

could have offered their amendments, they had about 3 hours to offer amendments and used all that time and just had a discussion of the amendments and what was wrong with the bill.

And I am not certain when the rescissions package will be back for a vote. Unless there is an agreement on that side of the aisle I will not bring it back up on the Senate floor. As soon as the President can persuade my Democratic colleagues that this bill is necessary, it is important, and it ought to be passed, and I do not see any reason to take any further time of other Senators because we have a lot of important legislation.

But keep in mind, again this bill which was blocked contains money for the Oklahoma City disaster, it contains money for California earthquakes, it contains money for 39, I think 39, States which suffered disasters, including the States of Illinois, and maybe Minnesota. I am not certain.

So, while the Senators have every right to make their point about certain programs they do not agree with, this rescissions package had been the subject of long discussions, long debate, and even after it passed the Senate and the House, was vetoed by the President; more debate, more discussion by the White House and Democrats and Republicans on each side of the aisle.

So I hope when we come back we will have an agreement that we can take it up immediately, and have an up-or-down vote on the bill itself without amendments.

I would say again there was certainly every opportunity by either the Senator from Illinois or the Senator from Minnesota to offer all the amendments they wanted to offer today. They refused to offer amendments. So I proposed I would offer their amendments. I asked consent to offer their amendments. And they objected.

So I do not want the record to reflect that somehow they were somehow disadvantaged and did not have an opportunity to offer their amendment. That was not the case. They had plenty of time and could have offered the amendments. We could have been finished with that bill by now, and a lot of people around the country would have felt a lot better about it.

So I do not know how they explain it. But that will be their problem.

#### WELFARE DEBATE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of speculation in recent days over the prospects for passage of a welfare reform bill. Before de-

parting for the recess, I wanted the opportunity to set the record straight.

Notwithstanding the efforts of some to drive us apart, Republicans are committed to truly ending welfare as we know it. We are not unmindful of the struggles faced by many in this country who need a hand up some time in their lives, or of children who through no fault of their own need the helping hand of the Government. But, Mr. President, we are also not convinced that the Federal Government holds all the answers to the very real problems these people face. In fact, the real story is that notwithstanding the billions of dollars that have been spent over the last decade, the welfare rolls have continued to grow and the number of children at risk has increased. We have all decried these problems and have responded by adding to the list of the things that the States must do. Well, the time has come to listen to the States for a change and give them a chance to devise some solutions that fit their needs.

The issues that divide us are not insurmountable nor are they easily resolved. But the extraordinary thing is that the debate is not over whether we want block grants—it is how best to design them. Our differences are over how to distribute the funds and how much flexibility to give the States in the design of these programs.

The funding issue is a real one and of critical importance to all States. There are States that will experience real population growth that are concerned they will be disadvantaged in this new block grant environment. There are also States that in the past have committed considerable State resources to the program that feel their past contributions should be acknowledged.

No formula fight is ever easy, as every Senator knows. The House and Senate bills create loan funds—but this may not be the perfect answer. We will seek other options to balance the needs of all.

The second group of issues is equally thorny. None of us is unconcerned about the dramatic increase in the numbers of teen pregnancies and the number of children born out-of-wedlock. These are serious issues—not easily addressed. Many of us believe the Governors of our States can and will deal with these problems, as many of them have tried to do. They want us out of the way—that is what they are asking us—not dictating solutions. Others believe that the issue can best be addressed here.

I remain hopeful we can strike some middle ground and am working to that end.

For at the end of the day, we cannot fail. We must not break faith with the American people who sent us a clear message last fall—end welfare as we know it once and for all, require real work, and make it a temporary helping hand, not a lifestyle.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 10, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now stand in adjournment under the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 20.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:58 p.m., adjourned until Monday, July 10, 1995, at 12 noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 29, 1995:

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOHN RAYMOND GARAMENDI, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE FRANK A. BRACKEN, RESIGNED.

##### THE JUDICIARY

R. GUY COLE, JR., OF OHIO, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT, VICE NATHANIEL R. JONES, RETIRED.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 30, 1995:

##### IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 152, FOR REAPPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF GENERAL WHILE SERVING IN THAT POSITION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

##### CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

*To be general*

GEN. JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI, 000-00-0000, U.S. ARMY.

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WILLIAM HARRISON COURTNEY, OF WEST VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA.

##### THE JUDICIARY

BARRY TED MOSKOWITZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA VICE A NEW POSITION CREATED BY PUBLIC LAW 101-650, APPROVED DECEMBER 1, 1990.

STEPHEN M. ORLOFSKY, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY VICE DICKINSON R. DEBEVOISE, RETIRED.

WILLIAM K. SESSIONS III, OF VERMONT, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT VICE FRED I. PARKER, ELEVATED.

ORTRIE D. SMITH, OF MISSOURI, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI VICE HOWARD F. SACHS, RETIRED.

DONALD C. POGUE, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE JUDGE OF THE U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE VICE JAMES L. WATSON, RETIRED.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

HOWARD MONROE SCHLOSS, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VICE JOAN LOGUE-KINDER.