

Augustine at Easter time in 1513. He spent a brief period of time in the State, enough to declare it the fountain of youth. In Florida, he looked for a place where one could bathe himself and receive eternal youth.

Not much longer, 1565, another Spaniard, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, established the first European city in North America in the location that is currently St. Augustine.

Florida had a tumultuous history during its prestatehood/preterritorial days. In the 18th century, Florida was peripherally involved in what was called the French and Indian War in North America. Florida was also involved in the Seven Years' War in Europe, at the conclusion of which, in 1763, the British Navy occupied Havana Harbor.

At the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the Spanish were given a choice. They could either have the British remove their navy from Havana or they could retain ownership of east Florida and west Florida—west Florida being the extension of the State from the Appalachicola River to the Mississippi River.

The majority whip, who joins me on the floor today, should take pride in this discussion of Florida. For almost 300 years, the southern part of Mississippi was part of the territory of Florida.

The Spanish decided that they would prefer to keep Havana. So the Floridas were transferred to Great Britain.

Florida stayed a British territory throughout the period of the American Revolution. At the end of the American Revolution in 1784, the Spanish had occupied Nassau, and the British received the same type of offer that they had made 21 years earlier: Would they prefer to have Nassau or the Floridas?

The British decided they would prefer to have Nassau, and the Floridas reverted back to Spanish control. Floridians had to have a fairly high threshold to deal with rejection in the 18th century.

But by 1819, the citizens of Florida had decided that their future was not with a European colonial power but was with the United States. That decision was sealed in 1819. In 1821 Florida became a territory of the United States of America and the two parts of Florida were combined into a single territory. Tallahassee was selected by its first territorial Governor, Gen. Andrew Jackson, to be the capital of the territory of Florida.

In 1845, Florida's territory had matured, and the United States was prepared to extend full statehood to Florida. Today, we celebrate the 150th anniversary of that statehood.

Mr. President, I would like to briefly comment on some of the changes that have occurred in the 150 years since Florida joined the Union. It is said that the one constant in Florida is change. If you do not like something about the State today, just wait a while because it will certainly be different tomorrow.

That has certainly characterized our State during the last 150 years.

Maybe the most dramatic statement of that change is the sheer demographic size of Florida. When Florida entered the Union 150 years ago today, it was the smallest State in the Union with a population of approximately 55,000. Today, it is the fourth largest State with a population that now exceeds 14 million. Florida is projected to have a population of over 19 million by the year 2020 and by the middle of the next century to have a population approaching 40 million.

Florida in 1845 was a State very much on the periphery of the United States of America. It was a long way from almost anyplace in the country to Florida. And it was a long way from any one point in Florida to another. Legislators who represented the Florida Keys, in order to get to Tallahassee, had to take a boat to Philadelphia and then a train back to Thomasville, GA, from which they would take a carriage drive to get to Tallahassee.

Florida was remote. It was largely cut off from the mainstream of American life in 1845. Today, Florida has become, in many ways, the linchpin of our emerging relationships within the hemisphere. Florida has become a central point for trade and commerce and cultural exchange, not only within the United States but particularly between North America, the Caribbean, and Latin America.

Florida has become a State which is living in the future that will be all America's in the 21st century. The population of our citizens now, particularly the almost 19 percent over the age of 65, reflects what the rest of America's population will be by the end of the first quarter of the 21st century.

Florida is leading in technology and arts and culture. It has become a predictor of national trends. In 1845, Florida was a very homogeneous State. Most of our citizens had very similar backgrounds. Today Florida is one of the most diverse States in the Nation.

The list of countries from which schoolchildren and the largest public systems in Florida is virtually a list of the nations of the world. Florida is a State which has become, as some describe it, the "big paella" of America. It is the place in which people from all around the world now live in large numbers. They are becoming contributing members to our State and our Nation, but also with a fierce pride in their native culture.

Florida is becoming a model of the kind of cultural diversity that benefits America. It was with great pride in December of last year that Florida had the privilege of hosting the Summit of the Americas, the first gathering in a quarter of a century of the heads of government of the Western Hemisphere. The summit was the first time in which all of those present were democratically elected heads of government. The summit is illustrative of

the centrality of Florida in the new relationship within our hemisphere.

Mr. President, Florida is helping the United States in establishing this relationship with the other Americas, but maybe Florida's greatest role for the 21st century will be as a model of how persons from different cultural backgrounds, different ethnic, racial, and religious backgrounds can live together in peace.

It has been suggested that the challenge of the 21st century will be the challenge of whether Bosnia is our collective future. Will we live in a world in which people who are different than their neighbors will find it impossible to live a life of dignity, respect, and peace?

While our State has not been immune from some of the abrasions of cultural diversity, we are proud of the degree to which we are building a society from a diverse community.

So, Mr. President, this is a happy and celebratory day for our State of Florida. It comes, I hope, as an event which might serve to assuage some of the contention that was felt here yesterday and maybe reverberates today. One hundred fifty years is a short time in the history of the planet but a long time in the political history of this Nation. It illustrates the good decisions that were made in this Chamber on March 1, 1845, when the Senate of the 54th Congress had the wisdom to enact the legislation that would create the 27th State of the Nation. Our challenge today is to create a record that Americans will look back on 150 years from now with pride.

So we thank America for allowing us to join the United States of America. We are proud of what we have contributed. We are pleased to be a full member of this greatest Nation in the history of the world. Thank you.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COVERDELL). The Chair recognizes the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that in addition to the previously agreed to 5 minutes, that I have an additional 2 minutes without interruption, for a total of 7 minutes.

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

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#### WELCOME, SENATOR BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I had the honor earlier this morning of announcing that Senator BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL, of Colorado, would be joining the Republican ranks in the Senate. And, again, I want to extend a welcome to him and say how proud I am of him for his conviction and his courage.

I am satisfied that his voting pattern will remain the same. He has things he feels very strongly about. He does worry about where we are headed with deficit spending in this country. He is

concerned about the Federal Government's abuse of public lands. He is concerned about private property rights. He has an outstanding record, one that I have observed for, I guess, 10 years now, having served in the House of Representatives with him back in the midsixties and now having watched him in the Senate for the past 2 years. He is going to be an outstanding addition to the party. It is an honor to the Republican Party to have him join us.

I ask unanimous consent that his résumé be printed in the RECORD.

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

Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Democrat, of Ignacio, CO; born in Auburn, CA, on April 13, 1933; attended New England Mills Grammar School, Weimar, CA; attended Placer High School, Auburn, CA, 1951; quit high school to join Air Force (where he got his GED); in 1991 attended Placer High School's graduation exercises and received a diploma; B.A., San Jose State, 1957; attended Meiji University in Toyko, Japan, as special research student, 1960-64; served in U.S. Air Force in Korea, airman second class, 1951-53; jewelry designer who has won more than 200 first-place and best-of-show awards; rancher who raised, trained, and showed horses; All-American in judo, captained the U.S. Olympic Judo Team, 1965; won the gold medal in the Pan-American Games of 1963; elected to Colorado State Legislature in 1982, serving 1983-86 on the agriculture and Natural Affairs and Business and Labor Committees; appointed adviser to the Colorado Commission on International Trade and Colorado Commission on the Arts and Humanities; voted by colleagues one of "Ten Best Legislators" in the Denver Post-News Center 4 survey, 1984; "1984 Outstanding Legislator" award from Colorado Bankers Association; inducted into the Council of 44 Chiefs, Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe; member of Durango Chamber of Commerce, American Quarter Horse Association, American Paint Horse Association, American Brangus Association, American Indian Education Association, Colorado Pilots Association, Aircraft Owners and Pilot Association, senior technical adviser, U.S. Judo Association; married July 23, 1966, to Linda Price; two children: Colin, and Shanan; elected to the 100th Congress, November 4, 1986; reelected to each succeeding Congress; appointed to Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Small Business; elected to the Senate on November 3, 1992 for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1993.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, just to make a couple observations about BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL as an individual, he was born in California, but moved to Colorado at an early age. He served in the Air Force during the Korean war. He is a rancher who raises and trains show horses. He was All-American in judo. He captained the U.S. Olympic team in 1964 and won the gold medal in the Pan-American games in 1963. He was elected to the Colorado State Legislature in 1982, where he received numerous awards, including being voted one of the 10 best legislators in the Denver Post-News Center 4 survey. In 1984, he was selected as the Outstanding Legislator by the Colorado Bankers Association. He has been inducted into the Council of 44 Chiefs,

of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe. He is a member of the American Indian Education Association and the Colorado Pilots Association. He is married to the former Linda Price, and they have two children.

He is a typical example of the American success story, starting with very humble beginnings, overcoming lots of difficulty and adversity. But by hard work and energy and education and training, he has become an outstanding U.S. Senator, and we are truly pleased to have him in our ranks here today.

#### BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if I could move on to another subject, I listened with a great deal of interest this morning to the distinguished minority leader, Senator DASCHLE, of South Dakota, and I think maybe his remarks will help to begin to get things back on the right track. The past few days have been very difficult here in the Senate. Some things, perhaps harsh things, have been said here on the floor of the Senate and in the public arena, and I think we have to stop and take stock of how much damage was done by the debate and all that went on during the discussion on the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

I agree that we need a bipartisan effort to achieve a balanced budget, and in fact if we had the will, we could achieve a balanced budget without a constitutional amendment. But I have been in this city for 26 years, as a staff member, as a House Member, and as a Senator, and it has not been happening. I do not believe it will happen without a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. I think we need the additional leverage.

However, we took the vote. We were one vote shy. Any one of 34 Senators could have passed that constitutional amendment to balance the budget and send it to the American people for their legislatures to vote on that amendment. It did not happen. But we should go forward. We should set a process in motion that would lead to deficit reduction this year and next year. We cannot have a situation where for every year as far as the eye can see President Clinton's budget would call for \$200 billion deficits.

So we need to make the tough decisions for the process to get there, and then we need to have the budget itself. So we will see what happens when we get to the tough votes on amendments and on the balanced budget resolution later on this year. We will have disagreements on both sides of the aisle. Every one of us will find that there is something we feel very strongly about, and we will fight for it. That is the way it works. But I have also watched over the years Members of Congress in both bodies stand up and say, why, we want a balanced budget but not here, not there, not in my State—in your State, somewhere else, some other day, some other time.

When we had the Gramm-Rudman process, when we got up to the lick log, so to speak, we moved the dates or we exempted this group and that group. When it started off, it was 3 or 4, and it was 21 the next thing you know. So we will see if we can have a bipartisan effort to achieve a balanced budget. And once again, I heard the minority leader say we should exempt Social Security.

Republicans will have a budget resolution, a 5-year plan, that will move us toward a balanced budget by the year 2002 without touching Social Security. The leader said that. I have said it. Republicans have said it. Democrats have said it.

That is where we started getting in trouble this past week. We started showing evidence we did not trust each other. Our word is not good enough anymore. When the leader stands here and says we are not going to touch Social Security benefits or raise taxes, that is not good enough anymore. We had people making speeches about, oh, we have to do this to protect Social Security. Where were they last year when we voted on the same, identical balanced budget amendment? Why were they not worried then? Why is it now, all of a sudden, after all these years with Social Security being in the unified budget, we had to take it off at that particular moment? Where were they last year when we had relevant votes—actually, it was in 1993—when we had relevant votes on Social Security?

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the votes that I refer to, a vote to table the McCain-Brown amendment. And I think there are six or seven of those.

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

The relevant votes are:

A vote to table the McCain/Brown amendment to the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA 93), which would have required that revenues from the increased tax on Social Security benefits be credited to the OASDI trust funds (Vote No. 184, June 25, 1993).

Mr. LOTT. I really do believe that was just a cover to use as a reason not to vote for the balanced budget amendment. But again, if we can work together in a bipartisan way to get a glidepath toward a balanced budget, certainly we should try to do that.

#### PROGRESS IN THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I also want to take this occasion to say that I do not think the Senate has looked very good this year. I do not think the length of the debate necessarily improves the quality of the legislation. I think you need to have reasonable debate, adequate debate, understand what is in legislation, but I think debate just for debate's sake is not good legislating.

When I look at what we have done this year, we have been in session now for the most part for 2 months, and