

meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on S. 961, the Omnibus Patent Act of 1996.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 1996, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing on violent and drug trafficking crimes: the Bailey decision's effect on prosecutions under 924(c).

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUD OVERSIGHT

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on HUD Oversight and Structure of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 1996, to conduct a hearing on oversight of the Fair Housing Act and its enforcement.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ENTHRONEMENT OF ARCHBISHOP SPYRIDON

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, as a member of the Greek Orthodox faith, I would like to join my colleagues and so many other Americans in honoring the enthronement for His Eminence Metropolitan Spyridon to become the fifth Archbishop of America since the establishment in 1922 of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America. The Christian Orthodox faith, under the spiritual guidance of the Ecumenical Patriarch, is one of the world's great religions. It traces its roots to the original Holy Apostles, and today includes over 250 million faithful worldwide.

Archbishop Spyridon's enthronement this Saturday, September 21, at the Archdiocesan Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in New York City, is an historic occasion. This event, coming after the long and venerated reign of Archbishop Iakovos, is a hallowed symbol of the Church's continuity in the Americas under the spiritual guidance and jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. At the same time, this sacred event demonstrates the growth

and maturation of the Greek Orthodox Church in our hemisphere, with the enthronement of the first Archbishop born and raised within the Archdiocese of North and South America.

Archbishop Spyridon, the son of Clara and the late Dr. Constantine Papageorge, was born in Warren, OH, on September 24, 1944. He attended school in the United States, and graduated from high school in Tarpon Springs, FL.

Archbishop Spyridon then went on to study at the renowned Theological School of Halki in Turkey, where he graduated in 1966 with highest honors. Until closed by the Turkish Government in 1971, this was the only theological school maintained by the Christian Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarchate. The Halki Theological School, if it were still in operation, would last year have celebrated its 150th anniversary. Archbishop Spyridon undertook subsequent postgraduate studies at the University of Geneva in Switzerland and at the Bochum University in Germany.

Since finishing his education, Archbishop Spyridon undertook high religious missions in a variety of locales. Early in his career, he served as secretary of the Ecumenical Patriarchate delegation to the World Council of Churches, as secretary of the Orthodox Center of the Ecumenical Patriarchate at Chambesy in Geneva, and as dean of the Greek Orthodox Community of St. Andrew in Rome. In 1985 the Ecumenical Patriarchate selected him titular bishop of Apamea and assigned him as the auxiliary bishop to the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Austria and Exarchate of Italy. In 1991 the Holy Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate elected Spyridon as the first Metropolitan for the newly created Archdiocese of Italy and Exarchate of Southern Europe.

Mr. President, these are just the highlights of service so far of this tremendously skilled, youthful and devoted man of faith, a man who is fluent in Greek, French, Italian, German, and, of course, English. Now he will bring his energy and experiences to his new calling as Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, where, in America alone, he will preside over 550 Greek Orthodox parishes, with over 1.5 million members.

I again wish to add my voice to all those honoring Archbishop Spyridon at the time of his enthronement. This is, of course, a time for celebration and prayer. But it is also a time for welcoming the Archbishop home after his decades of service to the faith throughout the world. •

EVOLUTION OF A PLATFORM PLANK

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I would like to make a few, brief comments about the evolution of the welfare plank in the Democratic Party's national platform for the coming election.

JULY 8: FIRST DRAFT

Staff members of the Democratic National Committee wrote the initial draft of the party platform. The document was dated July 8, 1996, and contained the following plank on welfare:

Welfare Reform. There is no greater gap between mainstream American values and modern American government than our failed welfare system. When Bill Clinton became President, the welfare system undermined the very values—work, family, and, especially, personal responsibility—that it should promote. Over the past four years, President Clinton—without help from Congress—has dramatically transformed the welfare system. He has freed 40 states from federal rules and regulations so they can reform their welfare systems. The Clinton Administration has granted [70] waivers—more than twice as many waivers as granted in the Reagan-Bush years. For 75 percent of all Americans on welfare, the rules have changed for good, and welfare is becoming what it should be: a second chance, not a way of life. Welfare rolls are finally coming down—there are 1.3 million fewer people on welfare today than there were in 1992.

The President has also taken strong executive action to make sure that the welfare system strengthens families and demands responsibility. He ordered states to require minor mothers to stay in school and turn their lives around so they can get a job and get off welfare for good. He also ordered states to require mothers to name the father of their children before they can get welfare, so we can find those fathers and make them pay the child support they owe.

Now we must finish the job. We should pass national welfare reform to end welfare as we know it across America. Unfortunately, the plan proposed by Senator Dole and Speaker Gingrich was weak on work and tough on children. That's the wrong approach. We should be tough on work and demand responsibility, but we shouldn't punish children for their parents' mistakes. A real bipartisan welfare reform plan should require that anyone on welfare who can work, goes to work. And we should provide child care and health care so parents can work. We should impose strict time limits so that no one who can work can stay on welfare forever. We should require minor mothers to live with their parents or another responsible adult.

JULY 26: INITIAL DRAFT REVISED BY DRAFTING COMMITTEE

The initial draft was sent to members of the drafting committee, chaired by Georgia Gov. Zell Miller. The 15 members of the drafting committee met on July 11 in Kansas City to revise the initial draft. On July 26, the drafting committee issued its revised draft of the platform and sent it to the members of the platform committee. The revised welfare plank was slightly longer, but contained essentially the same language as the first version:

Welfare reform. Today's Democratic Party knows there is no greater gap between mainstream American values and modern American government than our failed welfare system. When Bill Clinton became President, the welfare system undermined the very values—work, family, and personal responsibility—that it should promote. The welfare system should reflect those values: we want to help people who want to help themselves and their children.

Over the past 4 years, President Clinton—acting alone—has dramatically transformed the welfare system. He has freed 41 states from federal rules and regulations so they