issue, starts talking about crime and violence in the communities. There are a lot of issues involved in this whole question of welfare. But I say to my colleagues once again, welfare does not stand alone in a vacuum. It is only a response to a larger issue, which is poverty, child poverty.

Our Nation has tried different approaches to the issue of dealing with child poverty and destitute children, and now we are about to try another one. We are about to try the ''ending of welfare as we know it.'' Well, Mr. President, it is just like anything else. We all know, for example, that we are going to die, but most of us have the sense to go ahead and get an insurance policy anyway.

The fact of the matter is that this is going to change. Will we have an insurance policy for children? I submit that we should. I hope that my colleagues will agree with me, and I urge your support for the child voucher amendment.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. President, before I do, Senator LIEBERMAN has requested to be added as a cosponsor on the child voucher amendment. I ask unanimous consent that he be added as a cosponsor.

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

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Also, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators MURRAY and MIKULSKI be added as cosponsors to the child voucher amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. And I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the child voucher amendment.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I understand we will stack the votes on these amendments; therefore, I want to move on to the second amendment in this series and get that resolved as well.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

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

The majority leader.

THE WAR ON DRUGS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, earlier today, the Department of Health and Human Services released the results of its 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. According to the survey, marijuana use among teenagers has nearly doubled since 1992, after 13 straight years of decline.

This troubling fact confirms what we already know: Today, our children are smoking more dope, smoking and snorting more cocaine, and smoking and shooting up more heroin than at any time in recent memory.

Unfortunately, while drug use has gone up during the past 2½ years, the Clinton administration has sat on the sidelines, transforming the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat.

The President has abandoned the moral bully pulpit, cut the staff at the drug Czar's office by nearly 80 percent, and appointed a surgeon general who believes the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them. He has presided over an administration that has de-emphasized the interdiction effort, allowed the number of Federal drug prosecutions to decline, and overseen a source-country effort that the General Accounting Office describes as badly managed and poorly coordinated.

Mr. President, illegal drug use declined throughout the 1980's and early 1990's, so we know how to turn this dangerous problem around. It means sending a clear and unmistakable cultural message that drug use is wrong, stupid, and life-threatening. It means beefing up our interdiction and drug enforcement efforts. It means strengthening our work in the source countries by making clear that good relations with the United States require serious efforts to stop drug exports.

And, yes, it means leadership at the top, starting with the President of the United States.

Today's survey is yet another warning for America. We must renew our commitment to the war on drugs, with or without President Clinton as an ally.

I yield the floor.

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 2472

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendment 2472 is now pending.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, this is kind of an interesting place to pick up, following the child voucher amendment. This, again, is separate and distinct from that. If anything, the child voucher amendment really is the most important in terms of the children.

This next amendment goes to the adults. What do we do about the parents? In that regard, as we know the underlying legislation calls for States to provide work experience, assistance in finding employment and other work preparation activities, section 402(A)(2) of the bill.

One of the uncertainties in the legislation, uncertainties that CBO spoke to, that many of the speakers on this issue have noted, is that the States have not yet geared up to do this. Only a few will be ready to move forward.

We have the example of Wisconsin. I understand in a couple of counties there they have already moved to a work assistance kind of program, an initiative. Other States have tried it. Under the Family Support Act, those kinds of work-training experiments and initiatives are encouraged.

The point is that a lot of States have not yet moved to that. The question is whether or not the States will actually do so, whether they will actually move to employment training, work preparation, work experience, assistance in finding employment for individuals. Again, the CBO estimates that there is not enough funding in the bill to do that.

This legislation says that the State should not just kick somebody off of assistance—this is as to the adults, not the children, as to the adults—the States should not kick the adults off unless they have provided work assistance.

Now, HHS has estimated that under the leadership plan, some 2.9 million people would be required to participate in a work plan under the plan. That is fine. The point is that in terms of the number of dollars to meet that participation rate there is not enough, it is also estimated we need 161 percent more dollars than presently provided in the legislation.

Clearly, there is a dissonance, a gap in the interesting goal and our intent to provide work and job training assistance and our dollars that will flow to do so. We do not know how that will come out. It creates a great uncertainty.

It seems to me that, again, as a bottom line—as to the adults—we ought to make it clear that States should not just kick people off without providing them with some assistance.

I encourage my colleagues to take a good look at this. Again, we have the numbers from CBO regarding whether or not their respective States will be able to meet the work requirements and not have a penalty. Most of the States will not. It is estimated only 10 to 15 States already are geared up sufficiently to provide the kind of work assistance that the bill, the underlying legislation, calls for.

All this amendment says is that States must provide those services in terms of job assistance and the like if they are going to cut people off at a time certain, whether it is 5 years, 2 years, 1 year, 6 months, or whatever the time limit is.

Again, this State responsibility amendment, if anything, goes to providing the parents with some comfort level that in the event there are no jobs in their area, in the event the State has not been able to get them into some kind of gainful employment, that they will not thereby lose their ability to feed themselves and to provide for their children.

I point out, Mr. President, also that this amendment only requires that the States deliver the services to those recipients that the State decides need to have those services. That is not to say they have to provide everybody with