

So I commend my colleagues who have worked on this. Senator McCAIN has worked on this for years, years and years. He has been very patient. He is not necessarily known for his patience but, in fact, his patience in this is going to prevail, I think, and we are going to back him up. We are going to back up the majority leader. We are going to make sure that nothing keeps the Senate from doing what is right.

They have come up with a bill that is the right approach, and I commend them for it. I will be here supporting them in every way that I can.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. McCAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senator from Texas, an old and dear friend who I had the privilege of campaigning with across the State of Texas on several occasions.

The Senator from Texas promised the people of Texas that she would do everything in her power to get our financial house in order in Washington. She has been dedicated to that proposition. Her entire career in public service has been dedicated to that proposition. I am very appreciative that she should lend her support or advice and counsel on this very important issue.

So I want to extend my appreciation to the Senator from Texas, and also I know she will be very active in the next few days as we debate this issue. I thank the Senator.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a motion to invoke cloture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Dole substitute amendment to S. 4, a bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority:

Bob Dole, Trent Lott, Dan Coats, Slade Gorton, R.F. Bennett, John McCain, Ted Stevens, James Inhofe, Mike DeWine, John Ashcroft, Craig Thomas, Bob Smith, Alfonse D'Amato, Mitch McConnell, Larry Pressler, Don Nickles, Pete V. Domenici.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

THE UNITED STATES-RUSSIAN SUMMIT MEETING

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, President Clinton's decision to attend a summit meeting in Moscow in May is the latest in a series of ill-advised foreign policy actions that have been set-backs for U.S. leadership in world affairs. This one will be perceived as an implicit show of support for the policies of the Russian Government. It will be interpreted as an endorsement of: First, Russian aggression in Chechnya; second, nuclear sales to Iran; and third, meddling by Russian agents in the affairs of former Soviet Republics.

Two months ago, I had the privilege of meeting with Elena Bonner, a long-time acquaintance and courageous fighter against the tyranny of the Soviet Union during the darkest days of the cold war. Mrs. Bonner paid a much higher price than most in battling the Soviet Government. As the wife and partner of the late Andrei Sakharov she was severely harassed for years, and exiled under house arrest in a provincial Russian city. This brave lady bore the grief of watching the stress and turmoil of Soviet oppression that inflicted an early end to the life of her husband before what would have been his crowning moment—the collapse of the Soviet Union.

So why, Mr. President, was Mrs. Bonner in Washington? She came on short notice because decency demanded it. She was here to criticize the policy of the United States which has virtually ignored a degree of repression and violation of human rights in Russia that is without precedent since the time of Josef Stalin. As Mrs. Bonner recounted for me the violence and devastation in Chechnya I came to the conclusion that not only are the internal policies of the Russian Government out of control, but that United States policy toward Russia has completely lost its bearings.

Recently President Yeltsin shook the Clinton administration with his threat to renew the cold war under the guise of a cold peace. Any astute observer would have already heard this message in the many negative actions of the Russian Government before and since that threat.

Two weeks ago a spokesman for the Russian Government publicly warned President Clinton of the dire results if the President canceled the Moscow summit. The summit meeting is set to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the Russian victory over Germany in World War II. If the President canceled his visit—so goes the logic of the Russian Government—the Russians would be reminded that American forces refused to open a second front against Germany early in World War II.

Mr. President, this revisionist history comes directly from the Stalin era. According to Stalin, the United States let Russia bear the brunt of the German assault in World War II while dallying elsewhere. This lie, perpetuated by Stalin to cover his own com-

placency for devastating Russian casualties in World War II, and to deny his profane agreement with Adolf Hitler to conquer and divide Europe, has been refuted by every post-war United States administration until now. Unbelievably, the Clinton administration has not only failed to condemn this historical lie, they have agreed to commemorate it in Moscow.

If President Clinton wished to truly celebrate the 50th anniversary of victory over Germany perhaps he should go to Warsaw, where the Red Army patiently waited to press its offensive until Nazi forces exterminated the Polish anti-Communist resistance fighters. The President could visit the Baltic Nations to remember the 50-year Soviet occupation put in place by the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.

A Russian politician recently visiting the Foreign Relations Committee reminisced about the talent of past American Presidents in conveying a sense of warmth to the Russian people while simultaneously maintaining a principled stand against the nondemocratic Soviet Government. Through diplomacy, communications such as Radio Free Europe, and public condemnation when necessary, the United States maintained a constant pressure on the Soviet Government to respond to the interests of its own people. This message was clearly understood by the Russian people, and it won the United States the deserved reputation as a defender of their liberty. By agreeing to go to Moscow while the war rages on in Chechnya President Clinton has done great damage to that hard earned reputation.

The muted response from the United States Government to the disaster in Chechnya is in direct conflict to numerous Russian politicians with unimpeachable and consistent pro-reform credentials who oppose President Yeltsin's policy. We have failed to support the reformers in Russia. I would even argue that we have failed to support the good people of Russia—who stand 4 to 1 against this terrible civil war. Ultimately, however, we have failed ourselves. How has the U.S. Government strayed so far the principles of its people?

Mr. President, President Clinton's decision to attend hold this summit is a mistake. I regret that the President and his advisors declined to reconsider it when some of us pleaded that he not go.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO MOYA OLSEN LEAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to recognize the 80th birthday of a truly remarkable Nevadan, Moya Olsen Lear. She is a bright, determined, outgoing woman, for whom I have great admiration and respect. I wish her a very happy birthday.

Moya Lear is an inspiration to all who know her. She has taught those

around her that perseverance and hard work are the most effective avenues to success. After the death of her husband Bill, Moya took over as chairman of the LearAvia Corp. and led the company to outstanding prosperity.

One of her best known business accomplishments was the completion of the Lear Fan aircraft, a longtime dream and project of her husband. She vowed to get the Lear Fan flying before 1981. Moya overcame significant funding difficulties, and on December 3, 1980 she fulfilled her promise and christened the first flight of the Lear Fan aircraft.

Her energetic, honest approach to business is coveted by universities and corporations throughout the United States. Moya maintains a busy schedule speaking to future business people across the country.

Some of my fondest memories are the hours I spent with Bill at his Stead office and with Bill and Moya at their beautiful home on the Truckee River. Moya has always been, of course, a most generous host. Her ability to make people comfortable and happy needs to be saluted.

Again, I wish Moya a very happy birthday.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, for about 3 years I have been making daily reports to the Senate regarding the exact Federal debt as of the previous day.

We must pray that this year, Federal spending will finally begin to be reduced. Indeed, if we care about America's future, Congress simply must face up to its responsibility to balance the Federal budget.

As of the close of business Friday, March 17, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at \$4,841,551,787,157.03, meaning that on a per capita basis, every man woman, and child in America owes \$18,378.61 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

It's important to note, Mr. President, that the United States had an opportunity to begin controlling the Federal debt by implementing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Unfortunately, the Senate did not seize their first opportunity to control this debt—but rest assured they will have another chance during the 104th Congress.

If the Senate does not concentrate on getting a handle on this enormous debt, their constituents are not likely to overlook it 2 years hence.

REPORT OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP AS A BENEFICIARY OF THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES—MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DUR- ING THE RECESS—PM 34

Under the authority of the order of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate, on March 17, 1995, during the

recess of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers; which were referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am writing to inform you of my intent to designate the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a beneficiary of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The GSP program, which offers duty-free access to the U.S. market, was originally authorized by the Trade Act of 1974.

I have carefully considered the criteria identified in sections 501 and 502 of the Trade Act of 1974. In light of these criteria, I have determined that it is appropriate to extend GSP benefits to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

This notice is submitted in accordance with section 502(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 17, 1995.

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-577. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-578. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-579. A communication from the Acting Director (Office of Legislative and Public Affairs), National Science Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-580. A communication from the Vice President and General Counsel of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-581. A communication from the Chairman of the National Endowment For the Humanities, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-582. A communication from the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-583. A communication from the Director of Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-584. A communication from the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act

for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-585. A communication from the National Endowment for Democracy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-586. A communication from the Executive Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-587. A communication from the Freedom of Information Act Officer, International Boundary and Water Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-588. A communication from the Director (Government Relations), Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-589. A communication from the General Counsel of the Legal Services Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-590. A communication from the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-591. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-592. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on sentencing issues; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-593. A communication from the Chairperson of the Appraisal Subcommittee, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-594. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-595. A communication from the Special Assistant to the President for Management and Administration and Director of the Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's 1994 report under the Freedom of Information Act.

EC-596. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 1994 annual report under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-597. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-598. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.