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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

evidence. I believe there is clear evidence of wrongdoing. There is clear evidence that we have not been told the truth in political campaigns, in press statements by the White House, and in sworn testimony to us, to the committee, and to others.

Mr. President, I had a draft report prepared that represents my views of what we have learned as of the current time on the Whitewater Committee, and also listing the questions that must be answered by the committee before we can close this; questions like: Who placed Mrs. Clinton's subpoenaed records in the White House book room? Where were they for the years that they were under subpoena but not brought forward? Was there obstruction of justice by the White House officials who met and as a result of that meeting people visited a key witness in Arkansas? Did the White House improperly receive confidential information about the SBA investigation into certain wrongdoings in Little Rock? Was there witness tampering by the White House response team? Did some of the people who have in the past testified that they lied to their diary come up with other falsehoods that are totally inconsistent with written records?

These are questions that must be answered.

Mr. President, I send this report forward, and I ask if anyone would like to receive a copy of this report, please contact my office.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 170

##### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the debate on House Joint Resolution 170, further that debate on the joint resolution be limited to the following, Senator HARKIN 15 minutes; Senator BYRD 15 minutes; Senator HATFIELD 15 minutes. I further ask unanimous consent that no amendments be in order, and that immediately following the expiration or yielding back of time, the joint resolution be read a third time, and that the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the joint resolution, with no intervening action, provided the following Senators be recognized to speak following the vote: Senator GRAHAM of Florida, this Senator, and Senator KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

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

Mr. DOLE. Further, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that agreement be in effect notwithstanding the receipt of the papers from the House.

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

Mr. DOLE. Let me indicate, I hope this can all be done by voice vote. I know there is one request on the other side for a rollcall vote. I think it is a simple extension. The appropriators worked all through the night. It is no one's fault they did not finish everything, because they have been working with the White House. I hope that we do not punish our colleagues who had to leave earlier in the day. So perhaps after the debate we could have a voice vote. But if necessary, I guess we will have a rollcall vote.

Mr. HATFIELD addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, this joint resolution provides continuing appropriations until April 24, 1996, for the departments and agencies of the Federal Government normally provided for under the five appropriations bills that have not yet been signed into law.

Special provision has been made for a labor-management matter at the Federal Aviation Administration, for the Federal payments to the District of Columbia, for a matter relative to the Auburn Indian Restoration Act, and for economic assistance to Bosnia.

Adoption of this joint resolution will extend funding authority for the departments and agencies concerned for another 3½ weeks, enabling the appropriations committees, the joint leadership, and the White House to continue discussions on the omnibus appropriations bill now in conference, and reach agreement thereon. We have already made a great deal of progress on the omnibus bill.

Mr. President, most of our issues have been resolved and major portions of the bill have been closed. But there are still some significant matters requiring leadership attention that will need to be discussed during the recess and resolved when we resume the conference on April 15. I have indicated that I will convene that conference on that date, April 15, at some hour during that afternoon.

I am confident that our discussions will be fruitful and we will produce a bill that the President will endorse. That is our goal. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the appropriations committee has made a most appropriate and eloquent and all-embracing statement concerning the conference report, concerning the continuing resolution.

Mr. President, this resolution will continue the operations through April 24, 1996, of those departments and agencies for which full-year appropriations for fiscal year 1996 have not yet been enacted. As Senators are aware, five of the regular thirteen appropriation bills have not been enacted: Commerce/Justice/State, the District of Columbia, Interior, Labor/HHS, and VA/HUD.

As Senators also know, an appropriations conference has been ongoing over the past several days on H.R. 3019, an omnibus appropriations act, which would provide full-year funding for all of these departments and agencies. That measure contains approximately 1,500 pages of bill language, and while I greatly credit Chairman HATFIELD, Chairman LIVINGSTON, and the other House and Senate conferees on the intensive effort that has been underway to complete action on this measure, several issues still remain in a number of the chapters which have caused us to reach the point of bringing this short-term continuing resolution to the Senate for its consideration.

In addition to the extension of the date of the present continuing resolution through April 24th, House Joint Resolution 170 would also provide the District of Columbia with its full payment for the entire fiscal year and, importantly, would provide the \$198 million requested by the President in funds for assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States. The need for these funds is immediate, and I support their inclusion in this short-term continuing resolution.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the Senate should not be considering the 12th continuing resolution of this fiscal year. Congress should have completed work on the fiscal year 1996 budget last October, when it was supposed to have been completed. It is indeed unprecedented and outrageous that Congress has so utterly failed to address this year's budget in a timely fashion.

It is unprecedented in the history of this Nation to find ourselves 6 months into the fiscal year with four appropriations bills unfinished. This Senator finds it all the more outrageous that the Senate is considering another short-term continuing resolution when it could have easily completed its work this week.

Leaders were in the process of negotiating a number of difficult issues that would have led to a reasonable omnibus appropriations bill that the President could sign. Negotiations were progressing on this bill, and if they were permitted to continue for only a few more days, Congress might be able to complete all of the unfinished business in this year's appropriations process. Because much more work is needed, Congress should have stayed in this weekend or into next week to finish the fiscal year 1996 budget.

But the majority insists on leaving for a 2-week break.

The omnibus bill passed the Senate over a week ago. But the majority did