

the flexibility to design work programs that do one thing—move parents into the work force. But the WAGE Act does not just let States take the money and run.

It is based on the principle that those who raise the money should have some say in how it is spent. But it discards the micromanagement of the past.

The WAGE Act has four themes:

First, work. From the day that a parent sets foot in a welfare office, we will expect that person to work or to demonstrate progress toward self-sufficiency.

Second, State flexibility. States will have a wide latitude to design effective work programs under a new work and gainful employment block grant. The WAGE block grant will also provide incentives for moving parents into the work force.

Third, profamily. Families that stay together and play by the rules will be supported in their efforts to be self-sufficient. For children in divorced and never-married families, both parents will be expected to provide financial support through extensive and tough new child support enforcement measures.

Fourth, protects children. A transitional aid program will replace AFDC and provide cash assistance to families with children. States will have broad flexibility to determine eligibility and to set benefit levels and time limits. Teen parents will be required to stay in school and to live with their parents or in adult-supervised living arrangements.

Under my proposal, the transitional aid program will be a cooperative Federal-State effort, with the Federal Government providing matching funds to States. However, unlike AFDC, it will emphasize the need for participants to work or prepare themselves for work. The WAGE block grant will provide States with the means to move welfare recipients into work. The WAGE Act will save money and reform the welfare system without resorting to the free-for-all of AFDC block grants that does little to hold States accountable and that puts America's children at great risk.

While there are savings to be realized in ending welfare inefficiencies, I hope the Senate's deliberations will emphasize first and foremost that welfare reform is not an experiment to be tested on America's poor children. The House bill allows States to count people as working who are kicked off the rolls. Mr. President, what could be more absurd than to say that people are working who have just been eliminated from the welfare rolls? You can be eliminated from the welfare rolls and not working, and we should not count people as working who are not. Real welfare reform is about solving the problem of transitioning parents into the work force, not the streets.

The person most affected by our deliberations are America's children. I hope that our efforts will focus on sup-

porting and enabling their parents to be self-sufficient. That is the only approach that will ensure that we are responsible to the next generation.

Mr. President, let me end as I began. This new welfare reform proposal emphasizes four principles: work, State flexibility, families, and protecting children.

I think those ought to be the principles that underlie any reform of our welfare system.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 364

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 364, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation of certain visitor facilities associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado.

S. 412

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 412, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to modify the bottled drinking water standards provisions, and for other purposes.

S. 495

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 495, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to stabilize the student loan programs, improve congressional oversight, and for other purposes.

S. 529

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 529, a bill to provide, temporarily, tariff and quota treatment equivalent to that accorded to members of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to Caribbean Basin beneficiary countries.

S. 729

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 729, a bill to provide off-budget treatment for the Highway Trust Fund, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 770, a bill to provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. BROWN, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to restore the American

family, reduce illegitimacy, and reduce welfare dependence.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, a concurrent resolution supporting a resolution to the long-standing dispute regarding Cyprus.

AMENDMENT NO. 1112

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 1112 proposed to S. Con. Res. 13, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 122—DESIGNATING JAMES R. KETCHUM AS CURATOR EMERITUS OF THE U.S. SENATE

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 122

Whereas James R. Ketchum will retire from the United States Senate after 25 years as Senator Curator, and 35 years of Government service;

Whereas he has dedicated his Senate service to preserving the works of art, history, and traditions of the Senate;

Whereas he has contributed immeasurably to the restoration of the Old Senate Chamber, the Old Supreme Court Chamber, the President's Room, and other historic rooms in the Capitol;

Whereas he has developed exhibitions and educational programs detailing the rich heritage of the Senate for all to enjoy;

Whereas he has upheld the high standards and traditions of the Senate with abiding devotion; and

Whereas he has earned the respect, affection, and esteem of the United States Senate; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, effective July 1, 1995, as a token of the appreciation of the Senate for his long and faithful service, James R. Ketchum is hereby designated as Curator Emeritus of the United States Senate.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 123—RELATING TO THE RETIREMENT OF GERALD A. HACKETT

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 123

Whereas Gerald A. Hackett will retire from the United States Senate after 33 years of service, the last 29 years as Executive Clerk;

Whereas his dedication to the United States resulted in the computerization of the nomination and treaty processes, and the online publishing of the Executive Journal;

Whereas he has performed the duties of his office with remarkable diligence, perseverance, efficiency, and intelligence;

Whereas he has faithfully performed his duties serving all Members of the Senate with great professional integrity and dedication; and

Whereas Gerald A. Hackett has earned the respect, admiration and esteem of the United States Senate: Now, therefore, be it