

The following-named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list pursuant to the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, Section 1370:

*To be lieutenant general*

Lt. Gen. Carl G. O'Berry, 000-00-0000, United States Air Force.

The following-named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Section 601:

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. Eugene D. Santarelli, 000-00-0000, United States Air Force.

**ARMY**

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Section 601(a):

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Holder, Jr., 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

The following named officer for reappointment to the grade of general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, United States Code, sections 601(a) and 3033:

**TO BE GENERAL**

*To be chief of staff of the Army*

Gen. Dennis J. Reimer, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

The following named officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, Section 1370:

*To be general*

Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

The following named officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, Section 1370:

*To be lieutenant general*

Lt. Gen. Marvin L. Covault, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Section 601(a):

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. Robert E. Gray, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

The following named officer for reappointment to the grade of lieutenant general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Section 601(a):

*To be lieutenant general*

Lt. Gen. John E. Miller, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Section 601(a):

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. William G. Carter III, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

**NAVY**

The following named officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, Section 1370:

*To be vice admiral*

Vice Adm. Donald F. Hagen, 000-00-0000, U.S. Navy.

**MARINE CORPS**

The following named officer for appointment as Commandant of the Marine Corps,

Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, and appointment to the grade of general while serving in that position under the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, section 5043:

*To be commandant of the Marine Corps*

Lt. Gen. Charles C. Krulak, 000-00-0000, USMC.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Karl N. Stauber, of Minnesota, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

**NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK**

**IN THE AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY**

Air Force nominations beginning Robert D. Curry, and ending Ward Y. Tom, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 30, 1995.

Air Force nominations beginning Major Bradley C. Andreesen, and ending major Charles E. Lowrey, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 3, 1995.

Air Force nominations beginning Major Jose T. Aguinaga, and ending Major Stephen L. Jerentowski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 3, 1995.

Air Force nomination of James C. Ingram, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 24, 1995.

Army nominations beginning John A. Adams, and ending \* Dari Wollschlaeger, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 23, 1995.

Army nominations beginning \* Russell R. Moores, Jr., and ending Michael J. Smith, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 30, 1995.

Army nominations beginning James W. Clevenger, Jr., and ending Charles M. King, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 24, 1995.

Marine Corps nominations beginning David F. Allen, and ending Euseekers Williams, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 23, 1995.

Marine Corps nominations beginning Stephen J. Acosta, and ending Gregory N. Zima, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 2, 1995.

Navy nominations beginning Vanita Ahvja, and ending Perry N. Willette, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 30, 1995.

Navy nominations beginning Charles S. Abbot, and ending Jake Zweig, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 30, 1995.

Navy nominations beginning Ryan D. Aaron, and ending David G. Zook, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 30, 1995.

**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I would ask to be acknowledged so that I might begin 10 minutes and when

there is 2 minutes remaining, if I could be notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

**BALANCING THE BUDGET**

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I thank the Chair very much.

I think we have had some tremendous debate on the whole issue of the budget. We have heard people say, yes, there is enough that has been taken out or added or there is too much.

The fact is that on this budget debate, whether or not we should balance the budget, if we follow the status quo, which is by far the easier thing to do today, because we will not have to make the tough votes if we follow the status quo that we have been on for so many years—the fact is if we follow that status quo, we will lose this country.

The spirited, the polite, partisan debate that we have had during the course of this discussion will give way if we pursue the status quo to an absolute crisis situation. Shock waves will be sent throughout the world if in fact the United States reaches that point of financial collapse. And in that situation, Mr. President, as you well know, there will not be a United States to bail us out.

The last balanced budget was 1969. I was a junior in high school in 1969. Now, I can tell you that was not that long ago. I can relate back to that. I now have a daughter who next year will be a junior in high school. So you see, it has been a generation since we have had a balanced budget.

In high school, the last thing that I ever thought about as a high school student was a balanced national budget. It just did not cross my mind, and yet at that time, we had a balanced budget.

But \$5 trillion later, I wished that the adults of that era would have realized what should have been done—\$5 trillion later. Now I am the father of two great kids, Heather and Jeff. Next year they will both be in high school. But the difference between their being in high school and when I was in high school is that they now will owe, as every other American in this country will owe, \$19,000 on the national debt, and they did not do anything wrong except to inherit this \$5 trillion debt.

In the State of Idaho, the State law requires that we must have a balanced budget every year, and in the same world that our Federal Government operates today in its red ink, Republican Gov. Phil Batt gave the people of Idaho a \$40 million property tax relief. The fact of the matter was, it was their money, just as it is the money of the people of America that we are talking about. It is not the Government's money.

So we owe it to our kids to deal with this issue, and we owe it to our parents to deal with this issue, our parents who came through the recession and the Depression and tell us the stories of that

and how it made it very clear to them: You do not live beyond your means. You just do not do that.

The interest payments on the national debt are the third largest part of the budget. And the interest payments do not buy a single school lunch, and they do not buy a single road and they do not make a single payment on a Medicare bill.

The national debt rises \$355,000 every minute. In 1 second, \$6,000—just now. That is how fast this is growing.

All of this talk about budget cuts, a budget cut in Washington means something very different than a budget cut in Idaho. In the Nation's Capital, when a Government program asks for a 5 percent budget increase, and it is only granted a 3 percent budget increase, we do not call that a cut. That is an increase. But that is not how Washington, DC, deals with it. We are simply slowing the growth. The budget package that I am backing will bring us a balanced budget over the next 7 years by holding the growth of Government spending to around 3 percent a year.

What about Social Security and Medicare? Well, we do not touch the Social Security pension trust fund, and we should not because it is not the problem. Medicare, on the other hand, must be fixed. The trustees say that it will be bankrupt in 7 years if the escalating growth is not stopped.

When you think about that, if you are now 55 years old after spending a lifetime paying Medicare taxes, there is no assurance that there will be enough money to pay doctor bills when you become eligible. That is unacceptable, and that is why we are going to deal with that in this budget.

The next tough issue is taxes. I oppose tax increases, but what about tax cuts? I will support tax cuts that meet these tests. First, they must not slow the effort to balance the budget. And second, they must encourage investment, help families with children, help small business, encourage savings that will pay for college, care for the elderly and the purchase of first homes.

I will just conclude by saying that after all of this discussion, I think we need to realize that what we are talking about is the money of the American citizen. Again, not the Government's money. It is time that we start leaving more of the American citizen's money with the citizen and not the Government.

This 104th Congress, I think, will go down in history as that session of Congress that finally stopped the financial decline which would lead to the ruin of this country and will return it to a financial stability that we will look back to with a great deal of pride some day.

Yes, we have some real tough votes that are facing us. But what Idahoans tell me is that we absolutely must balance the Nation's budget and we must do it by making it an evenhanded approach so that we can look and see

that our neighbors also are taking part in the sacrifice. As long as all of us are sharing in this, this is absolutely the right thing to do for this Nation.

Mr. President, I want to commend Senator PETE DOMENICI and all the members of the Budget Committee that has brought us this budget resolution which is going to put us on that course so that we will have financial stability, so that the greatest nation in the world can look with pride to know that its future will be bright, that we will avoid that financial collapse we have been headed toward and, again, that all Members of this 104th Congress will know that some day we will be judged as that Congress that did the right thing by action and not rhetoric.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. NUNN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

#### GETTING THE BUDGET UNDER CONTROL

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would just like to say to my friend from Idaho, I appreciate his remarks on the reasons for getting the budget under control and the historic nature of this undertaking. I, too, although I certainly do not agree with everything in the budget resolution and I have supported a number of amendments and will support others tomorrow, I, too, want to add my thanks and congratulations to Senator DOMENICI, the chairman of the Budget Committee, and others on the Budget Committee, Senator EXON and all who worked so long and hard, disagreeing often, but coming out with this budget resolution that at least is a beginning point in the debate for the road we must travel.

It is my hope that I will be able to support this resolution in the final analysis. It will depend on what amendments are adopted or not adopted tomorrow. But I certainly hope that I will be able to support it. It is my hope that when it goes to conference, the conference will look carefully at what the Senate did today in turning down the very large tax cuts that were proposed by the Senator from Texas. All of us would like tax cuts, all of us would like to return that money to the American people because it is their money, but I think the public overwhelmingly that I represent wants us to get the budget under control and does not want us to take steps that will make that more and more difficult.

We all know that there is going to be group after group coming here this summer that are going to be complaining about budget cuts, many of them with justification because they are going to be impacted. We all know that after that process starts, it is more likely there is going to be fall-back in this regard. We all know that we need a reserve fund because we are going to have difficulties in implementation based on any historical examination.

So it is my hope that when the conference takes place, that the message, by a strong vote from the U.S. Senate, to concentrate on deficit reduction and wait until we have really accomplished that before declaring a dividend I hope sinks in.

#### IN MEMORY OF LES ASPIN

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I am deeply saddened by the death of my close friend and colleague, Les Aspin. Many of us in this body have known Les for many, many, many years and worked very closely with him.

Les Aspin devoted his life to public service. In his younger years, he served in the Senate on the staff of our former colleague, Senator William Proxmire. He also served as staff assistant to Walter Heller, the former Chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers and on the staff of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

Les Aspin was elected to the House of Representatives in 1970, and he immediately sought and was granted membership on the House Armed Services Committee on which he later served as chairman from 1985 through 1992.

I had the great honor and privilege of working with Les since I came to the Senate in 1973. From 1987 through 1992, we served respectively as chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. During that time, when our chairmanships overlapped, we developed a close personal and professional relationship, and we forged six National Defense Authorization Acts during that period.

Mr. President, these years were marked by national defense challenges of great difficulty and complexity. In 1987, the cold war had begun to thaw, but barely so. There were many divisions in Congress on national defense issues, ranging from the size of the defense budget to the procurement of particular weapons systems to the appropriate course of national strategy. At a time when many sought substantial reductions in national defense commitments and programs, Les Aspin provided a voice for a strong national security and a sensible American foreign policy.

As the former Soviet Union collapsed, many sought to rapidly dismantle our military establishment. Les Aspin recognized the continuing dangers facing the United States and successfully led the House of Representatives in support of a measured defense buildup, which was designed to maintain our military capacity in an era of defense reductions. Les was a particularly forceful advocate for defense conversion and retraining programs designed to assist military personnel, civilian workers, and the defense industry in adjusting to a new era with new challenges.

Les was also both an originator and strong supporter in the House, and as Secretary of Defense, of the program