

Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996 at 6 p.m., to hold a closed business meeting.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, at 2 p.m., to hold hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, to hold hearings on Russian Organized Crime in the United States.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

LET'S WORK TOGETHER TO PASS WELFARE REFORM

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, President Clinton recently issued an executive order restricting welfare benefits to teenage parents. I commend the President for taking this action to change welfare as we know it. His work demonstrates his strong commitment to welfare reform. We in Congress should build on his action by quickly passing a tough bipartisan welfare reform plan.

There is no doubt about the dramatic increase in births to unmarried teens. It is clear that we must take aggressive and immediate action to address this serious problem.

The Clinton administration would change welfare policy to keep teen parents in school, require teen parents to sign personal responsibility contracts and require minor mothers to live at home. While this executive order is not the comprehensive overhaul of the welfare system that I feel is needed, it addresses a critical concern—the increase of births to unmarried teenagers. It is a good place to start.

Just last month, the Iowa welfare reform waiver was modified to institute similar changes. In the future, minor parents in Iowa will be required to stay in school and earn a high school diploma or GED and to live with their parents or another responsible adult. These changes will help build a welfare system that requires responsibility, strengthens families, and promotes independence by making families self-sufficient.

Without at least a high school education, welfare parents are unable to get decent jobs that will make the fam-

ily self-sufficient. Therefore, too many young families are consigned to years of welfare dependency because the parents do not possess the basic skills necessary to get and keep a job. By requiring minor parents to stay in school to earn a diploma or GED, we begin to break this devastating cycle of dependency.

Further, too many minor parents go out and establish separate households when a child is born. Unfortunately many of these young parents are still children themselves and do not possess the skills to properly raise their children. By requiring these minors to remain with their own parents or live with another responsible adult, the young family will be in a more secure environment which will produce a stable family rather than a welfare dependent family for years to come.

Since January 1994, all Iowa welfare recipients, not just teen parents, have been required to sign family investment agreements which outline the steps the family will take to move off of welfare and a date at which time welfare benefits would end. The Clinton personal responsibility contract requirement is modeled on the family investment agreement which is working very well in Iowa.

Mr. President, as I have discussed many times before, Iowa instituted a statewide reform of the welfare system in October 1993. Since then, more families are working and earning income, the number of families on welfare has been declining and the amount of money spent on cash grant is down. In short, welfare reform is working in Iowa. In 1993 and 1995, Senator BOND and I introduced a common sense bipartisan reform plan based on the good work being done in Iowa and in Missouri on reforming welfare.

Mr. President, in February, the National Governors Association announced a bipartisan agreement on welfare reform. At that time, I viewed the proposal as the vehicle to jumpstart the congressional debate on welfare reform and restore bipartisanship to the process. This does not seem to be happening and I am very frustrated by that reality.

There is no doubt that the current welfare system is badly broken and in desperate need of repair. Further, there is no question that there is strong, bipartisan support in the U.S. Senate for welfare reform legislation. I still hold out hope that we can and will enact bipartisan welfare reform legislation during the remaining days of the 104th Congress.

The current dependency inducing welfare system must be replaced with one that promotes independence and self-sufficiency. One that sends the clear message to families on welfare that if you can work, you must work. One that requires every family to take responsibility, from day one on welfare, to begin the journey off of welfare and into self-sufficient employment.

There is overwhelming support in the Senate for this kind of commonsense

welfare reform. This support was demonstrated last fall when 87 Senators voted for a bipartisan bill to reform welfare.

Mr. President, the American people desperately want us to address the major problems facing our country and stop the political game playing.

We should take the Senate passed plan backup, amend it to adhere to some of the key recommendations of the National Governors Association such as increased funding for child care, and pass it. We clearly have an overwhelming bipartisan majority to do that. That's the clearest way to get comprehensive welfare reform signed into law this year.

Leaders in the House of Representatives have spoken in favor of taking up the Senate bill. The President has said he could support the Senate bill and has said good things about the NGA plan. So it is very clear that there is a path available to us to enact welfare reform. We should take it, and quickly.

Mr. President, I am very concerned, however, that some seem to want to take a different course—one that is clearly destined to result in more gridlock, political fingerpointing and no welfare reform. The budget resolution passed out of the Budget Committee ties welfare reform to a poison pill—elimination of guarantees for elderly people in nursing homes to continued coverage of their care through Medicaid. By block granting and severely cutting Medicaid, health care for pregnant women and children would also be placed on the chopping block. And the President has rightly said that this is wrong and would force him to veto a bill that contained it.

In an effort to clear the path for enactment of welfare reform, I will be offering an amendment to the budget resolution that would take out the poison pill. My amendment will require consideration of welfare reform separate from ending guaranteed coverage for health care to millions of elderly and other Americans. This is the only hope for welfare reform this year. So I hope that all of my colleagues who share my support for comprehensive welfare reform will join me in support of this amendment.

I look forward to working with all of my colleagues on this and other important issues during the remainder of this session and ask that a summary of the executive order be printed in the RECORD.

The summary follows:

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON WELFARE REFORM

Today, President Clinton announced four measures to make responsibility the law of the land, by ensuring that teen mothers on welfare stay in school and live at home. These four executive actions include requiring all States to submit plans for requiring teen mothers to stay in school and prepare for employment; cutting through redtape to allow States to pay cash bonuses to teen mothers who finish high school;

requiring all States to have teen mothers who have dropped out of school return to school and sign personal responsibility plans; and challenging all States to require minor mothers to live with a responsible adult. With these actions, we're focusing on one of the key components of welfare reform: parental responsibility. And we're putting young mothers on the right path, toward employment and self-sufficiency.

REQUIRING TEEN MOTHERS TO STAY IN SCHOOL

Currently, 26 States require teen parents to stay in school to receive assistance, 23 under waivers approved by the Clinton administration. Ohio, for example, has a model program called LEAP: Learning, Earning, and Parenting. LEAP reduces checks of teen mothers when they don't go to school, and pays them a bonus when they do. Other States are trying similar approaches with our support. For example, Delaware reduces benefits for truancy, and pays teen mothers a \$50 bonus when they graduate from high school. Colorado pays bonuses when teen mothers graduate from high school or receive a GED.

These States are putting teen mothers on the right path, toward employment and self-sufficiency—and all 50 States around the country should follow their lead. That's why the President is directing all States to submit plans to require school attendance among teens who receive welfare. And to be sure they do, the Department of Health and Human Services will do annual surveys of their success.

ALLOWING STATES TO REWARD TEEN MOTHERS WHO COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL

Today, President Clinton is also cutting through redtape to allow States to reward teen mothers who stay in school and complete high school, in addition to sanctioning those who don't. States would be able to give teen mothers cash bonuses for strong school attendance, graduating from high school, or GED receipt—without requesting a waiver.

REQUIRING TEEN MOTHERS TO SIGN PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY PLANS

Today, the Clinton administration is requiring all 50 States to ensure that teen mothers on welfare who have dropped out of school both return to school and sign personal responsibility plans. These actions will help teen mothers plan for their futures and turn their lives around.

REQUIRING MINOR MOTHERS TO LIVE AT HOME

Under current law, States have the option to require minor mothers to live at home—but only 21 States have such requirements, 11 initiated under waivers granted by the Clinton administration and 10 adopted under the State option. Today, the Clinton administration is challenging all 50 States to put minor mothers on the right track by requiring them to live at home or with a responsible adult in order to receive assistance.

ENDING WELFARE AS WE KNOW IT

The President's goals for welfare reform are clear: requiring work, pro-

moting responsibility, and protecting children. With this new initiative, President Clinton underscores his commitment to helping welfare recipients become—and stay—self-sufficient. President Clinton continues to call for a national welfare reform bill that gets these priorities right. Under welfare reform waivers, we've already freed 37 States from redtape to pursue innovative welfare reforms—more than under any previous administration. State welfare demonstrations approved by the Clinton administration now cover 75 percent of all welfare recipients nationwide.●

HONORING MARY WHITE

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a very worthy constituent, Mrs. Mary White. Mrs. White is retiring this month after years of service to both her State and her country, by working for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mrs. White spent 21 years in public service. Her work for INS over the past 6 years has been exemplary, and has set a very high standard for her peers. My office, as well as many others, has enjoyed an excellent working relationship with the Immigration and Naturalization Service over the years, due in large part to the cooperation we received from Mrs. White. On numerous occasions she has performed flawlessly, always keeping an attitude that focused on helping others.

My best wishes go out to Mrs. White and her family. May she enjoy this new stage in her life, and be ever mindful of the respect and esteem we hold her in.

RECOGNIZING THE ODELSON FAMILY

● Mr. SIMON. The late Sam and Rose Odelson of Chicago had 13 children, 8 of whom served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II.

Four served in Europe, three in the Pacific, and one in the States. Two were injured in combat, and altogether, they earned 20 battle stars. Oscar served in the U.S. Army in Italy. Sidney, an Army veteran who landed at Omaha Beach served in France and Germany. Joe was also in the Army, serving near the tail end of the war in southern France. Irving was one of the first sent overseas, serving in the South Pacific. Julius was 89th Airborne, Roy was in the Army Air Corps, Ben served with the 13th Air Force in the South Pacific for over 2 years, and Mike was an MP in the Philippines.

All the eight Odelson boys returned home after the war. A few stayed in Chicago, the others moved out to sunny California to work in the insurance, furniture, or restaurant business.

With the recent commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II, it is fitting to recognize the achievements of this family. I salute these brothers and their family for their selfless commitment to our country. Every

year the Odelsons gather out West in Nevada for a reunion. I am sure that they, as do we, will celebrate their contribution.●

TRIBUTE TO GEN. CALVIN A.H. WALLER

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, today a grateful nation paid tribute to one of its true patriots and finest soldiers, Lt. Gen. Calvin A.H. Waller, U.S. Army (Retired), who died last Thursday. I was privileged to be at the Fort Myer Chapel today for General Waller's memorial service, conducted by Chaplain (Major General) Donald W. Shea, with Chaplain (Colonel) John Kaising. The homily was presented by Chaplain Shea, and eulogy were offered by General Waller's son, Mark, and General Waller's friend Lt. Gen. Julius W. Becton, Jr., U.S. Army (Retired). General Waller was then interred in Arlington National Cemetery. It was a very moving and inspirational service.

Born in Louisiana, General Waller was a product of the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps [ROTC] program at Prairie View A&M University in Prairie View, TX. It is approximately 45 miles from the place General Waller called home—Houston. His dad was also a Prairie View graduate, and General Waller attended college to study veterinary medicine, entering in 1955. Because Prairie View was a land grant college—part of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College system—the first 2 years of ROTC were mandatory. In 1957, young Cal Waller signed up for Senior ROTC status. As his friend and fellow Prairie View classmate, retired Lt. Gen. Marvin Briansford, says, "Being a senior cadet at A&M had a certain attractiveness to it; it was prestigious, and we all could put the \$27.90 a month we were paid as senior cadets to good use." A life in the Army, however, was far from his mind.

After being commissioned into the chemical corps and detailed into the infantry, then-Lieutenant Waller attended the basic infantry officer's course at Fort Benning, and then served in the 8th Infantry Regiment at Fort Lewis, WA. Before his initial tour of duty was over, Lieutenant Waller had decided that the Army had the potential for a career, or, as Secretary of the Army Togo West puts it, "Fortunately for us, he took a liking to the Army."

To better utilize his love of science, Cal Waller returned to the chemical corps, serving at Fort McCellan, AL; he went on to serve in the Eighth Army in the Republic of Korea; and in the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, NC. It was in the 82d Airborne, the All American division, that the Army realized what a natural leader and exceptional planner he was. Cal was one of the youngest officers in Army history to be selected for the Army's Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS, and upon graduation was immediately assigned to the staff of