submitted to the Congress in February that nobody in this Chamber voted for—99 ''no'' votes, 1 ''absent''—under the Clinton first budget in discretionary spending, that is nonentitlement spending, he cuts over 5 years, $2 billion from his first budget. This new revised budget that is going to be tough, that is going to get us to zero, that is going to do all these things—make the tough decisions, face up to the music for the American public, that he went on national television to tell us how important it was, now to come to the table and make these tough choices—$2 billion over 5 years.

Under his first budget he was to spend, just to give an idea of the magnitude of the numbers we are talking about, over the first 5 years in his first budget he submitted in February that did not come to balance—it did not even pretend to come to balance—total discretionary spending over that 5-year period, $2.730 trillion. That is the total discretionary spending accounted for in the Clinton first budget.

The Clinton second budget—new, improved, I am going to get you to balance, make the tough decisions, tighten the belt some more, we have gotten the message from the American public, I know you want me to deliver—not $2.730 but $2.728 trillion. So over 5 years he reduced discretionary spending by $2 billion. That is not a Weight Watchers approach to the budget. You are not going to loosen any notches on $2 billion out of $2.7 trillion.

So how does he do it, if he does not cut discretionary? He admits he does not cut discretionary. You cannot play around with those numbers. How does he do it? He looks at these cuts in the outyears. He does not do much in the first few years. He sort of back-end loads it.

In fact, of the 10-year budget that he has proposed, you would think if we are going to cut money over 10 years you would do it on a straight line. You cut so much per year every year to get to balance. It does not take much of a mathematician, which I am not, to figure out if you were going to cut the same amount every year to get your balance, sort of a straight line down, you would have to get about 10 percent a year. That is what you would figure.

In the first year the President cuts 2 percent; 2 percent of his cuts first year, 3 percent next, 4 percent next, 5 percent next, in years 9 and 10, 17—almost 18 percent of the cuts and almost 21 percent of the cuts; the last 2 years, long after—that is three Presidents from now—he decides that is when we are going to do all the cutting.

It is a lot easier if you are sitting in the White House and look two or three Presidents down the road and have them do all the tough work. He does not do any of the tough work under the rest of his administration or the potential next administration. So again, all the tough decisions are put off to future Congresses and future Presidents and none of the real tough decisions are made now.

I say that in criticism of the President's budget. But I will say that I appreciate that he at least came to the table. He did not come to the table with much. He is not going to feed a lot of people with what he has at the table, but he at least came. He entered into the debate, he made some, I think, relevant comments when he came to some of the health care programs and how they had to be on the table. I know it upset folks on the other side of the aisle but at least he came and said we have an obligation to do this.

I hope he comes back with some real budgets and with some real numbers that show that we will do this. So I unfortunately will have to come back and talk more about how the President has not come through with a budget.

There are a couple of things I want to comment on in wrapping up, and again I appreciate the indulgence of the Senator from Virginia.

There was an article in the Washington Post on Sunday about how some of my colleagues were upset with this chart I have on the floor because of its irreverence, some may suggest, in its title. I was criticized by Members that I should not, in a chart, refer to the President by his first name.

I did a little looking back, as to how the other side treated Republican Presidents when they were in the majority—when they were here and the President was a Republican. I found just a few things. We did not do an extensive research—frankly, you did not have to do extensive research to quickly find references to Presidents which were in my opinion a heck of a lot more pejorative in nature than mentioning the President's first name in a chart.

In the 99th Congress, the next-to-the-last Congress, when President Reagan served as President, there were 77 references by Members to the term ''Reaganomics.'' That at the time was not a flattering term. ''Reaganomics,'' 77 times. In the 100th Congress 42 times. The term ''Reaganomics'' appeared in the journal here in the U.S. Senate, used by Members of the U.S. Senate to describe Ronald Reagan's fiscal policies. That is not a very nice thing to say. Yet I do not recall any of those comments being made and Members being attacked for that.

I have, from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD here, March 3, 1989, the Senator from South Carolina, the junior Senator from South Carolina referring to President Reagan as ''Ronnie,'' in his discussion. I do not assume to use any more familiar terms in referring to the current President.

I have, from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of 1991, the Senator from Massachusetts who used the term, not only on November 15, but on November 7 and November 1, the phrase ''waiting for George,'' George Bush, the President of the United States. ''Waiting for George is more frustrating than waiting for Godot.'' He used that phrase several times during debate in 1991 with respect to the unemployment compensation extension.

So, I mean, I also will refer back to the Senator from Massachusetts, September 20, 1988, during the campaign where he referred to the then-Vice President, candidate for President, as ''Where was George then?'' That was, as I mentioned before, the reason for this chart. The term ''Where's George'' was a popular saying back in 1988. And it was a popular saying, not as the Senator from North Dakota said to me while on debate the other day, at the Convention, the Democratic National Convention in 1988, but also on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

So, I think before we get a little high and mighty about the reverence paid to people, I do say ''Days with no proposal to balance the budget from President Clinton.'' We try to be respectful and I am respectful of the office of the President and of President Clinton, but I think this chart is well within the bounds of decorum here in the U.S. Senate, and I do so with the greatest amount of respect and also with a very sincere effort to try to bring the President's attention back to this issue, to where he can become a relevant player in making budget policy for this country, which I think the country needs.

Whether we like it or not, the President has to sign the budget reconciliation. So he needs to be relevant to this process. We need the President. We cannot do it alone. We would like to be able to do it alone but we cannot. That is not the way the Constitution set it up. He needs to be relevant and needs to be involved. And I appreciate the first step he took, and his advisers who encouraged him to come to the fore and make that suggestion.

Now it is time to come and do a little harder work and get that—sharpen that pencil a little bit and start working with real numbers to come up with real solutions to the problems that face this country.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RECESS UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate now stands in recess until 9 a.m. tomorrow, June 21, 1995.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:29 p.m, recessed until Wednesday, June 21, 1995, at 9 a.m.