

U.S. companies are facing greater competition than ever before in international markets. Over the next several decades, Asia will represent one-half of the world's new electric capacity. As India and Pakistan move to free market economies they will quadruple their electricity supply over the next 20 years.

As emerging nations design energy policy and negotiate global security, they look to the United States for counsel. Secretary O'Leary's expertise has been sought to lead energy discussions in international forums by world leaders such as Indian Prime Minister Rao, Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto, and South African President Nelson Mandela. As the United States competes aggressively for market share against European companies, Secretary O'Leary's personal visits to these distant markets have given American business a competitive advantage.

Past trade missions to India led to \$10 billion in trade agreements between the United States and India, as well as opened the channels of communication for an ongoing discussion on nuclear safety and developing a sustainable energy future for India.

During her 1994 visit to Pakistan, Secretary O'Leary advanced \$4 billion in United States business and signed three agreements designed to encourage the global exchange of ideas. Her involvement also helped create the United States-Pakistan Energy Committee which looks to expand commercial activities in the environmental sector in both countries.

Secretary O'Leary's 1995 visit to China culminated in \$4.6 billion worth of trade agreements, averaging nearly 20,000 jobs in the United States. During this trip, the Secretary signed five agreements between the DOE and the Government of China to encourage energy efficiency and rural electrification.

Secretary O'Leary has brought together the best of American energy companies and government specialists to expand U.S. influence in the growing global market. Her visits have created thousands of jobs here in the United States, as well as promoted sustainable energy development in emerging nations. We should applaud Secretary O'Leary's outstanding efforts on behalf of U.S. energy interests in international markets. Her past achievements and future accomplishments are worthy of bipartisan support.●

#### TRIBUTE TO KICKAPOO HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay special tribute to Kickapoo High School in Springfield, MO. On October 25, Kickapoo High School will celebrate its 25th anniversary. Since opening its doors in 1971, over 8,000 students have graduated from Kickapoo High School, and about 75 percent of those graduates have gone on to attend college.

These graduating students have attained many honors and excelled in many areas ranging from earning exceptional scholastic achievements to participating in community service programs for credit. Students have also benefited from independent study programs in advanced and specialized fields, foreign language programs, and the Career Center and the Learning Resource Center designed for students with special needs.

Kickapoo High School was designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a secondary school that represents educational excellence. It has received a AAA classification by the Missouri State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. I commend Kickapoo High School for its dedication to providing the highest quality education to our young people. I also congratulate the men and women educators for 25 years of service and wish them only success in the next 25 years.●

#### TRIBUTE TO REV. JOE VICKERS

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a Tennessean who has played an important role in the community of Goodlettsville for nearly 35 years. Since 1961, Rev. Joe Vickers has been the pastor of Goodlettsville Cumberland Presbyterian Church. On Sunday, October 29, Reverend Vickers is retiring as pastor and beginning a new stage of his life. Today, I would like to thank Joe Vickers for his long-standing commitment to his church, his family, and his community, and wish him well as he begins his retirement.

Originally from Memphis, TN, Reverend Vickers graduated from the University of Mississippi on a football scholarship. After serving in the Army, Vickers entered the 4-year seminary program at Bethel College and became a Presbyterian minister.

Mr. President, when Joe Vickers came to Goodlettsville, his church had 70 members. During his tenure as pastor, the Goodlettsville Cumberland Presbyterian membership has grown dramatically. Now, that church is 1,000 members strong, and should continue to thrive in the years to come.

As a minister, Reverend Vickers nurtured his congregation well, but he also nurtured his community. For 35 years, Vickers was a neighbor, an adviser, a leader, and a friend to the people of Goodlettsville. His service to the community and church was an example of strong faith for many children and youth. He joined couples in marriage, consoled those who experienced a physical, emotional or spiritual loss, and taught the lessons of life alongside of the lessons of Christ. Those who know Joe Vickers know that even in retirement, he will remain a friend, an adviser and a leader to many people in the area.

Mr. President, after he retires, Joe Vickers will continue to live in

Goodlettsville with his wife Mary Catherine, and will remain active in the church as its minister emeritus. He will also remain a vital part of the community. And on Sunday, October 29, members of Reverend Vickers' family, his church family, and his friends in the community will gather to honor this man and his accomplishments. And as he retires, they will look at the foundation Reverend Vickers has laid for his family, his church, and the city of Goodlettsville, and they will see that it is strong and solid.●

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Monday, October 23; that, following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and then there be a period for morning business until the hour of 12 noon with Senators to speak for up to 5 minutes each with the exception of the following: Senator DASCHLE for 60 minutes, Senator SHELBY for 10 minutes, and Senator COCHRAN for 50 minutes.

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

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we are waiting for one response from the other side of the Senate, but it will be my intention to ask for consent that at 12 noon the Senate proceed to S. 1322 regarding the Embassy in Israel. Therefore, votes can be expected to occur in relation to that bill, but not to occur prior to the hour of 5 p.m. Monday. I will not make that request at this time because we are waiting for one call.

But in addition to that bill, the Senate could be asked to turn to any of the following items on Monday and Tuesday of next week: S. 1328, regarding Federal judgeships; S. 1004, Coast Guard authorization; S. 325, technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans.

By Wednesday of next week it will be the leader's intention to begin the reconciliation bill, which all Members know has a statutory limitation of 20 hours. Therefore, late nights can be expected next week.

Mr. President, let me state that it was our intention to bring up S. 1322 today. But we have been in negotiations most of the morning in my office and part of this afternoon, and there are negotiations going on now with interested parties, parties interested in S. 1322, with representatives at the White House, representatives of the

President, and we believe that by Monday we will be in a position to indicate to our colleagues on both sides that we have reached some agreement. But, if not, we will proceed with S. 1322 in its present form. The reason for asking consent—which we are still waiting for—is that otherwise I would need to file cloture today on a motion to proceed. So, if consent is not obtained, then we will proceed on that. I think we will have consent here momentarily.

So if we can obtain that consent, there would be no further business to come before the Senate except brief remarks by the Senator from South Dakota, the Democratic leader, Senator DASCHLE.

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. CONRAD. 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 Chair advises the Senator from North Dakota that we have been operating in morning business on a Senator-by-Senator basis, so if he can ask unanimous consent for the time he will need.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 15 minutes.

Mrs. BOXER. Will the Senator yield? Will he ask in his request that the Senator from California be allowed 15 minutes following the Senator?

Mr. CONRAD. And I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from California be granted 15 minutes after I conclude.

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

#### BUDGET RECONCILIATION

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, we have just had a rather extraordinary experience in the Senate Budget Committee with the chairman putting that committee into adjournment after a very short discussion of the reconciliation measure that was before the Committee.

We had hoped that there would be an opportunity to discuss this afternoon and Monday what is in this budget reconciliation package that has been put forward by our colleagues on the other side of the aisle. We believe that the American people deserve a chance to hear precisely what this package will mean. We believe it has severe consequences for the people in this country. We believe there are very sharp cuts in Medicare and Medicaid that are going to mean increased burdens for our senior citizens, are going to mean hospital closures all across America, and especially in rural America, that there are going to be many people who

are elderly, who are ill, who are not going to have the kind of care that they deserve.

Much of that is being done in order to provide a tax reduction that will go disproportionately to the wealthiest among us. Many on our side of the aisle, I believe everyone on our side of the aisle, believes that is an inappropriate set of priorities.

One thing our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have said, and said repeatedly, is that they are balancing the budget by the year 2002. Mr. President, that is not accurate. Senator DORGAN and I, 2 days ago asked the head of the Congressional Budget Office for an analysis, if the law of the United States is followed, will the reconciliation plan put forward by the Republicans balance the budget in the year 2002 or not?

The head of the Congressional Budget Office reported to us in a letter yesterday, with a revised letter today, that if the law of the United States is followed—that is, if Social Security surpluses are not included in the calculation, which under our law is specifically excluded; that is, we are not to count Social Security surpluses in determining whether or not the budget of the United States is in balance—when that calculation is made, the head of the budget office told us in a letter dated today, “excluding an estimated off-budget surplus of \$115 billion in 2002.”

Again, let me read that phrase, “excluding an estimated off-budget surplus of \$115 billion in 2002,” that is primarily Social Security surpluses, if those are excluded “from the calculation, CBO would project an on-budget deficit of \$105 billion in the year 2002.” Not a surplus, not a balanced budget, a \$105 billion deficit in 2002.

Let me just say, I think anybody who knows anything about accounting would understand you do not count Social Security surpluses in calculating whether you have balanced the budget or not. Why is that? That is because the Social Security trust fund has been set up to run surpluses in preparation for the time the baby boom generation retires.

Unfortunately, all those surpluses are being spent, and what is happening is we are using that money today instead of saving it or paying down the existing debt to better prepare ourselves to meet that demographic time bomb. That is a profound mistake.

Let me just make clear, if any company in the United States tried to take the retirement funds of its employees and put them into the pot to balance the budget, they would be in violation of Federal law. Indeed, that is precisely what has been happening in the United States. It has been going on since 1983. It should not be permitted to continue. We have already run up almost \$500 billion of IOU's, but that is going to grow geometrically over the next 18 years.

We have a chance to get our house in order. We have a narrow window of opportunity, and we ought to take advantage of it. We should not be looting and raiding the Social Security trust funds in order to assert that we are balancing the budget. That is not truthful. And I am pleased to say the Congressional Budget Office has now acknowledged that the budget will not be in balance by 2002 but, in fact, will have a \$105 billion deficit in that year.

I think there are other reasons the Republicans in the Budget Committee at least were not eager to have a further discussion of the reconciliation bill. I think there are a lot of things they would prefer the American people not hear before votes are held and cast on that measure.

One of the things they may not be eager for the American people to hear is that there is going to be a \$1.3 trillion increase in the national debt under the Republican plan. That is the cumulative increase in the debt that is being added to the \$4.9 trillion in debt we already have in this country. They are going to add, under their plan, another \$1.3 trillion of debt. Yet, they insist on a tax reduction, a tax cut, primarily going to the wealthiest among us, which will add to this debt.

What sense does that make? I can say to my colleagues that when I queried the people of my State, they made it clear to me to balance the budget first before there is any tax cut. We can have tax cuts after we balance the budget. We are not balancing the budget, No. 1; No. 2, we are adding \$1.3 trillion to the national debt, and \$245 billion of that is tax cuts which, again, primarily go to the wealthiest among us.

Let me just go a little further so that people have a chance to hear what is in this tax package that has just passed, because we have heard on the other side of the aisle the assertion that this is a significant tax cut that would go to American families. I wish that were true. I wish it were true that it was really directed at the middle class, because while I believe it is not the time for tax cuts, when you are adding \$1.3 trillion to the national debt and you have not really balanced the budget in 7 years, and even with that I think we could look more kindly upon a tax cut if it were really directed at the middle class. That is not where this tax cut is directed.

In fact, what we learned yesterday is that the Senate Republican plan would mean tax increases for everyone earning under \$30,000 a year. Those earning under \$30,000 a year, which are 51 percent of the American people, get a tax hike. They get their taxes increased. I will demonstrate that point by asking unanimous consent that the tables be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: