

professionalism and respect for the individuals involved, in particular, the elected officials and citizenry of Louisiana. The reputation and integrity of the Bureau make it the most appropriate source for such assistance. We anticipate that a memorandum of understanding regarding the deployment of these detailees will need to be signed between your office(s) and the Committee. We are prepared to execute that document immediately.

We greatly appreciate your assistance in this regard.

Sincerely,

WENDELL H. FORD,
Ranking Member.
JOHN WARNER,
Chairman.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, this past Wednesday, May 21, I met with the Deputy Attorney General, Seth Waxman, and the Deputy Director of the FBI, William Esposito, and later spoke by telephone with the Director, Louis Freeh. The Deputy Attorney General has advised me this morning that our request for FBI investigators has been approved.

The arrangements between the Rules Committee and the Department of Justice parallel those between the Justice Department and the Governmental Affairs Committee. As detailees, the FBI investigators will report jointly, through Committee staff, to myself and the ranking member.

In addition, two accounting specialists, including a Certified Public Accountant, will be detailed to the Committee from the General Accounting Office to assist in the review and assessment of a considerable volume of election documents. This important phase of the investigation will begin next week.

Finally, Senator FORD and I have agreed on the issuance of the first round of subpoenas to State officials for numerous election documents.

I close this sequential report to the Senate with the same two statements I have made in the past. First, there has been no allegation, thus far, in this case of any illegal actions on the part of Senator LANDRIEU.

Second, the goal of this investigation is to fulfill the Senate's duty under the U.S. Constitution, article I, section 5. Pursuant to this duty the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration authorized this investigation to: determine the existence or absence of a body of fact that would justify the Senate in making the determination that fraud, irregularities, or other errors, in the aggregate, affected the outcome of the election for U.S. Senator in the State of Louisiana in 1996.

As developments occur, of such significance as to inform Senators, I will promptly speak on the floor.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE HEARINGS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am pleased to announce today that the Committee on Rules and Administration will be holding two additional hearings on the issue of campaign finance reform after the short recess.

On June 18, we will be honored to have as witnesses two of our former colleagues, Vice-President Walter Mondale and Senator Nancy Kassebaum-Baker. They will be speaking on their work as cochairs of a committee formed by President Clinton to generate public support for campaign finance reform. We anticipate that the other witnesses will concentrate on the difficult legal and policy issues involved with regulation of issue advocacy and independent expenditures. These two phenomena grew sharply in importance in 1996 and deserve a thorough review by the Committee.

The other hearing, scheduled for June 25, will address the issue of whether certain campaign contributions are indeed voluntary. I plan to focus on union dues and Senator NICKLES' Paycheck Protection Act, which would require a union member to affirmatively give the union permission to use his or her dues' money for partisan political activity and would make sure that no person is compelled to contribute to a campaign without their consent.

It is my understanding that Senator FORD, the ranking minority member, will invite witnesses to discuss political activity by corporations and tax-exempt organizations, and the effect of such activity on the shareholders and donors to these organizations.

VIRGINIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BI-ANNUAL DINNER

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the Congress, being an integral part of the greater metropolitan Washington area, will soon enact legislation impacting this area, from law enforcement to economic growth. Through my years in the Senate I have worked with community leaders from Virginia as well as Maryland and the District of Columbia.

John "Till" Hazel, Jr., is one with whom I have had a long personal friendship—as did our fathers, both medical doctors.

But transcending friendship, we have had our full measure of agreements, and disagreements, on issues affecting this area.

This month the State of Virginia Chamber of Commerce honored "Till" Hazel by inviting him to give his report on the State of the Union of this greater metropolitan area.

I was present as the audience received with great respect his strong, outspoken, message.

Since it bears on our present and future responsibility as an integral part, and voice, of this area, I ask unanimous consent that his statement be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

REMARKS BY JOHN T. HAZEL, JR., VIRGINIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONGRESSIONAL DINNER, MAY 8, 1997

It is a personal privilege and great honor to address this distinguished gathering of po-

litical and business leaders and, particularly, to share with you observations and concerns regarding Virginia's position in the national and international economy as we hurtle toward the 21st century.

Virginians are a proud people, we have a wonderful geographic location, and a history and tradition of conservative and prudent leadership commitment to our citizens. However, that tradition cannot allow complacency which is at times the excuse for lack of vision and often the enemy of prosperity.

My focus today is upon the future of Virginia and what we must do to assure a high level of prosperity in a knowledge driven economy. Change, at the pace we are experiencing it, challenges us all with deciding what to keep and what to discard. We face great opportunities if we choose wisely and great hazards if we do not.

Reference to history and tradition is for the purpose of perspective. We cannot prosper if we live in the past. It is the future to which we must look. No day is complete without reference in print or electronic media of economic competition on a global basis. No state nor locality is isolated from economic competition. We must develop a realistic data base and an exciting vision for the future with an emphasis upon growth and prosperity. Current data is not encouraging.

Despite vigorous efforts by Governor Allen and development agencies, net job growth in the first six years of the 90s has been only half of net job growth in the 80s. Projections regarding the future do not suggest a return to the robust job growth of the 80s without vigorous new efforts. Indeed, if the technology sector largely based in Northern Virginia is removed from the data, job growth in Virginia thus far in the 90s is zero or perhaps negative.

The lack of robust job growth is particularly troubling since the population of Virginia has increased by more than one million people since 1980. Measured against the national average, Virginia is no better than average in the United States in job growth and, indeed, for the past several years has been below the national average—ranking 33rd in the nation. Personal income growth has tracked job growth causing the income of the average Virginia family to be only approximately equal to the national average with personal income growth ranking only 29th in the nation.

EDS, a major national corporation with heavy employment in Virginia, represents that lack of skilled workers has affected its employment base and economic health. There are many other similar examples. Eighteen thousand technology-based jobs are unfilled in Virginia while employment in absolute terms is only at or below the national average.

Virginia no longer competes for job growth simply with its sister states. A recent conversation with the CEO of a concern with global operations suggests that Ph.Ds in Pacific Rim countries can be found for a lifetime training cost of \$100,000 versus \$1,000,000 in the United States, and engineers can be hired who do very satisfactory work which is then exported to the United States from Bangladesh at 20% of the cost of an engineer in the United States.

Certainly, we as Virginians do and must aspire to be the best. It is abundantly clear that we are barely average in the critical areas of job growth and individual income. We, as business and political leaders, cannot fail to lead our citizens to achieve the very best.

Where must we look to correct this mediocre or less than mediocre performance? The answer is investment and reinvestment in essential infrastructure. Education, transportation and our financial base.