

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