

his own personal character—one that should be a model for mankind.

All South Dakotans know Harvey for his great service in our State legislature. He has served in the legislature for 11 years. He has been the Speaker of the State House of Representatives for a year. Recently, Harvey announced he will not seek reelection. This is unfortunate. His shoes will be hard to fill. But I rise today to pay tribute to Harvey's contributions not as an elected official, which are many, but in his singular contribution as a loving, caring husband.

Recently, Gov. Bill Janklow declared Saturday, February 24, Harvey C. Krautschun Day in South Dakota. This honor was given for the life he saved—the life of his wife, Joy. He stood by Joy's hospital bed as she lay comatose for a month, fighting for her life. Because of his constancy and commitment to his wife's life, even as doctors began discussing terminating life-support, Harvey's devotion remained unmoved. He would see his wife awake again.

Harvey demonstrated bravery, courage, and faith in protecting his wife's life. Joy found herself in this condition also because of bravery and courage. In July of 1995, when a newborn colt jumped into an 8-foot-deep pond, Joy jumped in to save the colt. While trying to save the colt, Joy's heart suddenly failed. Harvey rushed to her side, and began administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Their son, Bart, rushed to find additional help, calling an ambulance. Bart returned to his mother's side and performed cardiopulmonary resuscitation on her. Father and son together fought to save Joy's life. The massive heart failure pushed her into a coma. Miraculously, Joy awoke from her coma. Her recovery from the massive heart arrhythmia would entail months of hospitalizations and therapy. Joy did recover, she did awaken from the coma, and today she is living with her family. Doctors had believed she would not live. But Harvey and his family made a commitment to Joy's life, and, thereby, saved her.

To speak of saving a life, to speak of heroism measures a man's values and ideals. To take courageous, loving actions measures a man's valor and commitments. Considering the turbulence surrounding all of us on a daily basis, at times finding simple answers to our problems is difficult, if not humanly impossible. Some mornings while reading the South Dakota newspapers, I wonder, "What keeps people so strong?" In the quake of unforeseen events—I have found strength in faith and prayer. So when I heard of the sudden accident of Joy Krautschun and the courageous and enduring actions of her husband, Harvey, I knew faith in the human spirit and prayer are the strongest, most powerful agent we have to combat the turbulence in our lives.

I have personally known Harvey for many years. As fellow runners, we

jogged together through Spearfish Canyon. As a South Dakota statesman, Harvey has dutifully represented and protected his community, State, and all human life. Harvey has always been there for his constituents. In cases where the problem stretched to the Federal level, Harvey took the initiative to seek out help. It has been my pleasure to have worked with Harvey on such cases in the past. Harvey truly believes in fighting the good fight.

I have a great deal of respect and admiration for Harvey's leadership in the South Dakota Legislature. I trust and appreciate his views and advice on State and national issues. Harvey and his entire family are good, exemplary people and patriots of their Spearfish community.

Harriet and I wish Harvey and his family many more years of health and happiness. Harvey, Joy and their family continue to be in our thoughts and prayers. Knowing a man who is so committed in faith and deed to community, State, country, family, and the very essence of life is an honor. Harvey is true to his rock-solid beliefs in both word and deed.

February 24 may have been Harvey Krautschun Day for South Dakota, but it's safe to say that for Joy Krautschun, every day is Harvey Krautschun day.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the \$5 trillion Federal debt stands today as an increasingly grotesque parallel to the energizer bunny on television that keeps moving and moving and moving—precisely in the same manner, and to the same extent, that President Clinton is allowing the Federal debt to keep going up and up into the stratosphere.

Politicians like to talk good games—and "talk" is the operative word—about cutting the Federal spending and thereby bringing the Federal debt under control. But watch how they vote on the big-spending bills.

Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, March 18, the Federal debt stood at \$5,055,609,537,686.31, an average per capita debt of \$19,116.82 for every man, woman, and child in America.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1997 AND THE FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today the administration officially sent its budget requests to the Congress. Although much of the detailed budget information is still not available for review, I want to provide my initial views of the material we have received in the Armed Services Committee. On the positive side of the ledger, I was very pleased that the military

pay raise was fully funded in this budget request. The young men and women who serve our Nation in uniform continue to be the most important asset of our Nation's defense. This year, I intend that the Armed Services Committee will continue to provide increased funding for the quality-of-life initiatives and programs we began in last year's authorization bill.

Mr. President, I am troubled over several decisions made in the proposed budget. First is the Defense Department's decision to again reduce funding for critical ballistic missile defenses. We should be seeking ways to accelerate the development and deployment of both theater and national missile defense systems, not delay them. Under the Department's new proposal, we would not deploy a theater high altitude area defense system, commonly known as THAAD, or Navy upper tier, for another decade. This delay is unacceptable. I find it hard to believe that the administration would continue to place the lives of our service men and women at risk, by delaying this critical capability.

Additionally, the levels of spending for modernization are perilously dangerous. Gains made in last year's bill, as a result of funds added by Congress, to revitalize modernization, may be lost due to inadequate levels of funding in this budget. The procurement accounts have been reduced by 44 percent since fiscal year 1992. This year's budget request decreases procurement spending even further.

General Shalikhshvili recently stated we should provide \$60 billion a year for defense modernization by fiscal year 1998. This is 2 years earlier than the administration previously indicated in last year's budget, and now will not be achieved until fiscal year 2001. Recent testimony, before the Armed Services Committee by Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Owens, reinforces my concerns. I agree with Admiral Owens that we have a "crisis in procurement." I agree with him also, that procurement continues to be underfunded.

While the Department's planning documents reflect increased spending for procurement in the outyears, I am not confident that we will ever get there. The administration's budget for this year reflects another decline in procurement spending. It appears that each year, modernization is used as a bill payer to fix other near term problems. This concerns me. I fail to see how this budget provides for adequate modernization. I believe that the Congress will be required to add funds to the defense budget again this year, to provide for minimal levels of modernization.

The Armed Services Committee will continue to look for opportunities to work with the military services, as we did last year, to add funds where they will have the most beneficial effects. We intend to invest money now where these investments will save money in the future.

As an example, last year we provided authority for multiyear procurement and an additional \$82 million for the Longbow Apache Helicopter Program in the fiscal year 1996 Defense bill. As a result, we may save up to \$1 billion over the life of this program. We want to continue to look at other innovative ways to achieve savings, which can then be applied toward other vital defense needs.

Finally, I remain concerned about the increasing frequency of deployments and the amount of time our men and women in uniform spend away from their homes and families. Ongoing and contingency operations, such as Haiti and Bosnia, not only drain resources away from current and future readiness, but place undue strain on our service members and their families.

Over the course of the next couple of months, the Armed Services Committee will continue to conduct an extensive evaluation of the budget request. Readiness, both current and long term, must be maintained and in some cases, revitalized. Modernization must be restored. Missile defense must become a reality.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

At 4:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

S. 1494. An act to provide an extension for fiscal year 1996 for certain programs administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to grant the consent of the Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Bi-State Development Agency by the States of Missouri and Illinois.

The enrolled bill and joint resolution were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

REPORT OF THE BUDGET OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 133

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations and to the Committee on the Budget.

To the Congress of the United States:

The 1997 Budget, which I am transmitting to you with this message, builds on our strong economic record by balancing the budget in seven years while continuing to invest in the American people.

The budget cuts unnecessary and lower priority spending while protect-

ing senior citizens, working families, and children. It reforms welfare to make work pay and provides tax relief to middle-income Americans and small business.

Three years ago, we inherited an economy that was suffering from short- and long-term problems—problems that were created or exacerbated by the economic and budgetary policies of the previous 12 years.

In the short term, economic growth was slow and job creation was weak. The budget deficit, which had first exploded in size in the early 1980s, was rising to unsustainable levels.

Over the longer term, the growth in productivity had slowed since the early 1970s and, as a result, living standards had stagnated or fallen for most Americans. At the same time, the gap between rich and poor had widened.

Over the last three years, we have put in place budgetary and other economic policies that have fundamentally changed the direction of the economy—for the better. We have produced stronger growth, lower interest rates, stable prices, millions of new jobs, record exports, lower personal and corporate debt burdens, and higher living standards.

Working with the last Congress in 1993, we enacted an economic program that has worked better than even we projected in spurring growth and reducing the deficit. We have cut the deficit nearly in half, from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$164 billion in 1995. As a share of the Gross Domestic Product, we have cut the deficit by more than half in three years, bringing the deficit to its lowest level since 1979.

While cutting overall discretionary spending, we also shifted resources to investments in our future. With wages increasingly linked to skills, we invested wisely in education and training to help Americans acquire the tools they need for the high-wage jobs of tomorrow. We also invested heavily in science and technology, which has been a strong engine of economic growth throughout the Nation's history.

For Americans struggling to raise their children and make ends meet, we have sought to make work pay. We expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, providing tax relief for 15 million working families. And we have given 37 States the freedom to test ways to move people from welfare to work while protecting children.

As the economy has become increasingly global, prosperity at home depends heavily on opening foreign markets to American goods and services. With this in mind, we secured legislation to implement the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the North American Free Trade Agreement, and we have completed over 80 other trade agreements. Under our leadership, U.S. exports have grown to an all-time high.

With these policies, we have helped pave the way for a future of sustained economic growth, low interest rates,

stable prices, and more opportunity for Americans of all incomes. But our work is not done.

Looking ahead, as I said recently in my State of the Union address, we must answer three fundamental questions: First, how do we make the American dream of opportunity for all a reality for all Americans who are willing to work for it? Second, how do we preserve our old and enduring values as we move into the future? And, third, how do we meet these challenges together, as one America?

This budget addresses those questions.

CREATING AN AGE OF POSSIBILITY

I am committed to finishing the job that we began in 1993 and finally bringing the budget into balance. In our negotiations with congressional leaders, we have made great progress toward reaching an agreement. We have simply come too far to let this opportunity slip away.

A balanced budget would reduce interest rates for all Americans, including the young families across the land who are struggling to buy their first homes. It also would free up funds in the private markets with which businesses could invest in factories and equipment, or in training their workers.

But we have to balance the budget the right way—by cutting unnecessary and lower priority spending; investing in the future; protecting senior citizens, working families, children, and other vulnerable Americans; and providing tax relief for middle-income Americans and small businesses.

My budget does that. It strengthens Medicare and Medicaid, on which millions of senior citizens, people with disabilities, and low-income Americans rely. It reforms welfare. It cuts other entitlements. And it cuts deeply into discretionary spending.

But while cutting overall discretionary spending, my budget invests in education and training, the environment, science and technology, law enforcement, and other priorities to help build a brighter future for all Americans. We should spend more on what we need, less on what we don't.

PROJECTING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

Across the globe, we live in a time of great opportunity and great challenge. With the end of the Cold War, the world looks to the United States for leadership. Providing it is clearly in our best interest. We must not turn away.

My budget provides the necessary resources to advance America's strategic interests, carry out our foreign policy, open markets abroad, and support U.S. exports. It also provides the resources to confront the emerging global threats that have replaced the Cold War as major concerns—regional, ethnic, and national conflicts; the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; international terrorism and crime; narcotics trading; and environmental degradation.