

and offset that with at least \$150 billion in increases because of his tax cut, which gives you a net of about \$165 billion.

Tonight, the President of the United States went on national television for 5 minutes with a plan that he submitted—here—to all of us and gave us a little cheat sheet on what he was going to talk about that cuts 10 percent of what he needs to get to a balanced budget over 10 years—10 percent. He puts forward 10 percent of the cuts he needs to balance the budget over 10 years.

I do not know if that meets the straight-face test. I do not think it does. I think when the President of the United States comes and says he is going to present an economic plan to balance the budget over 10 years, then comes before the American public on national TV, which the Vice President was able to ascertain for him, and then comes up with only 10 percent of the cuts necessary to get to a balanced budget, I am not too sure that this number "6" does not belong up on that board. I am not too sure that the President has come to the table yet with a serious plan that scores as a balanced budget.

Certainly, the details that he has offered and the notes that have been haphazardly slipped to me by my staff as he listened to his speech certainly do not give me any further indication, any further specifics about how the President accomplishes this goal. But to come forward on national television—on national television—saying he is going to balance the budget and come forward with 10 percent, that is an insult. It is an insult. It is an insult to all of us who sit there and work hard to try to make this happen, and it does not do much to elevate the stature of the President's office.

If you are going to come to the American public, if you are going to say you will play straight, if you are going to be specific on how to do it, do not try to finesse them again. Someone is watching. Someone is going to pay attention to the details, and you are not going to be able to keep fudging the fact that you are not coming forward with the tough decisions. And stretching it out over 10 years, you will find, does not make it any easier.

So tonight I have to put up number "6." Five-minute speeches on national television do not count. Facts, specifics, documents, vision, plans count. All of those were in the Senate-passed budget resolution, every one of them. They changed the dynamics of Government. They provided vision of how we are going to challenge the problems, to take those challenges on in the future. We solve the Medicare trust fund problem. The President does not do any of those things. He felt the pressure.

I do not know whether he started off his speech saying, "Here I am," in response to my talks on the Senate floor, but if he did, he came up short. He, in fact, is not found yet. We still do not

know where the President is when it comes to putting forth measures to balance this budget.

And so while there are many other things I would like to do at 9:20 in the evening than come and talk about the President and his inability to lead this country, I will continue to come back until I get the specifics of how the President is going to put forward a plan to lead this country into the future. And to date, day 26, the President is still absent without leadership, and has still refused to come to the table.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under a previous order, the Senate would have stood in recess until 9 a.m. on June 14. Does the Senator from Connecticut rise to ask unanimous consent to speak?

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I do. I ask unanimous consent that I may be able to proceed for 5 minutes.

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

SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS AT DEFICIT REDUCTION

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I did not intend to come on over to the floor, but I wanted to respond to some of the comments I heard being made about the President's brief remarks this evening on national television and the majority leader's remarks which followed the President's comments, the distinguished Senator from Kansas, Senator DOLE.

I know it is not typical at this kind of a moment to want to commend, I suppose, the leadership, but I want to do so. I thought the President gave a very fine speech this evening, and I want to commend the majority leader for his remarks.

One thing that is clear to me is that people in this country would like to see the people in this town put aside the partisan bickering and try to come up with some answers to a problem that has been growing over the last 15 or 16 years.

This President arrived in this town 30 months ago, having served as the Governor of a State, not unlike the Presiding Officer tonight in the Senate, and was not a party to the events which unfolded beginning in early 1980.

I noted earlier that this President for 30 months now has made a significant effort, and a successful one, in deficit reduction. For the first time in many, many years, going back to the Truman administration, we have now had 3 years of significant deficit reduction, \$600 billion. We still have a long way to go to achieve that goal.

I looked at the candidates running for the Presidency, the announced candidates, and I am looking at 100 years collectively of experience in this town. Some go back to 1960; many go back to the 1970's. They were here as this mountain of debt was accumulated. So to point an accusing finger at this President as if somehow it was his fault for what has happened over the last 15 or 16 years I think is unfair.

Mr. President, the point is this: We can go through this process over the next 7 or 8 weeks or months and score our political points one on the other, and maybe one party or the other will prevail in the elections of November 1996, but if at the end of all of that we have not really done what the American public has asked us to do, then one party or one candidate or another may be successful, but the country will be that much worse off 9 or 10 months from tonight.

So I rise to commend the President for offering a proposal, laying one on the table which is different than what was passed in the House and the Senate, but does lay out some options for us to consider; hopefully, for some common ground to come around the issue of how we reduce this deficit and do so in a balanced and fair way so that the country moves forward.

Deficit reduction is a critically important issue. But the wealth of this Nation is not merely tied to just deficit reduction. It is also the investments we make. It is also the pace at which we achieve that deficit reduction.

Who pays in the process for trying to achieve that goal? The President this evening laid out a 10-year proposal rather than a 7-year proposal. He offers to cut Medicare by one-third the cuts that have been proposed by the budget that was adopted in this body and the other. He does so by suggesting that those cuts could come not from the beneficiaries but from providers and others.

I have my concerns about it, but I see it as a more moderate proposal as we try and beef up and shore up the Medicare trust fund.

The President has offered a tax cut. I, frankly, would not have any tax cuts over the next several years. I think, frankly, deficit reduction is a far more important goal. Incorporating the tax cuts in that mix, I think, is unwise.

But the President's tax cut proposal is some \$66 billion over 7 years, rather than something between \$250 and \$300 billion over the same period. His tax cuts go toward middle-income people in this country, particularly those with children and those who have children of college age, to try and defer, or at least lessen some of those costs.

The President also suggests that we can do this, achieve this balanced budget, in 10 years, by cutting some 20 percent out of the existing programs. That, I am sure, will be a tremendous battle here over the coming months.

However, he has put a proposal on the table. He has extended the hand. He is not a Member of Congress. He is not the head of the political party. He is not a Governor. He is the President of our country. He will be so until January 20, 1997, if he is not reelected.

The President is leading. He is offering all—Republicans and Democrats in this body—an opportunity to put aside that bickering, to put aside that name-calling, and to come to the table and deal with America's problems.

People in this country do not wake up in the morning thinking of themselves as Democrats or Republicans, conservatives or liberals. They get up in the morning and think of themselves in terms of the problems they face—their jobs, their kids' education, their health care. Those are things that most Americans worry about—not the process in Washington.

They would like to see those Members elected to office to try and put aside some of that political campaign rhetoric, at least for a time, and wrestle with their problem.

The President has put an offer on the table, and BOB DOLE, to his credit, I think, has extended up to that offer, and has suggested that we might come together here and work out these differences.

I think the country was well served by both comments tonight, by the President's speech and by the majority leader's response.

I think all in this body have an opportunity now to reach that judgment of history and to step forward and try to solve this problem.

Stop pointing the fingers. Stop the accusing and name calling. Let Members go to work on the problems that we will all be judged, historically, as to whether or not we have the courage to meet the challenge.

I thank Members for the opportunity to share these few short comments.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent we vitiate the previous order for the Senate to be in recess.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—AMENDMENT NO. 1351

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Pressler amendment numbered 1351 be in order.

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

RECESS UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:28 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, June 14, 1995, at 9 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 13, 1995:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EDWARD SCOTT BLAIR, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE U.S. MARSHAL FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE FOR THE TERM OF 4 YEARS, VICE CHARLES F. GOGGIN III.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL WILLIAM COTTER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF TURKMENISTAN.

JAMES E. GOODBY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS PRINCIPAL NEGOTIATOR AND SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND DISMANTLEMENT.

VICTOR JACKOVICH, OF IOWA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA.

A. ELIZABETH JONES, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.

JOHN RAYMOND MALOTT, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO MALAYSIA.

JOHN K. MENZIES, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

KENNETH MICHAEL QUINN, OF IOWA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CAMBODIA.

JOHN TODD STEWART, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED NAVY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LAWRENCE D. HILL, JR., 000-00-0000
BARBARA S. HUNDLEY, 000-00-0000
KRISTIN E. KEIDEL, 000-00-0000
BRIAN H. SULLIVAN, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED DISTINGUISHED NAVAL GRADUATES TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OR STAFF CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

STEWART L. BATESHANSKY, 000-00-0000
BRIAN C. BLUE, 000-00-0000
JAMES H. BOLIN, 000-00-0000
MATTHEW S. BURTON, 000-00-0000
MICHAEL S. FABEL, 000-00-0000
CHRISTOPHER HEWLETT, 000-00-0000
CHARLES T. HUBBARD, 000-00-0000
CHARLES B. JOHNSTON, 000-00-0000
TREVOR L. MILLWARD, 000-00-0000
PATRICK L. PFANZ, 000-00-0000
LAWRENCE E. SHAPFIELD, 000-00-0000
AMY M. WINTHEISER, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVY OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED CAPTAIN IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S.

NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 12203.

JAMES D. TALLEY, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 12203:

JOHN H. EDMUNDS, 000-00-0000
OLEH HALUSZKA, 000-00-0000
DAVID L. WILKEY, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVY OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED COMMANDER IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 12203:

JOSEPH M. MARLOWE, 000-00-0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 12203 AND 8379, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE. PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8379 AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE UNDER SECTION 12203 SHALL BEAR AN EFFECTIVE DATE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8374, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

LINE

To be lieutenant colonel

MAJ. GAYLE W. BOTLEY, 000-00-0000
MAJ. STEPHEN D. COTTER, 000-00-0000
MAJ. NINA S. GREELEY, 000-00-0000
MAJ. KENNETH M. HATCHER, 000-00-0000
MAJ. GARY T. MAGONIGLE, 000-00-0000
MAJ. CHARLES W. MANLEY II, 000-00-0000
MAJ. MICHAEL J. MCDONALD, 000-00-0000
MAJ. PETER W. PALFREYMAN, 000-00-0000
MAJ. RONNIE W. PERRY, 000-00-0000
MAJ. JAMES V. QUEEN, 000-00-0000
MAJ. JUSTE R. SANCHEZ, 000-00-0000
MAJ. SAM E. THOMAS, JR., 000-00-0000
MAJ. VICTOR L. THREATT, 000-00-0000
MAJ. CHARLES C. VADEN, JR., 000-00-0000
MAJ. NORMA E. WELSH, 000-00-0000
MAJ. WOODIE P. WHITE, JR., 000-00-0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MAJ. ROBERT C. NORTON, 000-00-0000
MAJ. STEPHEN R. SUTTON, 000-00-0000
MAJ. LARRY E. WRIGHT, 000-00-0000

NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MAJ. CHERIE L. FITZPATRICK, 000-00-0000
MAJ. STEPHEN S. FLOWERS, 000-00-0000
MAJ. JON E. ROGERS, 000-00-0000

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13, 1995:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

JOHN D. HAWKE, JR., OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LINDA LEE ROBERTSON, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE A DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

THE ABOVE NOMINATIONS WERE APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEES' COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

ROBERT F. RIDER, OF DELAWARE, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE FOR THE TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2004.