

field hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held in Twin Falls, Idaho at the College of Southern Idaho in the Fine Arts Auditorium on Monday, February 16, 1998 at 9:00 a.m. The College of Southern Idaho is located at 315 Falls Ave., Twin Falls, Idaho.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the management of the Sawtooth National Forest Recreation Area.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Bill Lange or Mark Rey at (202) 224-6170.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER

Mr. KYL. Mr. President: I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Water and Power of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony on the implementation by the Northwest Power Planning Council of the 1996 amendment to the Northwest Power Planning Act requiring accountability in and scientific peer review of projects to be funded through the Bonneville Power Administration's annual fish and wildlife budget.

The hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 17, 1998 in the Lecture Hall of Washington State University, 14204 NE Salmon Creek Avenue, Vancouver, Washington.

Persons interested in testifying or submitting material for the record should contact Betty Nevitt of the Subcommittee staff at (202) 224-0765 or write to the Subcommittee on Water and Power, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RECREATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, February 24, 1998 at 2:00 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the visitor center and museum facilities project at Gettysburg National Military Park.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony of the Sub-

committee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the Subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, January 28, 1998 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

Also hearing on confirmation on pending nominations.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, January 28, 1998, in open session, to receive testimony on the report and recommendations of the National Defense.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 28, 1998 at 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing and at 2:30 to hold a closed hearing.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NOMINATION OF JUDGE ANN AIKEN FOR THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

• Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, President Clinton's nomination for the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon, Judge Ann Aiken, came before this body this afternoon. Mr. President, I was unavoidably absent for the vote, but I would like the record to reflect that I would have voted "no."

I commend my colleague from Wyoming, Senator MIKE ENZI, for closely scrutinizing this nomination and reporting to us some alarming rulings on the part of Judge Aiken which illustrate flaws in her judicial philosophy. For example, as Senator ENZI has noted, Judge Aiken, while a Oregon state court judge, sentenced a 26-year-old man convicted of the first degree rape of a 5-year-old girl to a mere ninety days in jail. Ninety days? A petty thief gets more than ninety days. This man raped a little girl. According to local papers, Judge Aiken justified her minimal sentence by citing a lack of treatment programs for sex offenders in Oregon's state prisons.

Mr. President, this case, along with a history of similar rulings, reveals a grave misunderstanding in Judge Aiken's judicial outlook and a proclivity to side with criminals. Once again, the President has offered this body a judicial nominee more interested in defending the rights of criminals than protecting those of victims. How much longer will he continue to nominate Federal judges who ignore the safety and well-being of our communities?•

IN RECOGNITION OF ART VANELSLANDER

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to commend one of Michigan's foremost business leaders, Mr. Art VanElslander, for his service as chairman of the successful Society of St. Vincent DePaul Capital Campaign.

Mr. VanElslander is well-known throughout Michigan as the Chairman and CEO of Art Van Furniture, Michigan's largest furniture retailer and the sixth largest furniture retailer in the United States. Business success has enabled Mr. VanElslander to pursue his commitment to community service and philanthropy and benefit thousands of people. His involvement with the St. Vincent DePaul Capital Campaign is a prime example of his dedication and commitment.

In 1995, just before Christmas, a fire destroyed the St. Vincent DePaul warehouse which served needy residents of the metropolitan Detroit area. The fire led to an outpouring of donations of clothing, bedding and toys from thousands of people in Metro Detroit. With those immediate needs met, thanks to the generosity of the community, the Society of St. Vincent DePaul began a fundraising campaign to meet their long-term needs—replacing the warehouse and building the St. Vincent DePaul Service Center, which would provide job training and employment placement, transitional child care for those enrolled in programs at the Center, a non-acute health care clinic, a resale thrift shop and an emergency food depot. To raise the \$3.75 million needed to fund these projects, the Society of St. Vincent DePaul asked Mr. VanElslander to chair the campaign.

Mr. VanElslander not only provided the leadership and spirit needed to successfully raise the money, but he pledged to match up to \$500,000 in donations. His commitment to this campaign is a natural expression of his desire to help the less fortunate members of his community.

Mr. President, we all benefit from the attention and energy of leaders like Mr. VanElslander. By helping those in need, they improve the strengthen the entire community. I hope my colleagues will join me in commending Mr. Art VanElslander for his generosity and for his leadership of the Society of St. Vincent DePaul Capital Campaign.•

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, today I rise to join Catholic schools across my home state of Michigan and the country as they celebrate Catholic Schools Week. This year marks the twenty-third anniversary of the annual event, and its theme is an important one, "Catholic Schools: Restoring Faith in Education."

Since the founding of our great nation, Catholic schools have been integral to its growth and prosperity. Among the first schools in the country, Catholic schools educated countless individuals throughout the nation and provided an early first step toward creating a literate populace. Today, the role of Catholic schools is just as important. Strong academics partnered with a values-based education offers a tremendous option for children across the country. From rural areas to the inner city, the opportunities afforded by Catholic schools are immeasurable. They provide an important choice for parents and students who seek the best possible learning environment.

In the State of Michigan, Catholic schools are elemental in providing children of all ages with a solid education. Spread throughout Michigan's seven Catholic dioceses, over 96,000 students are enrolled in 355 schools. These schools play a critical role in adding to the rich diversity of American education. I am pleased to have this opportunity to congratulate the many Catholic schools in Michigan and the United States for the high quality of education they provide.●

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

• Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, 1998 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. On January 28, 1948, the Senate adopted a resolution converting the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program (better known as the "Truman Committee" for its first chairman, Missouri Senator Harry Truman) into a permanent subcommittee. The special committee looked into charges of waste and abuse in defense contracting during the Second World War. After its first chairman resigned to become Vice President and then President of the United States, the Committee continued to investigate fraud and corruption in the post-war years. Its many successes convinced the Senate of the need to retain an ongoing mechanism to combat wrongdoing and to keep government honest. Today, we celebrate a half century of these endeavors.

As Chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, I wish to pay tribute to all of the Senators who have served on the Subcommittee, and to offer a brief survey of the highlights of the Subcommittee's activities over the years.

Senator Ralph Owen Brewster of Maine chaired the "Truman Committee" during the Republican Eightieth Congress, but when the Senate transferred the functions of the special committee to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments—a precursor of Governmental Affairs Committee—Senator Brewster was not a member of that committee and could not chair the new subcommittee.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Branch already had a subcommittee to Investigate Surplus Property Disposal, chaired by Michigan Senator Homer Ferguson. Senator Ferguson, a former judge, had also been a member of the Truman Committee, and had occasionally served as its acting chairman. Assuming the leadership of the new subcommittee, which was to be called the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Ferguson inherited the special committee's authority, functions, and powers. He merged its staff members with those from his subcommittee to Investigate Surplus Property Disposal. Notably, he retained the Truman Committee's chief counsel William Rogers (who later served as Secretary of State) and its chief clerk, Ruth Young Watt (a Maine native who served as chief clerk from the Subcommittee's beginning until her retirement in 1979). While technically reduced to a Subcommittee of a standing committee, the Permanent Subcommittee exercised authority almost as a separate entity, selecting its own staff and determining its own investigatory agenda.

Senator Homer Ferguson's Chairmanship ended with the election of 1948, which changed the Senate's majority and made Senator Clyde Hoey, a North Carolina Democrat, Chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The last U.S. Senator to wear a long frock coat and wing-tipped collar, Mr. Hoey was a distinguished southern gentleman of the old school. During his leadership, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations won national attention for its investigation of the "five percenters," Washington lobbyists who charged their clients five percent of the profits from any federal contracts they obtained for them. The "five percenters" investigation raised allegations of bribery and influence-peddling that reached right into the White House and implicated some members of President Truman's staff.

When Republicans regained the Senate's majority in 1953, at the beginning of the Eisenhower administration, Wisconsin's junior Senator, Joseph R. McCarthy, took over as Chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee. Two years earlier, as Ranking Minority Member, Senator McCarthy had removed from the Committee another Republican Senator, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. Senator Smith had issued a "Declaration of Conscience" against those who made unfounded charges and used character assassina-

tion against their political opponents. Although Senator Smith had not named a specific offender, her remarks were universally recognized as criticism of Senator McCarthy's accusations that Communists had infiltrated the State Department and other government agencies. Senator McCarthy retaliated by eliminating Senator Smith from his Subcommittee and replacing her with the newly elected senator from California, Richard M. Nixon.

When Senator McCarthy became Subcommittee Chairman, he staged a series of highly publicized anti-communist investigations, culminating in an inquiry into communism in the U.S. Army, which became known as the Army-McCarthy hearings. During the latter portion of these hearings, in which the Committee examined the Wisconsin Senator's attacks on the army, Senator McCarthy recused himself, and South Dakota Senator Karl Mundt served as Acting Chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Gavel-to-gavel television coverage of the hearings raised public concern about Senator McCarthy's treatment of witnesses and his irresponsible use of evidence. In December of 1954, the Senate censured Senator McCarthy for unbecoming conduct, and the following year the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations adopted new rules of procedure that better protected the rights of witnesses. These actions vindicated the courageous stand of Maine Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

In 1955, Senator John McClellan of Arkansas began eighteen years of service as Chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Senator McClellan appointed the young Robert F. Kennedy as the Subcommittee's Chief Counsel. That same year, Members of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations were joined by Members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on a special committee to investigate labor racketeering. Chaired by Senator McClellan and staffed by Robert Kennedy and other staff members of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, the special committee directed much of its attention to criminal influence over the Teamsters Union, calling Teamsters' leaders Dave Beck and Jimmy Hoffa to testify. The televised hearings of the special committee introduced Senators Barry Goldwater and John F. Kennedy to the nation, and led to passage of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Act.

After the special committee completed its work, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations continued to investigate organized crime. In 1962, the Subcommittee held hearings in which Joseph Valachi outlined the activities of La Cosa Nostra, or the Mafia. Robert Kennedy, by then Attorney General, used this information to prosecute prominent mob leaders and their accomplices. The investigations also led to passage of major legislation against organized crime, most notably