

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Madam President, I did not object to the unanimous-consent request. I have no problem with the Senate considering health care reform prior to the Memorial Day recess.

I do have concerns that this bill will raise the cost of health insurance for citizens of my state, particularly for individual health care insurance policies.

Additionally, I am skeptical that we can reform health care and lower costs in this country until we tackle medical malpractice reform, provide medical savings accounts for individuals, increase tax exemptions for the self-employed, and provide other market oriented reforms that will increase competition and health care lower costs. This bill has none of these provisions.

I look forward to working with the majority leader to address these concerns when the Senate considers S. 1028.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 1561

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I understand that S. 1561, introduced today by Senator HATCH, is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1561) for the relief of the individuals whose employment at the White House Travel Office was terminated.

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request on behalf of Senators on the other side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read on the next legislative day.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, today I introduced a bill to address a grave miscarriage of justice—the wrongful investigation prosecution of Mr. Billy Dale and the other former White House Travel Office employees. Mr. Dale served his country at the pleasure of eight Presidents as the Director of the White House Travel Office. During his 32 years of service, Mr. Dale took on the thankless and often grueling task of ensuring that the national and international media were in a position to cover the movements of the President and thus report to the American and worldwide public.

As thanks for his numerous years of dedicated service, Mr. Dale was summarily discharged from his post on May 19, 1993, and was thereafter indicted and prosecuted for embezzlement. On December 1, 1995, after 2½ years of being investigated and haunted on a daily basis, Mr. Dale was tried before a jury of his peers and, in less than 2 hours, found not guilty of all charges.

The travesty in this situation is that Mr. Dale simply got caught in the political crossfire of a new administration. He had served eight Presidents, both Democratic and Republican, but found himself in a job that, apparently,

was an impediment to the ambitious money-making schemes of the new President's friends. President Clinton certainly could have dismissed Mr. Dale without cause, but I believe the Clinton administration may have felt the need to justify its actions in firing Mr. Dale and the other White House Travel Office employees given the tremendous media interest in this dismissal. The reputations of Mr. Dale and his colleagues were discredited and ruined in the process.

I have a great deal of respect for the First Lady. But, on April 6, 1994, in response to questions about the White House Travel Office situation, Mrs. Clinton stated that she "had no role in the decision to terminate the employees." (Responses of Hillary Rodham Clinton to the General Accounting Office, Apr. 6, 1994) Moreover, she "did not direct any action be taken by anyone with regard to the Travel Office, other than expressing an interest in receiving information * * * (Id.)

Unfortunately, these statements do not coincide with the evidence we have come to discover in recent months. In fact, it appears as though the First Lady was actively involved in the decision to fire the White House Travel Office employees. According to notes taken by David Watkins—the former Assistant to the President for Management and Administration who oversaw the workings of the Travel Office—during his conversation with the First Lady on May 14, 1993, 5 days before the Travel Office employees were dismissed, Mrs. Clinton articulated that "Harry [Thomason] says his people can run things better, save money, etc. And besides we need those people out—we need our people in—we need the slots." (GAO report, The White House Travel Office, at 53-54)

Moreover, according to a recently released memorandum written by Mr. Watkins, "[t]he First Family was anxious to have that situation [the White House Travel Office] immediately resolved, and the First Lady in particular was extremely upset with the delayed action in that case." (Draft memorandum from David Watkins, re: "Response to Internal White House Travel Office Management Review," (undated) at 2.) Mr. Watkins also notes "that there would be hell to pay if, * * * we failed to take swift and decisive action in conformity with the First Lady's wishes." (Id. at 1-2.) This memorandum was not released by the White House for more than 2 years despite subpoenas from Congress and Whitewater Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr.

In May 1993, the Travel Office employees were fired and told to vacate the premises. Needing to justify its actions before the employees were terminated, the White House met with and urged the FBI to investigate the White House Travel Office using allegations concocted by Catherine Cornelius, President Clinton's cousin who desperately wanted to replace Mr. Dale in

running the White House Travel Office. Indeed, the FBI helped craft the White House's press release about the firings. Peat Marwick was hired to do an audit of the Office, but its own report did not substantiate the allegations asserted by the White House. Modest financial irregularities are not the same as embezzlement.

This story would be tragic enough if it ended here, but it does not. The Department of Justice indicted Mr. Dale, seemingly without concern for their lack of evidence. This is best demonstrated by the fact that the citizens sitting on the jury, who heard the evidence, exonerated Mr. Dale in less than 2 hours. This inappropriate use of the Federal criminal justice system created a situation for Mr. Dale where he had to expend \$500,000 and even considered taking a plea when he had committed no crime.

After the jury summarily dismissed the allegations, someone leaked the existence of the plea negotiations to the public in an attempt to further discredit Mr. Dale's reputation. Not only are plea negotiations a necessary part of our judicial system, they are intended to remain confidential and are not to be used against a criminal defendant.

I cannot, in good conscience, sit quietly when I believe an arrogant abuse of power has occurred. The power of the White House was wielded to make victims of the inculpable. The targeting of dedicated public servants apparently because they held positions coveted by political profiteers demands an appropriate response. Although their muddled personal reputation may never be fully restored, it is only just that the Congress do what it can to rectify this wrong. Accordingly, I introduce this bill to make Mr. Dale and the other former White House Travel Office employees whole, at least financially, by providing for their attorneys fees and expenses.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT CONCERNING WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS RELATIVE TO THE CHINASAT PROJECT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 114

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message

from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 902(b)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246), and as President of the United States, I hereby report to the Congress that it is in the national interest of the United States to waive the restrictions contained in that Act on the export to the People's Republic of China of U.S.-origin satellites insofar as such restrictions pertain to the CHINASAT project.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 6, 1996.*

REPORT CONCERNING WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS RELATIVE TO THE MABUHAY PROJECT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 115

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 902(b)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246), and as President of the United States, I hereby report to the Congress that it is in the national interest of the United States to waive the restrictions contained in that Act on the export to the People's Republic of China of U.S.-origin satellites insofar as such restrictions pertain to the MABUHAY project.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 6, 1996.*

REPORT CONCERNING WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS RELATIVE TO THE COSAT PROJECT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 116

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 902(b)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246), and as President of the United States, I hereby report to the Congress that it is in the national interest of the United States to waive the restrictions contained in that Act on the export to the People's Republic of China of U.S.-origin satellites insofar as such restrictions pertain to the COSAT project.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 6, 1996.*

REPORT OF THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 117

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations and to the Committee on the Budget.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with 31 U.S.C. §1105(a), I am transmitting my 1997 budget to Congress.

This budget provides a thematic overview of my priorities as we continue to discuss how to balance the budget over the next seven years. It also includes the Administration's new economic assumptions.

Because of the uncertainty over 1996 appropriations as well as possible changes in mandatory programs and tax policy, the Office of Management and Budget was not able to provide, by today, all of the material normally contained in the President's budget submission. I anticipate transmitting that material to Congress the week of March 18, 1996.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 5, 1996.*

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, during the recess of the Senate, on February 2, 1996, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 2657. An act to award a congressional gold medal to Ruth and Billy Graham.

H.R. 2924. An act to guarantee the timely payment of Social Security benefits in March 1996.

S. 652. An act to promote competition and reduce regulation in order to secure lower prices and higher quality services for American telecommunications consumers and encourage the rapid deployment of new telecommunications technologies.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the enrolled bills were signed on February 2, 1996, during the recess of the Senate by President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND.]

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on February 2, 1996 he had presented to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bill:

S. 652. An act to promote competition and reduce regulation in order to secure lower prices and higher quality services for American telecommunications consumers and encourage the rapid deployment of new telecommunications technologies.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 627. A bill to require the general application of the antitrust laws to major league baseball, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-231).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1558. A bill to provide for reimbursement of States, political subdivisions, and persons that donated services, material, funds, or other things to allow the continued operation, during a period of time when appropriations were not available for the purpose, of all or any part of a public educational or recreational facility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. HEFLIN):

S. 1559. A bill to make technical corrections to title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1560. A bill to require Colombia to meet anti-narcotics performance standards for continued assistance and to require a report on the counter-narcotics efforts of Colombia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1561. A bill for the relief of the individuals whose employment at the White House Travel Office was terminated; read the first time.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 1562. A bill to require the President to give notice of the intention of the United States to withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. Res. 224. A resolution to designate September 23, 1996, as "National Baseball Heritage Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1558. A bill to provide for reimbursement of States, political subdivisions, and persons that donated services, material, funds, or other things to allow the continued operation, during a period of time when appropriations were not available for the purpose, of all or any part of a public educational or recreational facility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.