

including the FBI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the CIA. Agent Aiu has the further distinction of being the first to be so honored in the DEA.

Special Agent Aiu, who has served in the DEA since 1970, has been recognized and honored for his outstanding service in marijuana eradication, seizure, and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking, and for the assistance he has provided to the U.S. Marshals Service in the apprehension of fugitives. Like many other law enforcement officers, he puts his life on the line in the performance of his duties and we are deeply grateful to him for his continuing efforts to make our society a safer and better place for all of us.

In behalf of the people of Hawaii and our country, I commend Special Agent Robert A. Aiu of the Drug Enforcement Administration in Honolulu, 1995 National Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, and express our deep and heartfelt gratitude to him for his exemplary performance, and selfless and untiring dedication to duty.

Congratulations and mahalo, Bob. Well done.●

SPECIAL RECOGNITION FOR SENATOR KENNEDY AND SENATOR DODD

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me make a couple of additional points on the agreement we have reached with regard to modifying the original Dole bill.

A lot of people deserve recognition this afternoon for their contribution. I think on our side there are two Senators who certainly deserve special recognition for the contribution and leadership they have shown.

Of course, I refer to Senators DODD and KENNEDY. First on children's issues and, second, on work. On a number of the legislative provisions relating to work and job skills, they have done a remarkable job over the years and have certainly shown, again, their leadership, and the tremendous effort they have put forth to allow us the progress that we have made this week on welfare reform. But, in particular, on child care itself, it would not have been possible were it not for their work and their effort. I applaud them and publicly want to thank them for all of the help and leadership that they have given on that issue.

Let me also say we will have some time to talk about the overall agreement next week. I intend to vote for this bill. I do so with mixed feelings, frankly. I think there are many things in the bill we can cite with some satisfaction. There are many concerns that I have, as well.

I hope as people take a look at the overall context of what it is we have attempted to do, that they appreciate the difficulty that we have under any circumstances to come to agreement and to actually accomplish as much as we have done here.

In my view, it goes a long way to doing what we all want to do: fundamentally reform the welfare system. It does not go anywhere near as far in some areas as we would like it to, but that is the essence of compromise. I will have more to say on that on Tuesday.

I appreciate the good work that everyone has put forth to get us to this point this afternoon. I yield the floor.

NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, just down the hall from my office, the POW/MIA flag stands in the Capitol rotunda. That flag flies as a sad, but proud, reminder of the sacrifices which brave people made in the defense of our country—in Vietnam, in Korea, and in World War II. As I am sure my colleagues know, today is National POW/MIA Recognition Day—a day for all Americans to reflect on those who faithfully served this Nation but whose ultimate fate remains unknown. America must never forget those who have gone missing in the battles to defend our freedom.

I opposed President Clinton's decision to establish diplomatic ties with Vietnam. Shortly before he took office, then president-elect Clinton said that "there will be no normalization of relations with any nation that is at all suspected of withholding any information." And while Vietnam may have selectively cooperated here and there, all signs continue to point to the fact that Vietnam is still willfully withholding information.

We are still watching the Vietnamese Government. We are still expecting total cooperation. And we will not close the book until we are certain that we have the fullest possible accounting of every American POW and MIA.

Today, let us look up to the POW/MIA flag in the rotunda, and really reflect. Many here have answered this country's call to arms, but today, let us remember those who endured a heavier burden as prisoners of war. Let us recall the pain felt by the families and friends of those who didn't come back, and those who remain missing in action.

By honoring our POW'S and MIA'S, we honor the freedom and peace they defended. We can take inspiration from their example and courage from their actions. Our country is great because of these American heroes, and we cannot rest until the fullest possible accounting is achieved.

TRIBUTE TO CARL MCNEAL

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, a few weeks ago, there was a movie on television which told the dramatic and inspiring story of the Tuskegee Airmen, who courageously fought for America's freedom during World War II.

All Senators can take great pride in the fact that a veteran of the Tuskegee Airmen worked here in the Senate for many years. His name is Carl McNeal, but everyone called him "Mac."

After 17 years in the Senate and 34 years of Federal Service, Mac has retired to spend more time with his wife, Dorothy, his six children, and eight grandchildren.

Mac McNeal has been a dedicated and valuable member of the Senate family, and I know all members join with me in wishing him many years of health and happiness.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, as my colleagues know, this year marks the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th amendment to the Constitution, which granted women the right to vote.

I am proud to say that it was a Republican Congress which sent that amendment to the States for ratification. Its adoption ended a struggle that began in 1848 at a women's convention in Seneca Falls, NY.

Since 1969, Seneca Falls has been the home of the National Women's Hall of Fame. And today, the Hall of Fame announced the names of the 18 women who will be inducted into the Hall of Fame later this year.

And it is with great pride that I announce that one of those inductees will be my wife, Elizabeth.

And I hope my colleagues will forgive me if I take just a few brief seconds to congratulate Elizabeth, and to say how proud I am of her many accomplishments, and of the difference she has made throughout her life.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that a list of all 18 inductees be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME ANNOUNCES WOMEN TO BE INDUCTED FOR 1995
SENECA FALLS, NY.—Nancy Woodhull, president of the National Women's Hall of Fame, today announced that the Hall would induct 18 distinguished women on Saturday, October 14, 1995. The Honors Ceremonies will be held in historic Seneca Falls, New York, the birthplace of women's rights where the first Women's Rights Convention was held in 1848.

1995 Honorees are:
Virginia Apgar (1909-1974), physician who invented lifesaving newborn health assessment measure.

Ann Bancroft (1955-), polar explorer; first woman to reach the North and South Poles across the ice.

Amelia Bloomer (1818-1894), suffragist and social reformer; founded and edited *The Lily*, the first newspaper devoted to reform and equality for women.

Mary Breckinridge (1881-1965), nurse-midwife and founder of the Frontier Nursing Service, created to provide health care in rural areas.

Eileen Collins (1956-), first woman to pilot the space shuttle.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole (1936-), first woman Secretary of Transportation; Secretary of Labor; President of the American Red Cross.

Anne Dallas Dudley (1876-1955), key leader in passage of the nineteenth amendment, giving women the right to vote; Tennessee suffrage and political leader.

Mary Baker Eddy (1821-1910), the first American woman to found a worldwide religion, the Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science).

Ella Fitzgerald (1917-), singer.

Margaret Fuller (1810-1850), author, feminist, Transcendentalist leader, and teacher.

Matilda Joslyn Gage (1826-1898), feminist, suffrage leader and author.

Lillian Moller Gilbreth (1878-1972), industrial engineer and motion study expert whose ideas improved industry and the home.

Nannerl O. Keohane (1940-), political scientist and educator; first woman president of Duke University; first woman to head a major women's college (Wellesley) and research university.

Maggie Kuhn (1905-1995), founder of the Gray Panthers.

Sandra Day O'Connor (1930-), the first woman Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin (1842-1924), leader and organizer of Black women's organizations; Abolitionist and anti-lynching crusader.

Patricia Schroeder (1940-), congresswoman who has pioneered passage of legislation helping women and families.

Hannah Greenebaum Solomon (1858-1942), founder of the National Council of Jewish Women.

PROVIDING FOR SEVERANCE PAY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 172, submitted earlier today by Senator DOLE.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 172) providing for severance pay.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be considered and agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

The resolution reads as follows:

S. RES. 172

Resolved, That (a) an individual who is an employee in the office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate who was an employee in that office for at least 183 days (whether or not service was continuous) during fiscal year 1995, and whose service in that office is terminated on or after the date this resolution is agreed to, but prior to October 1, 1995, shall be entitled to one lump sum payment consisting of severance pay in the amount equal to 2 months of the individual's basic pay at the rate in effect on September 1, 1995.

(b) The Secretary of the Senate shall make payments under this resolution from funds appropriated for fiscal year 1995 from the appropriation account "Salaries, Officers and Employees" for salaries of officers and em-

ployees in the office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(c) A payment may be made under this resolution only upon certification to the Disbursing Office by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate of the individual's eligibility for the payment.

(d) In the event of the death of an individual who is entitled to payment under this resolution, any such payment that is unpaid shall be paid to the widow or widower of the individual or, if there is no widow or widower of such deceased individual, to the heirs at law or next of kin of such deceased individual.

(e) A payment under this resolution shall not be treated as compensation for purposes of any provision of title 5, United States Code, or of any other law relating to benefits accruing from employment by the United States, and the period of entitlement to such pay shall not be treated as a period of employment for purposes of any such provision or law.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators LEVIN, KERREY, and KENNEDY.

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

THE LEVIN-DOLE MODIFICATION OF THE WELFARE REFORM BILL

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, yesterday I offered an amendment on the welfare reform bill to strengthen the work requirement in that bill. I have long believed that work requirements should be clear and should be strong and should be applied promptly. Able-bodied welfare recipients who are not in school or in job training should work—period. My amendment required that able-bodied individuals either be in job training, in school, or working in private sector jobs within 6 months of receipt of benefits, or else be offered and be required to accept community service employment. This requirement would be phased in over 3 years in order to give States an opportunity to adjust administratively.

This was a strengthening provision that was added relative to work and, while States are given the option to opt out of this particular requirement by notification to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, I hope and would expect that pressure from the American people, who overwhelmingly support strong work requirements, will convince their States to enforce this provision and not opt out. Senator DOLE, the bill's sponsor, accepted the principle and the goals of my amendment and it was adopted by a voice vote.

A few moments ago, on behalf of myself and Senator DOLE, a modification was sent to the desk and was adopted by voice vote. This modification to my earlier amendment will strengthen the amendment by requiring that work re-

quirements apply to recipients 3 months after they begin to receive benefits instead of 6 months; and this accelerates the requirement by 3 months. That is the maximum. So if somebody is not in school or job training or in a private sector job and is able-bodied, under this requirement States will put in place within the next 3 years a requirement that community service jobs be offered to, and that welfare recipients accept, community service jobs within no more than 3 months of the receipt of their welfare benefit.

This modification of this amendment will also put this requirement into law 1 year sooner, after 2 years rather than 3 years. That also is a strengthening requirement.

The Daschle amendment, which was narrowly defeated last week, contained an even stronger provision which was added as a modification at my request.

Experience has shown we must be more aggressive in requiring recipients to work. As I said earlier, I believe this amendment is a firm step in the right direction.

I make a parliamentary inquiry, just to make sure. The modification I referred to in fact was not only adopted as part of the package, but also I ask whether or not there was a motion to reconsider which was tabled?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With regard to the parliamentary inquiry, the Senator will suspend for a moment.

The answer is yes.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

THE DOLE-DASCHLE AGREEMENT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I support the Dole-Daschle agreement. This modification restores the Federal commitment to child care as an essential step in moving people from welfare to work. It also prevents an unacceptable tradeoff between job training for dislocated workers in the changing economy and workfare for those on welfare unable to find jobs in the private sector.

Provisions on child care help to improve one of the most troubling features of this bill. Rather than end the Federal commitment to child care and put the funds into a general pool, we have reached agreement that a specific allocation of funds to child care is essential if we are serious about moving people from welfare to work.

As a result of this agreement, fewer children will be left home alone and more families will be able to obtain the child care they need in order to take jobs to become self-sufficient.

I am hopeful the progress we have made on this issue will be preserved in conference with the House of Representatives. For welfare reform to be worthy of the name, it must not punish innocent children because they happen to be born poor. It must provide genuine opportunities for their parents to find jobs.