

these people. We get back newspaper clippings, blank pieces of paper and other irrelevancies.

Mr. Speaker, the White House claims that it needs more time to comply, but our first subpoenas were served on March 4; that is over 2 months ago. Moreover, the first request for documents pertaining to one key player, John Huang, were made by former chairman Bill Clinger on October 31, 1996, before the election.

Mr. Speaker, that is roughly 6 months of stalling by the White House, and the question has to be asked: What are they hiding? And why does the Whitehouse not want us to see any information about these 6 individuals?

Mr. Speaker, the first of these players is well known to all of us. Web Hubbell worked with Mrs. Clinton at the Rose law firm in Arkansas. After the 1992 election, Hubbell became the Number 3 man in the United States Department of Justice. In March 1994 Hubbell suddenly resigned from the Justice Department. In December of 1994 he plead guilty to tax evasion and defrauding his clients of nearly a half a million dollars, and he served a year and a half in jail. We have recently discovered that key people in the White House, such as former chief of staff Mack McLarty and Erskine Bowles, current chief of staff, solicited employment for Hubbell after his resignation which garnered him at least a half million dollars including \$100,000 from a company run by the Riady family. We have also recently read in published reports that the President's personal lawyer and a close friend from Arkansas knew that Hubbell's problems were of a criminal nature. In contrast, the Clintons have maintained that they knew nothing about the seriousness of the charges against Hubbell until he plead guilty in December.

Is there a connection between top administration officials orchestrating an effort to get Web Hubbell lucrative employment and Hubbell's refusal to cooperate with the independent counsel's Whitewater investigation? In the words of a prominent New York Times columnist, A.M. Rosenthal, quote, it would not take a particularly suspicious mind, let alone a prosecutor's to see high paying jobs as hush money to keep a defendant silent, unquote from the May 6 issue of the New York Times. Mr. Hubbell has invoked the fifth amendment and refuses to cooperate with the committee.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve a full airing of this issue in open public hearings. Who are the Riads and why are we seeking to obtain documents concerning them from the White House? Mochtar Riady and his son James controlled the \$5 billion Lippo group empire. Lippo was John Huang's employer. Lippo has very strong ties to many countries in Asia including China, Vietnam, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Banking tycoon, James Riady, has known the President since the late 1970s when he was working in an Ar-

kansas bank. James Riady cemented his friendship in the 1992 Presidential elections by giving at least \$700,000 to the Democratic National Committee, its State affiliates, the inaugural committee and other soft money venues.

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After the 1992 election, James Riady returned to Indonesia, but kept up his visibility with the President by visiting the White House at least 20 times in the next 4 years. James Riady was present at the following crucial meetings at the White House:

On June 23, 1994, James Riady was present at the meeting with the President and John Huang. Soon after, John Huang was appointed to the Commerce Department in a key position by the President. That same day, James Riady had lunch with Mr. Hubbell.

Mr. Speaker, we need the information to clarify these relationships and see if criminal activity has occurred, and I hope in the following days to get into more detail on each of these individuals.

Soon after, Hubbell is hired by one of the Riady-controlled Lippo companies and paid \$100,000.

According to published reports it is at this same time that Webb Hubbell stopped cooperating with the independent counsel.

On September 13, 1994, James Riady is again at the White House meeting with the President and John Huang. At this meeting, it is decided that John Huang will leave his job at the Commerce Department and become vice chairman of finance at the Democratic National Committee.

What role did the Riads play in the decisionmaking at the White House? Was the money they paid Webb Hubbell a factor in his decision not to cooperate with the independent counsel and to what degree was the President involved?

The American people have a right to know.

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

[Mr. PAPPAS 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 New York [Mr. FORBES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

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

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on National Peace Officers Memorial Day to pay tribute to the 14,318 peace officers who have paid the ultimate price to protect our law-abiding citizens in our communities.

The names of these heroes are inscribed on the wall of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial located just blocks from this Capitol. Two hundred fifty-four new names were added this week in a candlelight vigil, representing 116 police officers killed in the line of duty in 1996 and 138 others who sacrificed their lives in other years.

My home State of Minnesota lost 3 police officers in 1996 who died in the line of duty. Brian Klinefelter, a St. Joseph, Minnesota police officer was slain by a liquor store robber. Rice County Deputy John Liebenstein was killed when his car was rammed by the teenage driver of a stolen car. A Dakota County, Minnesota Deputy Luther Klug was killed by a drunk driver who broadsided his patrol car after running a stop sign. The drunk driver had a blood alcohol content of 0.20, twice the legal limit in Minnesota.

Another police officer, a Minneapolis police department officer, sustained a very painful loss at the hands of a drunk driver just 2 months ago. The car of a drunk driver crushed the right leg of Officer David Loeffler, a rookie Minneapolis police officer while he and his partner were helping a pedestrian. This inspirational young officer sustained an amputation to his leg below the knee, but he is still determined to return to the force some day with the use of a prosthetic leg.

These heroes, Mr. Speaker, are the reason we celebrate and observe Police Week and commemorate police officers Memorial Day. We honor the fallen and we also honor the living, the thousands of peace officers across this Nation who stand tall, putting their lives on the line every single day they wear the badge.

This year I have the privilege of serving with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK], as cochair of the House Law Enforcement Caucus. The Caucus is promoting several legislative initiatives which I would like to call to the attention of our colleagues. These initiatives would amplify the message of Peace Officers Memorial Day.

The first is House Concurrent Resolution 41 which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK] and I have cosponsored. This calls for the creation of a postage stamp commemorating fallen officers.

The second is House Concurrent Resolution 47 which we have joined our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOGLIETTA] in sponsoring. This resolution would fly a flag at half staff over the Capitol whenever a law enforcement officer is slain in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, the least we can do to honor police officers across this Nation, those who have been killed in the line of duty, is to cosponsor and pass these two initiatives. So I encourage my colleagues to sign on to these bills

to cosponsor both of these measures, and I also encourage support for every other legislative initiative which would help law enforcement officers and the families of those who risk life and limb to promote law and order in our communities, in our States, and in our Nation.

BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT SHOULD REFLECT DEMOCRATIC FAMILY FIRST PRIORITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I know that the hour is late and I do not intend to use much of the 60 minutes this evening, but I did want to take to the well tonight, to take to the floor to talk about what I expect to be happening here on the floor of the House next week, and that is when the Republican leadership brings up the budget.

I think as my colleagues know, there has been a proposal that in its broad outlines has been agreed upon by both President Clinton and the Republican leadership, and there will be a budget resolution most likely adopted on the House floor at some time next week.

However, as a Democrat I am very concerned about the need for this budget to reflect Democratic priorities. Over the last year, at least since June of 1996, the Democrats have outlined a Family First agenda that includes prioritization, if you will, of education, health care, environmental and other needs for the average American family. The President clearly articulated those priorities during the negotiations over a budget agreement, and I know fought very hard to make sure that those priorities were included in the balanced budget proposal.

The fact of the matter is, however, that many of us on the Democratic side are concerned that the end result may not reflect some of these Democratic priorities. Already Members of the Republican Party are stating that there is no guarantee, for example, that they will include Democratic education initiatives in the budget reconciliation process. As the budget discussions continue, my goal and our goal is to further an agenda that helps the average American family.

Without getting into all the bureaucracy of the budget process, the budget resolution, which will be presented most likely next week on the floor of the House, is basically a broad outline or plan about what the budget agreement should be. But after that is passed, and once it finally is agreed to by both Houses, there will be a fleshing out, if you will, of the spending priorities through the various appropriation or spending bills. There will also be a reconciliation act that will essentially tie together the spending with any tax

cuts, and there is also likely to be a tax package that will essentially put together and be more specific about the various tax cuts that are proposed.

What I would like to do is to basically outline if I could, very briefly, what President Clinton sees and what I see as a Democrat and most of us as Democrats feel that the balanced budget agreement should accomplish. To the extent that it does accomplish these Democratic priorities, it is something that all of us or most of us can support. But we have to keep the feet to the fire, so to speak, on the Republican side, and particularly the Republican leadership, to make sure that this balanced budget agreement does make good, so to speak, on the promises that reflect the concerns of the average American.

The critical investments, if you will, that the President has talked about achieving in this balanced budget agreement relate to education, health care, and the environment. There is also a very real need to make sure that Medicare and Medicaid are strengthened and modernized so that they are available and they are solid programs, they are solvent, if you will, into the next century.

The balanced budget agreement should cut the deficit 63 percent. Well, I should say that actually over the last few years we have succeeded in cutting the deficit 63 percent, from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$107 billion last year. But the idea is that this balanced budget agreement would essentially finish the job and achieve a truly balanced budget with no deficit by the time that the 5-year period that it is including is ended.

I want to talk about some of these priorities, though. We call them the Democratic Family First priorities that the budget needs to reflect.

With regard to education, the President's initiative says that every 8-year-old can read, every 12-year-old can log on to the Internet, and every 18-year-old can go to college. The education initiatives are really in many ways the most important Democratic priority that we have been trying to achieve.

The way to achieve this is essentially to provide the largest Pell grant increase in 2 decades, 4 million students to receive a grant of up to \$3,000, an increase of \$300 in the maximum grant; tax cuts, and here again there are tax cuts and there are tax cuts. Tax cuts that we as Democrats would like to see would be targeted to higher education, to make college more affordable for the average American.

Now, if we have tax cuts that emphasize the education, higher education programs, then that certainly makes sense as part of this overall agreement. On the other hand, if the tax cuts are mainly targeted to help corporate interests or to help wealthier Americans, then we will not achieve a balanced budget that works to help the average working person.

We have also talked about expansion of health care to achieve for the first

time coverage for about 10 million uninsured children in this country. There are about 10 million children that are uninsured and the numbers keep growing. It is estimated that by the year 2000 it would be as high as 12 million children. So the President has included as part of this balanced budget program essentially Medicaid improvements and a grant program has been suggested that provides additional dollars to supplement States' efforts to cover uninsured children and working families.

Last night on the House floor I specifically talked about the kids' health care initiative that the Democratic task force that I cochair has put together, that would try to achieve, within the context of this budget agreement, coverage for as many as possible of the 10 million children who are now uninsured.

It is also very important that this budget strengthen environmental protection and enforcement. The President has talked about accelerating Superfund cleanups by almost 500 sites by the year 2000. He has talked about expanding the brownfield redevelopment initiative to help communities clean up and redevelop contaminated areas through this brownfield proposal, and also to boost environmental enforcement to protect public health from environmental threats.

I have often said that it does not make much sense to have good environmental laws on the books if you do not have adequate enforcement, and enforcement means money. We have to have investigators to go after the polluters, we have to have those enforcement officers who will impose fines and make sure that polluters are brought to justice.

So again, the priority under this balanced budget agreement has to include a major environmental component.

Also, in the aftermath of the President's welfare reform that was signed into law last year, there needs to be, and the President has talked about a welfare-to-work tax credit to help long-term welfare recipients get jobs, and also the need to restore disability and health benefits for legal, as opposed to illegal immigrants in this country.

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Right now under some of the provisions that were passed last year by the House and Senate and signed into law, there are legal immigrants who do not have access to certain benefits, such as Social Security disability, Medicare, Medicaid, depending on their circumstances. All these Democratic priorities, if you will, need to be incorporated as part of this balanced budget, if it is really going to achieve success to help the average working American.

I think that I cannot emphasize enough that there are essentially three goals here. One is to make sure we do have a balanced budget, which we all, I think, in this House are very much in