

about is taking trust funds and using them for the other operating expenses of Government. It makes me wonder if Mr. Krauthammer has ever read the amendment that was before this body.

I brought along just one section of the balanced budget amendment that was before this Chamber. It says very clearly, "Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government * * * total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government."

By definition, this amendment was including the Social Security funds because they are receipts of the U.S. Government. And, of course, Social Security is not contributing to the deficit. Social Security is in surplus.

So, by definition, Social Security surplus moneys would have been used, and used to balance the operating budget of the Federal Government. And those surpluses would have been used to pay other expenses. That is precisely the point.

Mr. President, to say you are balancing the budget when you are using trust fund moneys is a fraud. It reminds me of the Reverend Jim Bakker. Do you remember Rev. Jim Bakker, Jim and Tammy, that used to have the show "PTL" on television? He was an evangelist, a television evangelist. Does anyone know where he has been for the last several years? He has been in a Federal facility in Minnesota. He has been in a Federal jail. He has been there because he raised money for one purpose and used it for another, and that is called fraud.

That is precisely what is happening with the Social Security trust funds. We are taking money from people's paychecks. We are telling them that is going to be used to secure their retirement. We are taking that money and the part that is in surplus is being used to pay for other operating expenses of Government. The trust fund? There is no money in the trust fund. IOU's are in the trust fund, but there is no money there because we have spent it.

We are as guilty of fraud as Rev. Jim Bakker. And at some point the chickens are going to come home to roost in this country. To have put that kind of flawed policy in the Constitution of the United States would have been a profound mistake because then we would have had very little chance to change it.

Let me give an example of what is wrong with the Krauthammer thinking. Let us take a company that is earning \$1 million a year, has \$1 million of income but is spending \$1.5 million a year. That company is experiencing losses of \$500,000.

Now, of course, it could borrow from the retirement funds of its employees and say that it is balancing the budget. That is the kind of approach that apparently Mr. Krauthammer would endorse. I do not think many people in this country would think, if you were earning \$1 million a year as a company and were spending \$1.5 million, and you

were making up the difference by looting the trust fund of your employees, you would balance the budget. But that is the policy that he endorses. That is the policy Mr. Krauthammer thinks makes sense. I think most people would recognize you may have balanced cash against cash, but you have run up a \$500,000 liability. You owe it, and you are going to have to pay it back or you are going to renege on your obligation.

Mr. President, that is what is wrong with the approach we are taking. That is what is wrong with what we would have done if we would have put that principle into the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Krauthammer apparently belongs to the school of thought which believes that in order to save Social Security we must loot the Social Security trust funds. I do not belong to that school of thought. I think that is a profound mistake.

Mr. Krauthammer has one thing right. One of the threats to Social Security is the debt that we are accumulating in this country. When we spend more than we take in, we are mortgaging the long-term future of this country—no question about it. That is a threat to Social Security just as it is a threat to the economic security of the United States.

There is a second threat. The second threat to Social Security is the raiding of the Social Security trust funds. The reason we are running a surplus now, and the reason we are going to be running surpluses for the next 10 or 15 years is to prepare for the day the baby boom generation retires. That generation, which is twice as large in terms of people who are eligible to receive Social Security as the current generation, is going to put enormous pressure on the system. When we changed the Social Security methodology in 1983, we changed it in order to prepare for the day when the baby boom generation retires. That is why we are running surpluses. That is why those surpluses ought to be preserved.

The notion that the only way to save Social Security is to loot its trust funds is mere nonsense. That is the position Mr. Krauthammer endorses. I think he is entirely wrong in that proposition. I think the people of this country have the common sense to reject that theory. I think by all of the reaction we have received from the balanced budget amendment debate the people of this country recognize we are on a course that cannot be sustained. It ought to be changed. Mr. Krauthammer might want to be a guardian at the gate of the gridlock of the past, the policies of the past. Senator DORGAN and I do not choose to join him in that endeavor. We do not think defending the policies of the past is defensible. There ought to be a change. To have enshrined those failed policies in the Constitution of the United States would have been an insult to the Framers of that document who put together,

after all, a method of operating for this Government that has made us the envy of the world. That document has made this Nation the greatest country in human history. We should not tamper with it lightly. We certainly should not enshrine in it a flawed policy, one that says you have balanced the budget when you have looted trust funds in order to do so. That is not a policy that belongs in the Constitution of the United States.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

COMMEMORATING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate Greek Independence Day—a national day of celebration of Greek and American democracy. Tomorrow, on March 25, 1995, all people of Greek descent will celebrate the 174th anniversary of the beginning of the revolution which freed the Greek people from the Ottoman Empire.

A historic bond exists between Greece and America, forged by our shared democratic heritage. America is truly indebted to the ancient Greeks for giving the world the first example of direct democracy. As the solid stone of this neoclassically designed building provides a protected place for our own democratic government to flourish, the philosophical and democratic influences of the ancient Greeks provides the inspiration. It is therefore fitting that Members of this Chamber join in paying tribute to the long struggle for freedom that Greece endured.

On March 25, 1821, when Germanos, the archbishop of Patros, proclaimed Greek independence, another link between Greece and the United States was forged. The American revolution served as a model for the Greek struggle for freedom and when the Declaration of Independence, translated into Greek, served as the declaration of the end of the Greek struggle, a circle was completed.

The interconnection between Greek and American democracies lies not only in the philosophical underpinnings of our Government, but in many areas of American life. Percy Bysshe Shelley once said, "We are all Greeks! Our laws, our literature, our religion, our art, have their roots in Greece." The tremendous influence that Greece has had on American life continues today through the activities of the vibrant Greek community in America. In every field—politics, entertainment, business, and education—Greek-Americans continue to contribute to American life.

In particular, I wish to pay a tribute to the Greek-American community in New Jersey. Groups that are leaders in the New Jersey Greek community include: the Greek American Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey, the Greek American Voters League of New Jersey, the Hellenic American Bar Association of New Jersey, the Pan Gregorian Enterprises & Foundation,

P.G.E.I. of America Charitables Foundation, Inc., the Council Generals of Greek Cypriot, the Order of AHEPA and the Joint Public Policy Committee of Hellenic American Women. On behalf of these organizations, the Greek community in New Jersey and all Americans of Greek descent, I am honored to pay tribute, on behalf of the Nation, to the Greek community on the anniversary of their independence day.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I will use some of my leadership time to speak as if in morning business.

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

NOMINATION OF DR. FOSTER TO BE SURGEON GENERAL

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to state my concern about the direction and tenor of the debate on the nomination of Dr. Henry Foster to be Surgeon General.

I spoke on the floor a month ago about this nomination. At that time, I expressed hope that this debate could be restored to its proper perspective—an honest assessment of whether Dr. Henry Foster's skills fit the Nation's needs for the position of Surgeon General.

So far, Mr. President, that has not occurred.

First of all, there has not been much substantive discussion about this nomination. At a time when many of the public health problems historically addressed by the Surgeon General are reaching crisis proportions, it seems that there should be more discussion about the contributions Dr. Foster can make in this capacity and the urgency of approving his nomination.

Unfortunately, what little debate there has been has not centered on Dr. Foster's qualifications, skills, and contributions to society. Instead, it has revolved around Dr. Foster's performance of a legal medical procedure, and how many times he has performed it.

Little attention has been paid to the thousands of lives Dr. Foster has brought into the world over his 35-year career, or the hundreds of lives he has saved.

Little attention has been paid to the evidence that supports President Clinton's evaluation that Dr. Henry Foster has much to contribute as Surgeon General of the United States.

Do not be fooled into believing the evidence is lacking. Nothing can be further from the truth.

Before being nominated to the post of Surgeon General, Dr. Foster was perhaps best known for his efforts in establishing the I Have A Future Program. This teen pregnancy prevention program, which stresses abstinence and attempts to help teens understand the positive reasons for delaying pregnancy, was selected by President Bush as one of his Thousand Points of Light.

Listen to the words of Dr. Louis Sullivan, President Bush's Health and Human Services Secretary.

[The] I Have a Future [program] turns young people's lives around . . . [it is] the kind of program that the country needs.

Dr. Foster has pledged to focus on teen pregnancy prevention as Surgeon General. That cause certainly should be a national priority, and Dr. Foster would bring great experience and credibility to it.

Little attention has been paid to the stories of Dr. Foster's commitment and heroism. Like the time he saved the life of the mayor's son when his wife developed complications with her pregnancy.

Or the time a pregnant patient of Dr. Foster's called him up in the middle of the night because she was bleeding, and Dr. Foster met her at the hospital in his bedroom slippers.

Or the time Dr. Foster talked a young, pregnant and unmarried woman out of having an abortion. Her child later went on to become high school valedictorian.

These are the elements that are missing in the debate over the Surgeon General nomination. These are the reasons Dr. Foster deserves every consideration for this post.

It is my sincere hope that Dr. Foster will receive a fair hearing. It is unfair to judge a candidate before having heard all the facts. I hope that those who have reservations about the nomination will keep an open mind until committee hearings are held.

I also hope that these hearings will be held sooner rather than later. The Nation needs a Surgeon General.

Every day approximately 2,781 teenagers become pregnant.

Mr. President, this many teenagers become pregnant while we wait to confirm a Surgeon General who plans to make teen pregnancy prevention the centerpiece of his tenure in that post.

We should not delay action on this nomination. I urge the Chair of the Labor Committee to schedule hearings on this issue as soon as possible and do everything within her power to ensure that Dr. Foster is given a full and fair hearing.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KERREY. 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. KERREY. Mr. President, is there a time limit for morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been 10 minutes per Senator.

FARM POLICY REFORM

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, every year the President of the United States is required by law to send an economic report not just to the Congress but to the people of the country. It is a very, very important report. It provides us

with the administration's assessment of where the economy is and what needs to be done both to sustain economic recovery and to adjust in certain areas.

There is a section in the President's economic report described as farm policy reform. I would like to comment upon that here this afternoon in the time that I am allowed.

Mr. President, one of the first statements that this document says is:

Efficiency requires that farmers be given greater opportunity to respond to marketing incentives, and the cost-effective public policies used to correct market failures in agriculture. Revising agriculture to meet better these objectives will help unleash more of the innovative energy that has long characterized American agriculture.

Mr. President, there is very little barrier between the farmer and the marketplace today, notwithstanding a lot of the political rhetoric that seems to imply that somehow agriculture is heavily subsidized. If agriculture was heavily subsidized, Mr. President, one would expect an economic analysis to reveal very low rates of productivity. That is typically what one sees.

If I subsidize somebody a great deal—we hear this in the welfare debate—subsidize somebody a great deal, it is apt to encourage not increased productivity, it encourages just the opposite.

If agriculture was heavily subsidized, one would expect to see very low rates of productivity and would expect to see economic analysis, particularly analysis that showed how the agriculture sector compared to other sectors of the U.S. economy and our international competitors, it would show that we are relatively unproductive. Just the opposite, Mr. President.

Compared to our OECD competitors, agriculture is more productive than computers, more productive than automobiles, more productive than steel, more productive than pharmaceuticals, more productive than chemicals, more productive than all other sectors of our economy.

This report, Mr. President, implies that the Government of the United States of America somehow is standing in between farmers out there who would like to be competitive and the market, and it just is not true.

The report, in my judgment, distorts what is actually in plain view out there in the countryside. The report says that "The farm sector no longer looms large in the macroeconomy."

Now, that is based on a GAO analysis that showed that only 2 percent of the U.S. population is now in agriculture production. But 18 percent of all the jobs, according to this report, are either directly or indirectly related to agriculture production. So if farmers are not making money, if the profit shifts someplace else, Mr. President, these businesses are going to have a tough time making ends meet and,