

assets, temporarily reduce pension contributions and accelerate tax collection in order to stay within the letter of budget law.

Despite a requirement that the governor submit a balanced budget to the legislature, California has had at least four deficits since 1983, and its fiscal predicament "clearly shows that a balanced budget provision is no panacea—in fact, at present it seems almost an irrelevancy," Gold told the Budget Committee. Since then, California's financial plight has worsened.

States with large, persistent operating deficits, including Louisiana, New York, and Connecticut, have issued bonds to finance the shortfall, a device that is permitted under some state balanced budget requirements.

Most of the 35 constitutional and 13 statutory balanced budget requirements on the books of the states apply only to state general funds—the operating budgets that pay for basic, day-to-day governmental services out of revenues from taxes, fees and sometimes lottery proceeds.

Outside of this, however, states borrow heavily to finance longer-term needs for buildings, roads, education and other infrastructure. They also maintain numerous "off budget" public authorities (for ports, highways, pensions and mineral extraction, for example) that issue bonds and incur debts.

Some experts say that longstanding political tradition, and fear of a downgraded credit rating, exert at least as much pressure on governors to run tight fiscal ships as the balanced budget requirements.

Because of these pressures, governors often take harsh austerity measures that would face far more resistance in Washington. During the 1991 recession, 23 states did not give workers salary increases; 17 states cut welfare benefits and many cut funding for higher education. According to Gold, a widespread response to state fiscal stress has been to increase tuition at state colleges, enabling state governments to reduce contributions to higher education.

Some say this kind of austerity, if extended to the federal budget because of the sanctions of a balanced budget amendment, would increase the severity and pain of economic downturns in a way that has not been true since the Depression.

State balanced budget requirements "generally have worked for state and local government," said Philip M. Dearborn, director of government finance research at the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. "But there is a substantial difference between the management of states and of the federal government."

(During today's session of the Senate, the following morning business was transacted.)

#### COMMENDING DR. ROBERT D. REISCHAUER

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today brings to an end the very distinguished term of the third Director of the Congressional Budget Office—Dr. Robert D. Reischauer. He has served in that office with the highest degree of professionalism. Under some very difficult conditions in his 6 years as Director he has been able to maintain the independence and high respect all of us have for the CBO. He has always given his best, and called them as he saw them—sometimes to the chagrin of both sides of the aisle.

In the 21 years of the CBO there have been only three Directors. The first,

Dr. Alice Rivlin, followed by Dr. Rudy Penner and then Dr. Robert Reischauer. Dr. Reischauer will now be followed in the high tradition of those Directors by Dr. June O'Neill. Quite frankly, one of the difficulties in finding someone to replace Bob's expired term was the very high standards of professionalism and objectivity Bob and his predecessors have brought to that office.

This is as it should be. The CBO directorship is a critical position and one that must provide objective, nonbiased, and professional analysis to the Congress—not an easy task in this day of instant communications and many well funded, organized lobbyists' "think tanks." Just being able to sort out the wheat from the chaff has become a full time responsibility of the CBO. Over the years we have also given CBO more responsibilities as in the recent case of the unfunded mandates legislation. Of course, we have not necessarily always given them more resources to go along with the additional workload.

Last evening the U.S. Senate adopted by unanimous consent, Senate Resolution 81, commending Dr. Reischauer for his long and faithful service to the Congress and the American public. The resolution was cosponsored by myself and the ranking member of the Budget Committee, the distinguished majority and minority leaders of the Senate, all the members of the Senate Budget Committee, and many others. I am sure, had time and resources permitted we would have had 100 original cosponsors.

The resolution we adopted unanimously last evening can only be considered a very small token of the Senate's appreciation of Dr. Reischauer's service to the Congress. In this arena today, where making decisions about complicated, complex, and difficult public policy issues that can affect the future course of this country, Dr. Reischauer has been a clear and concise voice. We may not have always agreed with Dr. Reischauer's analysis, but we always respected his analysis. He always gave his best. He always was fair and honest in his analysis. Somehow, I think wherever Bob Reischauer's career now takes him, that mantle of honesty and integrity will always go with him.

I now wish him and his family the best and I congratulate him for his public service and a job well done.

#### HARRY V. MCKENNA FUNERAL— THE PASSING OF A PIONEER

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I rise to share with my colleagues the news that Harry V. McKenna died last week and I recently returned from his funeral in Rhode Island.

Harry McKenna was not only the dean of broadcast journalism in our State for many decades, he was a premier broadcast journalist whose high standards remain a challenge for his successors.

Harry became the touchstone for Rhode Island politicians until his retirement in 1983. It seems you would not be taken seriously as a candidate, unless you were interviewed by Harry McKenna.

When I first ran for the Senate, almost 36 years ago, my first public interview was with Harry. His weekly "Radio Press Conference" ran for 32 years and was Rhode Island's longest-running news broadcast.

I was saddened when I learned of his death and I was touched by the gathering that honored him at his funeral. He was a good friend and an exemplary journalist.

After he retired, I missed him. Now I miss him even more.

My wife's and my deepest sympathy go to his wonderful wife, Julie, and his children and grandchildren.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of an obituary that appeared in the Feb. 22, 1995 issue of Providence (RI) Journal be printed in the RECORD.

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

HARRY V. MCKENNA; DIRECTED NEWS  
PROGRAM ON LOCAL RADIO

(By S. Robert Chiappinelli)

CRANSTON—Harry V. McKenna, the former WEAN news director who became an institution himself while interviewing Rhode Island's movers and shakers, died yesterday at the Roger Williams Medical Center.

Mr. McKenna, of 107 Grace St., was the husband of Julie (Lister) McKenna.

A large man with a resonant voice, blustery style, and in later years, a shock of white hair, Mr. McKenna was called the dean of Rhode Island news correspondents.

His weekly *Radio Press Conference* ran for 32 years and was Rhode Island's longest-running news broadcast.

"He had kind of a special place," former Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy recalled yesterday. "He always sat at the right-hand corner of my desk at a press conference."

After each press conference, Mr. McKenna would collar the willing governor for a special telephone interview for WEAN.

"We had a wonderful relationship," Garrahy said.

Mr. McKenna, a member of the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame, won respect both among politicians and fellow members of the press.

"For more than three decades, Rhode Island radio audiences tracked the course of state government and politics through the WEAN news reports of Harry McKenna," James V. Wyman, *Journal-Bulletin* vice president and executive editor, said.

"His familiar deep voice resonated with authority and credibility as he applied his aggressive style to interviews with key governmental officials," Wyman said.

"Harry's approach to newsgathering was both straightforward and relentless. But he was known and respected for his fairness."

Mr. McKenna joined the *Journal-Bulletin* in 1944 as nightside police and fire reporter. In 1949, he was named WEAN news director and was the station's news and public affairs director when he retired. More than 1,400 persons attended his retirement party in February, 1983.

John P. Hackett, former *Journal-Bulletin* chief editorial writer and longtime political writer who often teamed with Mr. McKenna on Radio Press Conference, said he was a

skilled interrogator who frequently knew the answer to a question before he asked it.

"He was a good newsman," Hackett said. "He dug up more stuff. He'd pass tips on to me."

Mr. McKenna was in great demand as a master of ceremonies for community dinners, Hackett said, and his introductions would be a show in themselves.

"Before he got through," Hackett said, "he would have recognized everyone in the audience."

M. Charles Bakst, Journal-Bulletin political columnist, said: "He was a throwback to the days when radio coverage of the State House was an important part of the daily scene, and governors deferred to him, giving him extensive interviews and a seat of honor at press conferences."

"He was a big man who could get angry and sound tough, but who also had a playful, generous, patient side," Bakst said.

Mr. McKenna had served on the board of directors of the Associated Press Broadcasters Association, was a former international vice president of the Radio and Television News Directors Association, and was the first president of the Rhode Island Press Club.

In 1973, he caused a stir with a taped telephone interview with underworld informant Vincent "Big Vinnie" Teresa from a secret location. Teresa alleged that there was widespread corruption in the Providence Police Department, and said New England crime boss Raymond L.S. Patriarca had exerted influence on the department.

Mr. McKenna was chairman of the Traffic Safety Commission of Cranston for 20 years. He also served in numerous community organizations.

Besides his wife he leaves two daughters, Constance A. McKenna, and Deborah E.M. Brody, both of Cranston; a son, Robert W. McKenna of Warwick, and five grandchildren.

The funeral will be held Saturday at 8:30 a.m. from the Hoey Funeral Home, 168 Academy Ave., Providence, with a Mass of Christian Burial celebrated by Bishop Louis E. Gelineau at 10 at St. Matthew Church, Elmwood Avenue. Burial will be in Swan Point Cemetery in Providence.

### WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as I pointed out yesterday in this daily report—which I began 3 years ago—Federal debt has risen to astronomical proportions. As of the close of business yesterday, Monday, February 27, the Federal debt stood at \$4,839,489,402,270.31—or \$18,370.79 on a per capita basis.

Mr. President, anyone even remotely familiar with the U.S. Constitution knows that no President can spend a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by Congress—both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

Mr. President, I am convinced today, as I was back in 1973, that it is the absolute responsibility and duty of Congress to control Federal spending. The U.S. Senate has a momentous challenge later today in lowering this enormous debt by approving a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution and sending it to the 50 States for ratification.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 257. An act to amend the charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to make eligible for membership those veterans that have served within the territorial limits of South Korea.

### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-442. A communication from the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the 1995 salary structures; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-443. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on military expenditures for countries receiving U.S. assistance; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-444. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 94-2; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-445. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Herman E. Gallegos, of California, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Forty-ninth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Lee C. Howley, of Ohio, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the Forty-ninth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Isabelle Leeds, of New York, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Forty-ninth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Frank G. Wisner, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, for the per-

sonal rank of Career Ambassador in recognition of especially distinguished service over a sustained period.

Robert E. Rubin, of New York, to be United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund for a term of five years; United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of five years; United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of five years; United States Governor of the African Development Bank for a term of five years; United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank; United States Governor of the African Development Fund; United States Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Jeanette W. Hyde, of North Carolina, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Antigua and Barbuda, and as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to St. Kitts and Nevis, and as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Grenada.

Nominee: Jeanette W. Hyde.

Post: Ambassador to Antigua and Barbuda to St. Kitts & Nevis, and to Grenada.

Contributions, Amount, Date, Donee.

1. Self, Jeanette W. Hyde's Federal Campaign Contributions: 1990-94:

1. Price for Congress Committee—\$400 (1990).

2. Gantt for Senate Committee—\$1,000 (1990).

3. Gore for Senate Committee—\$1,000 (1990).

4. Americans for Kerry Committee—\$250 (1991).

5. David Price Reelection Committee—\$1,000 (1991).

6. Committee to Reelect Terry Sanford—\$500 (1991).

7. Gephardt for Congress Committee—\$250 (1991).

8. Clayton for Congress Committee—\$500 (1992).

9. David Price for Congress Committee—\$1,000 (1992).

10. Committee to Reelect Terry Sanford—\$1500 (1992).

11. Committee to Elect Bill Clinton President—\$1,000 (1992).

12. Braun for Senate Committee—\$1,000 (1992).

13. NC Democratic Campaign (Federal Account)—\$5,000 (1992).

14. DNC Victory Fund (Finance Council Membership)—\$5,000 (1992).

15. DNC Victory Fund—\$5,000 (1992).

16. DSCC—\$200 (1992).

17. Clayton for Congress Committee—\$150 (1993).

Spouse, Wallace N. Hyde's Federal Campaign Contributions, 1990-94:

1. David Price for Congress—\$500 (1990).

2. Gantt for Senate Committee—\$1,000 (1990).

3. Clark for Congress Committee—\$500 (1990).

4. Democratic House and Senate Council—\$1,500 (1990).

5. Gore for Senate Committee—\$1,000 (1990).

6. Bill Clinton for President—\$250 (1991).

7. David Price for Congress Committee—\$300 (1991).

8. Clark for Congress Committee—\$400 (1991).

9. Stevens for Congress Committee—\$300 (1991).

10. Gephardt for Congress Committee—\$250 (1991).

11. Democratic House and Senate Council—\$1,500 (1991).

12. Bradley for Senate Committee—\$1,000 (1991).