

I think it is very regrettable we did not conclude it.

Mr. President, when we added the \$2.7 billion included in the Specter-Harkin amendment, we were able to add to some very, very important programs on education—that is a priority, second to none—and important matters on worker safety, important matters on Health and Human Services.

I know my distinguished colleague from Rhode Island is on the floor waiting to speak, and I will not go through the detail which I would have. Sometimes on Friday afternoon at 1:30 there is nobody seeking recognition on the floor. Instead, I will have printed in the

RECORD this chart which shows a comparison, a transition, as to where the appropriations process had been, how we made the additions, how we came to the accommodations and compromises, and finish within \$20 million, which is a small fraction of the \$2.7 billion, we came in \$20 million under the \$2.7 billion, and actually only \$14 million, because a \$6 million addition was added by Congresswoman PELOSI on an education program, which I thought was fine.

So we did the job. Regrettably, it is not altogether finished. Hopefully, a good part of this work will last, and we

will be able to build on this when we come back, to finish this omnibus appropriations bill.

There are a few outstanding matters on language and a few other outstanding issues, but I think they would have been resolved fairly quickly had the pressure been maintained to finish this, without the talk of a continuing resolution.

I ask unanimous consent that this chart be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

	Fiscal year 1995	House	Specter/Harkin floor amend.	Senate	Conference, proposal, 3/27/96	Conference 3/27/96 vs. Senate	Conference, proposal, 3/28/96	Conference 3/28/96 vs. Senate
LABOR:								
School to Work	\$122,500	\$95,000	\$91,000	\$186,000	170,000	(16,000)	170,000	(16,000)
Dislocated Workers	1,228,550	867,000	333,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	(100,000)	1,100,000	(100,000)
One-Stop Career Ctrs.	100,000	125,000	18,000	110,000	635,000	0	625,000	(10,000)
Summer Youth Jobs	867,000	0	635,000	900,000	850,000	(50,000)	850,000	(50,000)
Adult Training	996,813	830,000	154,300	900,000	289,000	0	289,000	0
OSHA	311,660	0	0	289,000	289,000	0	289,000	0
Total, Labor	3,626,523	1,917,000	1,231,300	3,320,300	3,044,000	(166,000)	3,034,000	(176,000)
HHS:								
HRSA:								
Consolidated Health Centers	756,518	756,518	0	759,623	759,623	0	759,623	0
Natl Health Service Corps	120,185	120,185	0	115,000	115,000	0	115,000	0
Health Professions	278,977	278,977	0	235,669	260,162	24,493	260,162	24,493
Pediatric Emergency	10,000	11,000	0	10,500	11,000	500	11,000	500
Ryan White, Title II	198,147	250,147	0	198,147	250,147	52,000	250,147	52,000
Health Care Facilities	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
SAMHSA	2,180,668	1,883,715	0	1,800,469	1,859,146	58,677	1,859,146	58,677
AHCPR	135,290	94,186	0	65,390	94,186	28,796	94,186	28,796
HCFA Medicare Contractors	1,604,171	1,604,171	0	1,584,767	1,604,171	19,404	1,604,171	19,404
ACF:								
Head Start	3,534,129	3,397,429	136,700	3,534,129	3,570,129	36,000	3,570,129	36,000
Social Services BG	2,800,000	2,520,000	0	2,310,000	2,420,000	110,000	2,311,000	1,000
Child Welfare Services	291,989	277,389	0	268,629	277,389	8,760	277,389	8,760
Admin. on Aging:								
AOA Research	25,630	0	0	4,991	2,850	(2,141)	2,850	(2,141)
HHS Office of the Secretary:								
HHS Gen'l Dept. Mgt.	88,150	96,439	0	96,439	98,439	2,000	98,439	2,000
Office of Minority Health	0	27,000	0	20,000	27,000	7,000	27,000	7,000
Inspector General	89,456	73,956	0	79,162	79,162	0	79,162	0
Total, HHS	12,123,310	11,401,112	136,700	11,092,915	11,448,404	355,489	11,339,404	246,489
EDUCATION:								
Goals 2000	371,870	362,000	60,000	350,000	350,000	0	350,000	0
Title I (Total)	7,228,116	7,010,113	814,489	7,328,000	7,228,116	(99,884)	7,228,116	99,884
Basic Grants	(5,968,235)	(5,405,895)	(700,228)	(5,960,089)	(5,792,897)	167,192	(5,968,235)	167,192
Concentration Grants	(663,137)	(1,044,945)	(114,261)	(805,459)	(905,459)	(100,000)	(663,137)	142,322
BIA Set-Aside	(66,984)	(65,160)	0	(68,339)	0	68,339	(66,984)	1,355
Drug Free Schools	465,981	200,000	200,000	400,000	366,000	(34,000)	400,000	34,000
School to Work	122,500	95,000	91,000	186,000	170,000	(16,000)	180,000	(6,000)
Charter Schools	6,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	0	18,000	2,000
Ed. Technology	22,500	25,000	10,000	35,000	48,000	13,000	48,000	13,000
Voc. Ed Basic Grants	972,750	890,000	82,750	972,750	953,105	(19,645)	972,750	0
Perkins Loans	158,000	0	58,000	158,000	75,000	(83,000)	93,297	(64,703)
SSIG	63,375	31,375	32,000	63,375	31,375	(32,000)	31,375	(2,000)
Impact Aid	728,000	693,000	0	691,159	693,000	1,841	693,000	1,841
Bilingual Education	206,700	0	0	150,000	167,000	17,000	175,000	25,000
Prison Literacy	5,100	4,346	0	5,100	4,723	(377)	4,967	(247)
Pell Grants	6,178,680	5,423,331	(2,440)	4,814,000	(2,500)	0	4,967,446	153,446
Max Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard University	204,663	174,671	0	174,671	182,348	7,677	182,348	7,677
Ellender	3,000	0	0	2,760	1,500	(1,260)	1,500	(1,260)
Libraries	144,161	131,505	0	131,505	132,505	1,000	132,505	1,000
Total, Education	16,734,235	14,916,836	1,356,239	15,344,055	10,284,667	(245,388)	15,344,055	0
RELATED AGENCIES:								
Corp Natl Comm Service	214,624	196,270	0	201,294	198,393	(2,901)	198,393	(2,901)
Fed Med Conciliation Service	31,344	32,896	0	32,396	32,896	500	32,896	500
Social Security Admin	3,125,356	2,946,197	0	2,785,875	2,760,875	(25,000)	2,736,375	(49,500)
Railroad Retirement Board	90,816	90,816	0	89,094	89,955	861	89,955	861
Total, Related Agencies	3,462,140	3,266,179	0	3,108,659	3,082,119	(26,540)	3,057,619	(51,040)
SCOREKEEPING ADJUST:								
1% Cap Perf. Awards	(30,500)	0	0	(30,500)	0	30,500	(30,500)	0
Direct Loans Admin	0	0	0	460,000	0	0	420,000	(40,000)
Totals	35,915,708	31,501,127	2,724,239	33,295,129	27,859,190	(51,939)	33,164,578	(20,551)

Mr. SPECTER. I yield the floor.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that morning business be extended until the hour of 2 p.m.

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

IN MEMORY OF DAVID PACKARD

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, 3 days ago in Palo Alto, CA, a very remarkable and truly great American died, David Packard. David Packard deserves ranking with the most innova-

tive and outstanding builders and manufacturers in our Nation's history.

He and his partner, Bill Hewlett, were the fathers of the electronic industry in Silicon Valley. Starting just 60 years ago, literally, in a garage, David Packard and Bill Hewlett began building an innovative audio oscillator

under the name of the Hewlett-Packard Co. How did they choose the name Hewlett-Packard? To decide whose name came first, they flipped a coin, and Dave lost. His name came second. From that humble beginning, just 60 years ago, grew a company that today has more than 100,000 employees and sales last year of \$31.5 billion. It is a worldwide leader in the electronics industry.

What a success story. A great part of the success, Mr. President, of Hewlett-Packard has come about because of the management style which could be called managing by objective, namely, setting goals and giving employees wide latitude in achieving those goals. This was the style that Dave Packard believed in deeply. Obviously, it works.

But David Packard's achievements went beyond his success with Hewlett-Packard. He was a philanthropist who did much more than write out a check. He became deeply involved with the projects to which he contributed.

A case in point: The Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital in Palo Alto, which the Packard family gave to Stanford University Medical School and which I have had the privilege of visiting. This is a children-friendly hospital, built for children, and one in which children can feel safe at home. Dave and Lucile Packard made sure that was the way it was built. Let me give an illustration: The registration desk in this hospital when you come in—usually, a very forbidding structure—has peepholes in it at a child's level, so when a child comes in with his or her parent, the child can look through the peephole and see what is going on behind this forbidding desk.

The Packards founded and funded the Monterey Bay Aquarium, first opened 11 years ago, in 1985. Dave Packard was deeply involved with the innovations at that aquarium. He designed and built, in his own workshop, some of the wave-generating equipment that is in that marvelous aquarium. The Monterey Bay Aquarium, with an annual attendance of over 1.5 million people every year, is the second-most popular aquarium in the United States of America.

In his book called "The HP Way," Dave wrote the following: "The word 'philanthropy' is derived from a Greek word that means 'lover of mankind.'" I think this is the phrase that best describes David Packard. It was his enduring belief that his efforts, both individual and corporate, could make this world a better place for all to live in.

In 1969, David Packard became Deputy Secretary of Defense, and that is when I came to know him, because I was, at the time, appointed Secretary of the Navy. My distinguished colleague from Virginia also came to know Dave Packard at the same time, when the distinguished Senator from Virginia was appointed Under Secretary of the Navy. For 3 years I had the privilege of working with Dave Packard and came to admire him

greatly. He had the ability to cut right to the heart of a problem. He was laconic. He was not a great talker or backslapper. Indeed, he had a semi-gruff-appearing visage, but he was extremely fair, and he was helpful if one ran into a problem. Most of all, he wanted to see the job done and done well.

He made extremely valuable contributions to our Nation as Deputy Secretary of Defense, especially in the procurement area. During the years we were together in the Defense Department, my wife Ginny and I came to become friends with David and Lucile Packard. It was a friendship we greatly valued. They were truly a team—and a wonderful one. Lucile was a lovely lady in every way.

Dave was always a bit bemused by the abundance of aides and assistants one had in the Pentagon. I remember him commenting that he and Bill Hewlett ran Hewlett-Packard Co. sharing one secretary and one office.

Always a good athlete and an outdoor sportsman, Dave played basketball and football at Stanford, and later, while working for General Electric in Schenectady, NY, in the depths of the Depression, in 1935, he made a few extra dollars a week playing professional basketball. A hunter and fisherman since boyhood, he maintained those interests throughout his life, and was a major contributor to conservation organizations.

Dave Packard was an extremely thoughtful person and would go out of his way to help an individual. I was the beneficiary of his kindness in many areas, many times, including a special tour for Ginny and me of the aquarium, by he and Lucile, contributions of his, and his personal appearances at various political fundraisers for me in San Francisco and hospitality at his Palo Alto home.

In his death, I feel like a great oak tree has fallen in the forest. I have lost a real friend, and our Nation has lost a unique and extraordinarily constructive and thoughtful patriot.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I add my comments to those of my distinguished colleague and my former boss in the Department of the Navy, Secretary JOHN CHAFEE of Rhode Island. Those are days that neither of us will ever forget.

It is interesting to go back in history. When President Nixon was searching for a Secretary of Defense—and I will test the recollection of my colleague—there was much thought about one of the most famous Members, contemporary Members of the Senate, Scoop Jackson, taking the post. Senator Jackson did consult with the President, but there came a time when Jackson felt he could fulfill his goals with the Senate. They were extraordinary goals, which, indeed, he did fulfill, and that is by continuing in the Senate. But Jackson pointed this out to Secretary Laird, then-Congressman Laird from Wisconsin, ranking member

of the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations. I remember Laird saying that it was difficult for him to give up a life in the House of Representatives and in the Congress and representing his State, which he loved so dearly. But he did it.

But, as a condition, he said, "Mr. President, I want to pick my team in the Department of Defense," thereby deviating—and at that time I was in the transition office of President Nixon—from the White House sort of selecting the principal deputies. It was Melvin Laird who selected David Packard, and it became known as the Laird-Packard team. We must also remember that, at that time, our Nation was engaged in the peak of the war in Vietnam, and the responsibilities on the leadership in the Department of Defense were enormous, particularly that of Secretary Laird, who had to be before the Congress with great frequency, and all across the Nation, to answer the question, "Why must we continue in this war?"

I spoke briefly today with Secretary Laird. He remembers that Dave Packard and Melvin Laird were the architects of Vietnamization under the guidance of President Nixon. That was the first time this Nation began to focus on how, with honor and dignity, we could begin to allow the Vietnamese people—South Vietnam—to assume the burden of the war and to begin the withdrawal of the American forces.

I remember so well Secretary Laird telling me, when he arrived at the Pentagon, that there was not a single plan as to how, eventually, the United States could turn over the burden of that war to others. They worked together. The responsibilities on Dave Packard were greater than on any Deputy Secretary of Defense, because of the war. It was a team. As was mentioned, Packard was awesome. He was awesome in size—over six-foot-four, in perfect physical condition, proportionately. He was awesome not only in physical stature but in intellectual ability. His hallmark was humility. Would the Senator not share that opinion?

Mr. CHAFEE. Yes. He certainly was awesome. He was a big six-foot-four. He took charge. He had what you might call "command presence."

Mr. WARNER. That is correct.

Mr. CHAFEE. I remember, when I first got in the Pentagon, the phone rang from Mr. Packard, and I stood up before I answered it.

I would like to say one other thing. I remember Secretary Laird saying this when he was seeking a deputy. He asked all through the business world, and he knew what he wanted. He wanted somebody who could handle the procurement side of the Pentagon. Mel Laird and David Packard worked out what you might call a "Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside" team, in which Mel Laird would deal with the Congress. He knew George Mahon, head of the Appropriations Committee, intimately. He knew

Senator "Scoop" Jackson, and so forth—

Mr. WARNER. And Senator Stennis, of course.

Mr. CHAFEE. Senator Stennis, of course. Mel Laird would handle the legislative side of matters, the appropriations, the relationships with the White House and with the Congress. That is no easy job. Dave Packard was assigned what you might call the inside of the Pentagon. He was the man that we would consult with on procurement problems. We were deep into procurement problems—the F-15, the F-14, the 963 destroyers, the 688 class submarines, and on and on it went. Those are the matters we would report to David Packard on. He would watch over how we were doing and whether we were coming in on cost, whether we were meeting our milestones in the construction, and the whole process.

Mr. WARNER. On that, we also want to mention Senators THURMOND, Tower, and Goldwater.

Mr. CHAFEE. Yes, and Margaret Chase SMITH.

Mr. WARNER. Who all had great reverence for him. I remember one contract very clearly. It was a contract for the new antisubmarine aircraft, the S-3. At that time, the contractor was having severe financial difficulties. Packard called me in and he said, "Look, we are not going to award this contract until you determine that there is a financial program by which this contractor can go through and assume the enormous responsibilities of the carrying costs of this contract." I worked under the tutelage of Dave Packard for some several weeks, and, finally, we made the decision to give that contractor the opportunity to build it. They did build that plane, and it became a workhorse of the U.S. Navy. That contractor today, although merged, is still one of the major contractors in national defense. But he wanted to give the opportunity to the industrial base to prove itself. He held them accountable, I say to my friend from Rhode Island, in those days.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of our colloquy today a statement by the former Secretary of Defense, a former Member of the U.S. Congress, Melvin Laird, who contributed quite a documentary on Dave Packard upon learning of his death.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Laird told me today, in a saddened voice, that he had just talked to Dave not more than a week ago, as they did almost every week of their lives after leaving the Pentagon. They were like brothers. That is one of the rich heritages of those privileged to have served in Federal service—bringing, from all across America, people to work in the departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and the forming of lifetime friendships as a basis for that public service.

So I say to my friend, I am privileged to join with him. I think the Senator covered his contributions in the field of health and, indeed, the military services. They have their own educational facility now for the purpose of preparing young men and women for doctors and medical assistants.

Mr. CHAFEE. Actually, I did not touch on that.

Mr. WARNER. That is an important contribution.

Mr. CHAFEE. I failed to mention that. The Uniformed Services Medical College.

Mr. WARNER. That was his dream.

Mr. CHAFEE. It came from Dave Packard. He was the principal proponent of it. He felt we were having trouble getting physicians in the military service forces, and that we had these major research hospitals and outstanding hospitals, Walter Reed and Bethesda, and we needed our own medical school, which we did get.

Mr. WARNER. You touched on the procurement reform. Each time Congress goes back in an effort to try to strengthen procurement reform, they go back time and time again to that report.

I want to conclude with a personal note. Back to the word "awesome." There was a certain amount of trepidation each time we had to encounter David Packard. One of the principal avenues to soften him was his lovely wife, who was called Lou. She was a statuesque, beautiful woman, and very quiet and dignified. She, and she alone, could handle Dave Packard. That is my recollection.

Mr. CHAFEE. Well, the Senator is absolutely right. There was a certain trepidation when you got a call that "Mr. Packard wants to see you in his office." I would hustle around to see if I missed out somewhere, or if I left something undone that I ought to have done. It was sort of like when you were in school and being called to the principal's office. I tell. It kept you on your toes.

Mr. WARNER. Indeed it did.

We should also mention that the concept of the All-Volunteer Force originated under Secretaries Laird and Packard. We accept it today, and it has worked far beyond the expectations of any of us. But there was a lot of concern when we initiated that. Would we see a precipitous dropoff in the ability of the United States to attract quality young men and women to the uniformed services? They were the men that had the vision to give us the opportunity to prove it, and it has worked. And it has worked well.

So the achievements of the Laird-Packard team were monumental and—with the exception of the present company of the Senator and myself—they were able to draw from all quarters of the United States the finest to come and serve in the Department of Defense in the three military departments. The introduction of greater responsibility for women in the military services in-

deed was during that period of time. They laid the foundation for the service academies being opened to women.

As I remember, as I succeeded Senator CHAFEE, one of the last things on my watch was opening up Annapolis to women. And that has worked exceptionally well.

So, Mr. President, it is a privilege for me to join with my former boss and dear friend to say these brief remarks on behalf of our lost company.

I thank the Chair. I thank the Senator.

EXHIBIT 1

REMARKS OF FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MELVIN LAIRD

A giant of a man in every way, David Packard helped me in the '50s as a young congressman when I was ranking member of health, education, and welfare and labor developing the university programs for NIH, Health and Education research. He also helped me as my deputy while I was serving as Secretary of Defense. His contribution in both cases was monumental.

We established the draft lottery system and created the All Volunteer Service, ending the draft, managed the orderly withdrawal from Vietnam, an organized the Defense Department procurement policies.

His contribution to our nation and the world will be an everlasting memorial to him.

He was a true friend, a great contributor to the best things our nation stands for. We all will be forever in his debt, a true friend for whom I will always have the deepest love.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, David Packard is a legend in California, and will forever remain a treasured part of California's proud history.

A man of humble beginnings, through sheer ingenuity and determination, David Packard became one of the most influential entrepreneurs in American business.

One of the original cofounders of computer giant Hewlett-Packard, he was considered the patriarch of hi-tech's famed Silicon Valley. His innovation sparked the technology revolution that put California on the map as the information leader of the world.

But it was his leadership that inspired generations of hi-tech wizards to break new ground and reach new heights. He truly believed that nothing was impossible if the spirit to succeed was there. And David Packard believed in the American spirit.

David Packard set a standard of excellence for business schools all over the world with his ideas of "management by objective" and "management by walking around."

And he put a human face on success by never climbing out of the reach of the people who worked for him. "The HP Way" broke barriers between management and employees, fostering teamwork and a pride of ownership that reached every level of his company.

David Packard also served his country as Deputy Secretary of Defense under President Nixon, and, with his wife Lucile, was unmatched as our Nation's most dedicated and generous philanthropist. The David and Lucile

Packard Foundation last year distributed more than \$116 million to more than 700 recipients.

His contributions to Stanford University, my alma mater, leave a legacy that will touch many future generations, who will stand on his shoulders and continue to lead this Nation to new heights of excellence, compassion, and greatness.

David Packard will be sorely missed.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed as if in morning business for 10 minutes.

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

WHITEWATER

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, as we are working on many important matters, including wrapping up of the appropriations conference, on which we, unfortunately, are not able to close all sections today, we also are, I hope, going to resolve the issue of whether the Whitewater Committee is extended.

There have been a lot of questions asked. What has Whitewater found? Why are we here?

I have a very lengthy analysis which I will make available, because many people who have not had the pleasure and the privilege—as the occupant of the Chair and I have had—of sitting through the lengthy hearings may not appreciate what we have learned and how many more questions there are.

Mr. President, the investigation of the matters involving financial land transactions of the President, the First Lady and top officials in Arkansas, and subsequent actions by these officials, or their subordinates to interfere with, obtain information about, or delay investigations into those matters has come to be known generally as Whitewater.

From the beginning of this episode, we saw efforts to mislead Congress or to deny information. My first encounter with this matter came over 2 years ago when, before the Banking Committee, the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury misled us in answering my question as to when the White House was first advised of the significant non-public information that a criminal referral was pending in the investigation of the financial irregularities in Arkansas. He said they were not. They were.

The most recent example was the unexplained, mysterious reappearance of the critically important billing records of Mrs. Clinton's law firm, which, although subpoenaed more than 2 years ago by the independent counsel and the Resolution Trust Corporation and this past fall by the Whitewater Committee, only found their way to all of us in January 1996.

Investigation of records further demonstrated that Mrs. Clinton—and other representatives of the White House—had not spoken truthfully about her involvement with the failed savings and

loan in Arkansas and, in specific, her transactions involving one of the most egregious and costly land transactions utilized to loot the savings and loan known as Madison Guaranty in Little Rock, AR.

Throughout this process, many of us have had questions about why the administration has been so deeply involved in what appears to be improper efforts to cover up and interfere with the Arkansas activities investigation. Had the role of the President and the First Lady been limited solely to an investment in a failed land development—as the White House initially contended, and was contended in the campaign of 1992—it would not have made any sense for so many officials to risk charges of perjury or obstruction of justice. The cost to many of these individuals for activities involved in this coverup have been significant, as colleagues on the other side of the aisle have noted. The cost of legal counsel has been burdensome for many.

More important, however, is the fact that the broad Washington misconduct has led to resignations of the White House counsel, a Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, a general counsel of the Treasury, as well as a rapid turnover in the post of White House counsel ever since.

Indeed, the nature and extent of the activities directed by the White House toward the investigations in Arkansas made it incumbent upon us to determine what happened in Arkansas that was potentially so dangerous that they warranted these extensive coverups.

Although the committee is still reviewing the delayed production documents and has not been able to interview central figures in Arkansas, it appears that the Whitewater matter involves substantial abuse and misuse of gubernatorial power in Arkansas, the use of official positions for private gain, possible violations of Federal tax laws in the reporting of deductions, and active legal representation by the First Lady of individuals and institutions involved in fraudulent activity resulting in the significant losses to the savings and loan insurance fund and the rest of the taxpayers.

So far in Arkansas, there have been nine guilty pleas. These include guilty pleas by the real estate appraiser who appraised a fraudulent land value on land in one of the scam transactions; a judge who defrauded a Federal agency; two bankers who attempted to bribe a Federal loan agent; three Madison employees who made false statements to defraud a Federal agency; and a friend of the Clinton's who had concealed cash payments to the 1990 Clinton campaign.

In addition, as most of us know, there is, right now, a criminal trial underway against the Clintons' major fundraiser, who was also a former business partner and the President's key political ally, who is now the Governor of Arkansas. Indictments are pending against the Clintons' friend and former

business partner and criminal indictments against two Clinton supporters for concealing cash payments to his 1990 campaigns.

Mr. President, we have learned this. We have learned this in the course of hearings. I set this out today not because the investigation or the hearings have concluded. We have not answered all of the questions that need to be answered. But some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in this body—and on the Whitewater Committee—have said we have not learned anything, that there is not anything there.

Well, Mr. President, there has been a tremendous amount of smoke with the recent revelations of the documents that just mysteriously have started appearing in the last several months. We have found out why they all hang together. The documents—the billing records of Mrs. Clinton at the Rose Law Firm—would have told us, would have enabled us to phrase our questions and come to an earlier resolution. These were taken out of the White House. Webster Hubbell had them and apparently gave them to Vince Foster, and then somehow, mysteriously, they just appeared in the book room, in the reading room of the White House in January. They were under subpoena. They were under subpoena. And, lo and behold, they just turned up.

The assistant in the White House who picked them up initially realized in January that these were records that had been subpoenaed, and she brought them forward. Notes of a never disclosed, heretofore secret meeting in the White House between White House lawyers and Government officials and the defense attorneys representing the Clinton's personally—notes from this meeting which told about so many interesting activities—all of a sudden started appearing from everybody's files 2 weeks before the hearings were to conclude.

Those memos, those notes, suggest possibly that the meeting engaged in efforts to obstruct justice by tampering with witnesses. The billing records themselves show that Mrs. Clinton and others did not speak truthfully about her role in Madison Guaranty representation and in her work on Castle Grande. We have been unable in the Whitewater Committee to interview central witnesses to these transactions because they have been subpoenaed to testify in the trial being conducted by the special prosecutor in Little Rock. I hope that we are near to an agreement to extend the life of this committee so that we can complete the analysis of all the documents that have just turned up, so that we can determine whether the author, Mr. James Stewart, of "Blood Sport," may have had access to relevant documents that we have been denied, so that we will be able to question people who may be able to give us direct testimony on many of the things that we have now seen by strong circumstantial evidence, though it is only circumstantial