

My concern, Mr. President, is that if we do not have tough, uniform work requirements, States will have every incentive to come up with reasons that these target rates are not achievable. As it now stands, States know what is expected of them, and they are given five years to meet these targets. And we have made a number of changes to facilitate their task. To have accepted this amendment would have set us back considerably from our goal to have people on welfare performing real work. For that reason, I could not support the Graham amendment.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I believe the Senate's passage of this legislation was a momentous occasion. It marked, I think, a watershed in our approach to social policy in this Nation. There were a number of considerable accomplishments in this measure.

We were able to end the "entitlement" status of welfare benefits. The American people have made it clear that they want a welfare system which does more than simply provide government hand-outs. They expect something from the recipient in return—self-discipline, a work ethic, personal responsibility. But it is practically impossible to have real welfare reform without the ability to sanction those recipients who fail to abide by the terms of the program.

As long as welfare is treated as an entitlement—essentially a right and not a benefit—the courts have ruled that the same due process rights exists for the welfare recipient as for a homeowner or property owner. In fact, some would argue it would be easier for the Government to take your property away. Without this legislation, sanctioning recipients who refuse to work will be administratively unduly burdensome if not impossible.

The second major achievement of the welfare bill was to erect a strong work requirement for States to use in developing their programs. We started by giving States difficult targets to reach in the form of work participation rates among welfare recipients—and without exemptions. Exemptions only serve to exaggerate the number of people working in any State. We then crafted a strict definition of what constitutes work so that we could be confident that the States had genuine work programs. Other than those parameters, Mr. President, we tell the States that they are free to determine by themselves how they wish to meet those targets.

Third, while the Senate did not go as far as many people wished, we took a sizable and laudable first step toward addressing the crisis of illegitimacy. We made illegitimacy a core feature of the welfare reform bill, and we gave States a carrot and stick. The carrot comes in the form of the illegitimacy ratio bonus. The stick, I believe, is the inevitability of Congress taking much more drastic, prescriptive actions if States fail to effectively combat their out-of-wedlock birth rates.

Finally, the bill gives the States tremendous latitude and flexibility in designing and running the programs we are block granting and sending back to them. That is critical if the block grant approach is to ever succeed.

For years, many of us have said that the Federal Government does not have all the answers. We have repeatedly proclaimed that too often bureaucrats in Washington have actually created many of our problems or were hindrances to others' attempts at finding solutions.

Mr. President, this Senator simply does not believe that government at any level—Federal, State or local—has the resources or the ingenuity to solve all of our Nation's social problems. That is especially true when we are talking about many of the issues related to welfare reform: illegitimacy, child care, education and job training, paternity establishment and child support.

If all we ask of our welfare system is to provide a safety net for people who have fallen on hard times, then we can content ourselves with Government merely getting money or goods into peoples' hands. However, if we want our welfare system to be one in which individuals needing assistance are given the tools and the opportunities to get off welfare and never return, the assistance we provide has to be more than simply a government hand-out.

To accomplish this will require input from a whole host of other institutions in our society beyond government—our churches, our schools, our businesses, our civic associations—in essence, our entire community. For too many years, Government has seen itself as the sole purveyor of opportunity for the less fortunate and, in the process, has stifled the efforts of other institutions desirous of sharing the workload. With the passage of this welfare reform bill, we are telling Government that it must begin to share the responsibilities and the resources with other partners in this endeavor.

That is why I believe the legislation we passed last week is such a tremendous accomplishment. I trust the conferees will work diligently to come up with a similarly tough and balanced measure, one that most of us can wholeheartedly support.●

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment today to mark the 30th anniversary of the National Endowment for the Arts. Thirty years ago, President Lyndon Johnson initiated a program which gave the government a modest role in bringing the arts and culture to all the people of our great nation. Today, 30 years later, this small investment is being called into question, ignoring that the National Endowment for the Arts has made a substantial contribution to the

cultural lives of Americans in all corners of the nation. The NEA has lived up to the purposes for which Congress established, specifically, "to ensure that the arts and humanities belong to all people of the United States." This has been no small achievement, and is one which the Endowment can stake claim to—broadening accessibility and increasing the breadth of participation.

For much of our Nation's history, one had to travel to the biggest cities—New York, Chicago, Boston or Los Angeles—to participate and enjoy the best of what the arts had to offer. This is no longer the case. The Endowment has encouraged a real flowering of the arts across the nation and provided the seeds for each community to celebrate its uniqueness and its creativity. While one could not say that the Endowment is the creator of art—certainly the arts would exist and have existed without it—one can safely say it has been a catalyst for ensuring that the very best of the arts are available to even the smallest corner of the nation and to all segments of the population.

All across America, millions of children and their families have had the chance to see the great masterpieces of the visual arts, hear the masterworks of American composers, and read the novels and stories and poems of America's great writers. The gift of the Endowment to our Nation is realized by each person, young and old, whose horizon is broadened through dancing and writing, whose self esteem is reinforced through participation in the arts, who is able to communicate through creating. Bringing the magic and wonder of the arts to all of us, is the triumph of the NEA.

Mr. President, on this 30th anniversary, I would also like to take a moment to pay tribute to one of the founding fathers of the NEA, the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island, CLAIRBORNE PELL, who has been a true champion of the arts. He, too, should be recognized on this anniversary for his extraordinary contributions. As a long time supporter of this agency and sponsor of legislation to reauthorize the National Endowment for the Arts in 1995, I am proud to come to the Senate floor and make note of this special day.

Now that it appears that the Endowment is secure, I would like to thank all my colleagues who helped through this difficult time. We should not allow for controversy to overshadow this agency's great accomplishments. It is my hope that the National Endowment for the Arts will continue to serve the American public well into the next century.●

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 908

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, after consultation with the Democratic leader and after the managers of the bill have agreed on the

managers' amendment, they turn to the consideration of S. 908, the State Department authorization and reorganization bill; that the managers' amendment be the only amendment in order; that there be a time limitation of 4 hours equally divided on the bill and managers' amendment equally divided between the two managers; that at the conclusion or yielding back of time the managers' amendment be agreed to, the bill be read a third time, that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of the House companion bill, H.R. 1561, that the Senate turn to its immediate consideration; that all after the enacting clause be stricken and the text of S. 908, as amended, be inserted in lieu thereof, the bill be advanced to third reading, and the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the bill with the preceding occurring without intervening action or debate and that S. 908 be returned to the calendar upon disposition of H.R. 1561.

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

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session and immediately proceed to the consideration of the following Executive Calendar nominations en bloc: No. 233 through No. 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, and 249 and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and that any statements relating to any of the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD and the Senate then immediately return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc, are as follows:

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

David C. Litt, of Florida, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Arab Emirates.

Patrick Nickolas Theros, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the State of Qatar.

David L. Hobbs, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

William J. Hughes, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Panama.

Michael William Cotter, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior

Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Turkmenistan.

A. Elizabeth Jones, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Kazakhstan.

John K. Menzies, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

John Todd Stewart, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Moldova.

Peggy Blackford, of New Jersey, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Edward Brynn, of Vermont, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Ghana.

Vicki J. Huddleston, of Arizona, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Eliabeth Raspolic, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Gabonese Republic and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Daniel Howard Simpson, of Ohio, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zaire.

John M. Yates, of Washington, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Benin.

James E. Goodby, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Principal Negotiator and Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Safety and Dismantlement.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be permitted to meet on Thursday, October 19, 1995, at 2 p.m. for the purpose of considering pending nominations and other committee business.

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

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into Executive Session and that the Governmental Affairs Committee be immediately discharged from further consideration of the nomination of Ned McWherter; further that the Senate immediately proceed to consider the Ned McWherter nomination and the following calendar Nos. on today's Executive Calendar: numbers 313, 314, 315, 317 through 322, 326, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, that any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

Mr. FORD. This side has no objections, Mr. President.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc, are as follows:

#### U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Ned R. McWherter, of Tennessee, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the term expiring December 8, 2002.

#### DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

John T. Conway, of New York, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 1999. (Reappointment)

#### AIR FORCE

The following named officer for promotion in the Regulator Air Force of the United States to the grade of brigadier general under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

#### To be brigadier general

Col. William J. Dendinger, 000-00-0000, United States Air Force.

#### NAVY

The following named Rear Admirals (Lower Half) in the Supply Corps of the United States Navy for promotion to the permanent grade of Rear Admiral, pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, section 624, subject of qualifications therefore as provided by law:

#### SUPPLY CORPS

#### To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Ralph Melvin Mitchell, Jr., 000-00-0000, U.S. Navy.

Rear Adm. (lh) Leonard Vincent, 000-00-0000, U.S. Navy.

The following-named Rear Admirals (lower half) in the restricted line of the United States Navy for promotion to the permanent grade of Rear Admiral, pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, section 624, subject to qualifications therefore as provided by law:

#### AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER

#### To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Barton D. Strong, 000-00-0000, U.S. Navy.

#### SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (CRYPTOLOGY)

#### To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Thomas F. Stevens, 000-00-0000, U.S. Navy.

The following named officer for promotion in the Navy of the United States to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624: