

tax rates were 70 percent. When you were finished, they were 28 percent. The economy really grew. You forged bipartisan working relationships with everyone. You are well liked by every Member in this body.

I want to apologize to my friends and colleagues that have been coming to me for the last hours, saying, "I want to speak," because we could not accommodate all the requests. I ask unanimous consent following the swearing in of Senator FRAHM, that we will keep the RECORD open for the remainder of the day so that remarks can be added to the remarks made earlier this morning.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NICKLES. To our leader, I say that you embody what we think is great about a leader. That is character. That is integrity. That is loyalty. You have earned the respect not only of your colleagues, you have earned the respect of all Americans.

To our leader, again, a man from Russell, KS, you are our friend. You will always be our friend. We wish you and Elizabeth every success this year.

THE ROBERT J. DOLE BALCONY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 258 that I now send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The Assistant Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 258) to designate the balcony adjacent to rooms S-230 and S-231 of the United States Capitol Building as the "Robert J. Dole Balcony."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, the resolution that I now send to the desk on behalf of myself and Senator DASCHLE is a resolution that follows a great tradition in the Senate where we name rooms, sometimes buildings, after our colleagues. We have buildings—the Russell Building, Hart, and Dirksen, all named after outstanding Senators.

On the first floor of this building we have the Hugh Scott Room named after a former Republican leader, and down the hall the Mansfield Room, another great leader who served the longest as Senate majority leader, and we also have the Howard Baker Room that is now the Office of Senator DOLE. All these honors were a very fine and noble tribute.

But the tribute we name today, or the one we are making today is naming the balcony adjacent to the Office of the Republican Leader as the Robert J. Dole Balcony. It was Senator DOLE who asked this balcony be made accessible to legislators and to the leaders. I can

tell you that there has been a lot of good legislative work done on that balcony. I can also tell you that sometimes the balcony is called "the DOLE Beach."

To our leader, we wanted to have a lasting remembrance, because you are part of this Capitol. You are part of this institution. You are one of the reasons why this institution is greatly respected, because of the respect we have for you.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 258) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 258

Resolved, That the balcony adjacent to rooms S-230 and S-231 of the United States Capitol Building is hereby designated as, and shall hereafter be known as, the "Robert J. Dole Balcony".

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able majority leader, Senator DOLE of Kansas, is recognized.

Mr. DOLE. I appreciate very much the resolution just passed. Will it be in big letters or neon? I know it cannot have any political advertising on it. Just have the name out there in lights the next few months. I thank all of my colleagues.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF SENATOR ROBERT J. DOLE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I want to go back 136 years ago this summer. A committee arrived in Springfield, IL—Senator SIMON probably knows the story—and it formally notified Abraham Lincoln that the Republican Party had nominated him to run for President. History records that Lincoln's formal reply to the news was just two sentences long. And then as he surveyed the crowd of friends gathered outside his home, as I survey the crowd of friends here in the galleries and on the floor, he said, "Now I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking each of you by the hand." So I guess, as Lincoln said then, 136 years ago, if all of us who are leaving this year—and I am only one, and I know we have the same thoughts and the same emotions—if we can all go out and shake hands with all the people who were responsible for us being here, it would take a long time.

You begin with your family. You, obviously, begin with your parents, your brothers, your sisters, and you think about all the support they have provided and all the good things that happened. And you think about the Senate. You think about your family, your remarkable, wonderful wife and daughter, who have seen victories and seen defeats and have put up with, as all our spouses and children do around here, with late hours, not being home on weekends, and all the demands that go with serving in the Senate.

So I am very honored to have my wife Elizabeth and my daughter Robin in the gallery today.

[Applause.]

I know they join me in expressing our deep appreciation to everyone here and the people of Kansas. As all of us go back who are leaving this year, thinking about leaving in a couple of years, or whatever, you think about the people who sent you here and the people who tried not to send you here—once you are here, you forget about those. [Laughter.]

And they are all your constituents, whether Democrats, Republicans, or Independents. And four times, my friends in Kansas, Republicans and Democrats and Independents, I believe, gave me their votes for the House of Representatives and five times they have given me their votes to the U.S. Senate. I think to all of us, such trust is perhaps the greatest gift that can come to any citizen in our democracy, and I know I will be forever grateful, as everyone here will be forever grateful, to our friends and our supporters who never gave up on us, who never lost their confidence in us. Maybe they did not like some of our votes, or maybe they did not like other things, but when the chips were down, they were there. We all think of all the phone calls and all the letters and all the visits of people who come to your office with big problems and small. Or you think about the town meetings you have attended. I have attended, as have some others here, town meetings all over America. They are pretty much the same. They are good people, they have real questions, and they like real answers.

I always thought that differences were a healthy thing and that is why we are all so healthy, because we have a lot of differences in this Chamber. I have never seen a healthier group in my life. [Laughter.]

And then there are those on our staff. Sometimes we forget to say thank you. I have had one member of my staff for 30 years, and others for 19, and so on. They have been great, and they have been loyal, and they have been enthusiastic. Their idealism and intelligence and loyalty have certainly meant a lot to me, and I think a lot to other people in this body, and other staff members, and the people they work with on a daily basis. Many are on the Senate floor or in the gallery today. I just say, thank you very much. We have had a little fun along the way, too. It gets kind of dull around here from time to time, so you have to have a little fun. When you really want to have fun to get away, you can go out to the beach—which is now my "beach," and I will try to pack it up this afternoon. All of those who served in the Senate—and I see some of my former colleagues here today—and all those who serve the Senate, whether the Parliamentarian or the page, I thank you for all of us for your tireless service.

I do not want my friends in the press gallery to fall out of their seats in shock. But let me add in acknowledgment of those who have worked here in

this building I also salute you. I think it is fair to say that we do not always agree with everything you said or wrote, but I know that what you do off this floor is as vital to American democracy as anything we do on it. And we have to keep that in mind.

So I say that it has been a great ride. There have been a few bumps along the way. I have learned a lot from people in this room. I have even gone to Senator BYRD when I was the majority leader to ask his advice on how to defeat him on an issue. If you know ROBERT BYRD as I do, he gave me the answer. But it was not easy. I mean, this man is determined. I know that in his first book, his great works about the Senate, he writes about when I became the majority leader. He very candidly writes in his book that he had his doubts about this BOB DOLE because I might be too partisan, or I might not work with the minority leader. But I have heard him say a number of times since that I demonstrated that I was not that partisan. And if I understood one thing, as my successor will understand, it is that unless the two leaders are working together, nothing is going to happen in this place. We have to trust each other, as Senator DASCHLE and I have, as Senator Mitchell and I have, as Senator BYRD and I have. And I also have great respect for Senator Mansfield and Senator Baker, though I did not have the privilege of being in the leadership at that time.

I say to all those who have been in the leadership positions, it is a difficult life. After 2 o'clock today when somebody calls me about bringing up their amendment, I will say that it is all right with me; bring it up any time you want, and I will not stand in your way. [Laughter and Applause.]

I am looking at one of the giants in the Senate right now, Senator THURMOND. And I looked at others on the way in, like Senator BYRD. I thought about Senators Baker, Dirksen, Russell, and many, many more, Democrats and Republicans, who love this place, who have made it work. I repeat frequently the statement of Senator Dirksen—and I do not know whether he made it on the floor—who said, "A billion here, a billion there, and soon it will add up to real money." If only he could come back today, it would be "a trillion here and a trillion there."

Then there was Hubert Humphrey. Nobody ever understood how BOB DOLE and Hubert Humphrey could be such good friends. We did not have a problem at all. And he used to say of his own speeches, "I never thought they were too long. I enjoyed every minute." [Laughter.]

I remember we were in the hallway one day talking about the talk shows. And, of course, I was only watching them in those days, but he was on one every Sunday. It used to be issues and answers for the normal guest. But for Hubert it was issue and answer—then the time was up.

And then there was Senator Mansfield in just the reverse. When he was

on a Sunday talk show, it was "yep," "nope," "maybe." Ten minutes into the program, they were out of questions. [Laughter.]

I remember Russell Long. I remember during the Reagan landslide, I was going to be chairman of the Finance Committee. I did not know how to tell Russell—and I did not. I said, "Who is going to tell Russell?" Nobody was going to tell Russell. Dave Durenberger was there, and I remember the first vote we had. I got to sit in the chair, but when they called the roll, they called the minority side first and then the other side. They said, "Mr. Chairman,"—this was my first time—and he voted "aye."

It is a true story. Then there is Phil Hart and DAN INOUE. We all met in Battle Creek, MI, at the Percy Jones General Hospital—Lieutenant Colonel Hart, Lieutenant INOUE, and Lieutenant DOLE. We were all patriots. The best bridge player at Percy Jones Hospital was DAN INOUE. Probably one of the best men I ever knew was Phil Hart. He had a flesh wound in his right elbow area, and from morning to night he spent his time running errands or getting tickets for patients to the Detroit Tigers games. His wife was Jane Briggs. It was Briggs Stadium—Briggs owned the Tigers at that time. There was not anything that Phil Hart would not do—not only there but when he came to the U.S. Senate. So I left my proxy with the last of the Percy Jones General Hospital caucus, with DAN INOUE. I wrote him a letter today, I said you've got my proxy. If anything comes up regarding Percy Jones General Hospital, which is closed—

[Laughter.]
vote me present.

[Laughter.]
I could go on and on. I am not like Senator BYRD because nobody can do it the way Senator BYRD does it.

But I think of all of these people who have come and gone and of all of the new bright stars that are here today on both sides of the aisle, and there is one thing that you do know for certain. This is a great institution.

I have learned another thing that we have all learned in this Chamber and this town. Your word is your bond. If you do not keep your word around here, it does not make much difference what your amendment may be, or whatever it may be. And it is important to all of us. As far as I know everybody that I know on either side observed that rule. It is true in any business or in any profession. It is more true in politics because the American people are looking at us, and they want us to tell the truth. It does not mean that we have to agree. It does not mean we cannot have different motivations. I learned that leadership is a combination of background and backbone. I learned a lot about that from the likes of Senator BYRD and others that I watched and watched.

I know that Senator WARNER is the first person to ever mention to me—

one day we were at the same place having lunch. He said, "You ought to think about running for leader." I said, "Me?" So I thought about it. [Laughter.]

I thought TED STEVENS was going to be the leader. Where is TED? Something happened on the way to the vote. [Laughter.]

I walked out of there surprised. When Howard Greene held up his hand, I knew that I must be the leader.

So I would just say that we all know how the political process works. Some people are cynical. Some people think it is awful. Some people do not trust us. But the people who watch this thing day in and day out have a better understanding.

Some people ask me. I remember the Speaker—the Speaker is present—telling me just 10 minutes ago, he really understands now more about the Senate. We have different rules. I love the House of Representatives. I never wanted to be in the House of Representatives. I wanted to be in the Senate. I wanted to be in the Senate where you can have unlimited debate, where any Senator on either side on any issue can stand up and talk until they drop.

The record is held by the Presiding Officer, Senator THURMOND.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Twenty-four hours and eighteen minutes. [Laughter and Applause.]

Mr. DOLE. That is why you are seldom asked to be an after dinner speaker. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I think sometimes around here we think we have to have everything. "We have to have total victory. I will not settle for less. It has to be my way, or no way." Well, Ronald Reagan said once, "If I can get 90 percent of what I want, I would call that a pretty good deal." Ninety percent is not bad. You can get the other 10 percent later. It is a small amendment then. [Laughter.]

Better understand that—take the 90 and then work on the 10.

I want to say, too, that I read that my resignation and my decision to leave caused astonishment in some quarters, and I do not begrudge anyone their surprise. But I would just want to disabuse anybody about the Senate. This is the great opportunity, and there are hundreds and hundreds and thousands and thousands of people who would give anything they had to be a Member of this body. That is the way it should be. It is very competitive.

So I have said the truth is that I would no more distance myself from the Senate than I would from the United States itself. This is a body that is the reflection of America. It is what America is all about. We come from different States and different backgrounds with different opportunities and different challenges in our lives. And, yes, the institution has its imperfections and occasional inefficiencies. We are like America; we are still a work in progress in the U.S. Senate.

So I would say to my colleagues that I remember way back when I ran for

the Kansas Legislature. We had a Democratic law librarian who thought young people ought to get involved in politics. She found two Republicans and two Democrats, and talked us into running for the State legislature. We did not know anything about politics. We did not know what party we were in. We were students; veterans going to school under the GI bill. I thought about which party to belong to. I have said in jest, from time to time I went back to my hometown and went up to the courthouse and found out there were more Republicans than Democrats. And I became a committed Republican. [Laughter.]

It is not quite accurate. But my parents were Democrats.

I remember the first time I was ever approached by a reporter. Here I was a brandnew law student, a brand new legislator. I did not know anything about anything. They said, "Well, what are you going to do now for your district?" Or something of that case. I said, "I am going to sit around and watch for a couple of days, and then stand up for what is right."

Well, that is what we all do around here. I hope I have done it over the years.

I will take a minute or two to indulge in some of the things that we all have different interests in. I have been deeply involved in agriculture, as many of you have here, because Kansas is a farm State. When I came to Congress, I was on the House Agriculture Committee. I have been on the Senate Agriculture Committee ever since. So I am proud of having served the farm families of Kansas and around America who make a lot of sacrifices.

This year we did not have a wheat crop, hardly at all, in Kansas because of the drought. I am advised by Senator DORGAN that they are not going to have much of one because of the rains and the water.

So farmers make a lot of sacrifices. I remember back during the Vietnam debate. Some of us were here. Some were on each side of the issue. The so-called Cooper-Church amendment that went on and on and on, week after week after week on whether we ought to withdraw our troops, or shut off funding, which I thought was wrong. As I look back on it, I think I was right because we had courageous men like BOB KERREY, JOHN MCCAIN, and others in this Chamber who were risking their lives, and they deserved our support. That was a big debate at the time.

I have also been proud to be involved in nutrition programs. Somebody mentioned that earlier today. I remember working with Senator McGovern on that, and there was a conservative article saying I cannot be a conservative because I know George McGovern. I think George McGovern is a gentleman and has always been a gentleman. But we worked together on food stamps. I will confess, when I made my first tour with George McGovern, I said, "This guy is running for President." I was

not convinced. There were a lot of skeptics in this Chamber; probably some on each side. You cannot have truer motives. It is always something political. But after being on that trip about 2 or 3 days, I changed my mind. Senator HOLLINGS from South Carolina was in the forefront of that effort. He remembers how bad it was.

So we worked together on food stamps, the WIC Program, and the School Lunch Program, particularly when it affected poorer Americans. I think, as I look at it, that no first-class democracy would treat its people like second-class citizens.

I remember standing on this floor managing the Martin Luther King holiday bill. We had the majority. It was a proud day for me. It is now a national holiday.

The first speech I ever made on the floor was April 14, 1969, about disabled Americans. There are a lot of people in this room who have worked on this program. I know Senator KENNEDY and Senator HARKIN and Senator Durenberger, when he was here, and Senator Jennings Randolph before—maybe before many of you came—was in the forefront. We stood with many who could not stand on their own, and the highlight was passing the Americans With Disabilities Act. Forty-three million Americans—they are not all seriously disabled, but there are many in wheelchairs, many who cannot even sit up. It was a very impressive sight to be at the White House the day that bill was signed by President Bush, and I am forever grateful. I know Senator KENNEDY and Senator HARKIN are. Have you ever seen so many wheelchairs at the White House at a signing ceremony? Never. And now more and more Americans with disabilities are full participants in the process. They are in the mainstream.

So, I remember in 1983—I know PAT MOYNIHAN remembers—we were standing right over in this aisle. We had a bipartisan commission on Social Security. We had met week after week, month after month. It was about to go down the drain. We had about given up. Everybody was disgusted. We were getting short-tempered. We were Democrats and Republicans. At the time the late John Heinz was a member of the commission. As member of the Finance Committee, I was a member. Senator MOYNIHAN was a member. And Senator MOYNIHAN—I think just by chance or fate or whatever—and I happened to meet in this aisle on my right. We said we have to try one more time to rescue Social Security—one more time.

It was not a partisan issue. And we did. That afternoon we convened three more people, we had five of the commission, and it was not long until we were back on track. We finally made it happen, and 37 million people have gotten their checks on time.

I think I read in the Washington Post just this weekend, Social Security is going to be in pretty good shape until the year 2029. So that is a pretty good

fix. Maybe, as I said earlier in the day, that is a pattern we can follow for Medicare for the long-term solution: Take it out of politics as we did on Social Security, make it work, make it solvent. And the people who get the credit are the people who get the checks—37 million of them. So, we reached across partisan lines.

So, I worry a little about the future. I worry about our defenses. I know there are a lot of very talented people here who are going to continue to do that. I am not here to make a partisan speech or even a partisan reference, but I would hope that we would keep in mind there are still threats around the world and also keep in mind that we are the envy of the world.

I learned, meeting with a lot of leaders, foreign leaders, as leaders get to do in this business—the chairmen of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senators HELMS and PELL and others, Senator LUGAR when he was chairman—I remember when the Berlin Wall came down and the Soviet empire collapsed, a lot of people started coming to America. They were leaders. They were young and they were old and they were men and they were women, and they did not come for foreign aid. The cynics said, "Oh, they are coming after more of our money." They knew we did not have any. But for the first time in 70 years, in some cases, they had a right to travel. They could get on an airplane without checking with the government and waiting for a year or 2 years or 3 years. They could go to church, they could vote—all these basic rights that we take for granted. And they came to America.

Some are now Presidents, like Lech Walesa, some are leaders of their party. As they came to our offices, and I am certain it was true in every other office, they did not ask for money. They wanted to come to America to see America. They wanted to take a look at America. And I can recall almost everyone who left my office, sometimes with tears streaming down their cheeks, saying, "We want to be like America."

We are the envy of the world. That is why so many people want to be like we are.

So, we have lit Liberty's torch with a glow that can truly light the world. That is what America is all about. We are much more than a place on a map. We are the United States, and we are a beacon of hope. We are a magnet for the oppressed and a shield against those who would put the soul itself in bondage.

I think we did that in Kuwait, and we may be called on to do it again. But I would guess one thing. I would hope, when they catalog all the amendments and all the bills and do all the commentaries, whenever it is all over for us here, that we have left our children something other than a legacy of debt. Our children are important. None of us have a perfect solution, but there has to be some solution here where we can

come together, Republicans and Democrats, because everybody loves their children. Everybody loves their grandchildren. We have all these young pages here. We have an example every day of young people who want to get ahead, who are willing to work. They just want the opportunity.

I think, if I could hope that anything might happen, it probably will not happen today, but this year or next year—I felt strongly about the balanced budget, but not enough people did. But that will be around.

So I would close with, again, thanking all of my colleagues. I do not believe—I am just trying to think back—I do not believe we have ever had any real disagreements. I remember one time, I remind the Democratic leader, that I offered an amendment that you thought you were going to offer, and I made a mistake. I was not trying to one-up the Senator from South Dakota. So I withdraw my amendment. Then he offered the amendment. I think that is called civility.

So, I would close with the words of my hero, Dwight Eisenhower, because he was our supreme commander. He also came from Abilene, KS; born in Texas but quickly moved to Kansas. He was only 2 years old. It took a while. But, in any event—this is his quote.

As we peer into society's future, we—and I—and our Government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow.

We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

I think those words are just as good today as they were 35 years ago when President Eisenhower spoke them. We can lead or we can mislead as the people's Representatives, but whatever we do, we will be held responsible. We are going to be held responsible and accountable. I am not talking about 1996. I am talking about any time over the next century.

So the Bible tells us that to everything there is a season, and I think my season in the Senate is about to come to an end. But the new season makes this moment far less the closing of one chapter than the opening of another. We all take pride in the past, but we all live for the future.

I agree with prairie poet Carl Sandburg, who told us:

Yesterday is wind gone down,
a sun dropped in the West.
I tell you that there is nothing in the world,
Only an ocean of tomorrows,
A sky of tomorrows.

Like everybody here, I am an optimist. I believe our best tomorrows are yet to be lived. So I, again, thank you.

God bless America, and God bless the U.S. Senate.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

RECESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate now stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, at 12:51 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:14 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. BROWN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER [Mr. COATS]. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. I believe, Mr. President, momentarily we will have the introduction and swearing in of the new Senator from Kansas.

For a moment, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATOR FROM KANSAS—
CREDENTIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the credentials of SHEILA FRAHM, appointed a Senator by the Governor of the State of Kansas on June 11, 1996, to represent such State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy of the term ending January 3, 1999, caused by the resignation of the Honorable ROBERT J. DOLE, is filled by election as provided by law.

Without objection, it will be considered read.

The Certificate of Appointment is as follows:

State of Kansas, Office of the Governor

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Kansas, I, Bill Graves, the Governor of Kansas, do hereby appoint Sheila Frahm a Senator from Kansas to represent Kansas in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the resignation of Bob Dole, is filled by election as provided by law.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Bill Graves, and our seal hereto affixed at Topeka, Kansas, this 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1996.

By the Governor:

BILL GRAVES,
Governor.

RON THORNBURGH,

CEREMONY OF ADMINISTRATION
OF OATH OF OFFICE TO SHEILA
FRAHM AS SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF KANSAS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The new Senator will now present herself at the desk for the administration of the oath of office.

Mrs. FRAHM, escorted by Mr. DOLE and Mrs. KASSEBAUM, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to her by the Vice President; and she subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

(Mrs. HUTCHISON assumed the chair.)

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each until the hour of 3:30 p.m.

Mr. EXON. Reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object. Is it the Senator's intention that we would go to the budget then at 3:30? Is that the plan?

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, if I can respond to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, it is our hope that the Senate could consume much of the 10 hours allocated to the budget conference report this afternoon. That is provided, of course, under the statute. We would be able to set the final vote on the conference report for midafternoon on Wednesday, in all probability. Certainly, we are now consulting with the Democratic leader, and he is making sure that that is agreeable.

We hope to have a unanimous-consent request on that in, hopefully, a few minutes. Between now and 3:30, since a number of Senators did not have an opportunity to speak this morning in tribute to Senator DOLE, we hope that can be done in this hour. Then we hope to begin on the budget resolution.

Mr. EXON. I have no objection whatsoever. This Senator was one of those, also, who wishes to speak. I will be seeking 5 minutes of my own time for that subject during the next hour.

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