

education better, gives the States an opportunity.

Talk about private education—sure, the big companies, corporations give to their private institution of higher learning. What about the State institutions? We have 55,000-plus students in Kentucky that get some kind of grant or loan to go to school. Now we will reduce those or eliminate them or make them higher at the end, and we will lose somewhere in the neighborhood of 600,000 Pell grants in my State.

They say, well, we will increase Pell grants by \$100. That is true. But you will knock out from 600,000 down, so eliminate my students that have an opportunity to have a little bit to get over the hump.

It is the same way with the earned income tax credit. We have a poor family out here struggling to get into the middle class at \$27,000 annual income, a family of four. You tell him you cannot have any credit for working, you cannot have any help for working, you cannot have any help to get over the poverty line. So we will cut that out.

They say, CBO said we would balance the budget. That is true, but then you will take \$245 billion out of it. I hear a lot about what the President said about taxes; he may have taken too much or gone too far. Let me say this, Mr. President. In my State, after I voted for that package in 1993, those who paid taxes in 1992, 12,500 of my constituents, according to the information I have, paid increased taxes—12,500 filers in 1992 paid more for 1993. Mr. President, 315,000 of my constituents paid less. Everybody else paid the same. We reduced the budget by \$500 billion, and by that we reduced interest rates, and that made a \$600 billion reduction.

We eliminated or reduced over 300 programs in the Federal Government; going to remove 272,000 Federal bureaucrats, and we are on the way—close to 200,000 less than in 1993.

I thought that was a pretty good vote and I thought the path had been drawn pretty clear. I do not believe the Republicans would be here today with their deficit reduction tax cuts—all these things—if we had not cast that vote in 1993 to make this country better.

We hear a lot about Social Security and Medicare and the commission that reports it. The commission reported a year ago that we would have solvency problems in Medicare a year earlier. Now it is a year later. We are in better shape.

For a small amount we can take care of Medicare as it is for a decade. We have always taken care of the problems in Social Security and Medicare.

So now we hear they will cut Medicaid. Medicaid is what the middle-income, if you want to call it that, \$35,000 to \$75,000 income—most of them, after they spend everything they have, they are on Medicaid in a nursing home.

About August they will pick up the phone and say, "WENDELL, come get

Dad. We have run out of money." "WENDELL, come and get Ma. We have run out of money." Do not worry about that; that will never happen, they say.

They have reduced the regulations on the nursing homes, and the statement was that you can sedate these old folks in nursing homes. They will be easier to handle and you can have fewer employees. That is exactly what got the Federal Government in the nursing home regulation business in the first place—the damage that was being done to our elderly that we were trying to help.

When you begin to look at the morass of what we are getting ready to vote on and shove down our throats, you will find in the days to come that there will be a lot of words that were said on the other side, how great it will be, take our money, put it in stocks and bonds. You get on the stock market one of these days and you will have problems. Pension funds; use them. Do all these things. This is one Senator that is not going to vote for it.

I hope that the question that the distinguished Senator from North Dakota asked the chairman of the Finance Committee or the Budget Committee the other day, where is the meat? Where are the hearings? We do not have any hearings. Are you afraid to debate it? I am not afraid to debate it. But you come here on the floor with public relations house statements, statements that are written—I have the book sent to all the Republicans. Everyone has one. Here is what you say when asked this question. Here is what you say when asked that question. If they do not ask this question, you raise this. All from the public relations house.

Mr. President, I know my time is up, and I wish that we would have more time when reconciliation comes up so we could really look at it in depth, but we are going to be limited, we are going to be limited.

I yield the floor.

AMBASSADOR REED DELIVERS U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE IN HIROSHIMA CITY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, on August 6, 1995, U.N. Under Secretary-General Joseph Verner Reed attended the Hiroshima City Peace Memorial Ceremony in Hiroshima, Japan, where he delivered a message on behalf of U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

As many of my colleagues will recall, Ambassador Reed has an accomplished, remarkable record of service in the United States Government, including serving ably and with distinction as the United States Ambassador to Morocco and as Chief of Protocol. Ambassador Reed is now dedicating his talents to the United Nations, where he serves as Under Secretary General and Special Representative of the Secretary General for Public Affairs.

In his introductory remarks to the Secretary-General's message, Amba-

sador Reed asked that we remember and praise the determination of the Hiroshima community to rebuild in the destructive aftermath of the war, and to work for nuclear disarmament and a nuclear test ban.

As a longtime advocate, friend, and supporter of the United Nations, and as one who has tried to work for a world free from the threat of nuclear weapons, I believe the ceremony in Hiroshima was a particularly important and compelling event.

In my view, the remarks by Ambassador Reed, and the message he delivered on behalf of Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, help to set precisely the right tone for the event. Mr. President, I commend those remarks to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED

Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Mayor of Hiroshima, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, friends, 50 years ago today life on our planet Earth was changed forever.

The Hiroshima City Peace Memorial Ceremony is a highly symbolic and extraordinary event. For me, both as an international civil servant at the United Nations and as an American, today is a very emotional and significant day. I am very proud to represent the United Nations and Secretary-General Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali at this 50th Peace Memorial Ceremony in the year of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. On this day, let us remember the first words of the Charter of the United Nations: "We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . ."

On this day, let us remember the determination of the citizens of Hiroshima to rebuild their lives and to overcome war. Let us praise their determination to work for nuclear disarmament and nuclear test ban.

On this solemn day, let us take to heart that there is a time to remember, a time to heal and a time to look forward. Hiroshima is living proof of man's ability to recover from the most horrible destruction and that gives hope to our planet.

The crushing coda to the most violent war in history altered global politics and war. The bomb introduced a new age of terror—the Atomic Age; a whirlwind was sowed.

The international community has to make sure that there is no reason ever again to employ destructive nuclear force. The United Nations, your United Nations, needs you, the citizens of Hiroshima, the people of Japan.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me now bring you a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali:

"Today's is a poignant anniversary. Fifty years ago the infinite capacity of the human mind was given proof. And we saw how the skills and talents of man could harness the mysteries of science itself, to purpose that could be ennobling or to purpose that could simply destroy.

In that sense, this is an anniversary to remind us of what we can do and just how far it is possible for us to go. We saw that on the sixth of August, 1945. But in the sunlight of the awakened day, new realisations emerged, new resolves were fashioned. And this is also a commemoration of the will not necessarily

to do what is within our means to do. It is a commemoration of the conciliation of capacity and conscience, of power with prudence. It is a commemoration of our awareness of the terrifying levels to which conflict, once begun, can escalate. It is a commemoration of the resolve, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations barely 6 weeks earlier, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person.

You have dedicated this ceremony to peace. And, without doubt, the introspection the horror of Hiroshima compelled has made our world a safer place. Machinery has been put in place to support nuclear controls and safeguards, to carry out the destruction of nuclear weapons, to ban nuclear testing. The nuclear nonproliferation treaty has been validated in perpetuity. It has signatories whose number falls only a few short of the membership of the United Nations itself. Given tact, reason, and understanding it should be possible to aspire to a truly universally regime. Such a regime becomes all the more necessary and compelling given the clear and unambiguous assertion by the Security Council at the highest political level in January 1992 that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

In 2 years we shall commemorate the 40th anniversary of an unfulfilled mission: The question of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, which first appeared on the agenda of the General Assembly in 1957. It would be an achievement well worth striving for. The progress being made towards a comprehensive test ban treaty must be enhanced and build upon. The vast potential for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy must be addressed and given realisation unhindered by its diversion for essentially combative ends. And it is clear that non nuclear-weapon states must be provided international security assurances that are legally binding.

These are some thoughts that come to mind on an occasion such as this. In Hiroshima hope has succeeded hate, determination despair. For a half a century you have lived with an awareness at first hand of what the phrases the world uses can really mean. Please share that awareness, that sense of the possibilities that we can and we must realise. The world owes you no less, nor you the world.¹

This is the message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Excellencies, citizens of Hiroshima, this expression of the Secretary-General is what we at the United Nations want to do together with you, the citizens of Hiroshima and the people of Japan.

I thank you.

PROCLAMATION HONORING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF KICKAPOO HIGH SCHOOL OF SPRINGFIELD, MO

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, today I would like to salute a high school from my hometown of Springfield, MO, that defines excellence in secondary education. Kickapoo High School has been recognized by the U.S. Department of Education as one of the excellent secondary schools in America. Opened in 1971, Kickapoo will celebrate its 25th anniversary on October 25 after a rich history of academic achievement. Over 8,000 Missourians have graduated from the halls of Kickapoo High School. These students have attended some of America's finest universities including: Yale, Northwest-

ern, University of Chicago, Duke, and Washington University.

Kickapoo High School continues to be a leader in educational diversity, serving as a model, not just for southwest Missouri, but for the Nation as a whole. The needs of physically and academically challenged students have been served by the opening of a learning resource center and by establishing an orthopaedically handicapped program. In an era when test scores are emphasized for college admissions, Kickapoo High School's students exceeded the national average on the ACT by two points on each of the three sections. Students' educations are supplemented by advanced placement courses, where 80 percent of Kickapoo students earned scores, qualifying them for college credits upon enrollment.

A defining characteristic of a school is the honors bestowed upon it. Kickapoo High School had seven National Merit Scholar finalists and nine National Merit Commended Scholars in 1994 alone. For these achievements listed and many others not, I am pleased to honor Kickapoo High School on the 25th anniversary of its charter.

The teachers, students, administrators, and community of Kickapoo High School should be commended for their achievements and service to our Nation. All of those who have been affiliated with Kickapoo High School are charged with a duty to leave America as a better place. Kickapoo serves as an emblematic secondary educational institution and prime example of academic excellence in the United States of America.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, some 32 years ago, in the administration of John F. Kennedy, I became Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy Planning and Research. This was a new position. In this new position, I was nominally responsible for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I say nominally out of respect for the independence of that venerable institution which long predated the Department of Labor itself. The then-commissioner, Ewan Clague, could not have been more friendly and supportive and in time I grew to know more of the field. At that time the monthly report of the unemployment rate was closely watched by capital and labor, as we would have said, and was frequently challenged. Committees regularly assembled to examine and debate the data. Published unemployment rates, based on current monthly survey methodology appeared, if memory serves, in 1948 and so the series was at most 14 years in place at this time. By contrast, the Consumer Price Index dated back to 1919. And yet, while the statisticians were increasingly confident of the accuracy by which they measured unemployment, they were never entirely happy about the CPI. Its computation was, and remains, a dif-

ficult and ever-changing effort. In particular, the statisticians worried that the Consumer Price Index was increasingly used as a surrogate for the cost-of-living index. They felt this would lead to great troubles as surely the CPI overstated inflation. I think they would have been even more alarmed to know that in the two decades that followed we would use the CPI to index some 30 percent of Government outlays and 45 percent of Government revenues.

This problem inevitably grew more salient at times of true inflation. Thus, on October 26, 1980, an article in the Business and Finance section of the Washington Post described the election difficulties President Carter was facing owing to double-digit inflation. The story noted "The consumer price index overstates the impact of inflation, the White House contends." As we know, it contended to no avail, but the difficulties with the CPI as a proxy for the cost of living continued.

In the spring 1981 issue of the Public Interest, Dr. Robert J. Gordon, now chairman of the department of economics at Northwestern University, wrote:

... the [United States] CPI is probably the single most quoted economic statistic in the world.

We are now slowly waking up to the further fact, well known in the economics and statistics communities, that the Consumer Price Index is not a measure of the change in the cost of living. It is so stated in a pamphlet published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics entitled "Understanding the Consumer Price Index: Answers to Some Questions":

Is the CPI a cost-of-living index?

No, although it frequently and mistakenly is called a cost-of-living index. The CPI is an index of price change only. It does not reflect the changes in buying or consumption patterns that consumers probably would make to adjust to relative price changes. For example, if the price of beef increases more rapidly than other meats, shoppers may shift their purchases away from beef to pork, poultry, or fish. If the charges for household energy increase more rapidly than for other items, households may buy more insulation and consume less fuel. The CPI does not reflect this substitution among items as cost-of-living index would. Rather, the CPI assumes the purchase of the same market basket, in the same fixed proportion (or weight) month after month.

Despite this caution from the agency that compiles the CPI, the index is used as a yardstick for adjusting Government benefits, including Social Security, and provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

And yet, it is now well recognized that changes in the CPI overstate the change in the cost of living.

The administration recognizes this fact.

Congress recognizes this fact.

And a Commission of eminent economists appointed by the Senate Finance Committee recognizes this fact.

In an October 3, 1994, memorandum entitled "Big Choices," Dr. Alice