brought to my attention from my State of Florida. As an example, the Salvation Army in Fort Myers, FL, when I last discussed this case a month ago, I explained that the Salvation Army used funds which were provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to promote food and housing to the homeless.

In February 1996, the Salvation Army received its first installment for the fiscal year. In a normal year, that first installment would have been made available in October 1995. This is anything but a normal year. The Salvation Army was expecting they would receive their final allotment of Federal funds in early March. True to form, these funds have not yet been provided. There is only one thing consistent about this year, and that is total inconsistency.

On April 10, I visited the Florida State Legislature in its session. The question that many members of the legislature asked me is: When are you going to make up your mind? The less charitable members of the legislature asked the question: Have you lost your mind? Here is our State legislature, trying to prepare a budget for the fourth largest State in the Nation, with many of their important decisions based on a partnership with the Federal Government in health, education, job training, and many other areas. Yet, they do not know what their Federal partner's policy, what the Federal partner's commitment will be to that program halfway through the fiscal year.

Mr. President, we have had almost a month to work out this appropriations bill. When I was speaking to the legislature, I apologized for the fact we were so negligent in performing our work. I gave them hopeful assurances that we would soon end this too long impasse. Again, today, for the 13th time we are passing a continuing resolution putting off the decisions, putting off the commitment to shape up and get sober, put it off until another day, until we need another injection.

Mr. President, this continuing resolution is passed by a voice vote. This Congress has reasserted its addiction and that it cannot be expected to go cold turkey. The 13th continuing resolution will pass with one less vote than the 12th, and I hope if we have a 14th, I hope it will pass with substantially fewer votes than the 13th, and finally we will end this process of procrastination, delay, indecision, and pass the consequences on to the American people.

We cannot deny that this Congress is addicted to Band-Aid budgeting and that there are not serious ramifications to these actions. We must stop this cycle of dependency and face up to the difficult decisions which are ours.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I ask unanimous consent to be recorded as voting ''no'' on the continuing resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The RECORD will so indicate.

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

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

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for up to 10 minutes as if in morning business.

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

CHANGING OF THE PALESTINIAN CHARTER

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, the action by the PLO today changing its charter and eliminating the provision calling for the destruction of Israel should put all Palestinian terrorists on notice that terrorism and the destruction of Israel is no longer the order of the day as far as the PLO is concerned.

This was a vote of 10 to 1; some 500 voted in favor of changing the PLO charter, some 54 voted against, a vote of 10 to 1 by the Palestinian national authority saying that the charter ought to be changed. No longer is it the PLO position that Israel ought to be destroyed. That ought to have a significant effect on changing the attitude of the terrorists who are trying to destroy Israel and trying to destroy the peace process, because now technically it is the Palestinian Parliament in exile which has called for the dropping of that language. It is the Palestinian National Council which voted 504 in favor of amending the 32-year-old charter, 54 against, and 4 abstaining saying that no longer is it the PLO policy to seek to destroy Israel.

You have at the present time Hezbollah, Hamas, and other terrorist organizations carrying on a reign of terror, of bloodshed, killing, an effort to destroy Israel and an effort to defeat the peace process. But with this action today by the PLO officially formally changing the charter, eliminating the call for the destruction of Israel, it is now evident that terrorism is out of step with the dominant Palestinian view. That ought to be followed, and every Palestinian who seeks to destroy Israel, every terrorist who seeks to destroy Israel, knows now that it is the official position, led by Chairman Yasser Arafat, that that idea has changed, that idea is passe, that idea is gone, and that the emphasis by responsible Palestinian leaders is to promote the peace process and to end terrorism.

With action by the U.S. Congress in 1994 in adopting the amendment put forward by Senator SHELBY and myself, which conditions U.S. aid on the change in the charter and more active action on the part of the PLO in combating terrorism, at least the first part has now been fulfilled.

The issue of the Mideast peace process has been tortuous. There have been so many developments since Israel emerged as a state in 1949. The enmity which has existed for thousands of years has meant senseless killing, terrorism against women and children as well as men in Israel, Hezbollah firing rockets into northern Israel, prompting the justified retaliation by Israel as a matter of national self-defense.

That killing and those terrorist activities ought now to stop in view of this official declaration by the Palestinian leaders that no longer does the charter of the PLO call for the destruction of Israel.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that the activities by Secretary of State Christopher will reach fruition. It is not an easy matter. The press is full of reports about how President Assad of Syria is keeping Secretary Christopher cooling his heels while President Assad talks to others or President Assad is otherwise busy. It is not an easy matter to negotiate in the Mideast. I compliment Secretary of State Christopher, and I compliment the President on the accomplishments which have been made.

The Mideast has been a particular point of interest to me. I made my first trip to Israel back in 1964. I traveled there again as a private citizen in 1969, again in 1978, again in 1980, and after being elected to the Senate traveled there considerably. I have had the opportunity to visit Damascus on many occasions. I made my first trip there in 1984.

As long as the Secretary of State has cooled his heels, this Senator cooled his heels a lot longer. I returned there in 1988 after the Soviets had advised the Syrians they were no longer going to finance Syrian military operations, and in 1988 President Assad was prepared to see ARLEN SPECTER; I had a meeting of 4 hours and 35 minutes, and I have made many trips back and have had an opportunity to gain some understanding as to the negotiating process in the Mideast.

I suggest that the attitude of the Syrians has changed considerably in the 12 years which have intervened since my first trip to Damascus in 1984 and today, 1996. When I first had an opportunity to talk to President Assad, the idea of negotiations with Israel was totally out of the question. We have seen problems that the United States has had in Lebanon with the killing of so many of our marines, and we have seen grave difficulties in Lebanon in 1982 with Israeli action there. I believe that a cease-fire can be attained there, and I believe the peace process can be promoted.

We had the historic activity of President Sadat of Egypt in the first breakthrough back in 1978 and 1979. We have since seen the peace process with an Israeli-Jordanian peace agreement. We

have seen an event at the White House lawn back on September 13, 1993, that I never thought would have been possible with Chairman Arafat honored there. But when then Prime Minister Rabin shook the hand of Chairman Arafat and then Foreign Minister Peres shook the hand of Chairman Arafat, the U.S. policy was to support the peace process. If Israel, which had been the principal object of PLO terrorism, was prepared to deal with Chairman Arafat, then so was the United States.

I have had an opportunity to meet with Chairman Arafat on three occasions since that historic event at the White House on September 13, 1993. I have gone there in a visit with Senator BROWN in August of last year, carrying with us a list of specific terrorists where we thought the Palestinian authority had not turned them over to Israeli officials in accordance with the agreements which had been made, presented them one by one, and, candidly, heard many excuses offered by Chairman Arafat.

Senator SHELBY and I had an opportunity to visit again with Chairman Arafat this past January 2 and again talked about the language of the PLO charter and pushed to have it revised. At that time, Chairman Arafat said he would do his utmost. The elections were coming up with the Palestinians on January 20. Those elections were held, and now we have had this historic event with the Palestinian Parliament in exile dropping the language by a vote of 504 in favor of eliminating the language calling for the destruction of Israel, 54 against, and 14 abstaining. That language had been in the charter for some 32 years.

So, you have a vote of 10 to 1, a very, very sizable majority, which ought to put all of the Palestinian terrorists on notice that it is no longer acceptable, even from the Palestinian point of view, to call for the destruction of Israel and to carry out acts of terrorism.

So it is my hope that this historic vote, when it is communicated to the Palestinians in that region, when it is communicated to the Palestinians around the world, may have the effect of letting the Palestinian terrorists know—Hezbollah, Hamas, and the other terrorist organizations—that it is no longer appropriate, it is no longer proper, it is condemned by the Palestinian authority itself, that terrorist acts against Israel ought not to be carried forward. If we can stop Hezbollah, if we can stop Hamas and the other terrorist organizations, then I think we can move forward with the peace process.

I thank the Chair and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

IMMIGRATION CONTROL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3672

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I now submit a request. It has been cleared through the leadership on both sides of the aisle, as I have been advised.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now resume consideration of amendment No. 3672, the Simpson-Kempthorne amendment, as modified, and that there be 30 minutes for debate, 20 minutes under the control of Senator DORGAN, 10 minutes under the control of Senator DOMENICI; to be followed by a vote on or in relation to the amendment without further action or debate. And immediately following that vote, regardless of the outcome, the Senate proceed to vote on or in relation to the Dorgan amendment, No. 3667.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3672, AS MODIFIED

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I send the modification of the amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is so modified.

Amendment No. 3672, as modified, is as follows:

At the end of the amendment add the following:

(1) social security is supported by taxes deducted from workers' earnings and matching deductions from their employers that are deposited into independent trust funds;

(2) over 42,000,000 Americans, including over 3,000,000 children and 5,000,000 disabled workers and their families, receive social security benefits;

(3) social security is the only pension program for 60 percent of older Americans;

(4) almost 60 percent of older beneficiaries depend on social security for at least half of their income and 25 percent depend on social security for at least 90 percent of their income;

(5) 138,000,000 American workers pay taxes into the social security system;

(6) social security is currently a self-financed program that is not contributing to the Federal budget deficit; in fact, the social security trust funds now have over $400,000,000,000 in reserves and that surplus will increase during fiscal year 1995 alone by an additional $70,000,000,000;

(7) these current reserves will be necessary to pay monthly benefits for current and future beneficiaries when the annual surpluses turn to deficits after 2018;

(8) recognizing that social security is currently a self-financed program, Congress in 1990 established a ''firewall'' to prevent a raid on the social security trust funds;

(9) raiding the social security trust funds would further undermine confidence in the system among younger workers;

(10) the American people overwhelmingly reject arbitrary cuts in social security benefits; and

(11) social security beneficiaries throughout the nation deserve to be reassured that their benefits will not be subject to cuts and their social security payroll taxes will not be increased as a result of legislation to implement a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that any legislation required to implement a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution shall specifically prevent social security benefits from being reduced or social security taxes from being increased to meet the balanced budget requirement.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I yield the floor to Senator DORGAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time? The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may consume. A couple of colleagues wish to come to speak on this amendment as well.

First of all, the circumstances are we will vote on a Kempthorne amendment. I have no objection to that amendment. I intend to vote for it.

It contains conclusions that I support, talks about the desire to balance the budget, to do so without Social Security benefits being reduced or Social Security taxes being increased. I have no objection to that. I intend to vote for it.

But that is not the issue. The issue is the second vote on the amendment that I offered, a sense-of-the-Senate resolution. That amendment is very simple. It is an amendment that says that when a constitutional amendment to balance the budget is brought to the floor of the Senate it ought to include a firewall between the Social Security trust funds and the other revenues of the Federal Government.

The reason I feel that way is because we are now accumulating a yearly surplus in the Social Security trust funds. It is not an accident. It is a deliberate part of public policy to create a surplus in the Social Security trust funds now in order to save for the future.

The reason I know that is the case is because in 1983 I helped write the Social Security reform bill. I was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee at the time. We decided in the Social Security reform bill to create savings each year. This year $71 billion more is coming into the Federal Government in receipts from Social Security taxes over what we will spend this year—a $71 billion surplus this year alone, not accidental but a surplus designed to be saved for the future.

It is not saved for the future if it is used as an offset against other revenue of the Federal Government. If it is simply becoming part of the revenue stream that is used to balance the budget and the operating budget deficit, it means this $71 billion will not be there when it is needed.

I have heard all of the debate about, well, this is just an effort by some of those who would not vote for the other constitutional amendment to balance the budget, just an effort to justify their vote. No. There were two constitutional amendments to balance the budget offered in the U.S. Senate last year. One of them balanced the budget and did so by the year 2002, using the Social Security trust funds as part of the operating revenue in the Federal Government. I do not happen to think that is the way we ought to do it.