

acknowledge some harsh truths about our public schools. He led teachers to recognize that public support for public education could no longer be taken for granted, that schools would need to set much higher standards of achievement for all and that students would need to face serious consequences for not attaining them—a stern message that went against the dominant sentiments of students, teachers and parents alike.

Still, teachers adored him. They knew that he spoke with conviction and good will. They respected and loved him for being so brainy and honest, so much himself. "Let Al be Al" was the resigned decision of his union's executive committee after he had written some particularly forthright and discomfiting numbers of "Where We Stand"—the weekly essay through which he promulgated his ideas. Sometimes the "We" was an editorial "We", in later years maybe a royal "We."

Among the educational leaders I have known, Shanker was the most intellectually brilliant and tough-minded. He had talent for clarity and trenchancy. But those gifts would have counted for little had they not been joined to high patriotism, a sense of responsibility, unflinching honesty, imagination and courage. His brains alone would have made him a distinguished CEO of a big organization that represented hundreds of thousands of teachers. But his courage, honesty, and imagination make him prophetic. If we are lucky enough to follow in the direction he set, history will view him as a pivotal figure in American educational renewal.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through February 28, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 concurrent resolution on the budget House Joint Resolution 178, show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$16.9 billion in budget authority and by \$12.6 billion in outlays. Current level is \$20.5 billion above the revenue floor in 1997 and \$101.9 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1997–2001. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$219.6 billion, \$7.6 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1997 of \$227.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated January 22, 1997, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reinstatement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–2. This action changed the current level of revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 3, 1997.
Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1997 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1997 budget and is current through February 28, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 178). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated January 21, 1997, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reinstatement Act of 1997 (H.R. 668). This action changed revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEB. 28, 1997

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolu- tion H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/ under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,314.9	1,331.8	16.9
Outlays	1,311.3	1,323.9	12.6
Revenues:			
1997	1,083.7	1,104.3	20.5
1997–2001	5,913.3	6,015.2	101.9
Deficit	227.3	219.6	–7.6
Debt Subject to Limit	5,432.7	5,262.6	–170.1
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1997	310.4	310.4	0
1997–2001	2,061.3	2,061.3	0
Social Security Revenues:			
1997	385.0	384.7	–0.3
1997–2001	2,121.0	2,120.3	–0.7

Note: Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997¹

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions			
Revenues			1,101,532
Permanents and other spending legislation			
Appropriation legislation	843,324	801,465	
Offsetting receipts	753,927	788,263	
	–271,843	–271,843	
Total previously enacted	1,325,408	1,317,885	1,101,532
Enacted This Session			
Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reinstatement Act of 1997 (H.R. 668)			2,730
Entitlements and Mandatories			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	6,428	6,015	
Totals			
Total Current Level	1,331,836	1,323,900	1,104,262
Total Budget Resolution	1,314,935	1,311,321	1,083,728
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution			
Over Budget Resolution	16,901	12,579	20,534

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997¹—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Addendum			
Emergencies:			
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement by the President and the Congress	1,806	1,228	
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement only by the Congress and is not available for obligation until requested by the President	323	305	
Total emergencies	2,129	1,533	
Total current level including emergencies	1,333,965	1,325,433	1,104,262

¹ As of close of business Feb. 28, 1997.●

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, after final consultation with the Democratic leader, we hope to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement with regard to the consideration of the nomination of Ms. Barshefsky to be the U.S. Trade Representative. We expect to take that up tomorrow, probably beginning at 1 o'clock, on the amendments that are applicable to that nomination.

I want to notify all Members that this is the last vote of the day.

Mr. President, if no Senator seeks recognition at this point, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the submission of Senate Resolution 61, are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I observe the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CAL- ENDAR—SENATE JOINT RESOLU- TION 19

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I understand there is a joint resolution due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 19) to disapprove the certification of the President under section 490(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 regarding foreign assistance for Mexico during fiscal year 1997.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on this joint resolution at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be placed directly on the calendar.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, March 5, the majority leader may turn to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 5, the waiver resolution with respect to the Barshefsky nomination. I further ask that there be one amendment in order to the resolution, to be offered by Senator HOLLINGS, regarding trade agreement negotiations which shall be considered under a 3-hour time limit equally divided in the usual form; further, no other amendments or motions be in order other than a motion to table the amendment. I further ask that there be an additional hour equally divided between the chairman and the ranking member of the Finance Committee for debate on the resolution, and, upon the disposition of the Hollings' amendment and the expiration or yielding back of any debate time, the resolution be read a third time and the Senate proceed to vote on passage of Senate Joint Resolution 5, as amended, if amended, without any intervening action or debate.

I further ask consent that upon the disposition of Senate Joint Resolution 5, if it passes, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the nomination of Charlene Barshefsky to be the U.S. Trade Representative, the Senate proceed to a vote on the confirmation of the nomination, and, following that vote, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 22

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a joint resolution to the desk and ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 22) to express the sense of the Congress concerning the application by the Attorney General for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate allegations of the illegal fundraising in the 1996 Presidential election campaign.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask for the second reading of the resolution,

and I object to my own request at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1997

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 12 noon on Wednesday, March 5. I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and that there be a period of morning business until the hour of 1 p.m. with Senators to speak for up to 5 minutes each, except for the following: Senator BROWNBACK for 30 minutes and Senator GRAMM of Florida for 15 minutes.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. For the information of all Senators, following morning business tomorrow, the Senate will consider Senate Joint Resolution 5, which is the waiver resolution of the Barshefsky nomination. Under the order, there will be 3 hours of debate on one amendment and 1 hour of debate on the resolution. Following the disposition of the amendment and the resolution, the Senate will proceed to a vote on the Barshefsky nomination. Senators can therefore expect several rollcall votes, probably at least two or three, tomorrow, in Wednesday's session. I thank my colleagues for their cooperation as we have worked for a couple of weeks to get this agreement.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LOTT. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the introduction of legislation by Senator GLENN and remarks by Senator SANTORUM.

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

Mr. SANTORUM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. SANTORUM. I thank the Chair.

PUBLIC FAITH IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise to make a couple of comments about the action that just took place here on the Senate floor with respect to the balanced budget amendment and to express, obviously, my disappointment as someone who supported the balanced budget amendment, my disappointment that we did not succeed in passing what I believe is a vitally important measure for this country's future. We will have another day where

we will be back here and try again, whether it is this year or next year or in the next session of Congress, to fight that fight again. In a sense, the battle is not lost; it only continues.

I am a little more concerned about another battle which I fear has at least as lasting consequences as not passing this constitutional amendment, and that is something that is important to all of us here and to all Americans. As important as our Constitution is the public's faith in our institutions, our governmental institutions and the people who serve in them.

One of the real concerns I have—in fact, I have been traveling around my State of Pennsylvania talking at a lot of high schools and expressing there my concerns that a lot of young people choose not to vote. In fact, in the last election, of 18 to 24-year-olds, I believe only a third even bothered to turn out to vote. That is a low since 18-year-olds were given a right to vote. Not only that, but the last election was the low point in turnout for the general electorate. I think it was under 50 percent in the last Presidential election.

A lot of people have postulated as to what is going on with the American public, that we seem to become either disinterested or cynical about the electoral process and our Government in general. I think, unfortunately, what has happened in this debate over the last 2 weeks has added to that cynicism, has added to the mistrust that many Americans feel toward their institutions and toward the people who serve in those institutions.

I speak, of course, about the people who campaigned promising the electors of their State that they would vote a certain way on what many people consider the most important issue we will vote on here in this Congress. It is a seminal issue. It sort of divides you between the politics of the old and the politics of the new, in my opinion. You had at least 12 Members in this most recent election who campaigned, and campaigned vigorously, stating that they were going to support the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution in the same form they had supported it in the House of Representatives. And yet not more than 3 or 4 months after their election, they have changed their minds.

Yes, the Constitution is important. Yes, amending the Constitution, in my opinion, is important. But public confidence in us is as important, for if the public does not see us as legitimate, if the public does not see its institutions and the people who run them as trustworthy, then the Constitution is not nearly as strong a document—in fact, some would suggest it is even a worthless document—because democracy cannot exist without the public faith in what we are about and the legitimacy of our Government.

So I think this debate is sad for, yes, the reason we did not pass the balanced budget amendment. That is very sad. But I think the greater long-term