

minor use crop protection, to improve pesticide tolerances to safeguard infants and children, and for other purposes.

S. 1189

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1189, a bill to provide procedures for claims for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products.

S. 1460

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1460, a bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to support the International Dolphin Conservation Program in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes.

S. 1505

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1505, a bill to reduce risk to public safety and the environment associated with pipeline transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids, and for other purposes.

S. 1612

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1612, a bill to provide for increased mandatory minimum sentences for criminals possessing firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 1735

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCONNELL], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1735, a bill to establish the United States Tourism Organization as a non-governmental entity for the purpose of promoting tourism in the United States.

S. 1831

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1831, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997, 1998, and 1999 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMEMORATING THE BIRTH OF IMRE NAGY

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Imre Nagy, the Prime Minister of Hungary during the Hungarian revolt against Soviet Communist domination. Born on June 7, 1896, Nagy was executed

after a secret trial for his role in leading the revolt.

His contribution to the Hungarian people and to the cause of freedom did not end with his execution on June 16, 1958. Thirty-one years later, after his secretly interred remains were exhumed, on June 16, 1989, over 100,000 people took part in public funeral services. This was a significant step in the fall of the Soviet Empire, lending impetus to Hungary's internal liberalization.

Over the summer of 1989, Hungary began to dismantle its part of the Iron Curtain on its western border. In September 1989, Hungary opened the border for East German refugees to travel to the Federal Republic of Germany.

This action sparked the exodus of East Germans to the West, and ignited a revolution in East Germany that later spread to Czechoslovakia. It led directly to the fall of the Wall, an event most Americans never expected to see in their lifetimes, and the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union, an even more improbable event.

Imre Nagy was a dedicated Communist, but he was also a patriotic Hungarian, and original thinker, a leader, and a very brave man. He fought for the Bolshevik forces during the Russian Revolution of 1917, and participated in the Bela Kun Communist regime in Hungary in March 1919.

After the fall of that regime, he spent the inter-war years in the Soviet Union, studying and making propaganda broadcasts back to Hungary.

After the Red Army drove Nazi forces out of Hungary at the end of World War II, Nagy returned and participated in the newly established Government, eventually becoming Prime Minister on July 4, 1953.

His rise to power in Hungary coincided with the death of Josef Stalin. He attempted to liberalize the Stalinist system that had been imposed on Hungary. His program of National Communism, however, posed a grave threat to Soviet domination. He was removed from government and expelled from the Hungarian Communist Party in 1955.

However, as the only communist who had the trust of the Hungarian people, he was recalled to be Prime Minister on October 24, 1956, after the Hungarian revolt had begun. He held that position until November 4, 1956, when the Soviet Red Army crushed the revolt in bloody combat.

Nagy sought asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest, where he remained until November 22, 1956. Then, apparently believing the promises of safe conduct issued by the Janos Kadar government, he left the safety of the Embassy only to be arrested by Soviet forces.

He was turned over to Hungarian authorities, who tried him in secret and sentenced him to death. He refused an offer of clemency and was executed on June 16, 1958.

He had made the error of taking the promises of communism at face value,

when they were false and fundamentally corrupt. He paid with his life for that mistake.

The selflessness, fearless valor, dedication to the cause of freedom, and love for his country Imre Nagy displayed throughout the Hungarian revolt of 1956 helped highlight the hypocrisy and reveal the basic evil nature of Soviet-style communism. It started a fire in the hearts of Hungarians that Soviet tanks and secret police were never able to extinguish.

Imre Nagy gave his life for eternal ideals: freedom, liberty, human dignity, and selfless love of his people. He saw that evil, in the form of Soviet-style communism, triumphed because too many good people, including political leaders, did nothing. Imre Nagy dreamed of change for the better for all Hungarians. He acted upon his dreams, showing true leadership, courage, and determination.

He paid the ultimate price for his convictions, but his sacrifice was not in vain. Hungary, along with other Eastern European nations, regained its independence in 1990, and the Soviet Union itself collapsed in 1991. His executioners killed Imre Nagy's physical body, but they could not kill his spirit. In the end, freedom triumphed, and I am confident that future generations will draw inspiration and courage from his example.

For his contributions to his country and the cause of freedom, Imre Nagy deserves to be remembered, not just by all those of Hungarian descent, but by all who love freedom. •

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1996

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9 a.m., Tuesday, June 11; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, there then be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each; I further ask unanimous consent that Senator NICKLES be in control of the time between 10 and 12 noon, with the exception of 15 minutes between 11:30 and 11:45 be reserved for Senator BYRD, and 10 minutes be reserved between 11:45 and 11:55 for Senator DASCHLE, and, further, that the majority leader be recognized at the hour of 12 noon—approximately 12 noon—and the Senate then stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 immediately following those remarks.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, on Tuesday morning there will be a period of morning business during which the Senate will consider any legislative or executive items that can be cleared. Following the 2 hours under the control of Senator NICKLES, the majority leader will be recognized. Following those remarks, the Senate will recess until the hour of 2:15 for the weekly policy conferences to meet. At 2:15, following the swearing in of Lieutenant Governor Frahm of Kansas as a U.S. Senator, the Senate will begin consideration of the budget conference report under the 10-hour time limitation. It is still hoped that much of the debate time will be yielded back so that the Senate may complete action during Tuesday's session of the Senate.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me also indicate to my colleagues that we have just completed a very successful meeting with Republican House Members and Republican Senators on health care reform. We have now reached agreement on the Republican side. Senator KASSEBAUM, Senator ROTH, Congressman ARCHER, Congressman HASTERT, Congressman ARMEY, the Speaker, myself, Congressman KASICH, and many others have been involved in this process.

We believe that we have put together a good, solid, health reform bill that will help millions and millions of Americans. My only regret is that we cannot vote on it before I leave at 2 o'clock tomorrow. But we have the agreement. That is the important thing. I hope now that the Democrats, including the Senator from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY, will take a hard look at what we have been able to put together. In our view it goes a long way in ensuring portability. It does a great deal for the self-employed. It does a great deal in making health care affordable. It also will start the MSA process, medical savings accounts, which have broad appeal in this country.

We believe we are on the right track. So now it is up to the White House. It is up to the President. I hope the President will say this is good, this is close enough, maybe not everything he wanted. It is not everything we wanted, but that is the way it works when you go to conference.

So the Republicans have agreed. Now we need to appoint conferees. Hopefully our Democratic colleagues will let us do that tomorrow. They refused to let us appoint conferees. But now since the Republicans have agreed—we are the majority party—I hope there will be an effort to come together. I want to thank particularly my colleague, Senator KASSEBAUM, and also Congressman ARCHER. They both had to give up—you cannot have everything. They both

gave considerable amounts in the negotiations. But I think we reached a very good agreement, I mean good in the sense for the American people.

WE ARE ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, this is the last time I will close the Senate. I will open the Senate tomorrow morning. I will make a statement sometime around noon tomorrow. But I want to thank all the staff and all my colleagues. And we will all be looking back at what happens in this Congress, what action was taken, what did we do for the American people, what did we do to the American people.

I believe when the record is added up, the asset side, the debit side, the assets will far outweigh the debit side. We are on the right track. We are trying to reduce the role of Government. We are trying to balance the budget, which 83 percent of the American people think we should do. We failed to pass a balanced budget amendment by two votes—two votes last week, and last March by one vote. That is not the end. And I hope that that will happen sometime, if not this year, next year.

But whether it is welfare reform or Medicaid reform or trying to save Medicare, trying to change the tax system, to downsize the IRS, and a lot of things we think should be done, my view is the American people will believe we are on the right track, as long as they are told the truth, and as long as we keep our word. If we do not tell the truth, then you cannot fault the American people for being cynical about Congress and about those of us who have been honored and privileged to serve in the Congress.

So I will keep an eye on all you people now that I am leaving. We will look back from time to time and see how Congress is responding. And I will be back from time to time as my party's nominee to visit with the leadership in the House and the Senate and many of my other friends in the Senate.

So it has been a good ride. I have certainly enjoyed my time as leader of the Republican side, as the majority leader and the minority leader. But I must say, I enjoyed more being the majority leader. There is a thing about being in the majority that is a bit better than being in the minority, particularly when as Republicans we waited so long for it to happen, 40 years. I think the Democrats agree, 40 years is a long wait. But it happened. We are proud of it. And we are proud of America.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:45 p.m. adjourned until Tuesday, June 11, 1996, at 9 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate, June 10, 1996:

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE
HEALTH SCIENCES

EVERETT ALVEREZ, JR., OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 1, 1999. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

VICKY A. BAILEY, OF INDIANA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2001. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WYCHE FOWLER, JR., OF GEORGIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

REGINALD EARL JONES, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2000. VICE ROSALIE GAULL SILBERMAN, TERM EXPIRED.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HEIDI H. SCHULMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2002. VICE MARTHA BUCHANAN, RESIGNED.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES FOR PERSONNEL ACTION IN THE REGULAR CORPS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW AND REGULATIONS:

1. FOR APPOINTMENT:

To be assistant surgeon:

JOHN M. BALINTONA	ROCHELLE NOLTE
AL-KARIM A. DHANJI	DAVID C. HOUGHTON
HEIDI C. ERICKSON	JOHN MOHS
TRACEY A. FORD	MARK A. SHEFFLER
	KIMBERLY S. STOLZ

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF GENERAL IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. HOWELL M. ESTES III, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. GILBERT J. REGAN, 000-00-0000, U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 8374, 12201, AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. CHRISTOPHER J. LUNA, 000-00-0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING U.S. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 3385, 3392 AND 12203(A):

To be brigadier general

COL. LLOYD E. KRASE, 000-00-0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 601(A), TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. PETER PACE, 000-00-0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL IN THE U.S. NAVY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. (SELECTION) CHARLES S. ABBOTT, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF ADMIRAL IN THE U.S. NAVY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. THOMAS J. LOPEZ, 000-00-0000