within the range of doability and certainly within the range of what is necessary to keep the trust fund solvent.

So in substance what he sent up here in June can be discussed, and it can be worked for the purposes of resolving the matter. But when the President and the Vice President talk in such outrageous political terms and use such hyperbole, it is not constructive to the process.

So the fourth thing I think the President must do is stop running for reelection all the time and start trying to govern the country. Is that not his job for the next year and a half? There will be plenty of time to have an election next summer. Let us get about governing the country. Let us start talking some substance around here.

And that comes to my fifth point, which is leadership. If there is one obligation of the Presidency, it is to lead. Regrettably, this President has been leading like a bumper car. It is time that he gave us some definition and direction. It is time that he sent up here a budget based on numbers which everyone can agree are honest and fair, CBO numbers—a budget which has details attached to it, or if not a whole budget at least major programmatic activities that have details attached to them so that we can evaluate them.

It is time he started talking to Members of Congress as if they were colleagues working on a problem rather than opponents created by some political spinmeister that he has hired to do his polling for him. The fact is that leadership does not involve running for reelection. Leadership involves guiding this country through some very difficult times.

So the time has come, in my opinion, for the President to engage in these five areas, to show that he is serious about balancing this budget. We have put on the table serious proposals to balance this budget, to give our children a future, to make sure that this country brings under control its most serious threat to its future, which is the expansion of its Federal debt and the fact that our generation is borrowing from the next generation to finance day-to-day activity that we are benefiting from today.

If the President is serious, he has to address these five points. He has to start using numbers that we all agree are reasonable. And I suggest CBO numbers are the ones that are the best. He has to start giving us some details of what he intends to do in these major programmatic areas such as Medicare and Medicaid. He has to agree to a goal that is scorable, such as a 7-year goal to reach a balanced budget. He has to stop politicizing the issue, using the extreme language that may score well in the polling place but does nothing to move the process along.

Finally and most importantly, he has to give us some definable leadership that shows us where he feels we can reach compromise and govern rather than run for reelection.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 12:45, the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 219, S. 1372, regarding an increase in the earnings test.

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

The Senator from New Jersey.

BUDGET RECONCILIATION

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I have listened with interest to some of the speeches that were being made this morning, and I heard speeches that decry the President's use of his opportunities for political reasons and to disagree with virtually everything that President Clinton has accomplished. I find it a strange anomaly. As Yogi Berra, the famous New Jersey philosopher said, ''It's deja vu all over again.''

I stand here listening to political speech after political speech in which the President of the United States is accused of being excessively political.

I think we ought to look at the record just for a couple of minutes. First of all, we are faced with a reconciliation bill put out by the Republican majority—and I sit on the Budget Committee, and I can tell you this—and this is no surprise—that is going to take care of lots of wealthy wage earners, income earners, big investment yields, at the expense of lots of little people, if I can use that word to describe them, those who are dependent on Medicare for the sustenance, for the maintenance of their health, those who depend on Medicaid, in many cases the only source, the only source to enable them to get the health care they require.

And so it is despite the fact that Health and Human Services has projected an $89 billion program to keep Medicare viable until the year 2000, during which period we will have a chance to evaluate what is taking place, maybe get to work on some of the problems we know exist that are solvable and will not require less to be available to the Medicare beneficiary—waste, for instance. We know there is a significant amount of waste. We know that there is fraud—this is not a secret—amounting to billions of dollars.

Those options ought to be examined before we turn to people who on balance in the senior community have less income than $25,000 a year, to the extent of three-quarters of that population. Three-quarters of the senior citizen population have incomes of less than $25,000 a year; 35 percent have incomes of less than $10,000 a year.

But yet we say here in a majority voice that it is OK. ''We're going to save you from the demise of this program. We're going to save you by making sure you pay more, significantly more, in premiums for part B, in higher copays, in higher deductibles. We're saving you. We're taking money out of your pocket and transferring it over to those on the other side.''

By way of example, the House bill calls for a $20,000 tax break for those making $350,000 a year. The Senate, a more modest program, allows for a $6,000 tax break for those earning $350,000 a year. But at the same time, we are saying to the senior citizens, whose profile and income I just gave you, that they on balance will pay an average of $3,000 over a 7-year period more for their health care.

There is something funny, as they say. And the question is raised, in my mind, whose side are we on? I think it is pretty obvious that on that side of the aisle, from there over, that they are on the side of the wealthy and the comfortable and those who have special access. It is obvious. The arithmetic is there. If only the American people get the full story, then we will start to see changes, I believe.

We have already seen it. Congressmen in my State, who were dead full throttle behind the Gingrich proposal, the Contract With America, have now retreated because they are beginning to smell the ire of the constituency. They are beginning to hear the message that ''We do not want you to take money from us hard-working, modest-income people and transfer it to those who have been fortunate enough to make lots of money in this society.''

So, Mr. President, as we look at the record that President Clinton has compiled, it is a pretty good one. We just finished a year in which we saw one of the smaller deficits in many years, $164 billion, and it is on the decline since President Clinton has taken over. We notice that we have a robust economy, that until the end of September, the economy grew at a very firm rate.

At the same time, we see almost an ideal situation in terms of inflation—modest growth, so little as to be of relatively minor consequence in the perspective that the people in this financial community have.

So, we have seen growth in the economy, we have seen growth in jobs, we have seen inflation under control, we have seen the budget deficit at a relatively low point. And yet the President gets little or no credit and lots of criticism as the debate obscures the reality of what is taking place in this reconciliation discussion: Taking care of those who have money, who have influence, who have power, at the expense of those who work hard, who plan their futures, and who are concerned about what tomorrow brings.

BOSNIA

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Last, Mr. President, we hear about the concerns expressed by people on both sides about Bosnia and about whether or not we ought to have American service people in Bosnia as part of a peacekeeping operation. I think that question is yet to