

Mr. Barnes began his career with the Social Security Administration in Columbia, TN in 1968. He has held a number of management positions since joining the agency, including serving as director of the southeastern Program Service Center in Birmingham, AL from July 1987 through May 1989. Before taking the top post in the Chicago region, he was serving as the deputy regional commissioner for the Atlanta region in Georgia.

He was a magna cum laude graduate of Lane College in 1968, and earned a master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California. He currently serves as a member of the Executive Committee of Chicago's Federal Executive Board. He has served as the federal executive board's executive vice-president and in 1993, he led the metro-Chicago Combined Federal Campaign to the city's first ever \$3 million charity drive.

In 1995, Mr. Barnes received a Presidential Distinguished Executive Award from President Clinton in recognition of his efforts to meet the national performance review objectives of producing a Government that works better and costs less. In 1992, he received a Meritorious Executive Award from President Bush and the Social Security Administration's National Leadership Award.

Mr. Barnes has touched many lives in Illinois and he will be missed. I wish him the best of luck in the future and thank him for his support and dedication to the people of Illinois and our entire region. •

CONGRATULATING THE POLISH PEOPLE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 51, and further that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 51) saluting and congratulating Polish people around the world as, on May 3, 1996, they commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of Poland's first constitution.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, May 3 is a very important day for the Polish people for it is on this day that they will celebrate the 205th anniversary of Poland's first constitution.

Last week, along with a number of my Senate colleagues on both sides of the aisles, I introduced a resolution commemorating this historic occasion. I am pleased that the Senate is acting today to unanimously pass this resolution.

The Polish Constitution was the first in Eastern Europe to secure individual and religious freedoms for all persons

living under it. While it was short lived, its principles endured and it became the symbol around which a national consciousness was born. When the courageous people of Poland forced out their Communist oppressors, they returned to the basic freedoms and principles contained in this constitution.

Mr. President, this resolution is a manifestation of this Congress' strong support for a free independent Poland. It is also a reflection of the deep and abiding friendship between Poland and the United States.

I know that all of my colleagues join with me in congratulating Americans of Polish descent and Poles all around the globe on this important occasion.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am proud to rise as a cosponsor of this resolution to commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of the first Polish Constitution.

Democracy is not a new idea in Poland. The heart and soul of Poland have always been democratic. In 1791, the Polish people enacted the first liberal constitution in Europe since antiquity. It was the second constitution in the world, after the American Constitution. The Polish Constitution was similar to ours. It included the principles of individual liberty and a separation of powers. It stated that all power would be derived from the will of the people—a truly revolutionary idea in 18th century Europe.

The friendship between the United States and Poland goes back to the Revolutionary War, when the great Polish patriot Tadeusz Kosciuszko fought in our war of independence. In fact, he helped to defend Philadelphia as our constitution was being drafted. When he returned to Poland, Kosciuszko helped to defend his country from the invading Russians who feared their neighbor's growing commitment to democracy.

The Polish Constitution was in effect for less than 2 years. But its principles endured. Even while Poland was held captive behind the iron curtain, the Polish people remembered and longed for liberty. Theirs was the first country in Eastern Europe to free itself from communism and Russian domination.

Today, Poland is a free and independent nation—ready to take its rightful place as a member of NATO and the European Union.

Mr. President, I am so proud to be the first Polish American woman to be a Member of the U.S. Senate. I am proud of my heritage, and what it taught me about patriotism, loyalty and duty. And I am proud to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Polish people for their contribution to democracy.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of Poland's first constitution, which will be celebrated on May 3, 1996. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolu-

tion 51 which salutes and congratulates the Polish people on this historic milestone.

The Polish constitution of 1791 established that "all power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people." It marked the first attempt of a Central-Eastern European country to break free of the feudal system of government. It was also the first constitution in the region to uphold individual and religious rights for all people. Even though the constitution was in effect less than 2 years, the guiding principles that it put forth lived on in the hearts of the people of Poland. These principles gave them strength in the dark years that followed for Poland.

It is heartening to see the strides Poland has made in the past few years as it reemerges into the community of free nations. I salute the people of Polish descent in America who have contributed so much to our democracy and those around the world for the principles their forebears established in Central-Eastern Europe 205 years ago.

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent the joint resolution be considered read a third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider laid upon the table, and any statements appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD. I ask my statement be included.

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

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 51) was considered read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 51

Whereas, on May 3, 1996, Polish people around the world, including Americans of Polish descent, will celebrate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of the first Polish constitution;

Whereas American Revolutionary War hero Thaddeus Kosciuszko introduced the concept of constitutional democracy to his native country of Poland;

Whereas the Polish constitution of 1791 was the first liberal constitution in Europe and represented Central-Eastern Europe's first attempt to end the feudal system of government;

Whereas this Polish constitution was designed to protect Poland's sovereignty and national unity and to create a progressive constitutional monarchy;

Whereas this Polish constitution was the first constitution in Central-Eastern Europe to secure individual and religious freedom for all persons in Poland;

Whereas this Polish constitution formed a government composed of distinct legislative, executive, and judicial powers;

Whereas this Polish constitution declared that "all power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people";

Whereas this Polish constitution revitalized the parliamentary system by placing preeminent lawmaking power in the House of Deputies, by subjecting the Sejm to majority rule, and by granting the Sejm the power to remove ministers, appoint commissars, and choose magistrates;

Whereas this Polish constitution provided for significant economic, social, and political reforms by removing inequalities between

the nobility and the bourgeoisie, by recognizing town residents as "freemen" who had judicial autonomy and expanded rights, and by extending the protection of the law to the peasantry who previously had no recourse against the arbitrary actions of feudal lords;

Whereas, although this Polish constitution was in effect for less than 2 years, its principles endured and it became the symbol around which a powerful new national consciousness was born, helping Poland to survive long periods of misfortune over the following 2 centuries; and

Whereas, in only the last 5 years, Poland has realized the promise held in the Polish constitution of 1791, has emerged as an independent nation after its people led the movement that resulted in historic changes in Central-Eastern Europe, and is moving toward full integration with the Euro-Atlantic community of nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) the people of the United States salute and congratulate Polish people around the world, including Americans of Polish descent, as on May 3, 1996, they commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of the first Polish constitution;

(2) the people of the United States recognize Poland's rebirth as a free and independent nation in the spirit of the legacy of the Polish constitution of 1791; and

(3) the Congress authorizes and urges the President of the United States to call upon the Governors of the States, the leaders of local governments, and the people of the United States to observe this anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1996

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9 a.m. on Thursday, May 2; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired; and there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 10 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each with the following Senators to speak for the designated times: Senator BURNS, 5 minutes; Senator GRASSLEY, 5 minutes; Senator GRAMS, 10 minutes; Senator DORGAN, 30 minutes; Senator BINGAMAN, 5 minutes. I further ask at the hour of 10 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of the immigration bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1664, the immigration bill, tomorrow morning, and Senators should be reminded there are still several amendments to be debated. Hopefully, some of those can be disposed of on voice votes. It is our expectation to complete action on the immigration bill by early tomorrow afternoon. Then we will determine

what we will turn to. Hopefully, it can be something that might mean we might have debate on Friday but no votes on Friday, but I will make that announcement or Senator LOTT can make that announcement sometime tomorrow afternoon.

We would like to accommodate Members who are engaged in hearings tomorrow. So, for those who are offering amendments, if they will accommodate us, accommodate the managers, Senator KENNEDY and Senator SIMPSON, maybe we can postpone votes until 12 noon tomorrow.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield for a question? Did I understand that we might be able to get out of here to see the greatest 2 minutes in sports?

Mr. DOLE. That would be the Kentucky Derby?

Mr. FORD. I think it is set on Friday.

Mr. DOLE. We will try to work it out.

WISCONSIN WORKS WELFARE LAW

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, our current welfare system does not work because it is not based on the proven American formula for escaping poverty: A job. A strong family. A good education. Saving some money to buy a home.

Instead, it undermines almost every value that leads to self-reliance and success. Poverty persists and 3 out of every 10 births are out of wedlock. Unbelievably, the out-of-wedlock birth rate is 80 percent in some communities.

Within the past year, the U.S. Congress has twice passed Federal welfare reform. President Clinton has vetoed it both times. Face it, President Clinton has preserved the current system which is trapping another generation of Americans in despair and locking them out of the American dream.

Wisconsin Gov. Tommy Thompson refuses to allow this to happen. Last Thursday, he signed into law a program replacing in Wisconsin the failed national welfare system. It is called Wisconsin Works. The new program provides work opportunities and work programs. In order to help beneficiaries get a job, it makes available child care and health care to all low-income families who need it.

As Governor Thompson stated:

After almost a decade of welfare reform experiments, Wisconsin Works represents the end of welfare in Wisconsin. The current aid to families with dependent children [AFDC] program has become, for many families, a way of life. Because the program does not require work or provide incentives to become self-sufficient, it has trapped many families in dependency. Wisconsin Works aims to rebuild the connection between work and income and help families achieve self-sufficiency.

Due to his experience, Governor Thompson knows what he is talking about. He has made welfare reform a top priority by introducing more than 10 reform initiatives and by working hard to fix the current Welfare-to-Work Program called JOBS. During his

administration Wisconsin's AFDC caseload has been reduced by more than 27 percent.

Wisconsin Works is the good news. Now let me give you the bad. The Governor and the Wisconsin Legislature cannot deliver to the people of Wisconsin this replacement for the failed system until President Clinton and his administration give them permission. By twice vetoing Federal welfare reform passed by our Congress, the President has denied Wisconsin and many other States the opportunity to put into place needed reforms.

The status quo, which the President has preserved, requires Wisconsin to come to the Clinton administration on bended knee to ask Washington bureaucrats for permission to make adjustments to the current one-size-fits-all national welfare system.

No doubt about it, while welfare recipients remain trapped in the current system, President Clinton will claim he has helped reform welfare by granting States permission to experiment through controlled demonstration programs known as "waivers."

The reality is these waivers are not the solution. We all know waivers have brought us in the right direction. However, the waiver process perpetuates a flawed system. Real change will only occur when States are released from the burden of excessive Federal rules and regulations. The waiver process is too costly, time consuming, and burdensome, often requiring months and months of negotiating between a State and the relevant Federal Cabinet agency.

Earlier this year, all 50 of the Nation's Governors rejected the waiver process in favor of comprehensive welfare reform. Their unanimously adopted policy would provide greater State flexibility to enhance States as "laboratories of democracy" while ensuring the necessary State accountability to promote work, family, and individual self-sufficiency among welfare beneficiaries.

The national bipartisan Governor's welfare policy reflects the principles contained in both welfare reform bills passed by the Congress and vetoed by the President. I remain committed to working with our Nation's Governors to accomplish real Federal welfare reform.

President Clinton has said that he is reluctant to return power to the States because it will lead to a "race to the bottom." As Governor Thompson and the Wisconsin Legislature have proved, however, compassion and innovation can go hand in hand. I congratulate them for their achievement, and I invite President Clinton to join with this Congress in moving power out of Washington and returning it to where it belongs—our States, our communities, and our people.