

way by my amendment I had weakened the existing three-fifths requirement that is in the constitutional amendment as it relates to debt held by the public. Absolutely to the contrary. I am extending the same three-fifths requirement to the rest of the debt of the Federal Government, continuing to apply it to debt held by the public, but also applying it to that debt which the Federal Government borrows from its own trust funds.

In brief summary, Mr. President, I believe the following reasons are why this amendment should be adopted:

It is honest.

It comports with what the American people believe we are doing when we say we are restricting national debt.

It is fiscally conservative. It will result in almost \$2 trillion less national debt over the next 20 years than will be almost certainly the case if we do not adopt this amendment.

It is simple. It does not add new or complex concepts to the balanced budget constitutional amendment.

It will have a very positive effect on the Nation's economy. The result of releasing \$2 trillion that otherwise would be used to finance unnecessary and excessive national debt into the private sector will increase our Nation's economic growth and strength.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 60 seconds to conclude my remarks.

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

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, finally, by using these surpluses, as the 1983 Social Security Commission had anticipated they would be used, to reduce the amount of Federal debt which is currently owed to the general public and, therefore, place our Nation in a stronger fiscal position to meet our future obligations to Social Security, we will be strengthening the Social Security system. And for that reason, the National Committee for the Preservation of Social Security and Medicare has endorsed this amendment.

I urge the adoption of this amendment which I believe is exactly consistent with the purposes of the balanced budget amendment, will add to its strength, and will add to the acceptance of the American people, because it will be the amendment that they believe we are about to adopt and submit to the States for ratification. I urge the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I compliment the distinguished Senator from Florida. He has been one of the great leaders on the balanced budget amendment, prior to this debate and certainly during this debate. I believe he deserves a lot of commendation from both sides of the floor for his steadfastness and standing up on this amendment.

We cannot support this particular amendment to the balanced budget

constitutional amendment, and I regret that we cannot. But, in spite of that fact, our colleague from Florida has been one of the leaders out here, and I personally just want to express my appreciation for his efforts and for the work he has done on his side of the floor, as well as our side of the floor. I appreciate it.

Mr. President, I understand that the vote cannot occur until 12:35?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no order to that effect.

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to move to table, with the vote not occurring before 12:35.

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

Mr. HATCH. I move to table the amendment, with the understanding that the vote will not occur until 12:35. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HATCH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The question occurs on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table amendment No. 7 offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM]. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] and the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] would vote "no."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 19 Leg.]

YEAS—59

Abraham	Frist	McCain
Allard	Gorton	McConnell
Ashcroft	Gramm	Murkowski
Bennett	Grams	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Roberts
Brownback	Gregg	Roth
Burns	Hagel	Santorum
Campbell	Hatch	Sessions
Chafee	Helms	Shelby
Coats	Hutchinson	Smith, Bob
Cochran	Hutchison	Smith, Gordon
Collins	Inhofe	H.
Coverdell	Jeffords	Snowe
Craig	Kempthorne	Specter
D'Amato	Kerrey	Stevens
DeWine	Kohl	Thomas
Domenici	Kyl	Thompson
Durbin	Lott	Thurmond
Enzi	Lugar	Warner
Faircloth	Mack	Wyden

NAYS—39

Akaka	Feingold	Levin
Baucus	Feinstein	Lieberman
Bingaman	Ford	Mikulski
Boxer	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Breaux	Graham	Moynihan
Bryan	Harkin	Murray
Bumpers	Hollings	Reed
Byrd	Inouye	Reid
Cleland	Johnson	Robb
Conrad	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kerry	Sarbanes
Dodd	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Dorgan	Leahy	Wellstone

NOT VOTING—2

Biden Landrieu

The motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 7) was agreed to.

Mr. ENZI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI] is recognized.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak out of order for 5 minutes.

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

OUR GIFT OF FREEDOM

Mr. ENZI. When we woke up this morning, I wonder how many of us paused to reflect on the great gift we have been given—the gift of our freedom. It is a special gift, but so many of us take it for granted, even though we paid for it at quite a heavy price. As we drove to work, how many of us thought about the sacrifices that were made over the years by our Nation's veterans to preserve and protect those freedoms?

Six years ago, President Bush was in the White House and he had a difficult task on his hands. The world was in crisis. The United Nations was meeting night and day to try to stop the spread of the threat of Saddam Hussein. He had invaded Kuwait and brought the people of that nation to their knees. Something had to be done.

When the cry for help went out from Kuwait, we sent our best to answer the call. Many brave men and women went to a foreign land to stop the advance of that madman in the deserts of Kuwait and Iraq.

In the days that followed, we picked up a whole new vocabulary. We spoke of Scuds, Patriot missiles, chemical weapons, gas masks, Riyadh, and so much more.

It was a war we witnessed like no other battle in our history. We charted our troops' progress with the reports we saw on the news every night. We were a part of it all. The press took us right along with our soldiers as the fighting progressed. Everything came to us live as the media brought the conflict right into our living rooms.

It was almost like watching a movie. It seemed so distant and dangerous. Yet, somehow, because of our advanced technology, we thought our young men

and women would be safe and that they would all make it home. Would that it were so.

When it was over, and the battle had been won, we all felt a great wave of relief that our casualties had been light. But light casualties, don't feel so light when they include our families, our friends, and our loved ones.

One hundred and forty-six young people did not come back. I say this in their memory as I mention one young man who didn't come home from that battle came from Gillette, WY. Manuel Davila was a young father, a nice guy who always had a smile and a kind word for everyone he met. He was the kind of person you'd like to have for a friend. That is why he had so many friends.

I watched Manuel grow up. He was a remarkable young man. He came from the town I call home. You didn't get to meet him, so I should use the words of Ron Franscell, the editor of the Gillette News Record, who wrote so eloquently 6 years ago as Manuel's body was brought home for burial: "I never knew Manuel, but he was from my town, he was one of us, and he had dreams. In that way, I knew him very well. You know him, too."

Yes, Ron, we all did know him, too.

Manuel saw a need, and when he was asked to go, he didn't hesitate. He was doing his job and it was a job he loved and felt proud to have been called to do. That's what it was to him. He felt good to be a part of this special mission for he understood how much it meant to the defenseless people of Kuwait who needed him so very badly.

In Wyoming, we like to think of our State as holy ground that was blessed by God. It is a land of open spaces, beautiful mountains that seem to stretch up to God's heaven, green forests, national parks, clean, clear, cool air and wide open spaces.

Manuel traded all of that for a far different world.

He traded his clear blue skies for a desert sky that was pitch black with the fumes and smoke of oil fields set on fire by Iraqi troops. He traded his beautiful mountain paradise for an isolated desert wasteland. He traded the clean, crisp air of Wyoming for the use of a gas mask and the threat of Saddam's chemical weapons. He traded the safety and security of his homeland for the uncertainty and danger of a battlefield. He traded it all to go overseas and fight for freedom.

When it was all over, in spite of all the precautions we had taken to protect our troops, this brave young man didn't make it home. A wife had lost her husband, and a family had lost a son. A little girl had lost her father.

Six years ago we brought him back home to Wyoming. The loss of Manuel in the desert reinforced the truth of an adage made famous by an old television show written about a different war. In one scene a doctor says that there are two rules of war. The first rule is that young men and women die.

The second rule is there is nothing that can be done to change rule 1. It is the awful truth of battle.

Today, although we are far removed from that battlefield, we must never forget the sacrifices that were made by Manuel and by so many more who gave their lives for great causes like the one that claimed young Manuel's life. We must continue to honor their memory and commemorate their brave and courageous actions that were done in our name. Truly, far too many have made the ultimate sacrifice that we might be free.

There is no greater way we can honor Manuel's memory and that of our other great war heroes than to rededicate ourselves every day of our lives to the cause of peace. I find great inspiration for that cause and the importance of peace when I reflect on the beautiful words of the Book of Isaiah in the Bible: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Yes, Manuel was one of our great heroes of Wyoming and of these United States. He was a good kid, a hometown boy who had plans for his future. That future was cruelly taken from him on foreign soil by a madman. Now, the torch Manuel carried so bravely in battle is passed to us to light the path to peace in our lives. We had best carry it high and proudly as we commit our every effort to ensuring that we will never again ask our young men and women to make the ultimate sacrifice, as we work together to avoid the horrors of war. If we are successful, we will truly live in a world of peace, where nation shall not lift up sword against nation. That is the best way for us to care for those who have borne the battle, by ensuring that it never happens again.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Senate continued with the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 20 minutes.

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

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield to me so that I may explain why I missed that last vote?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I thank the Republican leader as well as the Democratic leader for attempting to hold the vote long enough for me to get here. I voted before in the affirmative on the Graham amendment. We voted on it last year.

I was one of the speakers at the International Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs Association discussing the juvenile justice bill. I thought I had left in plenty of time from a downtown hotel to get here. But, as Washingtonians will tell you, there is a good

deal of road construction going on. I was caught behind the most polite cab driver in Washington. He stopped for everyone, which I was happy to see except for this day. Had I had the cab driver who runs over most people, I would have been up here. I should not say that. I will get letters about that. That was a joke, an attempted joke.

But I want the RECORD to show that had I been here, I would have once again voted for the Graham amendment.

I apologize if I inconvenienced the Senate in any way in attempting to hold it for me to get here.

I thank my distinguished friend from Rhode Island for yielding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am prepared to speak. I would be willing to defer if there are any other procedural announcements at this time.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. LOTT. I thank you, Mr. President. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island for yielding this time so that I may enter a unanimous-consent agreement which has been reached with regard to an amendment that Senator HOLLINGS had intended to offer to the balanced budget amendment on campaign financing.

I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, after notification of the Democratic leader, may turn to the consideration of a Senate joint resolution, the modified text of which is Senate amendment No. 9 filed yesterday to Senate Joint Resolution 1 regarding campaign financing.

I further ask that no amendments or motions be in order during the pendency of the Hollings constitutional amendment, and following the conclusion of the debate, the joint resolution be read a third time and a vote occur on passage of the joint resolution, with the preceding occurring without any intervening action.

Before the Chair puts this consent request to the body, it has been pointed out to me by Senator MCCAIN that this consent is for a constitutional amendment regarding campaign spending limits. There are other campaign-related issues that may be pending in the Senate committees that do not amend the Constitution but are statutory language.

So this is not to be in place of or in any way block other consideration, or to indicate that there will not be hearings and further consideration of this matter. But Senator HOLLINGS agreed to this arrangement so that it would not be a part of or relate to the consideration of the constitutional amendment for a balanced budget. Senator MCCAIN agreed that it be done this way. It has taken the cooperation of both of them and of all the Senators. This is an important issue which should be brought up freestanding with