

But this job placement voucher system, really, I think, provides the missing link or the missing part of the puzzle between a person who is on welfare and the job they need to be put into.

If you tell a company that they are only going to get paid if they find that welfare recipient a job that they stay in for a year, then one important thing happens. They pay a lot of attention to getting that person into the right job, because they know if they put them in the wrong job and that only lasts for 1 week, they are not going to get paid. So they make sure that the person has the proper skills and training to fit into a particular job that will allow them to stay in that job for a year or more.

I would suggest, Mr. President, that in places where this type of program has been tried, a number of good things have happened. No. 1, we have saved the State a lot of money, because if a person gets into a job position, he is earning a salary, paying taxes and is no longer on welfare. The State who has contracted with these private placement centers are paying the private placement center a lot less than they are paying the welfare recipient when he or she is on welfare.

Therefore, the concept of privatizing the missing link between the welfare recipient and the job that he or she needs is provided by this concept that we are suggesting today.

Mr. President, I think that welfare should not and cannot be a partisan issue. If it is, we will never solve it. We have to reach out to our Republican colleagues, and they to us, to sit down and come up with real solutions to a very serious problem in this country.

All of these other problems that I talked about—illegitimacy and teen pregnancy and breakup of the family, the increase in the crime rate—I think if we resolve the welfare issue in this country we will have created the best social program that we could ever create: That is, a good job. And a good job brings about responsibility and creates opportunities and helps solve the other tangential problems which are very, very serious indeed.

I am suggesting that the missing part of the puzzle can be replaced with a job placement voucher. We will be introducing such legislation that still allows the State maximum discretion that they need to tailor the needs of their respective State. I think if we move in this direction, we will have taken a giant step toward doing what the American people would like Members to do.

Mr. LEAHY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I see the distinguished manager of the bill rising. What I was going to do, I will tell the Chair, I was going to speak on the balanced budget, but I see the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. I was going to speak a few minutes and yield to him, to accommodate a scheduling problem I have. I do not want to inter-

fer with the prerogatives of the chairman. I have to be at another place in about 6 or 7 minutes.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, are we on the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I have not called for House Joint Resolution 1 yet. The manager can do that at this time. The hour has arrived.

Mr. HATCH. I move that we move to it.

Mr. LEAHY addressed the Chair.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, would the Senator yield for a short statement without losing his right to the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. I would yield.

Mr. HATCH. I was hoping we could go back and forth, and then go to the distinguished Senator from Arizona. I hope we will have comity here, can speak and then whoever is next. If we can go back and forth, I think it would be a good thing.

Mr. LEAHY. Then I ask, Mr. President, unanimous consent that when I am finished, I be able to yield to the Senator from Arizona and then be able to yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. REID. Could someone restate this unanimous-consent request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous-consent request was that after the Senator from Vermont is finished the Senator from Arizona would be recognized and then the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HATCH. We may be able to solve this problem. The distinguished Senator from Arizona has 3 minutes unrelated. He wanted to do it in morning business. We have kind of jumped the gun.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I was trying to accommodate the distinguished manager and I thought this might do it. I think we are going to do it quickly. If we went on this we would probably take less time than asking for the unanimous consent.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the Senator from Arizona wants to speak 3 or 4 minutes in morning business, is that right, and then we would go to the constitutional amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That would be the regular order of the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. REID. I just want to understand what is going on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, an objection to 4 minutes of morning business, and then going to the bill, is that the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the request.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KYL addressed the Chair.

The Senator from Arizona is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I thank the Chair and the Senator from Vermont for accommodating my request.

(The remarks of Mr. KYL pertaining to the introduction of legislation are located in today's RECORD under

"Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

TRIBUTE TO KEN L. LOTT, JR.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President. I want to pay tribute to one of my longtime friends, Ken L. Lott, Jr., who passed away on January 16.

A native of Selma, and longtime resident of Mobile, Ken was known to many as a leader and a friend.

Ken received a bachelor's degree in commerce from Auburn University, where he was an Army ROTC cadet.

The leadership skills he learned while a cadet helped him rise to the position of a field artillery captain in the 29th Infantry Division. His service to his country led to him receiving the Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

After Ken's enlistment in the Army ended, he began a professional career in the banking industry.

His professional affiliations included memberships with Southland Bancorporation and the International Division of First Alabama Bancshares, Inc. He was also the former chairman of Merchants National Bank.

Although Ken was very involved in his professional career, he still found time to devote to his community. He was cofounder of the Community Foundation in 1975 and served as its first president.

Additionally, his community involvement can be seen through the directorships and affiliations he once had. These included the Mobile Kiwanis Club, the Country Club, Goodwill Industries, and the chamber of commerce.

His community and State showed great appreciation to Ken by inducting him into the Alabama Senior Citizens Hall of Fame in 1991.

The Mobile community is highly grateful for what Ken gave it over the years. He will be greatly missed by those fortunate to have known him. My deepest condolences are extended to his family and loved ones.

TRIBUTE TO MUSICIAN VERNON RAINES

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, conductor Vernon Raines is one of those rare individuals who has been truly blessed with a divine talent for music, and who has worked effortlessly to spread musical enlightenment to the citizens of south Alabama. It is as if the music has always been in his heart, as if it were his destiny.

At the age of 6, Vernon had already written his first violin composition, and had begun to play the piano by ear. By the time he was 18, he had become the musical director of the Mobile Chamber Orchestra and had begun a career that included over 28 years as conductor and musical director of the Meridian Symphony Orchestra. He also