

just cut everything else proportionately without setting values. We worked as hard as we could on these matters, the others of which applied to all citizens of the United States. The degree of deferred maintenance in our national parks and national forests and other recreational facilities is literally measured in the billions of dollars. We tried to at least begin to work on that.

So, if, perhaps, the focus of where we find the \$2 million could be more narrowly aimed, if they could discuss with their own constituents whether there are other Indian programs that could absorb such a shift, or some other thing of that sort, it will make it easier for us.

But I do want to assure both of them that I have heard what they have to say. With their philosophy about education, I entirely agree. And to the extent, in a bill where, as I said in my opening remarks, we had 1,800 requests from Members of the Senate, very few of which this Senator thinks in the abstract were not justified, by any means, I will try to the best of my ability to oblige. I am sure I speak for Senator BYRD when I make that statement.

Mr. DORGAN. Will the Senator yield just for a comment?

Mr. GORTON. Certainly.

Mr. DORGAN. Because the Senator mentioned United Tribes Technical College, I wanted to say how much I appreciate what the subcommittee did in that area. That is a unique institution which has been very successful and has not had a funding increase for a long, long while. Just last Saturday I was at the United Tribes Technical College, where they had one of the largest Indian powwows in this country. It is a wonderful cultural celebration, about as colorful and beautiful a celebration as you will see anywhere in the country. I can tell you the people at United Tribes Technical College were enormously grateful for what you have done in this appropriations bill for them. I think they understand that the increase you have provided is a recognition of excellence in education, an investment in human potential. They are very grateful for it. Because you mentioned that, I wanted to say how appreciative I was as well.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from North Dakota.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. 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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.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. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business for the next 10 minutes.

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

Mr. REED. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. REED pertaining to the introduction of S. 1169 are lo-

cated in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. GORTON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

AMENDMENT NO. 1132

(Purpose: To amend title 31, United States Code, to address the failure to appropriate sufficient funds to make full payments in lieu of taxes under chapter 69 of that title by exempting certain users of White Mountain National Forest from fees imposed in connection with the use)

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask unanimous consent that it be in order to be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], for Mr. GREGG, proposes an amendment numbered 1132.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 126, line 16 insert after "government" the following: "that lies in whole or in part within the White Mountain National Forest and is"

On page 126, line 19, strike "recreational user fee" and insert in lieu thereof. "Demonstration Program Fee (parking permit or passport)"

On page 126, line 21-22, strike "White Mountain National" and "that lies, in whole or in part, within those boundaries."

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, this is an agreed-to amendment between Senator BYRD and myself that is presented on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. GREGG. He has a special provision relating to certain uses of the White Mountain National Forest that are included in the bill. Technical errors were made in connection with that amendment, which added an unanticipated cost. These technical changes will cure that defect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1132) was agreed to.

Mr. GORTON. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. GORTON. I yield the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. President, I think I can announce I know of no further business relating to the Interior bill that is likely to come before the Senate this afternoon. But I do ask that any Senator who may wish to speak on the subject or offer an amendment on the subject report his or her intention to do so promptly.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ABRAHAM). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, with the following exceptions: page 46, line 15 through page 47, line 25; page 52, line 16 through page 54, line 22; page 55, line 11 through page 56, line 2; page 96, line 12 through page 97, line 8; page 115, lines 1 through 22; page 123, line 9 through page 124, line 20; that the bill, as amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment, and that no points of order be waived by reason of this agreement.

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

The committee amendments were agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

NOMINATION OF GENERAL SHELTON TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter I received from Senator WYDEN be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, September 11, 1997.

Hon. THOMAS A. DASCHLE,
Democratic Leader,
The Capitol.

DEAR MR. LEADER: I am writing to notify you that if the leadership were to seek unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the nomination of General Shelton to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I would object.

I have been frustrated in my attempts to obtain complete information regarding the crash of an HC-130 Air Force Reserve plane which killed 10 Oregonians in November of 1996. The widows and families of those servicemen deserve complete and accurate information about the cause of that accident. Until I am able to make progress in obtaining this information, I plan to maintain my objection.

I also ask unanimous consent that this notice be published in today's Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

RON WYDEN,
United States Senator.

Mr. HOLLINGS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to

speak in morning business for 15 minutes.

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

A BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, the greatest difficulty I had during the August break was convincing the various newspaper editors I visited while traveling the State, that the budget was not balanced. Everywhere I went, they said that Congress had done its job, producing the first balanced budget since Lyndon Johnson's back in 1968-69. And I said that it was totally out of the whole cloth.

Mr. President, I think of Mark Twain's famous observation. He said, "The truth is such a precious thing, it should be used very sparingly." Unfortunately, our media friends have been caught up in the politics and with the consultants in the polls and the truth goes unreported.

I stated this on the floor when we debated the conference report to the budget resolution. I referred at that particular time to the report of Mr. KASICH from the committee of conference, submitted on June 4, 1997.

On page 4, I showed where, listed under "Deficits," that under fiscal year 2002 a deficit of \$108,300,000,000 was listed. It was listed with the exclusion of the Social Security surplus as required under section 13:301 of the Budget Act.

Under that particular act that we passed in 1990, 98 Senators voted for it

and President George Bush signed it into law. It said that you cannot report in the Congress nor shall the President submit a budget that includes the Social Security trust funds in the calculation of the budget deficit. We got this enacted into law, and today it is totally disregarded.

I wish I could put in a criminal penalty. We could lock up the Congress. But the fact of the matter is, a criminal penalty for this already exists, the 1994 Pension Reform Act. This law was enacted to make sure that workers, with all this merger mania, could be sure that their pension funds would remain fiscally intact and safe from defraying company debt. Denny McLain, the famous Detroit pitcher, which the distinguished Chair should be very familiar with—is in jail today because he violated this law. Our great pitcher, McLain, was elected the chairman of a certain corporation where he used the pension fund to pay the debts. Earlier this year, Denny McLain was sentenced to 8 years in prison. Now, if you can find Denny, and what cell he is in, tell him he made a mistake. He should have run for the U.S. Senate instead of going into business, because instead of a prison term, what you get is a good Government award. The constant babble over the land in by all the talking heads, on the TV and the radio, is balance, balance, balance.

Well, heavens above, this is exactly what is occurring today in the U.S. Senate. Even Mr. KASICH said that his submission was not a balanced budget. All you have to do is read and you will

see the increase in the debt between the years 2001 and 2002. In 2002, instead of a balanced budget—you have a \$173.9 billion deficit.

So, I went to all the different newspaper editors, and I said, Wait until the Congressional Budget Office makes their estimate. It usually comes out in August but because of reconciliation, it will come out in September this year. They finally submitted "The Economic and Budget Outlook," in September 1997.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table on page 34 be printed in the RECORD.

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

DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT

As part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, the Congress increased the statutory limit on federal debt from \$5.5 trillion to \$5.95 trillion. That amount should be sufficient until the summer of 2000. Even in the face of small deficits and budget surpluses, though, the debt subject to limit will continue to increase, thereby implying that the ceiling will have to be raised in the future.

Debt subject to limit far exceeds debt held by the public (a much more useful measure of what the government owes), mainly because it includes the holdings of the Social Security, Medicare, and other government trust funds. The Congressional Budget Office's projections of debt subject to limit through 2007 are presented below. Because the size of the trust fund surplus dwarfs the projected total budget surpluses after 2002, debt subject to limit continues to rise throughout the projection period.

BASELINE PROJECTIONS OF DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMIT

[By fiscal year, in billions of dollars]

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Debt Subject to Limit, Start of Year	5,137	5,314	5,525	5,751	5,979	6,179	6,339	6,513	6,674	6,834	6,996
Changes:											
Deficit	34	57	52	48	36	-32	-13	-29	-36	-72	-86
Trust fund surplus	112	130	153	159	143	171	168	172	179	218	178
Other changes ¹	31	24	21	21	20	22	19	18	17	15	17
Total	177	210	226	228	199	161	174	161	160	162	110
Debt Subject to Limit, End of Year	5,314	5,525	5,751	5,979	6,179	6,339	6,513	6,674	6,834	6,996	7,106

¹ Primarily changes in Treasury cash balances, investments by government funds (such as the Bank Insurance Fund) that are not trust funds, and activity of the credit financing accounts.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Let us cite that table.

Here they have what they all like to call under the euphemism, a "unified deficit." Here they just use the word "deficit." They are very clever because they do not want to get in controversy with that particular section, 13:301. So CBO says: "Deficit for 1997, \$34 billion." This is what everybody is crowing about. But—but—Mr. President, trust fund surpluses. You see under the moneys there, and other changes, other short-falls there, that there is veritabably \$143 billion used, spent, in order to make the deficit appear to be only \$34 billion. The truth is, and actually listed in this document now by CBO, is a deficit of \$177 billion for fiscal 1997. And extrapolating it out for 1998, the actual deficit is \$210 billion; 1999, \$226 billion; the year 2000, \$228 billion; the

year 2001, \$199 billion; and the year 2002, \$161 billion.

There you are, Mr. President. The Congressional Budget Office has not estimated a balanced budget. And no one else in his right mind has estimated a balanced budget except for the political dissembling over the land, in the editorial columns, and in the news reports, "balance, balance, balance," because what they've got up here this consultant thing to get our "message, message, message" out. If you say it enough, they will believe anything.

The truth is—the truth is—that we are going to expand the debt by over \$1 trillion in the next 5 years, Mr. President. Now, let me say something about a soaring debt. When debt increases, interest increase. Everybody around here is saying, "I'm cutting taxes, cutting taxes," when in essence they are in-

creasing taxes. There are two kinds of taxes. One tax, of course, is like a school tax, where in my home State, South Carolina, all the sales tax goes to the public school system, or gasoline taxes which go to highway construction. Those are what you call win taxes—you win something for paying those taxes.

The second kind of tax is the waste tax. An example of this is the interest costs on the national debt. You do not win anything. It is absolute waste. This goes up, up, and away to the tune now in the last several years, of at least \$15 billion, and it is going up more every day. The actual estimated amount for this particular fiscal year which will end in a couple of weeks' time, at the end of September, is \$358 billion. That is the CBO estimate. That is almost \$1