we should go forward. We should set a process in motion that would lead to deficit reduction this year and next year. We cannot have a situation where for every year as far as the eye can see President Clinton's budget would call for \$200 billion deficits.

So we need to make the tough decisions for the process to get there, and then we need to have the budget itself. So we will see what happens when we get to the tough votes on amendments and on the balanced budget resolution later on this year. We will have disagreements on both sides of the aisle. Every one of us will find that there is something we feel very strongly about, and we will fight for it. That is the way it works. But I have also watched over the years Members of Congress in both bodies stand up and say, why, we want a balanced budget but not here, not there, not in my State—in your State, somewhere else, some other day, some other time.

When we had the Gramm-Rudman process, when we got up to the lick log, so to speak, we moved the dates or we exempted this group and that group. When it started off, it was 3 or 4, and it was 21 the next thing you know. So we will see if we can have a bipartisan effort to achieve a balanced budget. And once again, I heard the minority leader say we should exempt Social Security.

Republicans will have a budget resolution, a 5-year plan, that will move us toward a balanced budget by the year 2002 without touching Social Security. The leader said that. I have said it. Republicans have said it. Democrats have said it.

That is where we started getting in trouble this past week. We started showing evidence we did not trust each other. Our word is not good enough anymore. When the leader stands here and says we are not going to touch Social Security benefits or raise taxes, that is not good enough anymore. We had people making speeches about, oh, we have to do this to protect Social Security. Where were they last year when we voted on the same, identical balanced budget amendment? Why were they not worried then? Why is it now, all of a sudden, after all these years with Social Security being in the unified budget, we had to take it off at that particular moment? Where were they last year when we had relevant votes—actually, it was in 1993—when we had relevant votes on Social Security?

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the votes that I refer to, a vote to table the McCain-Brown amendment. And I think there are six or seven of those.

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

The relevant votes are:

A vote to table the McCain/Brown amendment to the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA 93), which would have required that revenues from the increased tax on Social Security benefits be credited to the OASDI trust funds (Vote No. 184, June 25, 1993).

Mr. LOTT. I really do believe that was just a cover to use as a reason not to vote for the balanced budget amendment. But again, if we can work together in a bipartisan way to get a glidepath toward a balanced budget, certainly we should try to do that.

#### PROGRESS IN THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I also want to take this occasion to say that I do not think the Senate has looked very good this year. I do not think the length of the debate necessarily improves the quality of the legislation. I think you need to have reasonable debate, adequate debate, understand what is in legislation, but I think debate just for debate's sake is not good legislating.

When I look at what we have done this year, we have been in session now for the most part for 2 months, and

what do we have to show for it for the American people? We got off, I thought, to a pretty fast start, although it took longer than it should have. On the congressional coverage, we did say, oh, we are going to make the laws apply to us, and the vote was 98 to 1—98 to 1. We got that one passed, and it went to the President.

That is the only bill—I believe this is correct—the only major bill, and maybe the only bill, that we have sent to the President for his signature this year, in 2 months.

Now, we went then to unfunded mandates, a process to try to stop the cavalcade of unfunded Federal mandates we are putting on States—overwhelming support for it, but here in the Senate we spent 58 hours and 34 minutes discussing this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Mississippi he has exhausted his 7 minutes.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I may proceed for 2 more minutes.

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

Mr. LOTT. For 58 hours and 34 minutes we talked about unfunded mandates. You would have thought this was really a controversial issue. Now, we needed time to look at the bill and, yes, to look at the report to make sure we fully understood it, but 58 hours and 34 minutes? And then we got to a vote on final passage and it passed 86 to 10—86 to 10. That is good. You would think, great, now we are on the move.

The bill has not gone to the President yet. It is still languishing in conference.

And then, of course, there was the balanced budget amendment—116 hours of debate. We covered a lot of territory in that debate. It ranged far and wide, quite often far from the subject at hand—116 hours. And then we voted, and the vote was, in the final analysis, really 66 to 34, although the majority leader changed his vote in order to offer the motion to reconsider—65 to 35.

I do not think the American people want the Senate to just react or act on what the House has done. But I think they have a right to expect that the Senate would get the message of the election in 1994 as well as the House. I think the American people want us to act in an affirmative way. And sometimes they want us to act to stop and reverse some of the policies of the past 20 to 40 years that have gotten us into the difficulty we are in with our Federal debt. We do not seem to be doing a very good job of moving forward that agenda, or any agenda. And when I say it that way I am assuming some of the blame on this side of the aisle, too.

So I guess my conclusion here today, as we run out of time, is yes, I hope we can run in a bipartisan way. There have been ruptures. I had looked forward to working with the new leadership on the other side of the aisle. I have known Senator DASCHLE, Senator

DORGAN, Senator BREAUX and Senator KERREY for years and have a lot of respect for them. I thought we could cut out some of the acrimony and some of the partisanship, that we could talk and communicate and understand each other and have a schedule that the Members could rely on that would make sense. I hope we can still do that. But we lost a little bit of that opportunity in the past few days in my opinion.

I think the Senate needs to take stock of itself. Maybe this is the way it has always been done. I do not believe that. I have gone back and looked at history and I do not think necessarily what we have done in the last 2 months is the way it has always been done. But I have an answer to that. If it has, so what? If it needs to be changed, if we can do a better job, let us do it. Yes, I am a former House Member. No, I do not want to make the Senate a replica of the House. But can we make the Senate a better legislative body, if we make some changes or we work together in a way that provides—yes, more efficiency? I think it is worthy of effort. And I hope we will begin it next week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Florida.

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the regular order, Senator.

#### THE DEFEAT OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT, HYOCRISY ON THE RECORD

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, during the past several weeks there has been significant debate on one of the most fundamental issues facing America today. One which, frankly, divides the two parties in this country. At times the debate was heated. At times the debate appeared to indicate the balanced budget amendment would pass. But, in the last days, it became clear that would not be the case and the balanced budget amendment was defeated.

This morning, while Republicans were trying to recover from that defeat, we were buoyed by the announcement that Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL was switching parties, changing from Democrat to Republican.

During the press conference this morning making that announcement, a question was raised by one of the reporters regarding a comment attributed to the minority leader of the Senate, suggesting of Senator CAMPBELL, "perhaps he should resign and run for reelection. \* \* \*"

I assume the minority leader made that statement because Senator CAMPBELL had changed parties. I would like to suggest that perhaps the minority leader, Senator DASCHLE, should resign and run for reelection himself, because

clearly he changed his position on an incredibly fundamental issue which he not only voted for in the past, but made as a central theme of his campaign in 1986.

Let me quote from one of his commercials:

The national debt. America is awash in red ink. But in 1979, Tom Daschle saw the damage these deficits could do to our country. His first official act was to sponsor a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. For seven years, Tom Daschle battled party leaders and special interests to cut waste and close loopholes.

Mr. President, using the same line of reasoning and logic that was employed this morning by the Senate minority leader, Senator DASCHLE, perhaps he should follow his own advice. Perhaps he should resign and run for reelection.

I thank the Chair and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Minnesota.

#### THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to remind my colleagues of the words of Benjamin Franklin, when he urged, "Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today."

Good advice. But when is this Congress going to listen?

For too long, Congress has used the word "tomorrow" to repeatedly avoid the responsibilities and obligations of today.

We will stop spending more than we take in—tomorrow.

We will safeguard our children's future by paying our own bills—tomorrow.

We will make the tough choices to get our fiscal house in order—tomorrow.

We will balance the budget—tomorrow.

The problem with tomorrow, of course, is that it never, ever gets here—there is always another one waiting in the wings. Responsibilities are never met. Obligations are never fulfilled.

And yesterday's vote on the balanced budget amendment demonstrates once again that—despite all the talk on Capitol Hill about change—Congress still operates under the notion that you should never do today what you can put off until tomorrow.

Mr. President, I am deeply disappointed that this body put politics ahead of promises in rejecting the balanced budget amendment.

Passage hinged on the votes of six Democrats who, just 1 year ago—March 1, 1994—voted for the balanced budget amendment. Yesterday, those same six Senators voted "no" on a bill that was virtually identical to the one they supported last year.

The balanced budget amendment is a beautifully simple piece of legislation that makes so much sense to the voters