

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 McClellan, 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

the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

After a tour in Washington, then-Major Waller began his career as an armor officer—a tanker in Army jargon. He attempted to stay assigned with soldiers and combat-ready units and served in the Federal Republic of Germany, Fort Carson, CO, Fort Stewart, GA, and Fort Bragg, NC. In those assignments, his natural leadership abilities blossomed. A former Army Chief of Staff Gordon Sullivan noted, "Cal Waller loved soldiers. He had a natural touch with soldiers, and soldiers loved him. I believe there are some men who have the ability, by their very presence, to calm the waters in crisis situations. Cal Waller was such a man."

In 1987, it was time to return to the Federal Republic of Germany and command of the 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized). It was there that I first met Cal Waller. I traveled with my staff director from the Senate Armed Services Committee, Arnold Punaro, and then-Colonel Frank Norton of the Army Senate Liaison, who I am now fortunate to have on my staff. We visited General Waller in Baumholder. After visiting soldiers and observing training on the multiple launch rocket system, we then had lunch together with some local German supporters of the U.S. Army. It was obvious they held Cal Waller in high esteem. For my part, I was greatly impressed with Cal Waller's professionalism and confidence, his technical acumen, his caring attitude for his soldiers and their families, and his wonderful, self-deprecating sense of humor. We developed a friendship, and I was grateful that our paths crossed on a number of occasions during his career and each time I was with Cal, I learned from him.

After his most successful tenure as Commander of the 8th Infantry Division, General Waller returned to Fort Lewis as the Commanding General of I Corps. He continued to be assigned to I Corps while deployed from Fort Lewis to serve as Deputy commander in Chief of the U.S. Central Command, with General Norm Schwarzkopf, for Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm. General Schwarzkopf writes of his relationship with General Waller in his autobiography "It Doesn't Take a Hero." He says (pg. 392):

In mid-November Lieutenant General Cal Waller had reported to Riyadh as my deputy commander in chief: now I had someone to help me ride herd. Cal was a friend who had worked for me in two previous commands. Shrewd, soft-spoken, and given to quoting sayings he'd learned from his grandmother in Louisiana, he was also tough and effective. He'd been my first choice for the job: he'd come up through the Army as an armor officer and understood logistics; also I knew I didn't intimidate him at all. We trusted each other to such an extent that he could walk into my office and say point-blank, "Hey, something's all screwed up, it's your fault, and you need to know about it."

After the success of Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, General

Waller returned to command I Corps, Washington, and began making plans to retire. His Army service spanned 32 years; he had gone from a platoon leader commanding 40 soldiers to commanding general of I Corps and Fort Lewis, where he was responsible for over 100,000 personnel.

After retiring in 1991, General Waller returned to his love of science and was active in environment restoration efforts for a number of companies. I last saw Cal in August 1995 at a conference in Aspen, CO. He drove down from Arvada, CO near Denver, where he made his home. He was, as always, in a great mood and enjoying life. We played a round of golf, and had the opportunity for a lengthy visit. He noted how he was both enjoying and contributing in his second life.

But he never really left the Army, and the Army never left him. As Army Chief of Staff Denny Reimer notes, "The performance of our soldiers throughout the world * * * have their roots in (his) concerned leadership—making sure soldiers were properly trained for the task at hand and ensuring their families were well-cared for while they were gone. He was a patriotic American, a consummate soldier and a wonderful human being."

His friend and fellow soldier, Gen. Colin Powell says, "His ability to touch the lives of so many in such meaningful ways was legendary. We will miss him greatly." I certainly agree.

Mrs. Waller and her sons Michael and Mark know better than any of us the great loss our Nation has experienced. They bear their grief with dignity and courage—I know that Cal Waller is proud of them.

His unselfish service to the Army and our Nation is a testament to Cal Waller's sense of duty and honor. Our military forces have been strengthened by his contribution, and America has been enriched by his many accomplishments. I can offer no farewell to Cal Waller better than that extended by his son mark in his eulogy: "Ride swiftly, great Buffalo soldier."●

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1996

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 16; 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 the Senate then resume consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 57. That is at 9:30 a.m. At such time, the Democrat leader, or his designee, will be recognized to offer the President's budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Tomorrow the Senate will resume consideration of the budget resolution. Additional amendments are expected to that resolution, and it is still the intention to complete action on the budget resolution this week. All Senators can therefore expect late night sessions and rollcall votes throughout the remainder of the week.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for morning business for Senators to pay tribute to our dear friend, the majority leader.

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

Mr. EXON. Reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I just want to emphasize what the Budget Committee chairman has said. There is great determination, especially on that side, to complete action this week on this budget. Whether or not that is going to be possible, we run over into Saturday or Sunday, as was indicated to me as a possibility by the chairman of the committee, I simply emphasize if people could get their amendments to us, as he has indicated, by noon tomorrow so that we would know at least preliminarily where we are on these things, then we can possibly allot and cut down some time on some of these things to expedite the proceedings which I think we all would like to do. So I endorse the statement that was made by the chairman of the committee and thank him for his cooperation.

Mr. DOMENICI. I say to all Senators, there is another full budget going to be offered by Senators CHAFEE and BREAUX in behalf of themselves and many Members from both sides in due course sometime later tomorrow or Friday. They will have an opportunity to offer that also. So there will be three total proposals that we will have considered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that following morning business, which we have just agreed to, the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

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

Who seeks recognition?

Mr. SIMPSON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank you, Madam President.

TRIBUTE TO BOB DOLE

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam President, apparently at this point in the order of the day, it is appropriate to make some remarks about a very special man who