

Falling into Greatness (Psalms); Thomas Nelson.

Freedom of the Spirit; Harvest House.

God's Best for My Life (Daily Devotional); Harvest House.

God's Transforming Love; Regal Books.

Greatest Counselor in the World, The; Servant Publications.

Heart of God, The; Regal Books.

If God Cares, Why Do I Still Have Problems?; Word Books.

If I Should Wake Before I Die; Regal Books.

Jesus The Healer [form. Why Not?] (The Healing Ministry); Revell Co.

Let God Love You; Word Books.

Life Without Limits; Word Books.

Living Without Fear; Word Books.

Longing to Be Free; Harvest House.

Lord of the Impossible; Abingdon Press.

Lord of the Loose Ends ("He is Able" claims of the Epistles); Word Books.

Lord of the Ups and Downs; Regal Books.

Magnificent Vision, The (Form. "Radiance of the Inner Splendor"); Vine Books.

Making Stress Work for You; Word Books.

Silent Strength (Daily Devotional); Harvest House.

Turn Your Struggles Into Steppingstones; Word Books.

Twelve Steps to Living Without Fear (Large Print); Word Books.

Understanding the Hard Sayings of Jesus (formerly "The Other Jesus"); Word Books.

When God First Thought of You (I, II, III John); Word Books.

You Are Loved and Forgiven; Regal Books.

You Can Live As It Was Meant To Be (I & II Thess.); Regal Books.

You Can Pray With Power; Regal Books.

You've Got Charisma; Abingdon Press.

Also, Dr. Ogilvie is the General Editor of the 32-volume Communicator's Commentary being published by Word Books, Inc. In addition, he is a contributing author in many current Christian magazines and periodicals.

SPEAKING MINISTRY

Lloyd Ogilvie's ministry as a speaker involves him in speaking engagements at conventions, conferences, renewal retreats for clergy and laity, and universities and secular gatherings.

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Who's Who in the World.

Who's Who in the West.

Leaders of the English Speaking World.

Contemporary Authors.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I am now going to propound, on behalf of the Republican leader, two unanimous-consent agreements that have been cleared on the Democratic side.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the Kassebaum amendment No. 331, scheduled for today, be vitiated and, further, that the vote now

occur on Wednesday, March 15, at 10:30 a.m.

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

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I further ask that the cloture vote scheduled for Tuesday of this week be postponed to occur on Thursday, March 16, at a time to be determined by the majority leader after consultation with the minority leader.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I am authorized to indicate there will be no rollcall votes during today's session of the Senate.

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

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

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask that I may speak for 2 minutes as in morning business.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for morning business not to extend beyond 30 minutes with Senators permitted to speak therein.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, last week during the debate on the balanced budget amendment, there was more than a little debate about the use of Social Security funds in calculating our annual Federal deficit. The fact is that much of the discussion was misleading, and some of it was just not true. But in all our discussions of the issue, few explain the truth of what this Government is doing more succinctly than columnist Charles Krauthammer did in his op-ed page in the Washington Post last Friday.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that column, entitled "Social Security 'Trust Fund' Whopper," be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 10, 1995]

SOCIAL SECURITY "TRUST FUND" WHOPPER

(By Charles Krauthammer)

Last week, Sens. Kent Conrad and Byron Dorgan management to (1) kill the balanced budget amendment, (2) deal Republicans their first big defeat since November and (3) make Democrats the heroes of Social Security. A hat trick. How did they do it? By demanding that any balanced budget amendment "take Social Security off the table"—i.e., not count the current Social Security surplus in calculating the deficit—and thus stop "looting" the Social Security trust fund.

In my 17 years in Washington, this is the single most fraudulent argument I have

heard. I don't mean politically fraudulent, which is routine in Washington and a judgment call anyway. I mean logically, demonstrably, mathematically fraudulent, a condition rare even in Washington and not a judgment call at all. Consider:

In 1994 Smith runs up a credit card bill of \$100,000. Worried about his retirement, however, he puts his \$25,000 salary into a retirement account.

Come Dec. 31, Smith has two choices: (a) He can borrow \$75,000 from the bank and "loot" his retirement account to pay off the rest—which Conrad-Dorgan say is unconscionable. Or (b) he can borrow the full \$100,000 to pay off his credit card bill and keep the \$25,000 retirement account sacrosanct—which Conrad-Dorgan say is just swell and maintains a sacred trust and staves off the wolves and would have let them vote for the balanced budget amendment if only those senior-bashing Republicans had just done it their way.

But a child can see that courses (a) and (b) are identical. Either way, Smith is net \$75,000 in debt. The trust money in (b) is a fiction: It consists of 25,000 additionally borrowed dollars. His retirement is exactly as insecure one way or the other. Either way, if he wants to pay himself a pension when he retires, he is going to have to borrow the money.

According to Conrad-Dorgan, however, unless he declared his debt to be \$100,000 rather than \$75,000, he has looted his retirement account. But it matters not a whit what Smith declares his debt to be. It is not his declaration that is looting his retirement. It is his borrowing (and overspending).

Similarly for the federal government. In fiscal 1994, President Clinton crowed that he had reduced the federal deficit to \$200 billion. In fact, what Conrad calls the "operating budget" was about \$250 billion in deficit, but the Treasury counted the year's roughly \$50 billion Social Security surplus to make its books read \$200 billion. According to Conrad-Dorgan logic, President Clinton "looted" the Social Security trust fund to the tune of \$50 billion.

Did he? Of course not. If Clinton had declared the deficit to be \$250 billion and not "borrowed" \$50 billion Social Security surplus—which is nothing more than the federal government moving money from its left pocket to its right—would that have made an iota of difference to the status of our debt or of Social Security?

Whether or not you figure Social Security in calculating the federal deficit is merely an accounting device. Government cannot stash the Social Security surplus in a sock. As long as the federal deficit exceeds the Social Security surplus—that is, for the foreseeable future—we are increasing our net debt and making it harder to pay out Social Security (and everything else government does) in the future.

Why? Because the Social Security trust fund—like Smith's retirement account—is a fiction. The Social Security system is pay-as-you-go. The benefits going to old folks today do not come out of a huge vault stuffed with dollar bills on some South Pacific island. Current retirees get paid from the payroll taxes of current workers.

With so many boomers working today, pay-as-you-go produces a cash surplus. That cash does not go into a Pacific island vault either. In a government that runs a deficit, it cannot be saved at all—any more than Smith can really "save" his \$25,000 when he is running a \$100,000 deficit. The surplus necessarily is used to help pay for current government operations.

And pay-as-you-go will be true around the year 2015, when we boomers begin to retire. The chances of our Social Security benefits

being paid out then will depend on the productivity of the economy at the time, which in turn will depend heavily on the drag on the economy exerted by the next net that we will have accumulated by then.

The best guarantee, in other words, that there will be Social Security benefits available then is to reduce the deficit now. Yet by killing the balanced budget amendment, Conrad-Dorgan destroyed the very mechanism that would force that to happen. The one real effect, therefore, that Conrad-Dorgan will have on Social Security is to jeopardize the government's capacity to keep paying it.

Having done that, Conrad-Dorgan are now posing as the saviors of Social Security from Republican looters. A neat trick. A complete fraud.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, this distinguished columnist, who has a knack for exposing attempts at political deception and making difficult things simple, points out the deceit in the arguments that we heard on the floor last week.

I encourage all who participated in the balanced budget amendment debate to read this column. I am asking that it be made part of the RECORD so everyone will have an opportunity to do that. Because, if nothing else, Mr. Krauthammer's essay brushes aside the political rhetoric and emphasizes that, no matter how you add it up, where you put the numbers, or, as he says, which pocket you put it in, an obligation of the Federal Government remains just that—an obligation of the Federal Government. And we or our children and grandchildren have to pay it.

Mr. President, it just seems to this Senator that the balanced budget amendment should have been adopted. I repeat for those who are worried about the Social Security trust fund or, more precisely, where will the money be, where will it come from to pay Social Security recipients 20, 25, 30 years from now, I submit that the best thing we could have done was to get the unified budget of the United States in balance in 7 years. Because I believe that would have more to do with what Social Security of the future needs than anything else.

Simply put, as Mr. Krauthammer later in his article alludes to, the best thing for Social Security in the future is a vibrant, growing American economy with low inflation. If we can have that for periods of 4 or 5 years at a time, with mild downturns, then I believe we will be in a position as a nation to take care of our seniors.

Frankly, Mr. President, if we cannot do that, we will not be in a position to take care of them no matter what rhetoric is offered on the floor that seemed to say, in the 7-year balanced budget that was before us, even though we would have to cut or reduce Government about \$1.2 trillion, essentially those who argued against it, at least from the Social Security standpoint, were saying that is not enough; you have to do more. And frankly, we have never come close to even that. I would have thought that would have been a

fantastic effort on behalf of senior Social Security citizens and on behalf of a prospering American economy.

I hope everyone will get a chance to read this very basic approach that this excellent columnist talks to us about with reference to the Social Security trust fund.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HUTCHISON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESPONDING TO THE PEOPLE

Mr. THOMAS. Madam President, I come to the floor during this morning business to talk about several things, to sort of reflect a little bit on the 2 months that we have been here, a little over 2 months.

First of all, of course, it is a great honor to be a part of this body and to represent the State of Wyoming in the U.S. Senate.

We have to observe that we have dealt with a limited number of items while we have been here. Many of us are filled with some kinds of mixed emotions, recognizing and respecting the deliberative nature of the Senate and, at the same time, having some frustration with the slowness of the deliberations and the lack of movement on some of the issues that we consider to be very important.

As an American, of course, I believe that we want our institutions to be thoughtful and to fully explore issues, but also in a timely way to decide and to move on. That is what deliberation is all about.

There is, I believe, an agenda in this country. Everyone can read the past election as they choose, but it seems pretty certain that a number of things were on the minds of American voters. One of them is that most people believe we have too much government, that it costs too much, that we need to have in our lives less government, less cost, and less regulation. Of course, you can talk about the details of how do you do that, but, nevertheless, it is an agenda.

These were issues that were defined in the last election and they are issues that need to be dealt with by this Congress and by this Senate. One of the measures of good government, I believe, is the responsiveness that its institutions have to the people as they vote.

We have, as a result of the election, I think, the best opportunity that has been before us for 40 years to take a look at some of the things we do. Over the last number of years, about all the opportunities available were to add to programs that we had, put more money in programs that we had. Now we have

a chance and we have a Congress that is willing to think through programs again and see if, in fact, they are delivering as they were designed to deliver.

In order to make this a useful discussion, of course, there has to be a stipulation that those who are interested in looking to change are just as caring and just as concerned about people as those who are opposed to change. And I think that is a fair and honest stipulation.

The question is what we are doing in seeing if there is a better way to provide services for the needy. Is there a better way to determine who those services should go to? Is there a more efficient way of delivering those services? That I think is what the change is about.

We need to have this institution to be the kind of institution that will take a look at these things and then move forward and decide.

We really do not need a rapid response team that is opposed to change. And the controversy—many of the issues are not between Republicans and Democrats—the controversy lies between those who would like to see some things done differently and those who basically do not want change.

There is a legitimate difference of view. There is a legitimate argument between those who think more government, more spending is better for the country, and those like myself, who do not agree, who think that, indeed, we can do it with less government, turning more of an opportunity for families to spend their own money, stimulating the economy.

We are now, today and in the next couple of days, debating the Kassebaum amendment with respect to replacement of strikers, an issue that we went through in the House and in the Senate last year in great detail. So I rise in strong support of that amendment. I think it is the will of the Congress. We have been through that. We have been through some 60 years of experience. Frankly, it has worked pretty well and there has been very little deviation from that in terms of hiring replacements.

Someone on the floor the other day said, "Is this the agenda of the new majority, to make it tougher for working people, to make it tougher for single mothers to have jobs?" Of course not. That is an absurd idea.

I think the idea of the new majority is to find a balance between labor and management, to find a way in which there is an environment where business can grow and jobs can be created, where the Federal Government is not an advocate for either of the parties in these kinds of controversies. I think that is what the Kassebaum amendment is all about.

Madam President, I thank you for the time. It is difficult to know how we should proceed. But there is a great deal before the Senate. We have a great many things to decide. In fact, we