

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO MOE BILLER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today I want to extend warmest 80th birthday wishes to a stalwart of the trade union movement—Moe Biller, president of the American Postal Workers Union. Moe was born November 5, 1915, in New York City, where he graduated with honors from Seward Park High School. After attending City College of New York, he served in the Army's Adjutant General Corps from 1943 to 1945.

He began his professional career as a postal clerk in New York City in 1937. After returning from the service, Moe recognized the strength and importance of the union. He became active in the New York area, where he was elected to many union positions of trust and leadership. At various times, he has held virtually all leadership positions within his own union, and has been elected to the executive council of the AFL-CIO, the organization's policy-setting body. He is also executive vice president of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Department.

In the military, the highest accolade that can be given to a commanding officer is that he was a soldier's general. For his leadership, Moe Biller has been known as a member's leader.

In New York's sometimes tumultuous labor history, Moe never let his members down; and, in turn, they have always given him their confidence and support. He has not failed them at the bargaining table, and he has never been afraid to lead. He has always been a strong, effective, powerful voice for working men and women. It was not always easy. Recognizing the winds of change, Moe was a key player in the committee that brought the merger of five predecessor unions into what is now the APWU.

Beyond dealing with employers, Moe Biller has also served the interests of his members in the society at large and worked to extend the reach of the union to those who were sometimes excluded. He has been active in many outreach organizations, especially Cornell University's Trade Union Women Studies Program and the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Moe has also gone beyond the union movement to serve others. Among the numerous charitable organizations to which he has contributed his considerable talents are the Leukemia Society of America, the Muscular Dystrophy Association, United Way International, and the Combined Federal Campaign.

As we wish Moe, his sons Michael and Steven and his wife Colee and daughter Aleesa our best on his 80th birthday, we should all remember he always went the extra mile for his members, his

union, and his country. Happy birthday, Moe Biller.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, November 2, the Federal debt stood at \$4,982,592,325,829.97. We are still about \$27 billion away from the \$5 trillion mark, unfortunately, we anticipate hitting this mark sometime later this year or early next year.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,914.00 as his or her share of that debt.

NOTE

In the RECORD of October 26, beginning on page S15773, the statement of Mr. JEFFORDS was improperly printed. The permanent RECORD will be corrected to reflect the following version.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, let me briefly remind everybody that a while back, when we were dealing with the budget resolution, 67 of us voted not to cut more than \$4 billion out of higher education. This amendment would bring this level closer to where we in the Senate voted earlier this year to be—a \$5 billion cut from the \$10.8 billion. I remind my colleagues of that. I hate to see anybody be inconsistent with their voting, and since 67 voted for something a little more draconian than this, I hope Senators will stay with us on this amendment.

Our amendment restores the 6-month grace period, eliminates the .85 percent institution fee, and lowers the interest rate on PLUS loans, reducing the Labor Committee's instruction from \$10.85 billion over 7 years to \$5 billion.

Let me lay aside the issue of reducing education cuts for one quick moment and explain why this amendment is so important. As I mentioned just a few moments ago, the amendment offered by my Democratic colleagues restores direct lending to current law—or a transition to 100 percent. I simply cannot support such a provision. I have always been a supporter of testing the direct lending program and am on record as opposing the Labor Committee's bill to limit it to 20 percent. Twenty percent in my view is too small, it cuts out schools that currently participate in the program, and that to me is wrong.

However, as I stated during debate of the 1993 reconciliation, I believe in a slow, implementation of direct lending. It should be undertaken thoughtfully and carefully. The amendment offered by my Democratic colleagues is tantamount to a phase-in of direct lending. A phase-in suggests something very different than a thoughtful analysis of the two programs. My fear is that we have already made the decision to go full force without really looking at the advisability of such a move. It is like saying "ready, fire—and then aim". For this reason I support a firm cap on

direct lending. That cap, in my mind should be set at a point which protects the schools that are current participants and allows some room for growth. I suggest that number be set between 30–40 percent.

Mr. President, that is not the amendment we are currently considering. I offered that suggestion to my colleagues as a bipartisan approach. Unfortunately, that amendment coupled with billions of dollars in additional student aid, was rejected by the Democrats and interestingly also by groups purporting to represent higher education. In particular the American Council on Education.

There is agreement that we must balance the budget and do so in a way that protects students, parents, and institutions. That is what this amendment does. It strikes the .85 percent institution fee, restores the 6-month grace period, and eliminates the increase in the PLUS interest rate. Support for this amendment will provide important savings to these students, their parents, and institutions of higher learning.

Eliminating the interest subsidy during the 6-month grace period could increase the debt of an undergraduate who borrows the maximum \$23,000 by almost \$1,000, resulting in additional payments of nearly \$1,400 over the life of the loan. For a graduate student who borrows the maximum \$65,500, the result would be \$2,700 in additional debt and almost \$4,000 in additional payments. Raising the interest rate and the interest rate cap on PLUS loans would increase the total payments of parents who borrow \$20,000 for their children's education by \$1,300.

It simply does not pay to cut education.

Consider the following: More highly educated workers not only earn more, but they work and pay taxes longer than less educated workers. According to a recent study, between 1973 and 1993, median family income dropped by over 20 percent for families headed by a person with a high school diploma or less; but it held steady for those families headed by someone with 4 years of college; and increased for families headed by someone with 5 years of college or more.

We need to encourage our young people to pursue higher education both to keep us competitive and to help balance the budget. Unfortunately, the opportunity for individuals to go on to postsecondary education is getting slimmer and slimmer. Pell grant awards have not kept pace with college costs. Students have had to increase borrowing in order to make up the difference. In 1985–86, the actual maximum Pell grant of \$2,100 paid 58 percent of the total annual cost of attendance for a 4-year public institution (\$3,637). In 1993–94, the maximum Pell grant of \$2,300 paid only 36 percent of the total cost (\$6,454).

Because Federal grant programs have grown much more slowly than the cost

of attending college, loans now (1994–95) account for 56 percent of all student aid, up from 49 percent in 1985–96.

Borrowing has skyrocketed in recent years to such an extent that the amount borrowed through the FFEL program from 1990 to 1995 is greater than the total amount borrowed from its inception in 1965 through 1989.

With such statistics it is no wonder that polls show more and more students and families deciding that college is simply out of their reach. In fact, close to 20 percent of students consider leaving school because of debt. Considering the impact on our economy and the future earning potential of individuals with a postsecondary degree, this statistic is most disheartening.

So again, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and tell the Nation that the issue of education spending is a bipartisan issue.

A TRIBUTE TO BILL MOTT

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to pay tribute to Bill Mott, a South Dakotan who has become one of our Nation's truly great horse trainers. Last weekend, at Belmont Park in New York, a thoroughbred bay named Cigar won the finale of the Breeders' Cup Classics. The finale was Cigar's 12th straight track victory. With that victory, Cigar secured Horse of the Year honors, and is on track for even greater glory next year. Cigar could break the all-time record of 16 consecutive track victories, which was done by the legendary Citation, and could surpass Alysheba as horse racing's all-time money winner.

Of course, Cigar would not have achieved excellence on the track if it was not for the training excellence of Bill Mott. It was Bill who put Cigar on the path of greatness by switching the bay from grass racing to dirt. Though bred for grass, Cigar won only 1 race in 11 starts on turf. Bill's move to dirt has moved Cigar to the ranks of the unbeaten.

For Bill Mott, his success as a horse trainer is nothing less than a childhood dream come true. It was while he was in high school at Park Jefferson in South Dakota that Bill Mott began his career as a horse trainer. At the age of 16, Bill won the South Dakota Thoroughbred Futurity. After graduating high school, Bill left South Dakota to pursue his dream. Bill learned from many great trainers, including Bob Irwin, Jack Van Berg and D. Wayne Lukas. Now, young, aspiring trainers no doubt will be seeking Bill out.

Today, Bill Mott is at the peak of his profession. Bill trains more than 100 horses across the country. Bill is the best because he knows how to bring out the best in the horses he trains. His record is proof: Last year, Bill's horses won 137 races; this year, his victory total reached 140.

Bill Mott is an inspiration not just to aspiring horse trainers, but to all who

set their sites to be the very best in their profession. I am sure all who know Bill Mott, especially his friends and family back home in South Dakota, are very proud of him. In fact, Bill's brother Rob, a pilot who lives in Mobridge, SD, just returned to our State after being with Bill during his latest achievements at the Breeders' Cup Classics.

One of the best parts of my job is when I can speak of the great accomplishments of South Dakotans like Bill Mott. Through hard work and determination, Bill Mott is living a dream come true. My wife, Harriet, and I wish Bill Mott continued success in the years ahead.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1833. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

S. 1395. An original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of an intercity passenger rail trust fund, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-168).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself and Mr. FRIST):

S. 1388. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 800 Market Street in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1389. A bill to reform the financing of Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. 1390. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to permit a private

person against whom a civil or administrative penalty is assessed to use the amount of the penalty to fund a community environmental project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 1391. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to prohibit the imposition of any civil or administrative penalty against a unit of local government for a violation of local government for a violation of the Act when a compliance plan with respect to the violation is in effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. 1392. A bill to impose temporarily a 25 percent duty on imports of certain Canadian wood and lumber products, to require the administering authority to initiate an investigation under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to such products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself and Mr. SIMON):

S. 1393. A bill to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

S. 1394. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to reform the legal immigration of immigrants and nonimmigrants to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 1395. An original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of an intercity passenger rail trust fund, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Finance; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. EXON):

S. 1396. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for the regulation of surface transportation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DOLE:

S. Res. 192. A resolution making majority appointments to the Joint Committee on the Library and the Joint Committee on Printing; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1389. A bill to reform the financing of Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

THE SENATE CAMPAIGN SPENDING LIMIT AND ELECTION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to address an issue of great concern and importance to me, and I believe, to the integrity of our democratic system of Government: campaign finance reform.

I supported the legislation introduced and passed by this body in 1993, and I came back to Washington in 1995