

The Daschle amendment is an effort to change the subject. Rather than debate the value of making a balanced Federal budget a national priority, most opponents of the balanced budget amendment would prefer talk about potential cuts that might affect their pet programs.

This bait-and-switch effort will not work.

This Congress will put forward a plan to control Federal spending and move us toward a balanced budget without touching Social Security and without raising taxes. Everything else, every Federal program from Amtrak to zebra mussel research will be on the table. For those who want an idea of how we would try to achieve this goal, look at the Republican alternative budgets that have been introduced in each of the past 2 years.

Mr. President, it is ironic that on April 1, 1993, the vast majority of those who now support the Daschle right-to-know amendment voted to adopt a budget blueprint paving the way for President Clinton's massive tax increase before President Clinton submitted the legally required details of his plan to Congress. They voted to adopt a budget blueprint that called for a massive tax increase without knowing the specifics.

This debate is different. It is a lot simpler. The central issue is whether or not we should vote to make balancing the budget a national priority. We are debating whether or not future generations of Americans—our children and our grandchildren—deserve constitutional protection. That is what this amendment is all about.

This year, we have a real chance to approve a balanced budget amendment and send it to the States for ratification. It is the best chance we have had in years. Every single vote matters.

Several Senators who voted for a balanced budget amendment in the past are now under tremendous pressure from the special interests and others who are addicted to Federal spending. The special interests are trying to convince past supporters of the balanced budget amendment to switch their votes. I hope that every Senator who supports the balanced budget amendment will continue to stand firm, do what is right for our children and our grandchildren, and vote for the balanced budget amendment.

Let us get on with the real debate.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I would like to just read a few of the distinguished majority leader's remarks because I think they are very appropriate.

I will read these for and on behalf of the majority leader:

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Let us get on with the real debate.

On behalf of the majority leader, I move to table the Daschle motion, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the Daschle motion to commit House Joint Resolution 1. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 62 Leg.]

YEAS—56

Abraham	Gorton	McConnell
Ashcroft	Gramm	Murkowski
Bennett	Grams	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Packwood
Brown	Gregg	Pressler
Burns	Hatch	Roth
Campbell	Hatfield	Santorum
Chafee	Heflin	Shelby
Coats	Helms	Simon
Cochran	Hutchison	Simpson
Cohen	Inhofe	Smith
Coverdell	Jeffords	Snowe
Craig	Kassebaum	Specter
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Stevens
DeWine	Kyl	Thomas
Dole	Lott	Thompson
Domenici	Lugar	Thurmond
Faircloth	Mack	Warner
Frist	McCain	

NAYS—44

Akaka	Feingold	Levin
Baucus	Feinstein	Lieberman
Biden	Ford	Mikulski
Bingaman	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Boxer	Graham	Moynihan
Bradley	Harkin	Murray
Breaux	Hollings	Nunn
Bryan	Inouye	Pell
Bumpers	Johnston	Pryor
Byrd	Kennedy	Reid
Conrad	Kerrey	Robb
Daschle	Kerry	Rockefeller
Dodd	Kohl	Sarbanes
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Exon	Leahy	

So the motion to lay on the table the motion to commit House Joint Resolution 1 was agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as if in morning business, and that at the conclusion of my remarks the Senate proceed to a quorum call.

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

BUTTE, MT

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, my statement today is the second in a series on Butte, MT, and the attractions it offers the Micron semiconductor company. I would like to focus today on Butte's top-notch higher education facilities, particularly in technical fields.

Foremost among these is Montana Tech. Under the dynamic leadership of Montana Tech president, Lindsay Norman, Montana Tech has grown and developed into one of the best small engineering and science schools in the country.

A former vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, Mr. Norman really understands business, and has made it his mission to ensure that Montana Tech's programs reflect the needs of the private sector.

As I pointed out yesterday, a recent survey of college presidents voted Montana Tech the best small college science program in the United States—the best, No. 1. Other surveys show that this is no fluke. Money Guide magazine rated Montana Tech one of the top 15 best buys in college education in the southwest and mountain States. And last year, U.S. News & World Report ranked Montana Tech the No. 1 educational value among western regional universities.

Let me repeat. The U.S. News & World Report ranked Montana Tech the No. 1 educational value among western regional universities.

Established in 1895 as the Montana School of Mines, Montana Tech historically focused on mineral and energy-related engineering programs. It now offers undergraduate and graduate programs in a multitude of science and engineering disciplines, including computer science, environmental engineering, hydrogeological engineering, and mathematics.

Montana Tech also offers a broad range of courses in the humanities and social sciences. In addition, the college has an active continuing education program which offers night courses for adults.

The university has said that it would work closely with Micron to make sure class offerings not only meet the educational needs of Micron's employees but convene at appropriate times for Micron's work force.

Altogether, Montana Tech offers Micron a top-quality source of new recruits, and the perfect place to ensure that existing employees are able to upgrade their technical and computer skills.

Also located in Butte is the Butte Division of Technology, whose 41-acre site offers occupational training. Its strength is its ability to meet immediate and short-term training needs of regional industry and businesses, as well as to constantly update and revise its courses of instruction in order to meet changing market demands.

Finally, of course, Butte's educational resources are not limited to Butte-Silver Bow County. The city is strategically located at the center of the southwestern Montana technology corridor at the intersection of Interstates 90 and 15.

Thus, in addition to Montana Tech and the Division of Technology, Micron employees would have easy access to Montana State University at Bozeman [MSU], Carroll College in Helena, and the University of Montana at Missoula. These institutions together have combined research and engineering programs that exceed \$49 million a year.

Education has always been a top priority for Montanans. As Michael Malone, the president of Montana State University and the dean of Montana historical scholars, writes, as early as 1900 our State boasted one of the Nation's highest literacy rates.

Our earliest State education laws paid special attention to technical and scientific fields. That commitment continues today in top-quality institutions like Montana Tech. And it is a perfect fit for a company like Micron.

If I might, Mr. President, it is interesting to make another observation. Last year, the senior Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] presented in the Democratic Caucus two charts. One chart listed the per capita State expenditure for elementary and secondary education, ranked with the most expensive on down to the least expensive. That is, the top States spend more dollars per pupil in elementary and secondary education on down to the States that spend the fewest number of dollars per pupil.

Next to that was another chart. It ranked, in descending order, States whose elementary and secondary students do best in mathematics, the best States being at the top, the worst States down at the bottom. Senator MOYNIHAN put the charts side by side and asked a very pertinent question: What on Earth could one deduce by looking at these two charts? One is that there is no correlation, zero correlation, between the number of dollars spent per pupil on the one hand, and how elementary and secondary stu-

dents ranked in mathematics performance on the other.

Finally, the Senator pointed out, in a way only he can, combinations, and in seeing linkages that others do not see, he said that one can draw only one conclusion by comparing the two charts and, that is, if you want your kids to have the best math education, either live in Montana or live in the State adjoining Montana, because the States that have the highest rankings of mathematics are the States of Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming.

I mention this to point out the commitment the State of Montana gives to education in general, and particularly the commitment Butte gives to its people, Montana Tech and related universities, so that Micron will do very well if it comes to Butte. Butte wants Micron and will make any necessary adjustments to tailor its operations to Micron.

This is the second in a series of statements I will make. I will make another speech regarding the ties between Micron and Butte on Monday.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECESS UNTIL 2 P.M.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 2:00 p.m.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:35 p.m., recessed until 2 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FRIST).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I now ask that there be a period for the transaction of morning business, not to extend beyond the hour of 2:30, with Senators permitted to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding the leader just put the Senate into morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to address the Senate about the amendment we hope to offer

in the immediate future. That is the amendment regarding the exclusion of Social Security from the balanced budget amendment.

Mr. President, I believe that we lost the amendment that has been debated on this floor for a week dealing with the right to know; that is, whether the American public should be able to understand the glidepath that will allow this Government to arrive at a balanced budget by 2002. That was denied. The American public does not have the right to know how we are going to arrive at that balanced budget by the year 2002.

I hope, though, Mr. President, that the next matter we are going to discuss, namely, Social Security, would be something the American public should have the right to know. How are we going to handle Social Security in the overall mix of this balanced budget amendment?

It would seem to me that senior citizens, but just as importantly all the people of this country, men and women who are working for a living and those people who yet will work, should be entitled to know how we are going to handle Social Security.

I, frankly, am disappointed the way it was handled in the other body. In my opinion, the other body in handling this, in passing House Joint Resolution 17, recognized how weak their references were to protect Social Security. They did not even go to the trouble of introducing a statute, trying to pass a statute. They had a concurrent resolution that passed by a vote of 412-18 that has, Mr. President, the authority of this blank piece of paper.

I suggest that we would all be well advised to get to the debate on Social Security, to have a determination made by this body whether we will exclude Social Security from the stringencies of the balanced budget amendment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. 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. DORGAN. Mr. President, my understanding is that we are in a period of morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DORGAN. And I may be recognized for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

SOCIAL SECURITY EXCLUSION AND THE BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, following on the comments by the Senator from Nevada, let me ask the Senator from Nevada a question. The right-to-know amendment was an amendment