

Rev. FRED KAMMER, S.J.,
*President, Catholic
 Charities USA.*
 Commissioner KENNETH L.
 HODDER,
*National Commander,
 The Salvation Army.*
 PREME MATHAI-DAVIS,
*Executive Director,
 YWCA of the U.S.A.*

Mr. MOYNIHAN. I reserve the remainder of my time as I believe we are going to try to go to a concluding measure here.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, first, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee for the wonderful job that he has done. It is never easy to make such changes as we are making in this bill. But it is one of the most important decisions that we will make, because it is one of the key elements to change the direction of this country as it relates to welfare and to allow us to balance the budget.

We have heard a lot of talk this afternoon and this evening about helping children. Mr. President, if we are going to help the children of this country, the most important thing we can do is balance the budget. We cannot balance the budget unless we put welfare on a budget. If we do not put welfare on a budget, we will not be able to do what is right for this country.

I am voting yes on this conference report for two reasons: We must take welfare off entitlement status and, Mr. President, we have talked all day and all night about the President saying he is going to veto this bill. There is one reason he is going to veto this bill. It is because we are taking welfare off entitlement status and putting it on a budget. That is the fundamental difference between the President and those of us who are going to support this bill.

This bill does not cut welfare spending. This bill slows the rate of growth of welfare spending from 5.8 percent to 4.02 percent, less than 2 percentage points of difference in the rate of growth. We are going to spend more on welfare. But the difference is we are going to put some parameters around it. We are going to give the States the right to have a welfare program that fits the needs of their States.

Mr. President, my Governor, George Bush, says, "What are they talking about, hurting the children? Do they think I am going to have starving children in my home State?"

My Governor is a graduate of Yale. I mean, it is not the University of Texas, but it is OK. I think he is enlightened. I think he can handle the job, and I think every other Governor in the United States of America knows best what will fit their State's needs.

This is going to make some monumental changes in the priorities we have. We have heard tonight Senators

saying, "What are the priorities of this country?" We are going to decide.

The priorities of this country are that we want to help people who need a transition for a temporary period, and that is what this bill does. Can people stay on welfare if they are able-bodied and do not have young children under 6? They cannot do it forever. No, they cannot. They cannot stay on it generation to generation. They have to work after 2 years and they have a lifetime limitation of 5 years.

What does that tell working people of this country, especially the working poor? It says there is an incentive for you to do what is right. No longer are you going to have to support people who can work but will not. If you can work and do, if you consider it a privilege to work and contribute to the economy of this country, you will not be subsidizing people who can work and do not.

We have talked about what is a block grant and what is not a block grant. We are going to put AFDC on a block grant with growth. There is a formula that allows for the growth States to have a fair allocation. But there still is a safety net, Mr. President. There is a safety net in food stamps, in child nutrition. Those will not be block granted. Those are going to be based on need. So food and nutrition programs are a safety net, and they are kept in the bill as a safety net.

Mr. President, we are going to set the priorities of our country with this bill. We are going to say to the working people of this country that it is worth something to work, it is a privilege in this country to have a job and to contribute to the economy and you are not going to be competing with someone who refuses to work even if they can. The working people of this country are going to know that we have a budget and that this is not going to be unlimited spending.

Mr. President, I know that my time is up, and I will just say that we are making decisions that will determine the priorities of our country and we are going to get this country back on track and we are going to bring back what made this country great.

It was the strong families, it was the spirit of entrepreneurship and the working relationships that have built this country. We are going to bring it back and make this country strong again.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor and thank the chairman.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized for 18 minutes, 52 seconds.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the committee who has done an absolutely superb job with this piece of legislation in shepherding it through the conference. It has been a pleasure to work with him in the time we have

worked on the welfare bill since he has become chairman.

For the benefit of the staff here, I am going to do the wrap-up and then proceed with my remarks after the wrap-up.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business.

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

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, December 20, the Federal debt stood at \$4,988,966,775,602.69, a little more than \$11 billion shy of the \$5 trillion mark, which the Federal debt will exceed in a few weeks.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,938.20 as his or her share of that debt.

HONORING JOHN C. STENNIS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Senator John C. Stennis, for whom our Nation's newest aircraft carrier is named. Further, I include in today's RECORD the excellent remarks given by the Secretary of Defense, William Perry, and Senator THAD COCHRAN, the two principal speakers at the commissioning of this great ship on December 9, 1995.

Built with the minds, hands, and sweat of thousands of workers at Newport News Shipbuilding, and manned by the men and women of the most powerful Navy in today's world, this ship serves as an symbol of peace, that will stand guard night and day on the seven seas deterring aggression. As a former sailor in World War II, Secretary of the Navy, and now a senior member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I know well the awesome capabilities of these magnificent ships.

In my brief remarks to an impressive audience of over ten thousand people who braved a wintery day, I recalled how, as I worked by his side for over a decade, Senator Stennis would relate stories of how a succession of Presidents would say "Whenever I was awakened in the middle of the night by a report of a crisis somewhere in the world, my first thoughts were always 'Where is the nearest U.S. aircraft carrier?'"

Mr. President, it is fitting that this great ship bears the name of Senator Stennis. Senator Stennis was my friend and mentor, whose humble beginnings in a small working-class home and equally humble and proud manner in which he lived his entire life, stand in stark contrast to this magnificent ship that now bears his name. He was a true visionary and champion of our Nation's

Armed Forces. When Senator Stennis left the Senate, he gave me a plaque which was always on his desk. While the plaque itself may be simple and plain, the message "Look ahead" has deep meaning. Indeed, even today, our Nation is reaping the benefits of the forward thinking Senator who lived by these words.

Mr. President, during the commissioning ceremony of the USS *John C. Stennis*, attended by many Members of Congress including Senators STROM THURMOND, THAD COCHRAN, TRENT LOTT, CHUCK ROBB, SAM NUNN, and DIRK KEMPTHORNE, and Congressmen SONNY MONTGOMERY, OWEN PICKETT, HERB BATEMAN, BOBBY SCOTT, and GENE TAYLOR, I was honored to be able to present the ship with that plaque, as I am sure Senator Stennis would have wanted, in hopes that it would inspire the generations of men and women that will serve on her.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator COCHRAN's and Secretary Perry's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were order to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR THAD COCHRAN AT THE COMMISSIONING OF THE U.S.S. "JOHN C. STENNIS" (CVN-74)

Those of us from the State of Mississippi could not be more proud today. We are all honored by the career and life of John C. Stennis.

When he was elected to the United States Senate in 1947, an editor of one of our newspapers said our State would "earn the plaudits of the Nation" by choosing such "a thoughtful, purposeful, and high-minded man."

That turned out to be very true indeed. Integrity was not just a virtue with John Stennis, it was a way of life. For that he was greatly admired.

With all his good personal qualities, he had an enormous capacity for hard work and endurance. His personal toughness as well as his courage and determination was greatly tested when he was shot by robbers in 1973, and then later when serious health problems threatened his life.

He not only survived, he prevailed, as William Faulkner might say, and he did so without complaint or any noticeable ill humor.

John Stennis was always in good spirits, friendly with all his colleagues, the epitome of decorum and courtesy. In the ten years I was privileged to be his State colleague in the Senate, I never heard him say a critical or unkind word about anybody.

But he was tough minded, resolute, and firm, like he had been as a trial judge, insisting on order and respect for the Court, and later the Senate. The judicial temperament he exhibited included a strong respect for justice and fairness.

It is no wonder then that as a young Senator he was chosen to serve as the first chairman of the Committee on Standards and Conduct.

His effective work as chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Preparedness gave him his first opportunity to develop expertise in national defense matters. When he later chaired the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, he helped authorize and fund what all now recognize as the mightiest military force in the world, distinguished from all others by our nuclear powered aircraft carriers.

As the officers and crew of this fine ship carry out their duties, I know that they will be challenged and strengthened by the example of this ship's namesake, John C. Stennis. It is the kind of ship that appropriately bears his name. It is robust, well made in all respects, and ready and able to meet every challenge. May it be God's will that it will do so safely.

REMARKS OF SECRETARY WILLIAM PERRY AT THE COMMISSIONING OF THE USS JOHN C. STENNIS (CVN-74)

Admiral Boorda and Secretary Dalton have both rightly said that the United States Navy is the most powerful in the world. I want to tell you that that is not simply rhetoric, it is a statement of fact. And the ship we're commissioning today, U.S.S. *JOHN C. STENNIS*, will be the most powerful warship in the world.

Two hundred and twenty years ago, this very day, America learned its first lesson on why our Nation needs a powerful Navy. For on that day, only a few miles from here, the battle of Great Bridge began. It was the first military engagement of the Revolutionary War in the Virginia colony. American forces won this battle. But, afterwards, the defeated British forces proceeded to bombard the city of Norfolk, with their cannons, from the sea. The American forces were helpless to stop them because we had no Navy.

Throughout that year, 1775, some members of the Continental Congress had been opposed to trying to build a Navy. In fact, one member, Samuel Chase, remarked, "Building an American navy is the maddest idea in the world." His views were countered by John Paul Jones, who said, "Without a respectable navy, alas America."

Incidents like the bombardment of Norfolk showed that not having an American navy was the maddest idea in the world. So, the views of John Paul Jones prevailed over the views of Samuel Chase and America did build a respectable Navy.

By the time of the Second World War, our respectable Navy had become a global naval power. And this naval power helped defeat the forces of totalitarianism on two sides of the globe. And all during the Cold War, our global naval power contained the forces of Soviet expansionism. Today, we are adding another great ship to our global naval power—a ship that will help project and defend America's interests for the next fifty years. The *John C. Stennis* is America's seventh Nimitz class carrier. Both of these names, Nimitz and Stennis, capture the glorious history of our Navy in this century.

Fifty years ago, Admiral Chester Nimitz commanded our Pacific force. It was that war that witnessed the emergence of the aircraft carrier as a powerful tool for the most powerful nation. Then, through 50 years of the Cold War, Senator John Stennis saw to it that America's Navy remained the most powerful in the world. He has been called the father of America's modern Navy, because, when John Stennis said, "America needs this ship," Congress listened. Senator Warner has told you that one of Senator Stennis's favorite sayings was, "Look ahead," and it is fitting that this saying has become the unofficial motto of U.S.S. *John C. Stennis*. Because at the end of the Cold War, there are some who ask why America still needs ships like *John C. Stennis*, and the answer to their question is, "Look ahead."

When you look ahead, you see that America will remain a global power with global interests, that America will continue to face threats to its interests, and that protecting these interests requires a powerful presence in many places around the world. A critical way of getting that presence is by having a

strong Navy. And no Navy ship has more presence than a Nimitz class aircraft carrier.

Let me give you an example of what forward presence does for our security. The U.S.S. *Theodore Roosevelt*, affectionately called "TR"—another Nimitz class carrier—recently led a battle group through a six month deployment. When it started out, last March, it first went to the Arabian Gulf to enforce the no-fly-zone over southern Iraq. Then, it sailed to the Mediterranean to conduct routine exercises with our allies and friends in the area—exercises that improve the ability of our forces and other nations to work together. At the same time, "TR" supported NATO's Deny Flight operations—enforcing the no-fly-zone over the former Yugoslavia. Then, in August, several members of Saddam Hussein's family defected to Jordan and the world worried that Saddam might lash out at his neighbors. To deter this potential aggressor, we moved "TR" to the eastern Med and repositioned an amphibious force in the Red Sea. These forward deployed forces with credible combat power sent Saddam a message, loud and clear. Soon after this crisis died down, "TR" rushed back to the Adriatic Sea to conduct NATO air strikes over Bosnia. And, as we all know, these air strikes played a critical role in bringing the parties to the bargaining table in Dayton.

So, on one deployment, for six months, "TR" improved our ability to operate with our allies; helped a friend in need; deterred Saddam Hussein; and helped create an opportunity for ending the deadliest fighting in Europe since World War II.

As we look ahead, it is clear that deployments like these will not be uncommon for our carriers. And, as we realize this, we must also recognize that this craft is not just a fast, powerful vessel with fast, powerful aircraft. Instead, it is four and a half acres of American turf, off the coast of any trouble spot in the world we send it to. In other words, it's not just a floating runway for airplanes, it is a mobile island of American power. An island we can rush to anywhere our interests are threatened and use to do anything needed to support our operations.

In addition to using it for large, powerful air strikes, we can use it to launch a team of Navy SEALs. We can use it as a joint command and control center to shape the battlefield in almost any theater. And, as Admiral Paul David Miller showed us last year, when we went into Haiti, we can even use it as a launching pad for the 10th Mountain Division troops and Army helicopters.

But, even with these tremendous capabilities, this carrier is still only as good as the men and women who will operate it. Admiral Nimitz himself said, "There is simply no substitute for good seamanship." A ship like this carrier requires intelligent, dedicated, well trained people. People like Captain Robert Klosterman, who will very soon command this ship, and the officers and the crew who are handpicked to join him.

I have great confidence that the *John C. Stennis* is one of the most capable ships in the world. I have equally great confidence that this crew is one of the best groups of sailors in the world. Captain Klosterman and his crew will present some of the world's most sophisticated and deadly equipment. They not only have to operate this equipment, they also have to maintain it. There are no Maytag repairmen on the open seas. And that is why it is essential for our sailors to have the best training available. And once we train them, we need to keep them in the Navy. To do that, we need to treat them right and we must take care of their families as they weather the strain of having a parent or spouse away from home. And that is why the title that we invest in our sailors quality

of life. Caring about our people—giving them decent pay, housing, and medical care—is not just the right thing to do, it is also the smart thing to do, because it is vital to maintaining the quality and readiness of our forces.

Finally, let us remember, on this holiday season, that many of our servicemen and women are deployed in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and in Yugoslavia. Still more are on their way. They are all preparing to support the peace Implementation Force in Bosnia. It is a tough assignment for them. It is even tougher on their families. So as we celebrate this year, let us all pray for the safety of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines performing these difficult missions. And let us also pray for their comrades—some 150,000 of them—who will also spend their holidays away from their loved ones as they perform other missions for peace and freedom around the globe.

Next to my office in the Pentagon is a painting depicting a soldier, he's in a church praying with his family just before a deployment. Underneath this painting are the lines from the Bible, in which God says, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" And, Isaiah answers, "Here am I. Send me." This Christmas, our Nation asks, "Whom shall I send?" And, 150,000 of our military personnel answered, "Here am I. Send me." These military personnel are America's finest and they deserve the prayers and support of all Americans.

PATRICK T. ALLEN: DEDICATED TO SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to remember and to thank Patrick R. Allen for his 25-year career as head of the Central Electric Power Cooperative in my home State. Pat is retiring in January and he'll be sorely missed.

Central Electric plays a critical role in the lives of thousands of South Carolinians. It is a wholesale supplier for 15 rural electric cooperatives in South Carolina, which in turn supply electricity to more than 345,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers in two-thirds of the State. Pat Allen's role in steering Central Electric has been critical.

Pat moved to South Carolina from his native Texas in 1970 to take a job as manager of engineering and construction with Central Electric. He became president and chief executive officer in 1975. The company has grown tremendously under his leadership and moved from a one-floor office in the Farm Bureau Building in Cayce to its present home in Columbia.

Pat introduced the first computers to Central and wrote the original programs. He installed an economic development department, which later became the nucleus of a successful new venture, Palmetto Economic Development Corp. Now, the spin-off company represents Central Electric and another public service company, Santee Cooper, in its economic development mission.

Pat introduced many marketing concepts to Central's member cooperative that have earned national recognition for their proactive and aggressive approaches.

Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to recognize the years of devotion and strong leadership that Pat has brought to Central Electric and its customers. I wish him and his wife JoAnne all the best during Pat's retirement and hope they have many more happy years to come.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:33 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

H.R. 2704. An act to provide that the United States Post Office building that is to be located at 7436 South Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Charles A. Hayes Post Office Building".

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent Resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

At 11:15 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H.R. 1058) to reform Federal securities litigation, and for other purposes, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was passed, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

At 1:01 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

H.R. 965. An act to designate the Federal building located at 600 Martin Luther King,

Jr. Place in Louisville, Kentucky, as the "Romano L. Mazzoli Federal Building."

H.R. 1253. An act to rename the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 2481. An act to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center."

H.R. 2527. An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to improve the electoral process by permitting electronic filing and preservation of Federal Election Commission reports, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2547. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 800 Market Street in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Courthouse."

H.J. Res. 69. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Homer Alfred Neal as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Howard H. Baker, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Anne D'Harnoncourt as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Louis Gerstner as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1655) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 84-372, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mr. HINCHY of New York.

At 4:24 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4) to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending and reduce welfare dependence.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 6:06 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1530. An act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for