

through (6) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or other wise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

(c) Whenever any hearing conducted by any such committee or subcommittee is open to the public, that hearing may be broadcast by radio or television, or both, under such rules as the committee or subcommittee may adopt.

(d) Whenever disorder arises during a committee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance of any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator. When the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, he shall have the power to clear the room, and the committee may act in closed session for so long as there is doubt of the assurance of order.

(e) Each committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceeding of each meeting or conference whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed under this paragraph, unless a majority of its members vote to forgo such a record.

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GUIDELINES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES WITH RESPECT TO HEARINGS, MARKUP SESSIONS, AND RELATED MATTERS

HEARINGS

Section 133A(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act requires each committee of the Senate to publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing at least one week prior to the commencement of such hearing.

The spirit of this requirement is to assure adequate notice to the public and other Members of the Senate as to the time and subject matter of proposed hearings. In the

spirit of section 133A(a) and in order to assure that members of the committee are themselves fully informed and involved in the development of hearings:

1. Public notice of the date, place, and subject matter of each committee or subcommittee hearing should be inserted in the Congressional Record seven days prior to the commencement of such hearing.

2. Seven days prior to public notice of each committee or subcommittee hearing, the committee or subcommittee should provide written notice to each member of the committee of the time, place, and specific subject matter of such hearing, accompanied by a list of those witnesses who have been or are proposed to be invited to appear.

3. The committee and its subcommittee should, to the maximum feasible extent, enforce the provisions of rule 9 of the committee rules as it relates to the submission of written statements of witnesses twenty-four hours in advance of a hearing. When statements are received in advance of a hearing, the committee or subcommittee (as appropriate) should distribute copies of such statements to each of its members.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MARKING UP BILLS

In order to expedite the process of marking up bills and to assist each member of the committee so that there may be full and fair consideration of each bill which the committee or a subcommittee is marking up the following procedures should be followed:

1. Seven days prior to the proposed date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills the committee or subcommittee (as appropriate) should provide written notice to each of its members as to the time, place, and specific subject matter of such session, including an agenda listing each bill or other matters to be considered and including:

(a) two copies of each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter (or committee print thereof) to be considered at such executive session; and

(b) two copies of a summary of the provisions of each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session; and

2. Three days prior to the scheduled date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills, the committee or subcommittee (as appropriate) should deliver to each of its members two copies of a cordon print or an equivalent explanation of changes of existing law proposed to be made by each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session.

3. Insofar as practical, prior to the scheduled date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills, each member of the committee or a subcommittee (as appropriate) should provide to all other such members two written copies of any amendment or a description of any amendment which that member proposes to offer to each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session.

4. Insofar as practical, prior to the scheduled date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills, the committee or a subcommittee (as appropriate) should provide each member with a copy of the printed record or a summary of any hearings conducted by the committee or a subcommittee with respect to each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session.

COMMITTEE REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

Rule 16 of the committee rules, requires that the minority be given an opportunity to examine the proposed text of committee re-

ports prior to their filing and that the majority be given an opportunity to examine the proposed text of supplemental, minority, or additional views prior to their filing. The views of all members of the committee should be taken fully and fairly into account with respect to all official documents filed or published by the committee. Thus, consistent with the spirit of rule 16, the proposed text of each committee report, hearing record, and other related committee document or publication should be provided to the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee and the chairman and ranking minority member of the appropriate subcommittee at least forty-eight hours prior to its filing or publication.●

RETIREMENTS OF ARTHUR CURRAN, DONN LARSON, AND RICHARD GIBBONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 36 presented earlier today by myself and Senator DASCHLE. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 36) relative to the retirements of Arthur Curran, Donn Larson, and Richard Gibbons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, when the First Congress convened in 1789, one of the more pressing problems for the Senate was its inability to keep a majority of Members in the Capitol long enough to establish a quorum, organize, and begin the business of Government. In response, the Senate established the Office of Doorkeeper. As the first officer of the Senate, the Doorkeeper's primary responsibilities were to keep Senators in and, as proceedings were held in closed session for the first 6 years, keep everyone else out.

In 1795, the Senate began holding open sessions which required the opening of public galleries. And, once again, it fell to the Doorkeepers to maintain decorum and enforce the rules of the Senate.

Mr. President, as I speak here today, and every day that the Senate is in session, there are more than a score of Doorkeepers, both on the floor of the Senate and dutifully standing post in the galleries. The Senate is grateful for the dedication and service of the ranks of the members of the Office of the Doorkeeper. In particular, I want to commend the service of three individuals who have given a cumulative service of nearly 70 years to the U.S. Senate.

On behalf of the Senate I want to thank Messrs. Richard Gibbons, Arthur Curran, and Donn Larson. Regrettably, I am informed that each will retire at the end of this month.

Arthur Patrick Curran has faithfully served the U.S. Senate as a Doorkeeper for the past 21 years. Initially appointed by Vice President Nelson

Rockefeller in 1975, 6 years later he was promoted to Superintendent of Doorkeepers and has served in that capacity until his retirement in January 1997. In addition to his normal post at the Senate Chamber, Mr. Curran has performed his duties in numerous high profile Senate hearings, joint sessions, and Presidential inaugurations.

Mr. Curran, a native of Washington, DC, has strong links to New England and a keen interest in politics. In fact with his tall stature, bow tie, and stately appearance, he is often confused for being a Senator. On several occasions, as visitors have left the gallery, they have congratulated him for his fine speech.

Donn Larson, Deputy Superintendent of Doorkeepers, is also retiring after many years of dedicated service to the U.S. Senate. Donn started his career with the Senate under an appointment from Senator Milton Young (R-ND) in 1959. From 1961 to 1968, he worked in the Republican Cloakroom, assisting the Secretary to the Minority.

From 1969 to 1977, Donn worked in the Federal Government. He served with the State Department Inspector General for Foreign Assistance, as well as with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In 1977, Donn returned to the U.S. Senate, and in 1981 assumed the position of Deputy Superintendent of Doorkeepers.

Richard Gibbons began service with the office of Doorkeeper in the 94th Congress—1977. For a number of years, he served as the press liaison for the Doorkeeper's Office. During the 103d Congress, Richard was assigned to work solely on the Senate floor, assisting Members of the Senate.

Each of us have known these men over the years for their tireless efforts in maintaining decorum of the Chamber and galleries and assisting Members on the floor of the Senate. Countless letters of appreciation have been written by our constituents thanking these men for their kindness and courtesies.

On the occasion of their retirement from Federal service, I want to extend the very best wishes of the U.S. Senate and a grateful Nation.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, this resolution commends the service of three very important Senate staff members, members who have served this institution exceedingly well, in some cases for many years, even decades. I want to add my own commendation and congratulations to these three very distinguished members of our Senate family.

Arthur Curran has been the Superintendent of Senate Doorkeepers for a long time. He was appointed by the Vice President in 1975, at that time Vice President Rockefeller, and has served as our Superintendent of Doorkeepers since 1981.

Those duties involving his particular position are extraordinarily consequential and far-reaching. He is responsible for joint sessions of Congress. He is

also responsible for high-profile Senate hearings, and all of the inaugurations, including the one just completed last week.

He is a native of Washington, DC, and spent many summers in Maine as he was growing up. But over the time that I have had the good fortune to know him, Arthur has also proved to me to be a real connoisseur of good restaurants and has given me a lot of good tips over the years as to restaurants that I should try.

But far more important than his knowledge of good restaurants in the area, Arthur Curran has an institutional knowledge and respect that will be impossible to replace.

Arthur Curran leaves tomorrow with our good wishes, with our thanks, with our profuse respect. We thank him for a job well done. We encourage him to enjoy all of his new endeavors. And we thank those members of his family who have sacrificed, along with Arthur, that he might do the kind of job that he has now for more than 20 years.

Donn Larson is the Deputy Supervisor of Doorkeepers. He, too, was appointed decades ago. He was first appointed by Senator Milton Young in 1959. He worked in the Republican Cloakroom from 1961 to 1968; and from 1969 to 1977 worked for the State Department and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

He returned to the U.S. Senate in 1977, and has been the Deputy Supervisor of the Doorkeepers, also, since 1981.

Donn Larson, like Arthur Curran, knows this institution. He has watched Senators come and go. He has watched the progress of democracy and heard all of the noise of democracy each day with all of its volume. His civility, his cooperation, his extraordinary demeanor is something that we will miss, beginning on Monday.

We again congratulate and commend Donn Larson for an extraordinary contribution to his country and for a remarkable career here in the U.S. Senate.

Richard Gibbons—somebody we all know because he is right here on the floor—is a floor attendant. He began working for the Senate doorkeepers in 1977. For many years he worked as press liaison outside the President's room just off the Senate floor. And during the 103d Congress, Richard was moved out to the floor where he has helped Senators and staff and everybody else who has come through with whatever needs they might have. He has helped to keep order in the Chamber, and he has done an extraordinarily effective job.

Richard Gibbons, too, deserves our thanks and deserves the respect that he has now earned on both sides of the aisle. We commend him. We thank him. We wish him well in all of his future endeavors as well.

As I mentioned a moment ago, men and women who come to work with us in the Senate Chamber make an im-

mense sacrifice, oftentimes in terms of the income they could acquire at jobs outside of Capitol Hill, in time spent here when they could be spending it with their families. We thank their families for the support that they have given them. We thank them for their understanding. We thank them for allowing us the opportunity and good fortune to work with them with the frequency and with the success that we have.

So on this day it is with some sadness that we note the departure of Arthur Curran, Donn Larson, and Richard Gibbons. But with great enthusiasm, we wish them well as they take on new roles and new responsibilities and certainly many more opportunities in their lives ahead.

I know this resolution will pass overwhelmingly, as it should, because Republicans and Democrats owe these three individuals a very deep sense of gratitude.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 36), with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 36

Relative to the retirements of Arthur Curran, Donn Larson and Richard Gibbons;

Whereas Arthur Curran, Donn Larson and Richard Gibbons will retire from the Senate on January 31, 1997;

Whereas Arthur Curran was appointed as a Senate doorkeeper in 1975 by Vice President Rockefeller;

Whereas Arthur Curran rose to the post of superintendent of doorkeepers and has dutifully served in that post for the last 15 years;

Whereas Donn Larson first began his Senate career under an appointment from Senator Milton Young in 1959;

Whereas Donn Larson served in the Republican cloakroom from 1961 to 1968, leaving to work in the Federal Government until his return to the Senate in 1977, where he has served as Deputy Supervisor of the doorkeepers since 1981;

Whereas Richard Gibbons has served as a Senate doorkeeper since 1977, acting as press liaison outside the President's room just off the Senate floor;

Whereas since the 103rd Congress Richard Gibbons has served in the Senate Chamber and has diligently assisted both Senators and staff alike in a myriad of tasks in addition to his role of helping to maintain order in the Chamber;

Whereas each of these three gentlemen has faithfully served the Senate and they have carried out their duties with efficiency and good nature;

Now therefore be it resolved that the Senate extends its thanks to Arthur Curran, Donn Larson, and Richard Gibbons for their many years of dedicated service and wishes them well in their future aspirations.

The secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Arthur Curran, Donn Larson, and Richard Gibbons.