

year. It allows them to maintain their family needs for basic essentials, for sustenance.

The Republican budget is much different. It is punitive to working families and senior citizens. In reality, this budget resolution ought to be entitled "Extremist Budget, Part II." The huge Medicare cuts in this budget, combined with the proposed structural changes will truly make Medicare wither on the vine. If the Republican budget is enacted, Medicare will become a second-class health care system. The Republican budget also eliminates the guarantees of Medicaid coverage for seniors, disabled, children, and pregnant women.

This budget contains a Republican assault on education. Over 7 years this budget cuts \$60 billion in education and training, compared to the President's budget. This budget continues the Republican tragedy of the environment. The budget will cut environmental programs by 19 percent in the year 2002 and it will slow down toxic waste cleanups.

Finally, this budget continues the Republican war on working families. At the same time the GOP leadership is opposing an increase in the minimum wage, they are proposing to increase taxes on working families who earn under \$28,000 a year—harsh and unfair. That is why this budget resolution ought to be called the extremist budget part II.

Last year, the President vetoed the Republican budget because it contained huge cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment. This budget does very much the same, and President Clinton will veto this budget as well.

So as soon as our Republican friends show that they can put forth a balanced budget like the President's, one that protects our priorities, we will have a balanced budget—but not until then.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

(By unanimous consent, the remarks of Mr. SPECTER are printed at an earlier point in today's RECORD.)

TRIBUTE TO PAUL F. EATON, SR.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Madam President, if I may ask the Senate's indulgence. On the 16th of this month, my friend and sometime counselor, Paul F. Eaton, Sr., of Walton, NY, will celebrate his 87th birthday. This is, of course, a happy occasion for Paul, his family and many friends, in our upstate Delaware County.

Both Paul Eaton and I came to reside in the foothills of the Catskills as adults. Paul came to practice law in the early 1930's. And Liz and I bought our farm in the early 1960's. And we have all stayed. The beauty of the place and the welcoming nature of its people have kept us there.

Paul made Walton his home; he was elected village police justice and later mayor; served in the Office of Price Administration during World War II; has spent over a half century as trustee of St. John the Baptist Church; married Frances Kellogg, raised a family; remained a loyal Democrat; played golf; and practiced law.

And if I may say, Madam President, he has practiced law, and continues to practice law, in a manner that brings nothing but honor to that profession. Paul Eaton is a general practitioner. He draws wills, handles real estate closings, tries cases, and counsels his clients. His reputation as a skillful lawyer is matched only by his reputation for honesty and integrity. He is still at it. For while we will celebrate his birthday on the 16th, he will be in his law office on the 17th. This is as it should be. We wish him well. Happy birthday Paul. Madam. President, I yield the floor.

DEBATE ON BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Mr. FORD. Madam President, on Friday the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] and I had an exchange about the inaccuracy of certain statements made by the Senator from Oklahoma regarding the debate over the balanced budget amendment. During that exchange, the Senator from Oklahoma inserted into the RECORD copies of the original versions of Senate Joint Resolution 41 from the 103d Congress, and House Joint Resolution 1 from the 104th Congress. The Senator from Oklahoma represented that these were the two resolutions that we voted on—Senate Joint Resolution 41, in 1994, and House Joint Resolution 1, in 1996.

The distinguished Senator from North Dakota indicated that the two resolutions we voted on were not identical, since language known as the Nunn amendment was added to House Joint Resolution 1 regarding judicial review, and that this was new language from the resolution voted upon in 1994. The Senator from North Dakota asked unanimous consent to insert into the RECORD the language which was actually voted on by the Senate. After the Senator from Oklahoma twice reserved the right to object, the Senator from North Dakota withdrew his request.

I have since had time to review the RECORD, and found that Both resolutions inserted into the RECORD by the Senator from Oklahoma were incorrect. In other words, neither of the resolutions which he put into the RECORD were actually voted upon by the Senate. The Senator from Oklahoma put

into the RECORD the balanced budget amendment proposals as introduced, in order to claim the Senate voted on identical proposals. However, both resolutions were subsequently amended in different ways. The 1994 resolution was modified to limit judicial remedies to declaratory judgments and other remedies authorized by Congress. This modification was dropped altogether in House Joint Resolution 1, as introduced in 1995. However, this resolution was then also amended by the Senate through the Nunn amendment, which prohibited judicial review entirely.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions which were actually voted upon by the Senate in 1994 and 1996—neither of which were inserted into the RECORD by the Senator from Oklahoma—be inserted at this point.

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

S.J. RES. 41, 103D CONGRESS—FINAL VERSION ON WHICH SENATE VOTED

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission to the States for ratification:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts. The power of any court to order relief pursuant to any case or controversy arising under this Article shall not extend to ordering any remedies other than a declaratory judgment or such remedies as are specifically authorized in implementing legislation pursuant to this section.

"SECTION 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal.