change it to ''Presumed Killed in Action'' in July 1978.

Mr. Speaker, I call Captain Kennedy to the attention of our colleagues because his is a case I became familiar with during the 1980's when I represented his hometown of Arlington, VA. It was then that I met his mother, Sally Kennedy, who was active in the National League of Families. She was stalwart in her determination to find out what happened to her son, and, in the larger context of working with the National League of Families, to help keep alive the effort to determine the fate of all those service personnel missing in action.

She was tenacious in making sure that a search was ongoing to find Jack's crash site, and has been kept advised of all that went on with the various search teams that went in each year they were allowed into Vietnam as the National League of Families diligently sought to obtain permission throughout the years. As tensions between the United States and Vietnam decreased, significant levels of activity in identifying and exploring possible U.S. forces crash sites took place.

In 1992, after several visits and discussion with Vietnamese villagers, a possible crash site was identified. At that time no conclusive evidence was available to specifically identify the site as Jack's. In 1993, several bone fragments, reportedly from the pilot of that aircraft, were provided by villagers. Also engines of the type used on Jack Kennedy's aircraft were found in the area. It wasn't until just recently that techniques were such that DNA could be extracted from these bone fragments and compared with those of his mother. Just this past May, the U.S. Air Force positively identified those bone fragments as belonging to Capt. John William Kennedy.

Jack's remains arrived at Travis Air Force Base, CA, in late June and will be flown to Washington, DC, on August 1 with funeral services next Friday morning, August 2, at the Fort Myers Chapel with interment with full military honors including a flyover at Arlington National Cemetery.

John William Kennedy was born in Washington, DC, on May 1, 1947; raised in Arlington, VA; graduated from Wakefield High School in 1965 and Virginia Military Institute in 1969. At VMI he was the 1969 Southern Conference Wrestling Champion in the 160-pound class, was cocaptain of the varsity wresting and soccer teams, a member of the VMI Honor Court, was included in ''Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities'' and Kappa Alpha after graduation. In 1980, he was also inducted into the VMI Sports Hall of Fame.

He began active duty in the U.S. Air Force in October 1969, and for his military service was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, Air Medal with 2 oak leaf clusters National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

In addition to his mother, Sally Kennedy, of Lake Ridge, VA, he is survived by his brother Daniel E. Kennedy, Jr., of Dumfries, VA, also a VMI, Class of 1966, graduate and retired lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force with one combat tour in Southeast Asia from 1972 to 1973.

The waiting and hoping and wondering for the Kennedy family has not come to an end and as Sally Kennedy said in a recent letter, ''time will bring a peace and finality to me.'' she also reminded as a poet has written, ''A man is never dead until he is forgotten.''

Mr. Speaker, we express not only our sympathies to the Kennedy family, but also our gratitude for the service to his country of Capt. John William Kennedy. And we offer a prayer that some day all the families whose loved ones served their Nation but remain missing in action can find peace.

ROUT OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES

(Mr. DOGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DOGGETT. Well, Mr. Speaker, this is what it has come to. A year and a half is down, and a rout of the revolutionaries. They promised us a revolution in the way this Congress was operated, and today they delivered, defeating the one hope for campaign finance reform.

Every citizens group that looked at this independently, not Democratic groups or Republican groups, every citizen group spoke out against this sham reform. Ten Republicans had the courage to condemn this Gingrich bill, and the Speaker, Speaker GINGRICH, came right here to the floor of the House to demand that this regressive piece of legislative be approved. The House has rejected it.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to have bipartisan reform, not more of the same old business out of this so-called revolutionary Congress that once again has demonstrated that it is not revolutionary, just revolting.

REAL CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

(Mr. MEEHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the 20 Republicans who signed on to the bipartisan bill and thank all of the Democrats who signed on to the bipartisan bill, thank the thousands of people all over America who have been calling up for campaign finance reform; the League of Women Voters, Public Citizen, United We Stand, Common Cause. And let me just say we will not let this travesty that happened on the floor today hold us back from real campaign finance reform because the torch goes on and we will continue this fight.

What we saw on the floor of the House today will result in outrage all across America because Americans are committed to changing the way we finance campaigns in America. So there will be a response, we will be back, and we will have real campaign finance reform after the November elections.

THERE MUST BE TRUE CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say I am very pleased to see that this Republican bill went down to defeat today and also to see that so many Republicans actually joined with the Democrats in defeating the bill. I think it shows that there is some sense in this House, and once again people have risen up and recognized that we have to have true campaign finance reform and the way of the Republican leadership, which is just let more wealthy people, more special interests and more money be basically the basic tenet of financing a campaign is not the way to go.

Now we have the opportunity, I think, to move toward true campaign finance reform that limits the amount that can be spent on a campaign and that looks to different sources of income for the campaign other than just wealthy contributors.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM, CLEAR CHOICE: MORE MONEY IN THE PROCESS, OR LESS?

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the House voted down two campaign finance proposals today, neither of which solves the fundamental problem: the excessive influence of wealthy interests on our political process crowding out and even alienating average citizens from their own democracy. It is increasingly true that the real two-party system in our country consists not of Republicans and Democrats, but the party of donors and the party of voters.

I voted in favor of the Farr substitute today because voluntary spending limits are better than no limits at all, and I completely disagree with Speaker GINGRICH, who says that he would emphasize far more money in the political process.

That is absolutely ludicrous. In fact the New York Times in a recent story says money is not speech, it is raw power, and that is why the only answer to this problem, because of the Supreme Court decisions, is passage of H.J. Res. 114 to allow Congress and the States to set mandatory limits on campaign expenditures.

The choice is clear: More money in the process or less.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, today I had the pleasure of attending the 25th anniversary of the Youth Conservation

Corps, a program that was created in 1970 with the leadership of Congressman Lloyd Meeds and a former Senator from the State of Washington who served in the other body, Senator Henry M. Jackson. This is a program that employs several thousand people each summer working on our national parks, our wildlife refuges in order to do work and maintenance in those areas. It is modeled on the very successful Civilian Conservation Corps of the Roosevelt administration, and I had a chance to see these young workers today doing work on the C&O Canal and to hear their stories about their involvement, and again I think it emphasizes how important it is for us in this Congress to support programs like the YCC, and I believe that the taxpayers get a good return and young people get an opportunity to serve the country and work on important environmental projects.

MARMENT LOCKS IMPORTANT TO INLAND WATERWAY SYSTEM

(Mr. WISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, the Marment Locks are an extremely important project not only for West Virginia but actually for the inland waterway system. There is a lot of uncertainty because the appraisal and real estate acquisition process must go forward. Two hundred families have been waiting a long time for this to happen. In the energy and water appropriation bill today that passed this House there was no language about that, and that is because that there is a two step, there are two ways that we can get such a project as this moving forward, and I just want to assure people that the process is not stopped.

The energy and water appropriation bill had a rule that there would be no new starts involved in it, neither the House, nor Senate, at this time. However, the other step the other way is the authorization process, and the water resources bill contains full authorization for the Marment Locks, it has passed the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

I am urging the congressional leadership, and I think on a bipartisan basis, to bring this to the floor as soon as possible and to end this uncertainty. It is definitely possible for the water resources bill to be enacted this year to give approval for the Marment Locks to move forward and end this delay and uncertainty for so many families in West Virginia.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to present my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

WHITE HOUSE ACQUISITION OF FBI FILES

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

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a very serious issue. For over 3 years I have tried to get to the bottom of the White House travel office firings and most recently the White House's acquisition of hundreds of FBI background files of former Republican officials.

Why has the White House resisted making public the information needed to conclude these investigations? One of the foremost questions in my mind as the committee sought to understand how and why the White House obtained these FBI background files was: Who is Craig Livingstone? Who recommended him? Who hired him? And why was he ever put in charge of such a sensitive job at the White House? Simple enough questions, or so I thought.

Even though Mr. Livingstone enjoyed an unusually long tenure in the White House Counsel's office—surviving four White House counsels and even though he enjoyed a 40-percent salary increase by touting his record as a ''team player'' while keeping bankers' hours—now a month later, we still have no answers to the simple question of who brought Craig Livingstone into the Clinton inner circle as Security Chief. Does Craig Livingstone really not know who hired him or is he just not telling us? Who in the White House recommended that the counsel's office hire Craig Livingstone?

Seeking answers elsewhere for Craig Livingstone's immaculate hiring as it was described by one observer, I directed my investigative staff to conduct depositions of the FBI agents assigned to the White House for background investigations. FBI Director Louis Freeh personally suggested that I review Mr. Livingstone's FBI background investigation file rather than question his agents directly on this subject.

Last Thursday, July 18, I went to the FBI headquarters where I reviewed Mr. Livingstone's FBI background file. During the course of an FBI background investigation, it is customary to interview an individual's supervisors. Among those interviewed for Craig Livingstone's background check was then-White House Counsel Bernard W. Nussbaum. The interviews took place in early March.

In the interview conducted of 1993, an interview conducted by Agent Dennis Sculimbrene, his report of this interview stated that Mr. Nussbaum advised, and I am quoting, ''that he is not only an appointee of Craig Livingstone for the period of time that he has been employed in the new administration, Mr. Livingstone had come highly recommended to him by Hillary Clinton, who has known his mother for a longer period of time.'' The agent reported that Mr. Nussbaum said that, quoting, ''he was confident that the appointee lives a circumspect life and was not aware of any drug or alcohol problems.''

This 1993 statement calls into question Mr. Nussbaum's June 26, 1996 statements made under oath before the Government Reform and Oversight Committee. When Congressman STEVE HORN asked former Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy whether Mrs. Clinton wanted Mr. Livingstone there at the White House, Mr. Kennedy testified that, and I am quoting: ''I can state that I have never discussed Mr. Livingstone with Mrs. Clinton in any way, shape or form.'' Mr. Nussbaum immediately responded: ''Nor did I.'' When I directly asked Mr. Nussbaum, ''Do you know who hired Craig Livingstone?'' Mr. Nussbaum responded: ''I don't know who brought Mr. Livingstone into the White House.''

Just as disturbing, is the fact that the FBI provided a heads up about this information to the White House. I learned this week that prior to my review of Graig Livinstone's FBI background file, the FBI called White House Deputy Counsel to the President Kathleen Wallman to provide information contained in Craig Livingstone's file—information that previously had not been provided to the White House. Did the White House tell anyone about this information?

What possible legitimate purpose could the FBI have had to call the White House about this information? Why did the FBI not contact the independent counsel if they really were concerned about the information discovered in Livingston's background file?

The day after the FBI contacted the White House, on Wednesday, July 17, two headquarters agents went to Agent Dennis Sculimbrene's home at 10:00 in the morning and interviewed him about the taking of the Nussbaum statement. The FBI agents conducting the interview told Mr. Sculimbrene that the White House was unhappy and concerned about this particular interview and about what had been said about Bernie Nussbaum.

Why, after the Attorney General herself said that it would be a conflict of interest for the FBI or the Justice Department to investigate anything related to this matter, would FBI agents go to the home of such a critical witness? Who directed these agents? Who approved and knew about these actions and when did they know? Was the independent counsel informed and why was Agent Sculimbrene told that the White House was unhappy?

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This is a matter I will refer to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. Because Attorney General Reno has designated Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr to investigate potential criminal wrongdoing in the White