

S. 2030

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2030, a bill to establish nationally uniform requirements regarding the titling and registration of salvage, nonrepairable, and rebuilt vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 2034

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2034, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make certain changes to hospice care under the Medicare Program.

S. 2047

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2047, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the application of the pension nondiscrimination rules to governmental plans.

S. 2057

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] were added as cosponsors of S. 2057, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs guarantee loans with adjustable rate mortgages.

S. 2101

At the request of Mr. KERRY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2101, a bill to provide educational assistance to the dependents of Federal law enforcement officials who are killed or disabled in the performance of their duties.

SENATE RESOLUTION 285

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 285, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State should make improvements in Cambodia's record on human rights, the environment, narcotics trafficking and the Royal Government of Cambodia's conduct among the primary objectives in our bilateral relations with Cambodia.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS
JOINT RESOLUTIONFAIRCLOTH (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 5402

Mr. FAIRCLOTH (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, and Mr. ABRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 63) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZED PERIOD OF STAY
FOR CERTAIN NURSES

SEC. . (a) ALIENS WHO PREVIOUSLY ENTERED THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO AN H-1A VISA.—

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authorized period of stay in the United States of any nonimmigrant described in paragraph (2) is hereby extended through September 30, 1997.

(2) A nonimmigrant described in this paragraph is a nonimmigrant—

(A) who entered the United States as a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(A);

(B) who was within the United States on or after September 1, 1995, and who is within the United States on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(C) whose period of authorized stay has expired or would expire before September 30, 1997 but for the provisions of this section.

(3) Nothing in this section may be construed to extend the validity of any visa issued to a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or to authorize the re-entry of any person outside the United States on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) CHANGE OF EMPLOYMENT.—A nonimmigrant whose authorized period of stay is extended by operation of this section shall be eligible to change employers in accordance with section 214.2(h)(2)(i)(D) of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act).

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall issue regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

(d) INTERIM TREATMENT.—A nonimmigrant whose authorized period of stay is extended by operation of this section, and the spouse and child of such nonimmigrant, shall be considered as having continued to maintain lawful status as a nonimmigrant through September 30, 1997.

THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS FOUNDATION
ESTABLISHMENT ACT

PRESSLER AMENDMENT NO. 5403

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. PRESSLER) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1311) to establish a National Fitness and Sports Foundation to carry out activities to support and supplement the mission of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 2, line 8, strike "nonprofit" and insert "not for profit".

On page 2, line 10, after the period insert the following: "The Foundation shall be established as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and shall be presumed, for purposes of such Code, to be such an organization until the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the Foundation does not meet the requirements applicable to such an organization. Section 508(a) of such Code does not apply to the Foundation."

On page 5, line 8, after the period, insert the following: "The three numbers appointed by the Secretary shall include the representative of the United States Olympic Committee."

On page 5, line 21, after the period insert the following: "The Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness shall serve as Chairperson until a Chairman is elected by the Board."

On page 12, line 4, strike "contributors," and insert "contributions,".

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO
MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, in open session, to receive testimony on the impact of the Bosnian elections and the deployment of United States military forces to Bosnia and the Middle East.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet twice during the Wednesday, September 25, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on the Mars discovery and a hearing on the treatment of families after airline accidents.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Wednesday, September 25, 1996, beginning at 10 a.m. in room SH-215, to conduct a markup on a committee amendment to H.R. 3815.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a business meeting to vote on pending items, and for the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs to meet at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, at 1:30 p.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on the phase-out of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on White House access to FBI background summaries.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing on the role of the U.S. Department of Justice in implementing the Prison Litigation Reform Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs asks unanimous consent to hold a joint hearing with the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on the Department of Defense and intelligence reports of U.S. military personnel exposures to chemical agents during the Persian Gulf war.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, at 10:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Subcommittee on Financial Management and Accountability of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on oversight of regulatory review activities of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider S. 9871, a bill to provide for the full settlement of all claims of Swain County, NC, against the United States under the agreement dated July 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Finance of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 25, 1996, to conduct a hearing on the release of the fourth Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee [TPCC] annual report.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TAIWAN'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, JOHN H. CHANG

• Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I rise today to say a few words about Taiwan's new Foreign Minister, John H. Chang.

Mr. Chang's selection as Foreign Minister at this crucial moment in relations between mainland China and Taiwan is particularly appropriate, because his background represents the complexity of the cross-straits relationship writ small. Born on the mainland in the midst of the Second World War, Chang came with his family to Taiwan in 1949.

Although a mainlander by background, Minister Chang grew up among local Taiwanese and became equally comfortable speaking Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Hakka. He has been able to bridge the tensions between Taiwanese and mainlanders that have marked much of the island's postwar politics. Among the first KMT leaders to open a dialog with opposition members, Minister Chang served as a key player in the talks between the governing party and the Taiwanese opposition in the years leading up to the democratizing reforms of the late 1980's. Earlier this year, Chang won the highest percentage of votes of any candidate in Taiwan's assembly elections.

Minister Chang is a skilled diplomat and a seasoned negotiator. His presence in President Lee Teng-hui's cabinet should be a force for good in cross-straits relations.

Mr. President, I request that an article on Minister Chang from the Asian Wall Street Journal be placed in the RECORD at this point to further acquaint my colleagues with Minister Chang and his background.

[From the Asian Wall Street Journal, June 21, 1996]

CHANG AIMS TO EXPAND TAIWAN'S ROLE ON WORLD STAGE

(By Leslie Chang)

TAIPEI.—By his second day in office, Taiwan's foreign minister was hearing the first attacks from China: He is "untrustworthy" and "betraying (his) family."

Mention of the criticisms, attributed to Beijing sources and reported in a Hong Kong newspaper, elicits only a diplomatic "no comment" from John Chang, in his first interview since joining the new cabinet of Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui last week. But in an hour long conversation in the ministry's lushly appointed reception room, lined with framed photographs of the career diplomat with everyone from Mikhail Gorbachev to Bob Hope, the 55-year-old Mr. Chang isn't always so circumspect.

"It is mainland China which has complicated the issue, which has confused all the world," asserts Mr. Chang, speaking of a year of heightened tensions between Beijing and Taipei.

As Mr. Chang takes on the toughest of ministerial portfolios amid that standoff,

such broadsides and rebuttals seem a fitting start. After all, the very existence of his job is irritating to Chinese leaders, who regard Taiwan as a Chinese province, which shouldn't pursue its own foreign policy. And Mr. Chang likely will work aggressively to beef up the island's ties with other countries, analysts say, while his good relations with the president ensure a more seamless foreign policy than ever before.

"His profile will be higher" than that of his predecessor, Fredrick Chien, predicts Chou Yu-kou, who has written a biography of Mr. Chang's mother as well as three biographies of Taiwan's current president. Mr. Chang's "voice can be louder; he can push hard for 'pragmatic diplomacy,'" Ms. Chou says, referring to Mr. Lee's policy of establishing formal ties with as many nations as possible.

One reason Mr. Chang can step up these efforts lies in his unusual background: He is a grandson of Chiang Kai-shek, who ruled China for two decades before fleeing with his Nationalist troops to Taiwan in 1949, defeated by the Chinese Communists in a civil war. Mr. Chang and a twin brother who died earlier this year were the illegitimate offspring of a wartime affair between Chiang Ching-kuo, the general's son and later Taiwan's president, and a woman he met in the southern Chinese province of Jiangxi, who died shortly after the twins were born.

But Mr. Chang and his twin brother, who came to Taiwan in 1949 and were raised by their maternal grandmother, were unaware of their illustrious parentage until they went to college, according to Ms. Chou's book. While most mainlanders settled in Taipei, speaking the official Chinese Mandarin dialect among themselves and dominating all top government and military posts, the boys grew up in the smaller northern city of Hsinchu and spoke the local Taiwanese and Hakka dialects.

"I was brought up . . . with native children," says Mr. Chang. "I see no differences between mainlanders and Taiwanese." Mr. Chang's viewpoint is unusual on an island where ethnic differences often lie just beneath the surface. Such close associations with local Taiwanese people, he believes, helped him garner the highest percentage of votes island-wide in March elections to Taiwan's National Assembly.

The combination of an elite mainland background and Taiwanese sympathies also gives Mr. Chang the clout to do things his way. As a rising star in Taiwan's diplomatic corps in the late 1970s, Mr. Chang was one of the first government officials to initiate contact with antigovernment politicians, many of whom had fled abroad and faced treason charges if they returned. Mr. Chang helped some of those politicians to get off the government's blacklist and return to Taiwan.

"He was pretty open, willing to take (such) risks," recalls C.J. Chen, a vice minister of foreign affairs who has known Mr. Chang for more than two decades. At the same time, he adds, "because of his background, people would have little doubt about his loyalty."

Acquaintances describe Mr. Chang as liberal-minded and full of energy. In his previous post as Overseas Chinese Affairs Commissioner, for example, Mr. Chang shook up the sleepy cabinet-level position by expanding contacts with overseas Chinese communities around the world. In January, he hosted a high-profile breakfast meeting in Washington between Taiwan politicians and some of their U.S. counterparts, including House Speaker Newt Gingrich.

At a news conference last week, while other new cabinet members shuffled papers and rattled off statistics, Mr. Chang addressed each reporter by name and gave colorful responses. Asked which was more