

During my visit to the Republic of China I did not have an opportunity to meet with Premier Lien Chan. Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to enter into the RECORD the following statement detailing the efforts and accomplishments of Mr. Lien as presented to me by Winston L. Yang, chairman of Seton Hall University Department of Asian Studies. In so doing, I hope that others may benefit from Mr. Yang's comments and become more familiar with developments in the Republic of China.

The statement follows:

PREMIER LIEN CHAN'S REFORMS AND PROGRAMS

(By Winston L. Yang)

It has been almost two years since Lien Chan became the 14th Premier of the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan.

As Premier, Mr. Lien has been carrying out policies of democratization and using Taiwan's economic power to break out of the international isolation created by Peking.

Lien has reaffirmed the ROC's commitment to the official goal of eventual reunification with the mainland. But while following a pragmatic policy toward the mainland and working to expand unofficial exchanges between the two sides, he also insists on the need to strengthen Taiwan's defense and international standing. In implementing "Pragmatic Diplomacy," Lien has advanced the possibility of Taiwan's renewed representation at the United Nations and membership in other international organizations. Mr. Lien wants to hasten the pace of Taiwan's modernization and economic development. One of his goals is to increase per capita income to at least \$20,000 by the beginning of the twenty-first century.

His economic recovery program, which is both realistic and well-designed, is intended to strengthen Taiwan's economy and competitiveness.

Premier Lien has attached great importance to his administrative reform programs, which are designed to improve morale, to upgrade the quality and efficiency of government, and to reduce and ultimately eliminate corruption, insubordination, bureaucratic elitism, and waste in personnel and resources. His sight is set on establishing a clean, efficient, capable, and streamlined government, making it Taiwan's greatest "service enterprise." Personnel cuts, office automation, the closing or merging of unwieldy agencies, and an anticorruption campaign have been launched.

The administrative reform programs call for a five percent reduction in the number of government employees, a close watch for corruption, heavy penalties for violations by officials, and less bureaucratic red tape for Taiwan people. Public officials involved in fourteen targeted areas, from handling construction bids to performing judicial duties, are being closely monitored.

In the political arena, the government has overcome a number of obstacles to promote constitutional reform and established a framework for democracy that should lead to far broader democratization within the next few years. Furthermore, it has introduced an administrative reform bill to establish a clean and effective government. The plan is built on the cornerstones of honesty, efficiency, and public convenience. To achieve honest government, Lien Chan has taken concrete measures and moved simultaneously to eliminate corruption, prevent corruption, and revise laws to ensure that government employees at all levels dare not, cannot, do not, and need not be corrupt.

In an effort to improve Taiwan-mainland relations, the Government has been devoting itself to the expansion of cultural and academic exchanges, and to building complementary economic relations for the benefit of both sides. Intermediary bodies from Taiwan and the mainland have held talks and negotiations to address problems resulting from people-to-people exchanges. In April 1993 in Singapore, the intermediary bodies signed four historic agreements, the first agreements to be reached by the two sides since 1949. In August 1994, representatives of the two bodies met in Taipei and achieved important breakthroughs after Peking's delegates made concessions by recognizing Taiwan's judicial authority over the fate of airline hijackers from the mainland and Taipei's authority to patrol fishing in the Straits of Taiwan.

Naturally, Taiwan's economy is critical to the success of all programs. Mr. Lien's economic recovery program has already produced concrete results. Steady recovery and stable growth have been clearly evident since mid-1993, even though the ROC's trade surplus continues to decline. In 1993, Taiwan's economy grew by about six percent. Analysts expect the 1994 economic performance to improve further.

Yet significant change must be made in the light of economic realities. The Six-Year National Development Plan has encountered a number of problems. Necessary modifications have been made after a thorough review on the basis of needs, priorities, and the availability of resources. Seven hundred seventy-five projects have been reduced to 632, and the original budget of NT\$8,238.2 billion has been scaled down to NT\$6,029.4 billion. The revised plan is much more realistic. Of the 632 projects, 69 have been completed, and 406 are being implemented. Seventy-four are well into the detailed planning stages and another 30 are on the drawing board. Feasibility studies are being made for 32 projects, while the remaining 21 are yet to be started.

Lien's pragmatic approach to the ambitious plan for national development has been hailed by many experts as a prudent course toward the conservation of available resources, the reduction of waste, and the establishment of priorities. The review of the National Development Plan ordered by the Premier has revealed that supply and demand can be coordinated and balanced. Problems can be anticipated and resolved and the projected benefits can be realized through comprehensive planning concerning the use of land, manpower, and material resources.●

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI, section 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The rules follow:

RULES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

GENERAL RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate as supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. (a) The Committee shall meet on the third Wednesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless, for the convenience

of Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary.

(b) Business meetings of any Subcommittee may be called by the Chairman of such Subcommittee, Provided, That no Subcommittee meeting or hearing other than a field hearing, shall be scheduled or held concurrently with a full Committee meeting or hearing, unless a majority of the Committee concurs in such concurrent meeting or hearing.

OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. (a) Hearings and business meetings of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or such Subcommittee by majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

(b) A transcript shall be kept of each hearing of the Committee or any Subcommittee.

(c) A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee unless a majority of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4. (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee or any Subcommittee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full Committee or the Subcommittee involved determines that the hearing is non-controversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than twenty-four hours notice.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file with the Committee or Subcommittee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

(c) Each member shall be limited to five minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all Members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness.

(d) The Chairman and ranking Minority Member or the ranking Majority and Minority Members present at the hearing may each appoint one Committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all Members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such other time as the Chairman and the ranking Majority and Minority Members present may agree.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5. (a) A legislative measure or subject shall be included on the agenda of the next following business meeting of the full Committee or any Subcommittee if a written request for such inclusion has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee to include legislative measures or subjects on the Committee or Subcommittee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b) The agenda for any business meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least three days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is so published except by the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee. The

Staff Director shall promptly notify absent Members of any action taken by the Committee or an Subcommittee on matters not included on the published agenda.

QUORUMS

Rule 6. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d), six Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the Committee.

(b) No measure or matter shall be ordered reported from the Committee unless ten Members of the Committee are actually present at the time such action is taken.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), one-third of the Subcommittee Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of any Subcommittee.

(d) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure or matter before the Committee or any Subcommittee.

VOTING

Rule 7. (a) A rollcall of the members shall be taken upon the request of any Member. Any member who does not vote on any rollcall at the time the roll is called, may vote (in person or by proxy) on that rollcall at any later time during the same business meeting.

(b) Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only upon the date for which it is given and upon the items published in the agenda for that date.

(c) Each Committee report shall set forth the vote on the motion to report the measure or matter involved. Unless the Committee directs otherwise, the report will not set out any votes on amendments offered during Committee consideration. Any Member who did not vote on any rollcall shall have the opportunity to have his position recorded in the appropriate Committee record or Committee report.

(d) The Committee vote to report a measure to the Senate shall also authorize the staff of the committee to make necessary technical and clerical corrections in the measure.

SUBCOMMITTEES

Rule 8. (a) The number of Members assigned to each Subcommittee and the division between Majority and Minority Members shall be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the ranking Minority Member.

(b) Assignment of Members to Subcommittees, shall, insofar as possible, reflect the preferences of the Members. No Member will receive assignment to a second Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all Members of the Committee have chosen assignments to one Subcommittee, and no Member shall receive assignment to a third Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all Members have chosen assignments to two Subcommittees.

(c) Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during its hearings and business meetings but shall not have the authority to vote on any matters before the Subcommittee unless he is a Member of such Subcommittee.

SWORN TESTIMONY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rule 9. Witnesses in Committee or Subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee deems such to be necessary. At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee and at the request of any Member, any other witness shall be under oath. Every nominee shall submit a statement of

his financial interests, including those of his spouse, his minor children, and other members of his immediate household, on a form approved by the Committee, which shall be sworn to by the nominee as to its completeness and accuracy. A statement of every nominee's financial interest shall be made public on a form approved by the Committee, unless the Committee in executive session determines that special circumstances require a full or partial exception to this rule. Members of the Committee are urged to make public a statement of their financial interests in the form require in the case of Presidential nominees under this rule.

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 10. No confidential testimony taken by or confidential material presented to the Committee or any Subcommittee, or any report of the proceedings of a closed Committee or Subcommittee hearing or business meeting, shall be made public, in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 11. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open Committee or Subcommittee hearing tends to defame him or otherwise adversely affect his reputation may file with the Committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony or evidence.

BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 12. Any meeting or hearing by the Committee or any Subcommittee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the seating, vision, and hearing of Members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 13. These rules may be amended only by vote of a majority of all the Members of the Committee in a business meeting of the Committee: Provided, That no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the Committee agenda for such meeting at least three days in advance of such meeting.●

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. 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. LOTT. Mr. President, I have some unanimous-consent requests. That have been cleared with the Democratic leadership.

THE UPDATE MANDATE REFORM ACT OF 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a mes-

sage from the House of Representatives on (S. 1) a bill to curb the practice of imposing Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1) entitled "An Act to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and States, local governments, and tribal governments;

(2) to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on States, local governments, and tribal governments in a manner that may displace other essential State, local, and tribal governmental priorities;

(3) to assist Congress in its consideration of proposed legislation establishing or revising Federal programs containing Federal mandates affecting States, local governments, tribal governments, and the private sector by—

(A) providing for the development of information about the nature and size of mandates in proposed legislation; and

(B) establishing a mechanism to bring such information to the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives before the Senate and House of Representatives votes on proposed legislation;

(4) to promote informed and deliberate decisions by Congress on the appropriateness of Federal mandates in any particular instance;

(5) to establish a point-of-order vote on the consideration in the Senate and House of Representatives of legislation containing significant Federal mandates;

(6) to assist Federal agencies in their consideration of proposed regulations affecting States, local governments, and tribal governments, by—

(A) requiring that Federal agencies develop a process to enable the elected and other officials of States, local governments, and tribal governments to provide input when Federal agencies are developing regulations; and

(B) requiring that Federal agencies prepare and consider better estimates of the budgetary