

allows them to use their God-given talents to ensure economic and political freedom.

We must put in place those policies that allow us to provide essential Government services, help those who cannot help themselves and build the infrastructure that provides us with opportunity and promise for the future. We must work to ease the excessive tax burden being shouldered by families.

It would be a noble work, indeed, in this Senate, if we could provide for the time when decisions could be made by families at the kitchen table with regard to their economic and political future, when parents had more options. We must provide them.

Through reform and reduction of our tax burden, this process can begin. The opportunity exists at this time, and the time is now. It ensures parents the opportunity to raise their children comfortably and provide for a stable, financially secure future. Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now stand in recess until the hour 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, at 2:04 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:15 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. COATS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as the Senator from Indiana, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. LEVIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 576 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after I speak for 4 minutes, the Senator from Illinois be recognized at that time.

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

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S INDEPENDENT COUNSEL DECISION

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I want to comment on the independent counsel decision of the Attorney General.

The Attorney General's obligation is to follow the law. It is not to respond to political pressure from whatever source.

Now, over the last weekend, there were some extraordinary attempts made by a number of House Republican leaders to literally scare the Attorney

General into doing what they wanted. Both Speaker GINGRICH and Majority Leader ARMEY said Sunday, in effect, that if the Attorney General did not seek an independent counsel, it is because she caved in to administration pressure.

I ask unanimous consent that the April 14 article of the Washington Post, entitled "Republicans Warn Reno on Independent Counsel," be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, those comments by the Speaker and the majority leader of the House constitute an attempt at political intimidation and coercion. Their message to the Attorney General was that if she doesn't seek the appointment of an independent counsel, she would run the risk of being brought before a congressional committee and that she would be investigated, she would be put under oath, as though she, somehow or other, is violating her oath.

The statements by the Republican leaders in the House fly in the face of the very purpose of our independent counsel law. Now, this is a statute that we passed, on a bipartisan basis, to take politics out of criminal investigations of high-level officials. But the Speaker of the House and the majority leader of the House worked mighty hard to put politics right back into the law. Their threats to the Attorney General—and that is exactly what they were—to make her do what they want were inappropriate, and they jeopardize the very law that they are demanding she invoke.

She is required and was required to follow the law, wherever it leads her, despite the clumsy efforts at political intimidation of the Speaker of the House and the majority leader of the House. Their comments and their efforts to intimidate and coerce her to reach a conclusion that they believe is the right conclusion are inappropriate; they undermine a very important law, and they put that law's usefulness into jeopardy.

There are thresholds in the independent counsel law. The Attorney General has gone through, very carefully, in her letter to the Congress why it is she does not at this time seek the appointment of an independent counsel. She has gone through the evidence that she has and has indicated why the thresholds in the statute have not been met. She has done so carefully and professionally.

I urge every Member of this body to read the Attorney General's letter to Senator HATCH before they join any partisan effort to attempt to undermine the purpose of the law and to partisanize it.

Now, Senator Cohen and I worked mighty hard to reauthorize this law. We did it more than once. We did it because it holds out the hope that serious allegations against high-level officials

can be dealt with on a nonpartisan basis. That hope is being dashed by the kind of excessive comments that the Speaker of the House and majority leader of the House engaged in last weekend when they engaged in threats and coercion, attempting to politically intimidate the Attorney General of the United States. She has not shown a reluctance to use the independent counsel statute when the threshold has been met. She is following the law to the best of her conscience and ability. She has done a professional job. I commend her for following the law and the public integrity section recommendation in her Department, rather than bowing to political pressure. I emphasize that she has not, and I believe will not, bow to political pressure from whatever source or whatever direction.

I ask unanimous consent that the Attorney General's letter to Senator HATCH be printed in the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, DC, April 14, 1997.

Hon. ORRIN G. HATCH,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On March 13, 1997, you and nine other majority party members of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate wrote to me requesting the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate possible fundraising violations in connection with the 1996 presidential campaign. You made that request pursuant to a provision of the Independent Counsel Act, 28 U.S.C. §592(g)(1), which provides that "a majority of majority party members [of the Committee on the Judiciary] * * * may request in writing that the Attorney General apply for the appointment of an independent counsel." The Act requires me to respond within 30 days, setting forth the reasons for my decision on each of the matters with respect to which your request is made. 28 U.S.C. §592(g)(2).

I am writing to inform you that I have not initiated a "preliminary investigations" (as that term is defined in the Independent Counsel Act) of any of the matters mentioned in your letter. Rather, as you know, matters relating to campaign financing in the 1996 Federal elections have been under active investigation since November by a task force of career Justice Department prosecutors and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents. This task force is pursuing the investigation vigorously and diligently, and it will continue to do so. I can assure you that I have given your views and your arguments careful thought, but at this time, I am unable to agree, based on the facts and the law, that an independent counsel should be appointed to handle this investigation.

1. The Independent Counsel Act:

In order to explain my reasons, I would like to outline briefly the relevant provisions of the Independent Counsel Act. The Act can be invoked in two circumstances that are relevant here:

First, if there are sufficient allegations (as further described below) of criminal activity by a covered person, defined as the President and Vice President, cabinet officers, certain other enumerated high Federal officials, or certain specified officers of the President's election campaign (not party officials), see 28 U.S.C. §591(b), I must seek appointment of an independent counsel.

Second, if there are sufficient allegations of criminal activity by a person other than a covered person, and I determine that "an investigation or prosecution of [that] person by the Department of Justice may result in a personal, financial or political conflict of interest," see 28 U.S.C. §591(c)(1), I may seek appointment of an independent counsel.

In either case, I must follow a two-step process to determine whether the allegations are sufficient. First, I must determine whether the allegations are sufficiently specific and credible to constitute grounds to investigate whether an individual may have violated Federal criminal law. 28 U.S.C. §591(d). If so, the Department commences a "preliminary investigation" for up to 90 days (which can be extended an additional 60 days upon a showing of good cause). 28 U.S.C. §592(a). If, at the conclusion of this "preliminary investigation," I determine that further investigation of the matters is warranted, I must seek an independent counsel.

Certain important features of the Act are critical to my decision in this case:

First, the Act sets forth the only circumstances in which I may seek an independent counsel pursuant to its provisions. I may not invoke its procedures unless the statutory requirements are met.

Second, the Act does not permit or require me to commence a preliminary investigation unless there is specific and credible evidence that a crime may have been committed. In your letter, you suggest that it is not the responsibility of the Department of Justice to determine whether a particular set of facts suggests a potential Federal crime, but that such legal determinations should be left to an independent counsel. I do not agree. Under the Independent Counsel Act, it is the Department's obligation to determine in the first instance whether particular conduct potentially falls within the scope of a particular criminal statute such that criminal investigation is warranted. If it is our conclusion that the alleged conduct is not criminal, then there is no basis for appointment of an independent counsel, because there would be no specific and credible allegation of a violation of criminal law. See 28 U.S.C. §592(a)(1).

Third, there is an important difference between the mandatory and discretionary provisions of the Act. Once I have received specific and credible allegations of criminal conduct by a covered person, I must commence a preliminary investigation and, if further investigation is warranted at the end of the preliminary investigation, seek appointment of an independent counsel. If, on the other hand, I receive specific and credible evidence that a person not covered by the mandatory provisions of the Act has committed a crime, and I determine that a conflict of interest exists with respect to the investigation of that person, I may—but need not—commence a preliminary investigation pursuant to the provisions of the Act. This provision gives me the flexibility to decide whether, overall, the national interest would be best served by appointment of an independent counsel in such a case, or whether it would be better for the Department of Justice to continue a vigorous investigation of the matter.

Fourth, even this discretionary provision is not available unless I find a conflict of interest of the sort contemplated by the Act. The Congress has made it very clear that this provision should be invoked only in certain narrow circumstances. Under the Act, I must conclude that there is a potential for an actual conflict of interest, rather than merely an appearance of a conflict of interest. The Congress expressly adopted this higher standard to ensure that the provision would not be invoked unnecessarily. See 128 Cong. Rec. H 9507 (daily ed. December 13,

1982) (statement of Rep. Hall). Moreover, I must find that there is the potential for such an actual conflict with respect to the investigation of a particular person, not merely with respect to the overall matter. Indeed, when the Act was reauthorized in 1994, Congress considered a proposal for a more flexible standard for invoking the discretionary clause, which would have permitted its use to refer any "matter" to an Independent Counsel when the purposes of the Act would be served.

Congress rejected this suggestion, explaining that such a standard would "substantially lower the threshold for use of the general discretionary provision." H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 511, 103rd Cong., 2nd Sess. 9 (1994).

2. Covered Persons—The Mandatory Provisions of the Act:

Let me now turn to the specific allegations in your letter. You assert that there are "new questions of possible wrongdoing by senior White House officials themselves," and you identify a number of particular types of conduct in support of this claim. While all of the specific issues you mention are under review or active investigation by the task force, at this time we have no specific, credible evidence that any covered White House official may have committed a Federal crime in respect of any of these issues. Nevertheless, I will discuss separately each area that you raise.

a. Fundraising on Federal Property. First, you suggest that "federal officials may have illegally solicited and/or received contributions on federal property." The conduct you describe could be a violation of 18 U.S.C. §607. We are aware of a number of allegations of this sort; all are being evaluated, and where appropriate, investigations have been commenced. The Department takes allegations of political fundraising by Federal employees on Federal property seriously, and in appropriate cases would not hesitate to prosecute such matters. Indeed, the Public Integrity Section, which is overseeing the work of the campaign financing task force, recently obtained a number of guilty pleas from individuals who were soliciting and accepting political contributions within the Department of Agriculture.

The analysis of a potential section 607 violation is a fact-specific inquiry. A number of different factors must be considered when reviewing allegations that this law may have been violated:

First, the law specifically applies only to contributions as technically defined by the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA)—funds commonly referred to as "hard money." The statute originally applied broadly to any political fundraising, but in 1979, over the objection of the Department of Justice, Congress narrowed the scope of section 607 to render it applicable only to FECA contributions. Before concluding that section 607 may have been violated, we must have evidence that a particular solicitation involved a "contribution" within the definition of the FECA.

Second, there are private areas of the White House that, as a general rule, fall outside the scope of the statute, because of the statutory requirement that the particular solicitation occur in an area "occupied in the discharge of official duties." 3 Op. Off. Legal Counsel 31 (1979). The distinction recognizes that while the Federal Government provides a residence to the President, similar to the housing that it might provide to foreign service officers, this residence is still the personal home of an individual within which restrictions that might validly apply to the Federal workplace should not be imposed. Before we can conclude that section 607 may have been violated, we must have evidence that fundraising took place in loca-

tions covered by the provisions of the statute.

Thus, while you express concerns about the possibility of "specific solicitation . . . made by federal officials at the numerous White House overnights, coffees, and other similar events," we do not at this time have any specific and credible evidence of any such solicitation by any covered person that may constitute a violation of section 607.

We do not suggest, of course, that our consideration of information concerning fundraising on Federal property is limited to whether the conduct constituted a violation only of section 607. However, at this point in time, we have no specific and credible evidence to suggest that any crime was committed by any covered person in connection with these allegations.

b. Misuse of Government Resources. You next assert that Government property and employees may have been used illegally to further campaign interests—conduct which might, in some circumstances, constitute a theft or conversion of Government property in violation of 18 U.S.C. §651. Again, we are actively investigating allegations that such misconduct may have occurred. However, we are unaware at this time of any evidence that any covered person participated in any such activity, other than use of Government property that is permitted under Federal law, such as the reports that the Vice President used a Government telephone, charging the calls to a nongovernment credit card. Federal regulations permit such incidental use of Government property for otherwise lawful personal purposes. See, e.g., 5 C.F.R. §2635.704; 41 C.F.R. §201-21.601 (personal long distance telephone calls). Thus, for example, allegations that a Government telephone or telefacsimile machine may have been used on a few occasions by a covered person for personal purposes does not amount to an allegation of a Federal crime. To the extent that there are allegations warranting investigation that individuals not covered by the Independent Counsel Act diverted Government resources, it is my conclusion, as I explain below, that there is at present no conflict of interest for the Department of Justice to investigate and, if appropriate, prosecute those involved in any such activity.

c. Foreign Efforts to Influence U.S. Policy. You next cite reports suggesting the possibility that foreign contributions may have been made in hopes of influencing American policy decisions. These allegations are under active investigation by the task force. The facts known at this time, however, do not indicate the criminal involvement of any covered person in such conduct.

It is neither unique nor unprecedented or the Department to receive information that foreign interests might be seeking to infuse money into American political campaigns. That was precisely the scenario that underlay the criminal investigations, prosecutions and congressional hearings during the late 1970s involving allegations that a Korean businessman was making illegal campaign contributions, among other things, to Members of Congress to curry congressional support for the Government of South Korea. In a more recent example, in 1996 an individual was prosecuted and convicted for funneling Indian Government funds into Federal elections through the cover of a political action committee.

Absent specific and credible evidence of complicity by a covered person, it has never been suggested that the mere allegation that a foreign government may have been trying to provide funds to Federal campaigns should warrant appointment of an independent counsel. Nor can it be the case that an independent counsel is required to investigate because campaign contributors or

those who donated to political parties believed their largesse would influence policy or achieve access. The Department of Justice routinely handles such allegations, and because of its experience in reviewing and investigating these sensitive matters, embracing, among other things, issues of national security, is particularly well-equipped to do so.

d. Coordination of Campaign Fundraising and Expenditures. You also suggest that the "close coordination by the White House over the raising and spending of 'soft'—and purportedly independent—DNC funds violated Federal election laws, and/or had the legal effect of rendering those funds subject to campaign finance limitations they otherwise would not be subject to." We believe this statement misapprehends the law. The FECA does not prohibit the coordination of fundraising or expenditures between a party and its candidates for office. Indeed, the Federal Election Commission (FEC), the body charged by Congress with primary responsibility for interpreting and enforcing the FECA, has historically assumed coordination between a candidate and his or her political party.

Of course, coordinated expenditures may be unlawful under the FECA if they are made with funds from prohibited sources, if they were misreported, or if they exceed applicable expenditure limits. However, we presently lack specific and credible evidence suggesting that any covered person participated in any such violations, if they occurred.

With respect to coordinated media advertisements by political parties (an area that has received much attention of late), the proper characterization of a particular expenditure depends not on the degree of coordination, but rather on the content of the message. Indeed, just last year the FEC and the Department of Justice took this position in a brief filed before the Supreme Court, in a case decided on other grounds. See generally, Brief for the Respondent, *Colorado Republican Federal Campaign Committee v. FEC*, (S. Ct. No. 95-489) at 2-3, 18 n.15, 23-24. In this connection, the FEC has concluded that party media advertisements that focus on "national legislative activity" and that do not contain an "electioneering message" may be financed, in part, using "soft" money, i.e., money that does not comply with FECA's contribution limits. FEC Advisory Op. 1995-25, 2 Fed. Elec. Camp. Fin. Guide (CCH) ¶6162, at 12,109-12,110 (August 24, 1995); FEC Advisory Op. 1985-14, 2 Fed. Elec. Camp. Fin. Guide (CCH) ¶5819, at 11,185-11,186 (May 30, 1985). Moreover, such advertisements are not subject to any applicable limitations on coordinated Expenditures by the party on behalf of its candidates. AO 1985-14 at 11-185-11,186.

We recognize that there are allegations that both presidential candidates and both national political parties engaged in a concerted effort to take full advantage of every funding option available to them under the law, to craft advertisements that took advantage of the lesser regulation applicable to legislative issue advertising, and to raise large quantities of soft political funding to finance these ventures. However, at the present time, we lack specific and credible evidence suggesting that these activities violated the FECA. Moreover, even assuming that, after a thorough investigation, the FEC were to conclude that regulatory violations occurred, we presently lack specific and credible evidence suggesting that any covered person participated in any such violations.

3. Conflict of Interest—The Discretionary Provisions of the Act:

In urging me to conclude that the investigation poses the type of potential conflict

of interest contemplated by the Act, you rely heavily on my testimony before the Senate Committee on Government Affairs in 1993 in support of reauthorization of the Independent Counsel Act. I stand by those views and continue to support the overall concept underlying the Act. My decisions pursuant to the Act have been, I believe, fully consistent with those views.

The remarks you quote from my testimony should be interpreted within the context of the statutory language I was discussing. When, for example, I referred to the need for the Act to deal with the inherent conflict of interest when the Department of Justice investigates "high-level Executive Branch officials," I was referring to persons covered under the mandatory provisions of the Act. With respect to the conflict of interest provision, my testimony expressed the conviction that the Act "would in no way preempt this Department's authority to investigate public corruption," and that the Department was clearly capable of "vigorous investigation of wrongdoing by public officials, whatever allegiance or stripes they may wear. I will vigorously defend and continue this tradition." While I endorsed the concept of the discretionary clause to deal with unforeseeable situations, I strongly emphasized that "it is part of the Attorney General's job to make difficult decisions in tough cases. I have no intention of abdicating that responsibility[.]" These principles continue to guide my decisionmaking today.

There are times when reliance on the discretionary clause is appropriate, and indeed, as you point out, I have done so myself on a few occasions. However, in each of those cases, I considered the particular factual context in which the allegations against those persons arose and the history of the matter. Moreover, even after finding the existence of a potential conflict, I must consider whether under all the circumstances discretionary appointment of an independent counsel is appropriate. In each case, therefore, the final decision has been an exercise of my discretion, as provided for under the Act.

I have undertaken the same examination here. Based on the facts as we know them now, I have not concluded that any conflict of interest would ensure from our vigorous and thorough investigation of the allegations contained in your letter.

Your letter relies upon press reports, certain documents and various public statements which you assert demonstrate that "officials at the highest level of the White House were involved in formulating, coordinating and implementing the [Democratic National Committee's (DNC's)] fundraising efforts for the 1996 presidential campaign." You suggest that a thorough investigation of "fundraising improprieties" will therefore necessarily include an inquiry into the "knowledge and/or complicity of very senior White House officials," and that the Department of Justice would therefore have a conflict of interest investigating these allegations.

To the extent that "improprieties" comprise crimes, they are being thoroughly investigated by the agents and prosecutors assigned to the task force. Should that investigation develop at any time specific and credible evidence that any covered person may have committed a crime, the Act will be triggered, and I will fulfill my responsibilities under the Act. In addition, should that investigation develop specific and credible evidence that a crime may have been committed by a "very senior" White House official who is not covered by the Act, I will decide whether investigation of that person by the Department might result in a conflict of interest, and, if so, whether the discre-

tionary clause should be invoked. Until then, however, the mere fact that employees of the White House and the DNC worked closely together in the course of President Clinton's reelection campaign does not warrant appointment of an independent counsel. As I have stated above, the Department has a long history of investigating allegations of criminal activity by high-ranking Government officials without fear or favor, and will do so in this case.

I also do not accept the suggestion that there will be widespread public distrust of the actions and conclusions of the Department if it continues to investigate this matter, creating a conflict of interest warranting the appointment of an independent counsel. First, unless I find that the investigation of a particular person against whom specific and credible allegations have been made would pose a conflict, I have no authority to utilize the procedures of the Act. Moreover, I have confidence that the career professionals in the Department will investigate this matter in a fashion that will satisfy the American people that justice has been done.

Finally, even were I to determine that a conflict of interest of the sort contemplated by the statute exists in this case—and as noted above I do not find such a conflict at this time—there would be a number of weighty considerations that I would have to consider in determining whether to exercise my discretion to seek an independent counsel at this time. Because invocation of the conflict of interest provision is discretionary, it would still be my responsibility in that circumstance to weigh all the factors and determine whether appointment of an independent counsel would best serve the national interest. If in the future this investigation reveals evidence indicating that a conflict of interest exists, these factors will continue to weigh heavily in my evaluation of whether or not to invoke the discretionary provisions of the Act.

* * * * *

I assure you, once again, that allegations of violations of Federal criminal law with respect to campaign financing in the course of the 1996 Federal elections will be thoroughly investigated and, if appropriate, prosecuted. At this point it appears to me that that task should be performed by the Department of Justice and its career investigators and prosecutors. I want to emphasize, however, that the task force continues to receive new information (much has been discovered even since I received your letter), and I will continue to monitor the investigation closely in light of my responsibilities under the Independent Counsel Act. Should future developments make it appropriate to invoke the procedures of the Act, I will do so without hesitation.

Sincerely,

JANET RENO.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 14, 1997]
REPUBLICANS WARN RENO ON INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

(By John E. Wang)

House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) said yesterday Attorney General Janet Reno should be called before Congress to testify under oath if she does not tell Congress today that she will seek an independent counsel to investigate alleged abuses in Democratic Party fund-raising.

Gingrich declared he has no confidence in Reno as attorney general and, when asked if she should resign, said: "We'll know tomorrow," the deadline for Reno to respond to a request from congressional Republicans that she call for an independent counsel in the matter.

"The evidence mounts every day of lawbreaking in this administration," Gingrich said on "Fox News Sunday."

"If she can look at the day-after-day revelations about this administration and not conclude it's time for an independent counsel, how can any serious citizen have any sense of faith in her judgment?"

Late last week, the indications were that Reno would likely not seek a counsel in the case, which is already being investigated by career Justice Department prosecutors, but aides emphasized no final decision had been made.

If she decides not to ask a three-judge panel to name an independent counsel, Gingrich said, Reno needs to explain her decision. "She needs to answer in public, she needs to answer, I think, under oath," he said.

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) said Reno "becomes a major issue" if she does not call for an independent counsel.

"The conflict of interest, both apparent and real, it seems to me, would necessitate her choosing an independent counsel," he said on ABC's "This Week." "If she doesn't, then I think there's going to be a swirl of criticism that's going to be, I think, very much justified."

Justice Department spokesman Bert Brandenburg dismissed such talk. "Unfortunately, this has become a battle between law and politics," he said in a telephone interview. "The Justice Department will adhere to the law."

Reno routinely asks the career prosecutors looking into the matter whether any development requires the appointment of an independent counsel, according to Brandenburg. So far, they have not said that an independent counsel is indicated, he said.

The law says the attorney general must ask for an independent counsel if there is specific, credible information of criminal wrongdoing by top administration officials—including the president, vice president and Cabinet officers—the head of a president's election or reelection campaign or anyone else for whom it would be a conflict of interest for the Justice Department to investigate.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.) said an independent counsel was needed to maintain public confidence in the investigation. "In-house investigations, as honorable as they might well be, don't sell the public on the fact that they are independent," he said on ABC.

While Hyde said he retains his confidence in Reno as attorney general, Gingrich was sharply critical of her for not telling White House officials the FBI suspected China was planning to make illegal campaign contributions. Reno has said she telephoned national security adviser Anthony Lake, failed to reach him and never called back.

"If you're the top law enforcement officer of this country . . . wouldn't you say to the White House, 'Gee, the president and the secretary of state ought to know we think the Chinese communists may be trying to buy the American election?'" he said.

House Majority Leader Richard K. Armey (R-Tex.) suggested Reno is victim of the political pressures within the administration.

"This is a person that would like to be professional and responsible in their job, and that makes her out of place in this administration," Armey said on CBS's "Face the Nation." "She is in a hopeless situation. . . . If I were Janet Reno, I would just say, 'I can't function with people that stand with these standards of conduct and behavior and I'm leaving.'"

On another topic, Gingrich said the United States should "consider very seriously" military action against "certain very high-value

targets in Iran" if there is strong evidence linking a senior Iranian government official to a group of Shiite Muslims suspected of bombing a U.S. military compound in Saudi Arabia last year.

"We have to take whatever steps are necessary to convince Iran that state-sponsored terrorism is not acceptable," he said. "The indirect killing of Americans is still an act of war."

The Washington Post reported yesterday that intelligence information indicates that Brig. Ahmad Sherifi, a senior Iranian intelligence officer and a top official in Iran's Revolutionary Guards, met roughly two years before the bombing with a Saudi Shiite arrested March 18 in Canada. According to Canadian court records, the man, Hani Abd Rahim Sayegh, had fled Saudi Arabia shortly after the June 25 bombing that killed 19 U.S. servicemen and wounded more than 500 others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

JACKIE ROBINSON AND PENSIONS FOR FORMER NEGRO LEAGUE/MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYERS

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, particularly as we are talking about tax day, I think it is important, also, to talk about something that, as Americans, we can celebrate together on this day.

Today marks the anniversary of an important day in American history. Today is the 50th anniversary of Jackie Robinson's dismantling of the color barrier in major league baseball. It might even be said that his actions, in so doing, were the beginning of the dismantling of American apartheid and the system of Jim Crow segregation that kept us apart in this country. I know for a fact that I would not be here in the U.S. Senate today had it not been for the achievement of Jackie Robinson. I daresay that the victory of Tiger Woods in the Masters, which every American celebrated, I think, would not have happened had it not been for Jackie Robinson's achievement.

It was 50 years ago that Jackie Robinson became a member of the Brooklyn Dodgers, making history by opening doors that had previously been closed to African American athletes. The year 1997 also marks the year that major league baseball owners agreed to give pensions to several baseball players who played in the then-segregated Negro Leagues. Many of those players followed in the path that was blazed by Jackie Robinson, but they were ineligible for major league pensions. The fact that the owners fixed that this year again is reason for us to celebrate.

Mr. President, there are few Americans today who do not know of Jackie Robinson, the baseball great whose talent and pursuit of excellence enabled him to break the color barrier 50 years ago. Jackie Robinson began his baseball career in 1945 as a Negro League player after serving his country in World War II. The following year he joined the minor league operation of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and was named

the Minor League Most Valuable Player. In 1947, he was brought up to play in the major leagues, and was named 1947's Rookie of the Year. Two years later, he was named the league's Most Valuable Player. In 1962, Jackie Robinson became the first African-American named to Baseball's Hall of Fame.

Jackie Robinson's legacy, however, is not restricted to that of a sports legend, or even a civil rights pioneer. Today I want to talk about some of his many achievements off the baseball field. While playing professional baseball, Jackie Robinson served as an inspiration to many people of the heights they could achieve. Upon his retirement, he was determined to make a real difference in the quality of the lives of others. As founder of the Jackie Robinson Development Corp. and the Freedom National Bank, he was able to provide access to capital and affordable housing to low income families in the underserved community of Harlem.

Even today, his good works continue through his widow, Rachel Robinson, who started the Jackie Robinson Foundation 1 year after his death. The Foundation provides full 4-year college scholarships for minority and disadvantaged young people. The recipients are chosen based on academic strength, community service, leadership potential and financial need. There have been over 400 Jackie Robinson scholars from across the country with a 92 percent graduation rate.

In order to celebrate these achievements, Senator D'AMATO and I led the effort to mint a commemorative coin in honor of Jackie Robinson. I am delighted that this legislation passed and that the Jackie Robinson Foundation will benefit from profits earned by the coin. Minting will begin later this year.

Jackie Robinson's extraordinary successes were the result of phenomenal talent and determination. While much of the world knows of Jackie Robinson's success, we must not forget the African-American baseball players who played in the Majors and helped integrate the game, yet did not receive the recognition for their contribution to the game, nor, for that matter, receive a pension for their time in the Majors.

Last year, I became aware of the plight of Sam Jethroe, a former major league ball player whose career in baseball began in the Negro League. Sam Jethroe, born in East St. Louis, IL, on January 20, 1922, began playing for the Cleveland Buckeyes, a Negro League team, at the age of 20. He played for the Buckeyes for seven seasons, and was one of the recognized stars of the Negro League.

A switch-hitting outfielder who threw right-handed, Jethroe was christened "Jet" for running so fast; opposing teams actually worked at strategies to slow him down. Sam Jethroe was also a good hitter; he batted .300 during his time with the Buckeyes and he led the Negro League in hitting in 1942, 1944, and 1945.

Although African-Americans had previously been banned from the major