

campaign finance reform in over a decade. S. 1219, the McCain-Feingold regulation, has the support of a coalition of 30 grass-roots organizations and editorial board from all across America. Last year LINDA SMITH, CHRIS SHAYS, and I introduced the House version of this campaign finance reform bill. H.R. 2566, the Bipartisan Clean Congress Act, was the result of months and months of negotiations between groups of Democrats and Republicans. Both bills are a remarkable example of what can happen when Members put aside their partisan differences and sit down to the same table to try to make Congress more accountable.

H.R. 2566 eliminates PACs, caps lobbyist donations, requires 60 percent of campaign contributions to originate in a candidate's home State. It eliminates loopholes and large political party contributions and sets voluntary spending limits, offering candidates discounted broadcast time and large mailings if they sign a pledge not to spend any more than \$600,000.

If enacted, the Bipartisan Clean Congress Act will halt special interest influence in Washington and really clear the way for the truly representative democracy which our forefathers envisioned 200 years ago.

Now, it is difficult to change a system that is so favorable to incumbents, given the fact incumbents have access to PAC and lobbyist contributions. They help us win reelection in the Congress over 90 percent of the time. Incumbents receive 70 percent of their PAC contributions in each cycle. Seventy percent of all PAC contributions go to incumbents. Compare that with less than 12 percent for challengers; less than 12 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the time for campaign finance reform is now. We have to act in this Congress while we have a President willing to sign this bill. Let us give President Clinton this bipartisan bill and pass it into law.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2618

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2618.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DORNAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HASTERT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

VACATION OF SPECIAL ORDER AND GRANTING OF SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentlewoman from Ohio.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO ADAM DARLING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise on the third anniversary of the day on which I took the oath of office 3 years ago in this Chamber to replace then-Congressman Leon Panetta, who had gone to work in the White House as head of OMB.

Standing in the well before me, I thanked the California State legislature, which I had left the night before, for the good work they were doing in guiding the State of California. At the same time I paid tribute to my mother, who had died of cancer while I was in the Peace Corps; and to my sister, who was killed while visiting me in the Peace Corps.

In the gallery at the time was my father, Fred Farr, and my sister, Francesca Farr. Also in the gallery from my district was Rev. Darrell Darling and his son Adam Darling, who grew up in Santa Cruz, part of the district I now represent.

Tonight, on the third anniversary, I want to pay tribute to that beautiful young man, Adam Darling, who lost his life in the plane crash with Secretary Ron Brown in Bosnia.

Adam Darling died doing precisely what he wanted: serving his country while working to make the world a better place. He was an eternal optimist. Adam had once offered to ride his bike across this country from his home State of California to Washington, DC for then-Governor Bill Clinton because he felt that he could make a difference in the 1992 presidential race just by riding a bicycle across the Nation. After the election he ended up in Washington working for the Commerce Department.

When I arrived to be sworn into Congress, Adam was there to meet me. He brought his father, Rev. Darrell Darling, with him from Santa Cruz all the way here to Washington, DC. According to his father, Adam Darling was a leader among his peers, his friends, his family and in his work. His leadership grew from a keen and uncluttered mind, a character free of shame, given or received, and thoroughly generous in spirit.

He was very realistic about both public policy and public service and the limitations and temptations of both. Adam's realism never was cynical. "When you decide to make a difference

where there is risk, you cannot calculate the cost or be guaranteed delivery from pain or loss. Bosnia is a land of grief and turmoil and none of us are immune from it." Those were the words of his father upon learning of his son's death.

Adam was working for the Commerce Department when I arrived. He served on the staff of the press office for several months before becoming a personal assistant to the Deputy Secretary for 2 years. Adam was also instrumental in bringing state-of-the-art science to the central coast and to the country. Just 1 year ago he helped organize the first-ever link between the classrooms across America and marine biologists working in the Monterey Bay.

Ron Brown had asked Adam to handle press relations and advance planning for the economic development mission in Bosnia. According to Adam's family, Adam saw it as an opportunity to make a significant contribution to the peace effort where it was severely needed.

Rather than working hard to gain personal attention, Adam worked hard for the sheer pleasure of doing well and the satisfaction of knowing he had helped make someone else's life a little more livable.

Adam saw life as an opportunity to serve the world, telling his family at the age of 5 that he would be President of the United States someday; a young boy made his commitment to bettering the country at any cost. During the few years that he was afforded, Adam worked with the dedication and commitment of a President and accomplished more for the good of humankind during his lifetime than many even attempt in 100 years.

The loss of Adam Darling and 34 others in Bosnia will be sorely felt by all and will remain in our hearts as a memorial to all who pay the highest cost possible in order to keep the world by serving their country. I want to thank the Darlings for being here on this day of my anniversary of being sworn into Congress, and I want to pay tribute to Adam Darling who was here to greet me when I first arrived, and wish that he was still here today.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me this time to pay tribute to this great young American.

WHITEWATER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was kind of distressed today when I turned on the television set and saw the report that came out from the Senate Banking Committee on Whitewater. I was not upset about the report; I was upset about how it was presented by the media and that it was pooh-poohed as though it was nothing significant.

The fact of the matter is it is very, very significant and there were some very real possibilities of violations of law and obstruction of justice. For instance, Hillary Rodham Clinton, the President's wife, said she did not know anything about or have copies of the billing records from the Rose Law Firm that dealt with Castle Grande in the Whitewater episode.

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Yet 2 years after they were subpoenaed by the independent counsel, 2 years after they were requested by the Congress of the United States, they were found in her living quarters in the library right next to her bedroom. Not only that, her fingerprints and the fingerprints of Vince Foster were all over the documents. For her to say that she did not know that those documents were there, did not have any idea or recollect where they were and they were next to her bedroom for 2 years and many believe were taken out of Vince Foster's office right after his death is just hard to believe.

The billing records contradict her previous sworn statements that she did very little work on the Castle Grande real estate project which helped bring about the downfall of Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan and the conviction of Jim Guy Tucker of Arkansas. The records document that Mrs. Clinton had 14 meetings or discussions concerning Castle Grande and drafted an important legal document. She said she had nothing to do with it. That is just one thing.

Second, during the last week of May, the House was scheduled to vote to hold White House counsel Jack Quinn in contempt of Congress for refusing to turn over thousands of pages of documents concerning another matter called Travelgate. At the last moment he turned over 1,000 pages of documents. However, the White House has refused to turn over 2,000 pages of documents that are more sensitive and have to do with this scandal. The White House is claiming executive privilege so it can keep these documents secret; they must contain some very damaging information.

These documents include 600 pages relating to Vince Foster, whose body was mysteriously found over at Fort Marcy Park. They include a 54-page analysis of custody and disclosure of Foster's travel office file, a 22-page chronological analysis of the handling of Foster's documents, and 33 pages of handwritten notes that were in his briefcase that nobody even knew about until just now. His briefcase was empty when they found it, and they started talking about it. They found two little pieces of paper that was allegedly a suicide note, but nobody has ever mentioned these 33 pages of documents that they are trying to keep the Congress from seeing.

Then we have now the confidential FBI files. The White House asked for and received files on 408 people, Repub-

licans, and they were sought without justification. The Secret Service has said there was no way that they could have accidentally provided the White House with this out-of-date list. Usually, almost always, when the White House asks for evidence or an FBI background check on somebody, it is prospective, to find out if there is anything wrong with that person before they hire them and bring them into the Government. These were people who had already been investigated and they went back and got 408 files of Republicans, and we believe it was because they wanted to find some dirt on them that they could use in later political campaigns for political purposes.

The files of two of the Travel Office employees, Billy Dale and Barnaby Brasseux, were requested with the explanation that they were seeking access to the White House. This was several months after they had been fired from the White House. Apparently the White House was not content with launching an unjustified FBI investigation of these two men. They apparently decided to dig up a little dirt on them themselves.

The FBI Director appointed by Bill Clinton, Louis Freeh had this to say about the incident in his report to the public. This is an appointee by the President himself. He called the White House actions "egregious violations of privacy."

He went on to say, "The prior system of providing files to the White House relied on good faith and honor. Unfortunately, the FBI and I were victimized."

That is really a criticism, a severe criticism, of the White House and their policies.

Once again, Craig Livingstone is at the center of a White House dirty tricks operation. He will be called before our committee to testify before too long. As you will recall, earlier in 1993, he was seen by a Secret Service agent leaving the White House counsel's suite with a box of documents from the deceased assistant to the President, Vince Foster. However, it does not stop there.

Craig Livingstone is 37 years old. He is a midlevel White House aide. He would not be gathering these political intelligence reports from the FBI without authorization from somebody up above. We need to find out who that was and whether there was obstruction of justice or a violation of the law.

HEALTH CARE LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I support the health care reform legislation that is known as the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill because it would make it easier for workers who lose or change jobs to buy health insurance coverage,

and it would limit the length of time that insurers could refuse to cover a preexisting medical problem.

Essentially what this legislation does in its original form is to simply make it easier for people to get health insurance because we know that fewer and fewer people, fewer and fewer Americans today have health insurance as compared to, say, 5 or 10 years ago. But I should point out, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation was originally crafted to keep premiums affordable because it would not impact the insurance risk pool by encouraging healthy individuals to drop coverage.

It had bipartisan support in both the Senate and the House of Representatives in its original form, and the President indicated that he would support it or sign the bill in his State of the Union Address. However, from the very beginning the Republican leadership in the House insisted on messing up this very simple legislation with controversial poison pill amendments.

I mention this today because this morning during special orders the Speaker, Speaker GINGRICH, got up and talked about how good this legislation was. But He refused or he did not mention, I should say, one of the provisions that he and others in the Republican leadership insist on including. That is the poison pill of the medical savings accounts, or MSAs, which will favor the healthy and the wealthy and will be just another tax shelter for the rich. I say this because Americans who do not choose to join the MSAs because of the high risks involved will see their health insurance premiums actually increase, and the MSAs among other extraneous provisions that have been placed in the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill here in the House will guarantee the failure of any health insurance reform in the Congress.

I just wanted to read, if I could, a section from the Washington Post editorial on April 9, 1996, where they explained in some detail why MSAs would essentially drive up insurance costs and ultimately cause fewer people to have insurance, just the opposite of what the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill is intended to do. It says in this editorial that the goal of the underlying bill is to strengthen the health insurance system by making it easier for people who can afford it to remain insured between jobs.

Mainly it would help the part of the population that already has insurance rather than one-seventh that largely for reasons of cost does not. But the likely effect of medical savings accounts would be to push in the opposite direction, weaken the insurance system and in the end add to the number of uninsured.

If the medical savings proposal becomes law, those who chose would buy so-called catastrophic insurance policies that kick in only after the first \$3,000 or so of annual expenses.

The savings accounts would also likely split the insurance market. They