

schools in the city of St. Louis by giving teachers expanded opportunities for training and resources in science education. The program also increases opportunities available to students using the Botanical Gardens, the St. Louis Science Center, and the St. Louis Zoo creating a partnership to improve science education in St. Louis. Desi and Mary Ann also gave the gift that allowed the Botanical Garden to purchase and renovate a building near the Garden to provide needed space and classroom facilities for the Garden's education program.

The Lee's generosity toward the education programs at the Botanical Gardens is but one of many ways that their commitment to their home of St. Louis is evident. Desmond Lee graduated from the Washington University School of Business in St. Louis in 1940 after founding the Lee/Rowan Co. while still a student. He has served on countless boards of directors in the St. Louis area, including the St. Louis Science Center, the St. Louis Symphony, and the St. Louis Zoo. An elder in his local Presbyterian Church, Desi Lee has also received many awards in the St. Louis community for his service, including an honorary doctorate of humane letters from the University of Missouri at St. Louis in 1995, and the 1995 A World of Difference Community Service Award.

I rise today to salute my good friends for not only their service to the Missouri Botanical Garden for which they received the Henry Shaw Medal this week, but for their lifelong dedication to their home of St. Louis, where they have worked and given tirelessly to improved life for all who call St. Louis home.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislation clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHCROFT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, at midnight last night, President Clinton threw in the towel, so to speak, and bailed out on his constitutional responsibility to keep the Federal Government in operation.

By vetoing legislation to extend the Federal Government's borrowing ability, and by vetoing a continuing resolution that would have kept the Federal Government funded, President Clinton set the engine on full throttle and barreled the U.S. Government into the train wreck we have been hearing so much about over the last several months.

And it is all because he is unwilling to follow through on a promise to balance the budget. Despite calls from the

American taxpayers for a little leadership from the Nation's Chief Executive.

Did you know that every day, the Washington Times prints a little chart illustrating exactly how much this Government owes its creditors?

This morning's paper, for example, shows the U.S. Government approximately \$4.984 trillion in debt.

In just one 2-day period recently, the national debt increased more than \$2.2 billion—enough, estimated the Times, to buy a Big Mac, medium french fries, and medium-sized drink for every person in the entire United States and Mexico.

Just the interest alone on a debt that massive is accumulating at the rate of \$4 million an hour.

If our national debt were shared equally among all Americans, each of us would owe more than \$19,000.

Every child born today in the United States of America—and that is going to be about 8,200 children—comes into this world already saddled with more than \$19,000 in debt.

That is immoral, Mr. President.

So the difference between Congress and the President—the difference in what we apparently see when we look at those staggering statistics—is the difference between passion and politics.

Congress is passionate about fulfilling our promise to balance the budget and end the legacy of debt we continue to build for the coming generations. We cannot imagine what it took to build up a national debt of nearly \$5 trillion—that is a 5 followed by 12 zeroes—and we cannot imagine letting it go on for another day.

That is passion.

The President's guiding force, meanwhile, is politics. For him to shut down the Government is nothing more than a political move—an attempt to derail all our hard work at balancing the Federal budget merely to satisfy the radical liberal wing of his own party.

Congress wants to move forward, while President Clinton wants to stop the people's agenda dead in its tracks. Harry Truman used to have a sign on his desk that read: "The Buck Stops Here."

Well, President Clinton ought to have a sign on his that says "The Revolution Stops Here." For him, leadership is not about fulfilling promises or making change, or principled decision-making. It is all about politics.

Mr. President, I came to the floor last Tuesday to speak about the budget and the President's unwillingness to work with us, in good faith, toward the goals shared by a majority of all Americans.

Immediately afterward, one of my good colleagues from across the aisle responded with his own thoughts about the budget debate, and he chided me for making the Senate what he called "a political arena."

All I can say is that it is nearly impossible to talk about this President without somehow mentioning politics.

His public comments of the past week have been nothing but political rhetoric, and desperate rhetoric, at

that. In his Saturday radio address, he asked listeners to:

Imagine the Republican Congress as a banker, and the United States as family that has to go to the bank for a short-term loan, for a family emergency. The banker says to the family, "I will give you the loan, but only if you will throw the grandparents and the kids out of the house first."

Mr. President, my constituents in Minnesota and the rest of the American people asked for fundamental changes last November from their Government, not empty rhetoric. But President Clinton has made the decision not to climb aboard.

Of course, that is his choice, and none of us is apparently going to change his mind.

But hear this—Congress will not bow out of its responsibility to deliver to the people a budget that balances within 7 years, that draws the line at tax increases, and in fact cuts taxes for working-class Americans, that preserves and protects Medicare.

The question of why the President of the United States of America is so vehemently opposed to a balanced budget that does not increase taxes that he would shut down the Federal Government and default on the Nation's financial obligations, can only be answered by the President himself.

And the American people are waiting for an answer.

WELCOMING CROATIAN-SERBIAN AGREEMENT ON EASTERN SLAVONIA

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, finally, there is good news from former Yugoslavia. On Sunday in Croatia, Croatian leaders and rebel Serbs signed an agreement ending the territorial conflict over Eastern Slavonia, the last part of Croatia still occupied by Serbs. As late as last week, Croatian Government officials, including President Tudjman, were threatening to retake the territory by force. I am pleased that Croatia has recognized the folly of carrying out those threats, and has opted instead for a diplomatic solution.

There are still serious questions about this agreement that need to be answered. For example: Who will participate in the transitional administration to be established by the United Nations to govern the region? Will there be separate military and civilian administrations? How does this agreement relate to the continuing negotiations on Bosnia? What, if anything, does Serbia get in return for its agreeing to this accord?

Despite these and other questions, this much is clear: The agreement will avert a military confrontation between Croatia and Serbia over Eastern Slavonia, and together with last week's agreement on the Federation, offer needed momentum to the Dayton negotiations.

Our Ambassador to Croatia, Peter Galbraith and U.N. Envoy Thorvald

Stoltenberg deserve a great deal of credit for their work in bringing the parties to and keeping them at the table.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before discussing today's bad news about the Federal debt, how about "another go", as the British put it, with our pop quiz. Remember? One question, one answer.

The question: How many millions of dollars does it take to add up to a trillion dollars? While you are thinking about it, bear in mind that it was the U.S. Congress that ran up the Federal debt that is now slightly in excess of \$14 billion shy of \$5 trillion.

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, November 13, the total Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at \$4,986,513,994,276.71. Another depressing figure means that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,928.89.

Mr. President, back to our pop quiz, how many million in a trillion? There are a million million in a trillion.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, pursuant to section 303 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. Sec. 1384(b), a notice of proposed rulemaking was submitted by the Office of Compliance, U.S. Congress. The notice relates to the procedures for consideration and resolution of alleged violations of the laws made applicable under part A of title II of the Congressional Accountability Act (P.L. 104-1).

Section 304(b) requires this notice to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, therefore I ask unanimous consent that the notice be printed in the RECORD.

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

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE—THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995: PROCEDURAL RULES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Summary: The Executive Director of the Office of Compliance is publishing proposed rules to govern the procedures for consideration and resolution of alleged violations of the laws made applicable under Part A of Title II of the Congressional Accountability Act (P.L. 104-1). The proposed rules have been approved by the Board of Directors, Office of Compliance.

Dates: Comments are due within 30 days after publication of this notice in the Congressional Record.

Addresses: Submit written comments to the Executive Director, Office of Compliance, Room LA 200, 110 Second Street, S.E., Washington, DC 20540-1999. Those wishing to receive notification of receipt of comments are requested to include a self-addressed, stamped post card. Comments may also be transmitted by facsimile ("FAX") machine to (202) 252-3115. This is not a toll-free call. Copies of comments submitted by the public will be available for review at the Law Library Reading Room, Room LM-201, Law Li-

brary of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building, Washington, D.C., Monday through Friday, between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

For Further Information Contact: Executive Director, Office of Compliance at (202) 252-3100. This notice is also available in the following formats: large print, braille, audio tape, and electronic file on computer disk. Requests for this notice in an alternative format should be made to Mr. Russell Jackson, Director, Service Department, Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, (202) 224-2705.

Supplementary Information: Background—General. The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 ("CAA"), PL 104-1, was enacted into law on January 23, 1995. In general, the CAA applies the rights and protections of eleven federal labor and employment law statutes to covered employees and employing offices within the legislative branch. Section 301 of the CAA establishes the Office of Compliance as an independent office within that branch. Section 303 of the CAA directs that the Executive Director, the chief operating officer of the Office of Compliance, shall, subject to the approval of the Board, adopt rules governing the procedures for the Office of Compliance. The rules that follow establish the procedures by which the Office of Compliance will provide for the consideration and resolution of alleged violations of the laws made applicable under Part A of Title II of the CAA. The rules include procedures for counseling, mediation, and for electing between filing a complaint with the Office of Compliance and filing a civil action in a district court of the United States. The rules also address the procedures for the conduct of hearings held as a result of the filing of a complaint and for appeals to the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance from Hearing Officer decisions, as well as other matters of general applicability to the dispute resolution process and to the operations of the Office of Compliance.

The Executive Director invites comment from interested persons on the content of these proposed rules.

Part I—Office of Compliance Rules of Procedure

Subpart A—General Provisions

- §1.01 Scope and policy
- §1.02 Definitions
- §1.03 Filing and Computation of Time
- §1.04 Availability of Official Information
- §1.05 Designation of Representative
- §1.06 Maintenance of Confidentiality

§1.01 Scope and policy.

These rules of the Office of Compliance govern the procedures for consideration and resolution of alleged violations of the laws made applicable under Part A of title II of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995. The rules include procedures for counseling, mediation, and for electing between filing a complaint with the Office of Compliance and filing a civil action in a district court of the United States. The rules also address the procedures for the conduct of hearings held as a result of the filing of a complaint and for appeals to the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance from Hearing Officer decisions, as well as other matters of general applicability to the dispute resolution process and to the operations of the Office of Compliance. It is the policy of the Office that these rules shall be applied with due regard to the rights of all parties and in a manner that expedites the resolution of disputes.

§1.02 Definitions

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules, for purposes of this Part;

(a) Act. The term "Act" means the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995;

(b) Covered Employee. The term "covered employee" means any employee of

- (1) the House of Representatives;
- (2) the Senate;
- (3) The Capitol Guide Service;
- (4) the Capitol Police;
- (5) the Congressional Budget Office;
- (6) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;
- (7) the Office of the Attending Physician;
- (8) the Office of Compliance; or
- (9) the Office of Technology Assessment.

(c) Employee. The term "employee" includes an applicant for employment and a former employee.

(d) Employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. The term "employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol" includes any employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden or the Senate Restaurants.

(e) Employee of the Capitol Police. The term "employee of the Capitol Police" includes any member or officer of the Capitol Police.

(f) Employee of the House of Representatives. The term "employee of the House of Representatives" includes an individual occupying a position the pay for which is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or another official designated by the House of Representatives, or any employment position in an entity that is paid with funds derived from the clerk-hire allowance of the House of Representatives but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in subparagraphs (3) through (9) of paragraph (b) above.

(g) Employee of the Senate. The term "employee of the Senate" includes any employee whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in subparagraphs (3) through (9) of paragraph (b) above.

(h) Employing Office. The term "employing office" means:

(1) the personal office of a Member of the House of Representatives or a Senator;

(2) a committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate or a joint committee;

(3) any other office headed by a person with the final authority to appoint, hire, discharge, and set the terms, conditions, or privileges of the employment of an employee of the House of Representatives or the Senate; or

(4) the Capitol Guide Board, the Capitol Police Board, the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of the Attending Physician, the Office of Compliance, and the Office of Technology Assessment.

(i) Party. The term "party" means the employee or the employing office or the designated representatives of either of them.

(j) Office. The term "Office" means the Office of Compliance.

(k) Board. The term "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance.

(l) Chair. The term "Chair" means the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance.

(m) Executive Director. The term "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Office of Compliance.

(n) General Counsel. The term "General Counsel" means the General Counsel of the Office of Compliance.

(o) Hearing Officer. The term "Hearing Officer" means any individual designated by the Executive Director to preside over a hearing conducted on matters within the Office's jurisdiction.

§1.03 Filing and computation of time

(a) Method of Filing. Documents may be filed in person or by mail, including express,