

the State's only federal land grant institution of higher learning. The University was established in 1890. However, because of Alaska's territorial status, it did not benefit from the original Morrill School Lands Act, which only benefited states. Congress sought to address this problem in 1915 and 1929 through legislation which reserved certain public lands in Alaska for the benefit of the University. Unfortunately, the University has as of today received less than one-third of the acres it was entitled to receive from the federal government. As a result, even though Alaska is the largest of the fifty states, it ranks 48th in terms of land devoted to higher education. This language begins to address both of these problems by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey up to 350,000 acres of federal lands, on a matching basis with the State of Alaska, to the University.

**TITLE XI: CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA
ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT**

The Managers agreed to the inclusion of this proposal which will authorize \$430 million for fiscal years 1998 through 2000 for ecosystem protection and restoration in the San Francisco Bay-Delta region. These funds will represent the three-year federal match of state funds allocated in accordance with California Proposition 204. This provision is only effective if the corresponding state proposition 204 is adopted by the voters in November of 1996. If passed, the corresponding state proposition would provide \$995 million in state dollars for the program.

DON YOUNG,
JAMES V. HANSEN,
WAYNE ALLARD,
J.D. HAYWORTH,
BARBARA CUBIN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
DON NICKLES,
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

**FBI AGENT'S BOOK RAISES
CONCERNS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROTH). There being no Member to claim the minority leader's hour, under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, we had two FBI agents who worked at the White House, both of whom have retired now, who are very concerned about the policies of the Clinton administration. I have talked with both of those individuals, and they have for the most part corroborated what each other said about what was going at the White House and it has been very disturbing. As a matter of fact, Gary Aldrich, one of the two FBI agents who worked at the White House, wrote a book called "Unlimited Access", and it raises a number of serious issues that I believe should be of concern to the American people. Much of the information in the book directly relates to matters that have been the subjects of investigation by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight on which I serve. Much of the Aldrich book focuses on the security problems

that he and his colleague Dennis Sculimbrine directly observed. The background investigation process is very thorough and probing because we need to ensure that persons working at the White House do not have character or other problems that would endanger the President or otherwise jeopardize our national security.

The White House is no doubt very familiar with the book "Unlimited Access". In February, 4 months before the book was published, FBI general counsel Howard Shapiro gave the White House counsel Jack Quinn a copy of the manuscript of the book, even though the White House is supposed to play no role whatsoever in the FBI's prepublication review of books by former agents.

We were very concerned about that, because Mr. Shapiro was the assistant counsel to FBI Director Louis Freeh when he was a chief prosecutor in New York City, and Mr. Freeh was prosecuting some very high-profile figures, in the Mafia and otherwise. And for Mr. Shapiro not to know the policies of the FBI and the legal profession was just beyond me. Nevertheless, he went to the White House with this book, 4 months, to give the White House a heads up on what was going to be in the book so they could protect their derriere, and we thought that that was totally out of order.

Recently the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight learned that the White House attempted to send the manuscript of "Unlimited Access" back to the FBI. John Collingwood, the inspector in charge of the Office of Public and Congressional Affairs, returned the manuscript back to the White House. In a letter to Jack Quinn dated September 17, 1996 he said, "Because this is a document in the possession of the White House, which you have described as responsive to a congressional subpoena, we believe it would be inappropriate for the FBI to become involved in this matter."

I have a copy of this letter I want to submit for the RECORD, Mr. Speaker.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
Washington, DC, September 17, 1996.

Mr. JOHN M. QUINN,
Counsel to the President,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. QUINN: This is in response to your letter to Director Freeh, dated September 13, 1996, in which you enclosed a copy of the manuscript of Gary Aldrich's book. Although your letter is marked "By Hand," it and the enclosure were sent by United States Priority Mail and received by the FBI only today.

We are returning the manuscript to you with this letter. Because this is a document in the possession of the White House which you have described as "responsive" to a congressional subpoena, we believe it would be inappropriate for the FBI to become involved in this matter.

You correctly note that Mr. Aldrich made certain deletions at the request of the FBI. However, the FBI prepublication review process should not affect your consideration

of the subpoena. Nothing in the manuscript contains classified information.

Sincerely,
JOHN E. COLLINGWOOD,
Inspector-in-Charge,
Office of Public and Congressional Affairs.

This is very important, because they gave this book to the White House. The White House then tried to get it back to cover their tracks and the FBI said, "Hey, wait a minute, we don't want to be involved in this," and so they were not.

Now, a lot of things were pointed out in this book that I think the American people ought to know about, Mr. Speaker.

Illegal drug use in the Clinton administration was higher than in the Bush administration and not confined to minor use of marijuana that was used in the past. There were cases of several decades of use of marijuana. Clinton staffers' drug use included hard drugs such as cocaine, crack, LSD, and methamphetamine. These were people who went to work at the White House and they had been using hard drugs, cocaine, crack, LSD and methamphetamine, and those people were involved in issues of national security, and they had not had background FBI checks.

According to Mr. Aldrich in his book, he said, if I had to guess, about 10 percent of the persons coming to the Bush White House had tried an illegal drug, which was about a third of the national average, and it was almost always marijuana and only once. Prior use of cocaine was almost never, on occasion; use of more serious drugs was unheard of. The illegal drug use was invariably confined to an individual's college days.

Though the age breakdown in the Bush and Clinton administration was probably about the same, illegal drug use in the Clinton administration was much higher and not confined to minor drugs like marijuana. Generally if marijuana was used, it was not confined to the college years, either. In fact, a striking number of cases began to emerge in which the use of marijuana, once started in high school or college, continued into one's twenties, thirties and sometimes the forties. We were talking about decades of illegal drug use.

There was another important difference between the Bush and Clinton staffers. In the Bush administration, more of the younger, post-baby boom staffers had managed to get through college with no drug use at all. They were a reflection of the national downward trend in drug use inspired by Nancy Reagan's much mocked but effective "just say no" campaign, but in the Clinton administration it was harder to find young staffers who had not experimented with marijuana, cocaine, and heavier drugs. Evidently they just could not say no.

The minority of Bush applicants who experimented and admitted inhaling did not try to defend their use of illegal drugs. They were invariably apologetic.

"Yes, I did smoke marijuana once or twice, I was in college and everyone was doing it, so I tried it. I stopped using marijuana after I left college, but I'm ashamed that I ever did it because it was stupid. I'm sorry agents like you are risking your lives fighting drug traffickers while I didn't have the guts to stand to peer pressure."

By contrast, and this is important, Mr. Speaker, the Clinton staffers, older or younger, made no apology for their illegal drug use, which was more extensive and included many heavy drugs like cocaine, crack, LSD, and methamphetamine. Many were actually in your face about it, using the FBI interview to try to debate me on the merits of making drugs legal.

Of course, when I asked them how they obtained their drugs, the lies began. It was a rare Clinton staffer who ever purchased any drugs. Almost all the Clinton staffers were given drugs by friends or could not recall who gave them the drugs or used the drugs at a party where they did not really know anybody there. But the fact is they had an attitude when they were confronted by the FBI agent there, Mr. Aldrich, by saying, "Hey, what's wrong with using drugs," in effect.

Clinton staffers often showed no remorse for drug use. They lied about purchasing drugs, as I just said, and they said someone gave them drugs. Bill Kennedy did not seem to regard the drug use as a serious issue. When a case came up involving a staffer who had admitted to serious illegal drug use over a long time, including recently, Kennedy said, quote, now this is one of the counsels to the President of the United States, "I can hardly fire somebody for being honest with the FBI, can I?" The staffer was still working at the White House when "Unlimited Access" was written and Mr. Aldrich left the White House. This is on page 118 of the book "Unlimited Access."

There were problems with White House interns, including theft of lap top computers. There may also have been drug problems. Livingstone, Mr. Livingstone was in charge of White House security. He is the one we have heard about with the 900 FBI files being brought to the White House improperly, and we believe illegally, and I might add at this point one FBI file was used by Chuck Colson during the Nixon administration, and he got a 2-year prison sentence. Mr. Livingstone had 900 and some FBI files, and nothing yet has been done.

Livingstone told the interns, "And I know that some of you guys are going to do it but don't get caught." Now this is the chief of security over there. "I know that some of you guys are going to do it but don't get caught. I mean, I am not asking you to become a narc or anything, but go easy on that kind of thing." This is a White House security person in charge of security. Telling them, you know, "just don't get caught." That is unbelievable. That

is on page 37 and 38 of the book, "Unlimited Access."

A White House intern told Craig Livingstone that she wanted to pursue an FBI career. Livingstone told her that the FBI would investigate her background thoroughly and she could not hide her past. Livingstone said, I mean, quote, this is a quote from him, "I mean, it isn't like the White House where you can use drugs before and skate past other indiscretions and still work here." In other words, if you are trying to get a job at the FBI, they are going to really scrutinize you, but at the White House you are not being scrutinized and you can get around that sort of thing. That is on page 118 and 119 of Mr. Aldrich's book.

FBI agents who conducted SPIN investigations; that is, the background check investigations for people wanting to work at the White House, were the first to see disturbing trends in the administration. Then the analysts at FBI headquarters saw them. Problems included drugs, bizarre sexual behavior, failure to pay taxes, failure to honor financial obligations, severe credit problems, bankruptcy, civil suits, liens, loan defaults, failure to repay federally funded student loans. These are people that were working at the White House. That is on pages 125 and 126 in Mr. Aldrich's book. I hope my colleagues will take the time to read that.

Now regarding the White House Travel Office and the FBI, we had a Travelgate investigation. The White House did not use Secret Service to investigate travel office staff because the Secret Service had traveled with Billy Dale and the Travel Office staff for years and had never seen the slightest evidence of wrongdoing.

On page 131, and I quote, "Why didn't they use the Secret Service then? Because Secret Service agents had been traveling with Billy Dale and his crew for years and had never seen the slightest evidence of theft or fraud."

Yet these people were accused of all kinds of wrongdoing. Their reputations were besmirched and ruined. They had to spend thousands and thousands of dollars of legal fees defending themselves and the Secret Service said there were never anything that they did wrong.

Craig Livingstone said that it was stupid of David Watkins at the White House to have the FBI investigate the Travel Office staff. Livingstone said this in a meeting on page 81H in the book, and I want to read to you what he said:

At the mention of the Travel Office, Livingstone, the chief of security there, really got going. "That blanking Watkins," he said. "I told them that Watkins was going to screw everything up." He is talking to Gary Aldrich, the guy, the FBI agent at the White House. "Gary, I sat in a meeting when it was decided that the Travel Office guys were going to get fired and that they would be reported to the FBI." So the FBI was supposed to try to make them

look bad and to convince everybody in this country that they were guilty of wrongdoing:

I told them they were nuts. Look, we had heard rumors that the press was taken care of by the Travel Office guys, bottles of wine in their rooms, easy customs exams and stuff like that, but it was stupid of Watkins to suggest that the FBI be brought into it. There was no wrongdoing.

Now, this is Livingstone working at the Clinton White House saying this:

There was no wrongdoing, no illegal acts that we could prove. The only good rumor we had some some reporter brought in a carpet illegally through customs. A carpet. That was it. I argued very strongly against bringing in the FBI. It was wrong. We unnecessarily ruined their reputations. It was Watkins and Kennedy, Gary. This was their big idea of how to get rid of them. I told them it was stupid idea that would never work.

Nevertheless, Mr. Watkins and Mr. Kennedy, the White House counsel, and some people believe even the First Lady were involved in saying, "We're got to get those guys out of there so we can put our people in." And so they fired them and they accused them of wrongdoing, they summarily moved them out of the White House and after they moved them out of the White House, in an unmarked white van and made them sit in the back of it, they said that they were guilty of pilfering funds for the White House Travel Office. They were exonerated in less than about 10 minutes before a jury once the case went to trial, and yet they have never had their legal expenses paid and they have never received an apology, to my knowledge, from the White House.

Bill Kennedy said to Aldrich, this is assistant counsel to the President of the United States, Bill Kennedy said to Aldrich and Schulimbrine, "By the way, tomorrow you guys are going to hear about something you aren't going to like, but you're going to thank me for keeping you out of it."

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Aldrich asked Kennedy what he was talking about. Kennedy said, I can't tell you now. Just read the papers. You are going to thank me for keeping you out of this thing. Just read the papers. And the next day, the White House Travel Office people were fired.

At the same time, the announcement was being made that the FBI would be conducting a criminal investigation of the White House Travel Office. Evidently the White House was going to FBI headquarters rather than having Aldrich and Scuibrene, the agent on site at the white House, to investigate the travel office. So they went around them to people they thought they could work with at the White House.

And in our hearings today and in testimony that was sworn deposition involving Mr. Livingstone, we went through a litany of issues today and in the past, and we found that Mr. Livingstone and others had indicated that there were FBI agents who said that they would do favors for the White house. So they went around

Sculimbrine and Aldrich, the agents on site there, and went to these other people. It creates a lot of questions about why they did that, and were they trying to get their political agenda through by using the FBI, which could involve some felonies.

Late one night, after the Billy Dale trial, Dennis Sculimbrine talked to Craig Livingstone in his office. Sculimbrine had been subpoenaed to testify in Billy Dale's defense. Livingstone said, I don't appreciate what you did for Billy Dale, Dennis. It wasn't helpful.

Sculimbrine, who is retired from the FBI, said he was subpoenaed. He had to tell the truth. What else could he do? I mean, he was subpoenaed, he had to go before the grand jury, and he had to tell the truth. What else could he do?

Livingstone responded, and I quote:

The truth, Dennis? Don't you know the truth is relative? Your testimony was your version of the truth. Truth is what ever you want it to be. And another thing, I don't ever want to discuss anything related to the FBI or background investigations with you ever again.

That is on page 134 of the book. I hope my colleagues will read that, because that is the way to split hairs and to get to your ends by obfuscating or skirting the truth, so you can get what you want done. That is what they did, and they fired the White House staff. And because Mr. Sculimbrine, the FBI agent at the White House, told the truth, he was criticized severely by Mr. Livingstone.

Associate Counsel William Kennedy asked Aldrich what he thought about hiring Craig Livingstone in the first place. Mr. Livingstone had been involved, along with Mr. Marceca, his sidekick there at the office involving security, they had been involved in the nefarious political activities, dirty tricks, back in 1984 during the Gary Hart campaign. They were working for Mondale, and they were trying to get some information on some labor people who were supporting—I guess they were working for Hart and trying to get some information on some labor people supporting his opponent, and the fellow in charge of the campaign there said that he would not work with these fellows because they were involved in these dirty tricks, and they were summarily dismissed.

But anyhow, let me get back to the subject. Associate Counsel William Kennedy asked FBI agent Aldrich, on the way to the airport when he was taking him out there to drop him off one day, what he thought about hiring Craig Livingstone to replace Jane Danehauer, and in particular asked him what he would think if there were character issues that were flaws in his background.

Aldrich simply responded that the position should be filled by someone who is squeaky clean, but Kennedy cut him off and said, quoting, "I guess I see your point, but it really doesn't matter. It is a done deal. Hillary wants him."

That is on page 36-K.

I will quote exactly what he said:

I responded gingerly, saying that it was a post that should be filled with someone squeaky clean, and before that, before Kennedy cut me off. And Kennedy did cut me off and he said, I see your point, but it doesn't matter, it is a done deal, Hillary wants him. So they hired Mr. Livingstone, and Mr. Livingstone was the one that got the 900-some FBI files unethically and, we believe, illegally.

Beginning after the election, the incoming Clinton administration stonewalled the FBI's attempts to conduct background investigations and interviews that were necessary to get clearances for people to go into the White House.

This is on pages 8 and 9.

But we were already off to a bad start. There were about 70 days between the election and the inauguration, sufficient time to complete a large number of Spin cases, that is background investigations. But for some reason there aren't many cases coming in. All of this chaos was so unnecessary, and eventually it caused the administration so much trouble that there seemed to be only 3 possible explanations, all disturbing: The administration was being managed by people so disorganized that they could not conform to basic procedures essential to the administration's own effectiveness; or, key people in the administration had simply decided the security procedures were not important and were taking a so what attitude toward possible scandal, embarrassment or worse; or, key people in the administration were so actively hostile to the background investigation process that they wanted to guarantee we wouldn't have enough time to perform adequate checks and follow up on allegations.

Now, think about that. These people are working in the White House on national security issues, and they did not have FBI background checks. That is unthinkable. Also think about the security of the President himself.

David Watkins was evasive in his background investigation interview, in particular, finally telling FBI agent Aldrich to back off because he was a close personal friend of Bill and Hillary Clinton.

That is on page 18-M.

He said back off, because I am a friend of Bill and Hillary.

That is on page 18.

FBI agents Aldrich and Sculimbrine made countless complaints and wrote many memos about the White House's lack of cooperation in background investigations. This is on pages 28 and 29.

Aldrich and Craig Livingstone were discussing the security problems at the White House. FBI agent Aldrich suggested they both talk to the White House counsel, Nussbaum. Livingstone replied Bernie Nussbaum, the chief counsel to the President? It is not Nussbaum we got to talk to. We will be talking to Hillary.

That is on pages 82 and 83. Livingstone went on to say Hillary is the one to talk to. However, Livingstone never mentions the possible meeting to Aldrich again. Pages 82 and 83. I hope my colleagues will take a look at that. Most of this is all in sworn deposition by Mr. Aldrich.

The media reported that David Watkins, he wouldn't submit to an FBI background check. The media reported that David Watkins had been accused of sexual harassment in 1992. It was also reported that the victim of the harassment was illegally given \$37,000 of campaign money from the Clinton campaign to keep quiet. The media reported that a document to this effect was crafted by Chris Barney, who is now working in the White House as a Cabinet secretary, a high level position.

Aldrich approached Barney regarding the matter because he believed it was relevant to Watkins' background investigation. Barney did not cooperate, and Aldrich wrote a memo to the FBI spin unit chief, James Bork, the man who was supposed to make sure they got the background checks, asking him to call the White House counsel's office to get the relevant people to submit to interviews. Nothing happened.

Aldrich was later told the case was to be closed without any interviews. They closed the case with no interviews, never got to the bottom of the White House, and Watkins was later fired for some of his nefarious activities. But the fact of the matter is they had evidence the Clinton for President campaign paid \$37,000 to pay this girl off on a sexual harassment suit, yet the FBI couldn't even conduct a background check involving Mr. Watkins.

Dee-Dee Myers was uncooperative in filling out forms for her background investigation. In her position Myers was seeing and hearing highly classified, very sensitive national security information. Aldrich wrote a report about this problem and faxed it to headquarters and his immediate supervisor. The FBI ignored the report. They simply couldn't get through to the White House and to the President, because evidently they had gone around Sculimbrine and Mr. Aldrich, the FBI agents there, and had gone to somebody at the FBI who was willing to shut off the FBI background checks.

Related security problems. According to an October 1995 General Accounting Office report, from January 20, 1993 to March of 1994, only 24 employees in the Clinton White House had been cleared to handle classified documents. The Bush administration had hundreds of people handling the same volume of classified material. This raises a serious possibility that Clinton employees without security clearances were handling classified, secret material, in violation of the law. This is on page 67 and 68 of this book.

Mr. Aldrich says there was no way they could have handled the workload. I believe that classified material passed through the hands of Clinton employees without security clearances. After all, little or no regard was given to any other security related policy or procedure. Why would they treat classified documents any differently? Handling classified material without a

clearance or allowing classified material to pass through uncleared personnel is a violation of Federal law and yet it was taking place. But to think of what it means for national security when just about anyone can handle classified material? It wouldn't take a KGB genius to infiltrate the Clinton administration. Apparently most of the White House documents are freely available to whomever might look at them, however inadvertently. Accordingly, many of the more than 200 volunteers who worked at the White House, worked for weeks, sometimes months, with no salary, no benefits and no security clearance to work at the White House. That is page 25-S.

Mr. Aldrich says, nor did they have any legal right to work in the White House, review classified material, or do anything else as government employees, and yet they had them working there.

Now, Vince Foster, before he committed suicide, or was found dead at Fort Marcy, Foster asked FBI agent Aldrich if all staffers in the West Wing were required to have FBI security background investigations. Aldrich said that Mr. Foster did not have a clue. This on page 73.

Clinton had the old phone system replaced, even though it had worked well. The new phone system cost more than \$27 million. It offered staffers a secret unpublished phone number, a secret phone number, that even the FBI was not allowed to know about. FBI agent Aldrich was told please don't call it secret. It makes people around here nervous.

Patsy Thomasson responded with crude language that she would not furnish this phone list to the FBI. They wanted these phone numbers to be kept secret. Why would they not want the FBI to know about them? Maybe some things were going on on the phones that they simply did not want anybody to find out about. The new phone system was installed without the usual input or approval from neither the FBI or the Secret Service. Patsy Thomasson and David Watkins made this decision. This is on page 46 and 47.

I would like to read a little bit of the dialog that took place. There was a lady there named Sylvia, who evidently worked with Patsy Thomasson, and Mr. Aldrich says on page 46, later I met a good friend in the hallway, a permanent employee who saw Patsy Thomasson frequently. Gary, there is no secret phone list. Her eyes swiveled to see if she had been overheard. Sylvia, it sure as hell is secret, if I, an FBI agent, can't get it.

Well, all right, Gary, but please don't call it secret. It makes people around here nervous. The next day a very muted and intimidated Sylvia called me. Gary, I passed your request on to Patsy, Patsy Thomasson, and you don't want to hear what she said.

Oh, go ahead. Nothing would surprise me anyhow, Mr. Aldrich said. When I told Patsy you wanted the list, she said

screw the FBI, to hell with the FBI, they are not getting this list.

In addition to making it tougher to reach people, the new phone system was a security nightmare. The old system was self-contained and manned 24 hours a day. The new system was computerized and therefore not self-contained.

In preparation for this book, I interviewed a White House telephone company official who requested confidentiality. Gary, as you know, the Secret Service has always had a say in the past on changes to the phone system. This time they were effectively told to sit down and shut up. The system was installed without any of the usual input or approval from the Secret Service.

Oh, come on, you are kidding. What bonehead would cut the Secret Service out, Aldrich said?

No, I am not kidding, it was Patsy Thomasson and David Watkins who were the boneheads, Gary.

Aldrich met with Vince Foster and told him that the counsel's office had blocked the Secret Service from seeing the FBI background reports. This is important because the Secret Service needs to know if there is something problematic in an employee's background. This is on page 71 and 65. I want to read this.

Then Foster turned to the question of security as I had anticipated and hoped that he would. How is the security around here? Not that good, Mr. Foster. What is the problem? If the FBI knew I were offering you my opinions on the faults in the White House security, it would cost me my assignment or even my job.

It is all right, Gary, this is just between you and me. You have my word on that. Now, tell me what the problems are.

I told him the security process was still stalled and I was seriously worried about how the Secret Service had been blocked from seeing the FBI reports. Blocked? Who blocked them? Well, Mr. Foster, it was the counsel's office. He seemed surprised to hear this. He asked about the magnitude of the character issues we discovered during our investigations. I told him they were numerous and serious. I also told him I was not comfortable about giving him any information about any particular staff member. After all, many of these persons were his friends and there were questions of protocol and discretion. Any negative comments from me about specific individuals could be misinterpreted or even misused. Foster should simply order copies of the FBI summaries and read the results and judge for himself.

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And he went on, on page 65:

In the past, the Secret Service had a right to determine the potential dangerousness of an individual and advise the counsel's office accordingly. In the past, there has been no question that the experts, the Secret Serv-

ice, not the associate counsel, was the agency responsible for security and its recommendations carried great weight and were rarely, if ever, overruled.

To shut the Secret Service out from receiving the spin or background check reports would change the Secret Service into a reactive body. Without access to the background investigations, the Secret Service could not prevent security problems. It could only react once they had occurred.

In other words, denying the Secret Service access to background investigations would mortally wound its capacity to protect the President and everyone else who working in the White House.

Kennedy's problem was that he needed to hire Clinton's appointees regardless of their character issues that were considered irrelevant by the group as a whole. The yardstick by which person were selected to work in the Clinton administration was different from any yardstick used by the FBI or the Secret Service.

The Clintonites adjusted the White House security system accordingly and, I might add, to fit their needs. An example of this problem: Questions raised by Foster's death. What if he had brought a gun to the White House and shot himself there or shot others? The Secret Service had never examined his FBI summary. And that is on page 76. And I want to read that.

At 10 a.m. the next morning, I met a Secret Service buddy in the hallway of the Old Executive Office Building. We were both in deep shock. This is after Vince Foster's death. Not only because we knew Vince Foster but because we understood the possible ramifications of his death.

What if Foster had shot himself in his office? What if he had first turned the gun on others? The fact that the Secret Service had never examined Foster's FBI summary and had no idea what risk he might pose to others or to other staffers. I thought the security mess would hit the fan now and we might be called in front of a Congressional committee in a major battle between Congress, which had oversight responsibility, and the White House over the unconscionable and inexcusable risks that were being taken with the President's security. And I knew who would get the blame, the FBI and the Secret Service, not the higher-ups, not the Bernie Nussbaums and the others in that office who knew how to cover their tails.

Staffers with temporary I.D. wanted to bring visitors to the West Wing. Rules prohibit people with temporary passes from bringing in visitors. Secret Service turned them away, and the staffers got very angry. Within hours—

Because they were bringing people that should not have been in the White House.

Within hours, the rule forbidding uncleared staffers from bringing in visitors was waived.

That is on page 53 of the book.

Temporary pass holders had to go through the metal detectors. They didn't like this and got the rule rescinded, even though one Clinton volunteer got caught trying to bring in a pistol. Even though they tried to bring in a pistol through a metal detector, they got that waived, that you didn't have to go through the metal detector. That is absolutely ridiculous.

That is on page 53 of the book, and I hope my colleagues will read that as well.

Clinton criticized the Bush administration—this is a little side issue that I think my colleagues might get a kick out of. Clinton criticized the Bush administration's use of limousines, really small dark sedans, but bought new ones to replace the year-old vehicles.

And that is on page 17 of the book. I hope my colleagues will read that, because they used that in the campaign.

And as soon as they got into office, they bought all new ones.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. There was an attempt to get retroactive pay. People showed up at the White House to work in the Clinton White House, with many not having a job arranged. Later, David Watkins wanted to pay them retroactively, go back and pay them for the time that they were volunteers before they were actually hired. He wanted to pay them for the volunteer work before they were actually hired.

The head of the personnel for the Office of Administration, Phil Larson, refused and then quit because they were forcing him to illegally go back and pay people when they were volunteers before they were hired by the White House.

This is on page 24, and I would like to read to you what it said there.

It eventually dawned on the Clinton administration that these people had to be given appointments. David Watkins called Larson and told him to draw up the appropriate documents. Larson told him, and Mr. Larson was the head of personnel for the Office of Administration, Larson told him, "It is too late. It is illegal, illegal, to grant appointments retroactively to pay people. We would have to create phony documents to do that."

Watkins did not care whether it was legal or illegal. He ordered Larson to backdate forms and create whatever documents were necessary, phony or not, so Clinton staff members could get paid. Larson refused, and he ultimately quit because he was under such pressure.

There were transition employees who were double-dipping. Twenty-five transition office staffers were also put on the White House payroll and, thus, were doubling-dipping. Some were caught by a General Accounting Office audit but as late as September of 1993 had not paid back the money. The White House said it was too busy to deal with this problem.

This is on page 24 and 25.

These 25 had no problem paying their bills since they were now collecting two taxpayer financed paychecks. Some were caught by the GAO audit and were forced to pay back the money, but as late as September 1993, 9 months after the Inauguration, they were still refusing to reimburse the Government and were resisting official notice they had committed what happened to be fraud against the Government and a Federal felony.

And, finally, a little footnote. Special agent, FBI agent Dennis Sculimbrene was waiting to interview Chief of Staff, Mack McLarty. He overheard a conversation between two of McLarty's assistants to the effect that Hillary Clinton wanted all of McLarty's ingoing and outgoing mail to go through her office.

This is on page 92. And he said in his book,

I do not know what she is trying to do. If we route all of McLarty's incoming and outgoing mail through her office, it's just going to create another step and delay things even worse.

Yeah, but Hillary wants to see who's coming in to see Mack and what he is reading and writing and working on. She wants to control this office. That's the long and the short of it. Hillary is trying to be the chief of staff. I guess we should just get ready for it, since nobody around here seems to know how to say no to Hillary.

These are just a few of the things that are in this book that are very disturbing to me, as a Congressman, I believe to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, of which I am a member.

And when we see these things involving national security, the security of the White House, security of sensitive information, top-secret information with people looking at them without having proper clearance, people breaking the law by getting back-pay when they are not supposed to, and trying to falsify documents, all of these things are things that we should not tolerate as a Government, and yet nothing has been done, by my knowledge, to bring any of these people to justice or to bring these things to a head or a conclusion.

So we are going to continue to pursue this. We are running out of time in this session of Congress, but the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight has issued a couple of reports that get to some of the questions and answers, but more needs to be researched.

No person, no group of persons, no individuals in this country are above the law. We are a Nation of laws and not of men or women. And when people break the law, no matter where they are in our society, the lowest person or the highest person, they should be held accountable. And toward that end, we must get to the bottom of these questions which have been raised in Mr. Aldrich's book.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HEINEMAN (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BROWN of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HALL of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. DELAURO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DRIER, for 5 minutes each day, on today and on September 25.

Mr. HOUGHTON, for 5 minutes, on September 25.

Mr. LONGLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOKE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for 5 minutes, on September 25.

Mr. MCINNIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MICA, for 5 minutes, today, and on September 25.

Mr. RIGGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHADEGG, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes today.

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous materials:)

Mr. HOKE, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

Mr. DIXON.

Mrs. LINCOLN.

Mr. MURTHA.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. FALCOMA-VAEGA.

Mr. DEUTSCH.

Mr. LIPINSKI.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. HOYER.

Mr. ANDREWS.

Mr. DEFAZIO.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Ms. NORTON.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. POSHARD.

Mr. THOMPSON.

Mr. FILNER.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. TOWNS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. CHRYSLER in four instances.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mr. MARTINI in two instances.

Mr. BAKER of California.

Mr. BEREUTER in two instances.

Mr. CLINGER.

Mr. CASTLE.

Mr. SPENCE.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

Mr. STOCKMAN.

Mr. FLANAGAN.

Mr. PORTER.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.