

SEC. 5. CONSIDERATION OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM LEGISLATION.

Not later than May 1, 1997, the Senate shall proceed to consideration of S. 25 which shall remain the pending order of business until final disposition.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I rise to submit a Senate resolution funding the Committee on Governmental Affairs for a special investigation of Federal election campaign fundraising and expenditure practices.

Mr. President, this resolution is in response to the growing need for a fair, bipartisan investigation of the disturbing pattern of campaign fundraising at both the Presidential and congressional level in recent elections, as well as the need for campaign finance reform.

The resolution incorporates the investigatory scope agreed upon by a vote of the Governmental Affairs Committee at its meeting on January 30, 1997. It also incorporates procedures to help ensure that the investigation will be bipartisan. This is critical to the success of the investigation, if success is defined in terms of forward movement of reform of our campaign fundraising practices. And reform can only occur if the public realizes the truth about campaign fundraising—that the abuses do not lie only on one side.

Indeed, an unbalanced, partisan investigation that suggested that all the problems lie solely or even mainly with one party would be destructive to forging a consensus, and would lead to more political games, possibly including an attempt to pass reform legislation crafted not so much to fix the system as to give one party a fundraising advantage over the other.

As the Ranking Democrat on Governmental Affairs, I have urged the Chairman and the other Republican members of the committee to follow standard Senate practice and enter into an agreement that the investigation will be conducted in a bipartisan manner with a balanced agenda, a clear statement of mission and legislative purpose, a fair set of rules of procedure, a timeframe for completion of the investigation with provision for extension if necessary, and a reasonable amount of money.

Unfortunately and most disappointingly, agreement has eluded us thus far, despite many hours of discussion.

Much attention has been lavished in the press on the difference between the proposed funding of this investigation by the Republican side—originally \$6.5 million, subsequently reduced to \$5.7 million after receipt of assurances that 10 FBI personnel would be detailed to the committee—and the Democratic side—an initial outlay of \$1.8 million with provision for additional funds to be considered if necessary. But the length of the investigation and the fairness of the investigation are of equal importance.

Length is important because an investigation that includes congressional fundraising as one of its foci should not extend significantly into an election year.

Fairness is important if there is to be any credibility to the investigation.

There has been, in my view, a certain amount of disinformation that has been disseminated about the position of the Democratic side regarding this investigation. I will have much to say about that at a later time. For now, I believe it is important for the public to know precisely what Democrats have been proposing for this investigation. This resolution incorporates these proposals.

The resolution calls for a fair, bipartisan, adequately funded, potentially yearlong investigation into both Presidential and congressional fundraising practices, and requires that the McCain-Feingold bill be brought to the floor for consideration no later than May 1, 1997.

I believe this is a reasonable proposal and I urge its passage.

NOTICE OF HEARING**COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Thursday, March 6, 1997, 10 a.m., in DS-106 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is health care quality and consumer protection.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY**

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 4, 1997 at 9 a.m. in SDG-50 to receive testimony on the school breakfast and school lunch programs.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, March 4, 1997, at 10 a.m. in open session, to receive testimony on the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1998 and the future years defense program.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on March 4, 1997, at 10 a.m. on product liability reform.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous

consent to conduct a hearing on Tuesday, March 4, 1997, beginning at 10:30 a.m. in room SD-215.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 4, 1997, at 4:45 pm to hold a business meeting.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 5, 1997 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 4, 1997, to conduct an oversight hearing on the SEC and FASB derivatives accounting rules and their impact on competitiveness and investor information.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPERFUND, WASTE CONTROL, AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment be granted permission to conduct a hearing Tuesday, March 4, at 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room SD-406 on liability and resource issues associated with the cleanup and redevelopment of abandoned or underutilized industrial and commercial properties, and how legislation currently pending before the committee might affect these redevelopment efforts.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**THE DEATH OF ALBERT SHANKER**

● Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, the untimely death of Mr. Albert Shanker is a moment of great sadness for this Nation and for me personally. He lost his 3-year struggle with cancer Saturday evening on February 22, 1997. Since 1974, Mr. Shanker served as the president of the American Federation of Teachers. Prior to his election to that post, he was president of New York City's United Federation of Teachers, transforming it into one of the Nation's greatest unions. He was the first

teacher to become a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and at his death, chaired the education committee and was chairman of the general board of its department for professional employees.

Mr. Shanker was well known not only in this country, but also internationally and was the founding president of Education International, an organization with some 20 million teachers from democratic countries around the world. He also established American Federation of Teacher projects assisting teacher unions in South Africa, Chile, Poland, and Russia.

Mr. Shanker was a driving force in the education reform movement and was well known for his column "Where We Stand" in the Sunday New York Times. He was also a leader in promoting civil and human rights. Several times over the last few months, as I prepared for Education hearings, I requested his participation, and even though his health kept him from appearing in person, his presence was always there—through his statements which he prepared and which were read by his designee.

This Nation has lost a great leader, a great friend of education, and a great man. I send my regrets and my sympathy to his wife Edith and his children Adam, Jennie, Michael, and Carl.●

RELEASE OF FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AID

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly today about the President's resolution requesting the release of fiscal year 1997 international family planning funding by March 1, 1997, on which the Senate recently deliberated. I am pleased that the President signed House Joint Resolution 36 on February 28, 1997, and that funding for family planning is now available to those overseas who so desperately need such services.

I supported the President's resolution because I believe we must try to limit overpopulation. The world's population increases by 100 million each year. Overpopulation threatens to exert tremendous social, ecological, medical, and economic hardship on much of the world. Family planning is one of the most effective ways to combat overpopulation and its detrimental results.

I also supported the President's resolution because family planning is one of the best weapons we have to save the lives of women and their children in developing countries. The longer we delay the funding for family planning, the harder it is to save those lives.

Let me explain: Family planning enables women to space their births, preserving their health and improving the odds that their children will be born healthy. Delaying the release of family planning funding results in less healthy mothers and children and increased rates of maternal and infant mortality.

Mr. President, I served in the Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic, a developing country. For families living under the conditions that exist in many developing nations, family planning is critical. Without it, mothers have great difficulty spacing their births or limiting the number of children they bear. As a result, they suffer the tremendous physical stress of repeated childbirth, often without the aid of physicians, and sometimes die from the great burden they have placed on their bodies.

But mothers are not the only ones who suffer in these cases. Their children suffer too. When women have children too close together, the length of time they can nurse each child is cut short. Mothers' milk is the most nourishing food for children during their early years, providing essential nutrients that are often hard to find elsewhere in the food supply available to families in developing nations. Furthermore, children in such families find themselves competing for food with many other siblings, instead of only the few siblings they might have if their mothers had access to family planning. As a result, they suffer from higher incidents of malnutrition.

And family planning programs have the added benefit of slowing the spread of AIDS by increasing access to appropriate contraceptives.

Mr. President, the agreement between Congress and the President last year was that fiscal year 1997 international family planning funding could be released by March 1, 1997, if the administration certified that a delay in the release of funds until July 1, 1997 would harm overseas family planning programs and their beneficiaries. Indeed, the administration has issued such findings and documented its case well. Its findings show that a delay in funding would result in serious shortage of contraceptives in at least 60 countries, including 50 million condoms, 500,000 IUD's, and 4.8 million cycles of birth control pills. Additionally, the delay would result in the closure of 17 of 95 overseas programs and higher numbers of maternal and infant deaths.

Some, Mr. President, have attempted to circumvent last year's agreement by saying that family planning aid increases the number of abortions. On the contrary, by allowing women to prevent pregnancy, family planning reduces the need for and number of abortions. The administration's findings speak to this issue, showing that a delay in funding would result in increased incidents of unintended pregnancies and more abortions and that family planning helps decrease the number of abortions worldwide. Furthermore, UNICEF reported in 1996 that 600,000 women die annually of pregnancy-related causes; 75,000 of those deaths are due to self-induced, unsafe abortion.

Mr. President, it is clear that international family planning aid helps pro-

tect the health and lives of women and children around the world. As we aim to improve the socioeconomic conditions in developing countries, let us recognize that family planning is a help, not a hindrance, that must be sustained.●

ANOTHER CALL FOR AN INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I have addressed the Senate already on the need for an independent counsel to investigate the growing scandal concerning fundraising. Along those same lines, I recommend to all my colleagues a thoughtful editorial from the Washington Post entitled "The Fund-Raising Fiasco: The Democrats' Problem . . .".

Mr. President, I ask that this article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

THE FUND-RAISING FIASCO: THE DEMOCRATS' PROBLEM . . .

The Democrats' new chairman, Roy Romer of Colorado, did right on Friday to acknowledge error and pledge a new, reformed style of fund-raising behavior on behalf of his party. But it seemed to us that something much more active, intense and deliberate had gotten the Clinton White House into its present troubles than the alleged mere failure of "screening" that the president likes to talk about (and lay off on the Democratic National Committee). The people whose money has had to be returned (to the tune of \$3 million, as of today) did not, from all the evidence, simply slip through the net in some random, inexplicable way. They were not a byproduct of any simple breakdown of screening procedures. The more important of them, in the first place (Mr. Trie, Mr. Huang), who brought others into the fold, have connections dating from Arkansas days with Mr. Clinton. The Clinton White House brought them into national Democratic Party politics, not the other way around.

Again, the nature of many of the favor- and respectability-seeking money givers suggests that the word must have gotten around that you could gain marketable, perhaps personally extremely useful photo-op access to the president for a sufficient number of bucks. Is there some other way to account for the fact that, even at a time when the administration had barricaded off a hunk of Pennsylvania Avenue to protect the first family from criminal assault, it was ushering into the president's presence a stream of folks that sometimes seemed to resemble an international "Ten Most Wanted" list? Let us remind you of a few of the more memorable visitors.

Russ Barakat, the south Florida Democratic Party official. Five days after his coffee session at the White House in April 1995, Mr. Barakat was indicted on criminal charges and ultimately convicted for tax evasion. A Florida newspaper was full of stories about Mr. Barakat's problems with the law before the executive mansion got-together, but he was asked in for coffee anyway.

Wang Jun, the Chinese businessman and head of a military-owned arms company. While part of the U.S. government was out investigating Wang Jun for allegedly smuggling arms into this country, he was with Mr. Clinton at a White House coffee, courtesy of Mr. Trie.

Eric Wynn, whose \$100,000 bail was revoked this past week because he failed to tell authorities about his five arrests since being