

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:

*To be lieutenant general*

Lt. Gen. Kenneth A. Minihan, 000-00-0000, United States Air Force.

IN THE ARMY

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

*To be general*

Lt. Gen. Henry H. Shelton, 000-00-0000, United States Army.

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general in the United States Army while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601(a):

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. John M. Keane, 000-00-0000, United States Army.

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general in the United States Army while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601(a):

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. Patrick M. Hughes, 000-00-0000, United States Army.

NAVY

The following named officer to be placed on the retired list of the United States Navy in the grade indicated under section 1370 of title 10, U.S.C.

*To be vice admiral*

Vice Adm. David B. Robinson, 000-00-0000.

The following named officer to be placed on the retired list of the United States Navy in the grade indicated under section 1370 of title 10, U.S.C.

*To be vice admiral*

Vice Adm. John B. LaPlante, 000-00-0000.

The following named officer to be placed on the retired list of the United States Navy in the grade indicated under section 1370 of title 10, U.S.C.

*To be Vice admiral*

Vice Adm. John M. McConnell, 000-00-0000.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

## UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST— S. 1028

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I present a unanimous-consent agreement which we have been working on all day. It is my understanding that there is still one objection to this agreement, and the majority leader is hoping this will be solved by next Tuesday when we are back in session.

I will read this agreement. It has, as I said, been worked on all day. I am very appreciative of the majority leader's efforts to bring this to an agreement. I ask unanimous consent that prior to Friday, May 3, the majority leader, after consultation with the Democratic leader, turn to the consideration of calendar No. 205, S. 1028, the

Health Insurance Reform Act of 1995; it would further be a unanimous consent that it not be in order to offer any amendment relative to health insurance to any legislation not including matters relating to health care prior to the execution of this agreement.

I am very appreciative of efforts that have gone into this today. It would certainly be my hope, given the consideration of everyone, that we can agree to this next Tuesday.

## ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5 AND TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1996

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 10 a.m. on Monday, February 5, for a pro forma session only, and that the Senate immediately stand in adjournment until 12 noon on Tuesday, February 6, 1996; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 12:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

## CLOTURE VOTE

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I ask unanimous consent that the pending cloture vote be postponed to occur on Tuesday, February 6, with the time to be determined by the majority leader after consultation with the Democratic leader, and that first-degree and second-degree amendments be allowed to be filed until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, notwithstanding rule XXII.

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

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. It is the hope of this Senator, and I know others, that negotiations will continue with respect to a compromise amendment to the farm bill.

However, if no agreement can be reached, then the cloture vote on the Craig-Leahy substitute would occur on Tuesday. In the event an agreement can be reached, votes can be expected with respect to the farm bill on Tuesday.

## ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order following the remarks of Senator DASCHLE, the Democratic leader.

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

## ACCOLADES TO CHAIR OF THE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me just say how gratified we are that the

distinguished Chair of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee has made such a remarkable effort to resolve the outstanding reservations that some may have with regard to the bill that she and Senator KENNEDY have worked on now for some time. She has been persistent, and I believe that ultimately she will be successful. I am very hopeful that we can continue to work to pass this important health reform legislation in a timely way. I believe she has demonstrated remarkable patience in her effort.

I feel confident that at some point in the future when we are able to bring this piece of legislation to the floor, it will not take long. I think there is broad recognition of the need to do much of what she has proposed in the legislation. I think it would be significant movement forward, and I think it could be one of the most consequential of our accomplishments in the 104th Congress. I commend her for her effort and look forward to working with her.

## THE FARM BILL

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I just briefly want to make a couple of final remarks with regard to the debate on the farm legislation. I do not want to belabor what has already been said. I know that there are many who want to retire.

Let me say three things. First, I do not think there is a person in the Senate Chamber who does not want to get farm legislation passed at the earliest possible date. Frankly, many of us hoped we would not have had to see the delays that we have already experienced, for a lot of different reasons. There have been scheduling delays. I do not believe we have put the efforts in at the committee level that we should have.

Others have noted this bill has never been reported out of committee. For a piece of legislation of this magnitude not to be reported out of committee, not to come to the floor in the entire first session of the 104th Congress, is some indication, in my view, of the priority the majority has placed on farm legislation. Certainly we could have found time somewhere during the summer months or at some time during the fall or perhaps during the winter during many of these long breaks we have taken to take up this legislation, to recognize how pressing a problem it is, to deal with it, as complex as it is, in a meaningful way—over a long period of time, if necessary, to accommodate the many different decisions that any farm legislation reflects.

That is the first point, Mr. President. We really have to recognize that there have been delays, unnecessary ones, in our view, that have brought us to this point.

This legislation was never subject to a vote on the Senate floor. It was buried in a budget resolution that the President, for a lot of reasons, was required to veto. So it is not accurate to

say that the farm bill was vetoed. The budget resolution was vetoed; buried within that budget resolution we found farm legislation which had not been considered prior to that time.

The second issue over which there ought not be any concern or confusion is our mutual desire to provide the maximum degree of flexibility to farmers. Let there be no mistake: Recognizing as late as it is, we simply cannot constrain farmers in any way as they begin to put their management plans together. Farmers have to be given flexibility. Farmers have to be given the assurance that they can make their decisions, unencumbered by farm policy at this late date.

It is our desire every bit as much as it is the desire of many Republicans to ensure that farmers are given flexibility, that they have the latitude to go farm as we want them to farm. Flexibility is not the issue. No one ought to be using that argument as a reason for the fact that we have not reached an agreement today. We want flexibility. We want simplicity. We want to give farmers the chance to farm.

The third issue, and the one that I think will divide us perhaps in perpetuity—the reason we have not yet come to a resolution—is that in the name of some change, in the name of bringing about this so-called flexibility, what many on the other side are prepared to say is, “We will be so flexible that we will give you the payment whether you farm or not. We do not care whether you farm. We do not care what you farm. We do not care what the prices are. We are going to give you a huge lump-sum payment upfront, regardless of price, regardless of your management, regardless of your circumstances, regardless of how big you are, regardless of whether or not you are even on the farm. You will have an opportunity to get this huge payment.”

Mr. President, as others have said today, I do not think it will take long for this army of investigative journalists we have in Washington and elsewhere to call attention to the fact that while we are cutting every single aspect of the Federal budget, there will be people out there getting not \$100,000, not \$200,000, but perhaps \$300,000 in lump-sum payments for doing absolutely nothing at all. That is how some would view this so-called concept of “freedom to farm.” It is the freedom not to farm. It is the freedom not to do anything. It is the freedom not to be responsible.

So that is the fundamental disagreement we have today. We have had it for a long time. We will have it tomorrow. The question is, can we bridge that difference? Can we say we are not adverse to providing the advance deficiency payments or the advance payments that we provided agriculture in the past, but you have to farm to get a farm payment; you have to be responsible if you expect us to be responsive?

So, let us hope that over the course of the next couple of days we can

bridge that. We know we want simplicity and flexibility. We know we want a decision as quickly as we can get it. What I hope we can also agree upon is that we also must recognize the need for farmers to be responsible—to have the freedom to farm, but to be responsible with taxpayer dollars. If we can do that, then, indeed, I am optimistic that we will reach an agreement. We will be able to send the farm community a clear message that, indeed, we have done what we should have done a long time ago—pass a farm bill that will take us well into the future.

With that, I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to speak for not in excess of 5 minutes.

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

#### THE 44TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the Nation's Capital today hosted the 44th Annual National Prayer Breakfast, and I take note that the Presiding Officer was likewise the presiding officer at this historic moment, attended by the President and the First Lady, the Vice President and his lady and a number of Members of the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

I say to my good friend, the Presiding Officer, the distinguished Senator from Utah, that he mastered a unique and challenging situation, given the number of speakers and knowing that the President would conclude, as he did, with very moving remarks.

I think the Presiding Officer would agree with me that above all, the remarks of the principal speaker, that of the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, SAM NUNN, were of such merit that they deserve preservation for posterity for future generations. Likewise, our other colleague, Senator SIMPSON, made a very valued contribution. Of course, the Scripture was read by a third distinguished Senator, the Senator from Illinois, CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN. I had the privilege earlier today to place into the RECORD the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] and the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN].

But as I watched the proceedings of the Senate tonight, it occurred to me that the hour is late, and knowing that the Presiding Officer, in preparation to meet today's challenge, probably arose at around 5 in the morning, I think it most appropriate that he be relieved of his official duties, and I propose to do so at this time.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 141

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I regret that we were not able to accommodate the House of Representatives with reference to House Concurrent Resolution 141. I am not certain what action the House will take. It will be up to them. We have tried it for an hour and a half. My view is that it should not be our concern what the House does. They are a separate body and they wish to adjourn until the 26th of February. We are not able to get the Democratic leader to agree.

#### RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1996

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until Monday 10 a.m., February 5.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 9:28 p.m., recessed until Monday, February 5, 1996, at 10 a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 1, 1996:

##### NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY ADVISORY BOARD

TONI G. FAY, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 12, 1998, VICE RONALD M. GILLUM, TERM EXPIRED.

AUDREY TAYSE HAYNES, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 13, 1998, VICE BADI G. FOSTER, TERM EXPIRED.

MARCIENE S. MATTLEMAN, PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY ADVISORY BOARD, FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 12, 1998. (REAPPOINTMENT)

##### IN THE 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. KENNETH E. EICKMANN, 000-00-0000, U.S. AIR FORCE

##### IN THE ARMY

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

##### To be general

L.T. GEN. JOHNNIE E. WILSON, 000-00-0000, U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER SECTION 1370 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

##### To be general

GEN. LEON E. SALOMON, 000-00-0000, U.S. ARMY