

Resolved, That the Senate hereby congratulate, honor, and pay tribute to the 3,600 exemplary students who have been selected, on their merit, to participate in the William Randolph Hearst Foundation Senate Youth Program between 1962 and 1997.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, along with Senator HUTCHISON and Senator WYDEN, I am pleased to submit this resolution to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the William Randolph Hearst U.S. Senate Youth Program. As the first graduate of the program to become a U.S. Senator, I can honestly say that the week I spent in Washington in 1971, as one of two delegates from Maine, profoundly influenced my life and career.

Even though my family has a long and proud tradition of public service—my great grandfather, my grandfather and my father all served in the State legislature, and both of my parents served as mayor of Caribou, ME—it was a week I spent in Washington with the Senate Youth Program that caused me to seriously consider a career in the public sector.

For the past 35 years, the Senate Youth Program has selected two of the brightest and most active students in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Department of Defense schools abroad to spend a week learning about our Nation's government first-hand. Over the years, 3,600 such students have participated in the program and gone on to serve our Nation in various capacities, including public service.

Monday morning, I had the pleasure of addressing this year's delegates and was impressed with their enthusiasm, knowledge, and the high caliber of the questions they posed. I was delighted to see how the program has maintained—perhaps even surpassed—the high standards for which it is so well known.

The continued generosity of the William Randolph Hearst Foundation enables students to come to the District of Columbia and see a side of government that few Americans see in their lifetime. Each year the delegates meet with top members of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

I remember how fascinated I was as a delegate to listen to Senators BYRD and THURMOND speak to us about the history of the Senate and the issues of the day.

But the highlight of my week was the time I spent talking with my home State Senator, Margaret Chase Smith. I went to Senator Smith's office hoping to shake her hand; instead, she took me into her private office and spent 2 hours talking with me about the importance of public service and the difference one person can make. When I left her office, I remember feeling so proud that she was my Senator and that I could do anything I set my mind to.

So, today it is my pleasure to sponsor this resolution paying tribute to the 3,600 delegates who have partici-

pated in the Senate Youth Program over the past 35 years, some of whom we may see here in the Congress, the Supreme Court, or even the White House in years to come. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

SENATE RESOLUTION 61—RELATIVE TO FUNDING FOR THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. GLENN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 61

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SCOPE OF HEARINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee on Governmental Affairs (hereafter referred to as the "Committee") shall conduct a Special Investigation into illegal or improper fundraising and spending practices in the 1996 Federal election campaigns, including the following:

(1) Foreign contributions and the effect of those contributions on the United States political system.

(2) Conflicts of interest involving Federal office holders and employees, and the misuse of Government offices.

(3) Failure by Federal employees to maintain and observe legal limitations relating to fundraising and official business.

(4) The independence of the Presidential campaigns from the political activities pursued for their benefit by outside individuals or groups.

(5) The misuse of charitable and tax exempt organizations in connection with political or fundraising activities.

(6) Amounts given to or spent by a political party for the purpose of influencing Federal elections generally that are not subject to the limitations or reporting requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) (commonly referred to as "soft money") and the effect of soft money on the United States political system.

(7) Promises or grants of special access in return for political contributions or favors.

(8) The effect of independent expenditures (whether by corporations, labor unions, or otherwise) upon the current Federal campaign finance system, and the question as to whether such expenditures are truly independent.

(9) Contributions to and expenditures by entities for the benefit or in the interest of Federal officers.

(10) Practices described in paragraphs (1) through (9) that occurred in previous Federal election campaigns to the extent that those practices are similar or analogous.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to limit the authority of the Committee on Governmental Affairs under the Senate Rules or section 13(d) of S. Res. 54, adopted February 13, 1997.

SEC. 2. INVESTIGATIONS PROCEDURES.

(a) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES.—The procedures under this section shall apply to the Special Investigation in addition to the procedures under the Senate and Committee Rules.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall ensure that the majority and minority—

(1) have contemporaneous access to all documentary evidence received by the Committee and the right to be given adequate advance notice of, to be present at, and to par-

ticipate equally in all depositions and investigatory interviews;

(2) have equal opportunity to obtain and present relevant testimonial and documentary evidence on the subjects of the Committee's inquiry; and

(3) are treated equally and without discrimination in the discharge of the Committee's administrative responsibilities, including—

(A) equal and contemporaneous access to computer hardware and software, communication equipment and services, and other office equipment, including nonstandard items;

(B) equal and contemporaneous consideration and approval of all travel associated with official committee business; and

(C) the assignment of office space of equal quality.

(c) DETAILEES.—The Committee shall ensure that any detailee engaged in activities for the investigation is jointly directed and jointly tasked by the majority and minority, unless the Committee agreed to reimburse the full cost of such detailee to the detailee's employer, and the employer has approved the arrangement.

(d) INVESTIGATORY TOPICS AND HEARINGS.—

(1) PRIORITIES.—Priority of investigatory topics and hearings shall be established based upon relevance to illustrating the need for reform of current campaign finance laws, with illustrations taken, wherever possible, from practices of both major political parties.

(2) TASK FORCES.—The Chairman and Ranking Member shall establish joint investigative task forces to plan and structure such hearings, including the selection of witnesses, so as to present a comprehensive explanation and illustration of current fundraising and expenditure practices by the two major political parties and their candidates for Federal offices, including practices alleged to be illegal, improper, or otherwise designed to evade Federal regulation.

SEC. 3. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), the Committee shall make a final report to the Senate of the results of the investigation it conducts pursuant to this resolution, together with its findings and any recommendations, at the earliest practicable date, but not later than December 31, 1997. Either subsequent to or prior to the final Committee report, the Chairman and the Ranking Member of the Committee may introduce a continued funding resolution for the Special Investigation (which shall be placed on the calendar on the date of introduction) or the Committee may report to the Senate a continued funding resolution. The Majority Leader may turn to such resolution at any time after 10 calendar days that the resolution is placed on the calendar.

(b) EXTENSION.—On or before December 31, 1997, the Committee may extend the investigation by and final report of the Committee from December 31, 1997 to March 31, 1998. An extension under this subsection may be made only by a unanimous vote of the Committee.

SEC. 4. EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The expenses for the Special Investigation shall not exceed \$1,800,000 for the investigation, which shall be made available, for the payment of salaries and all other expenses of the Special Investigation, from the contingent fund of the Senate out of the Account for Expenses for Inquiries and Investigations.

(b) LIMITATION ON SOURCE OF FUNDING.—No funds may be expended on the Special Investigation described under section 1, except funds made available under this resolution or a continued funding resolution described under section 3.

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