

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

important, Taiwan's foreign policy or its policy toward the mainland, he responded, "If you are going fishing, is it the hook or the line that is important?"

Already, Mr. Chang is signaling a shift in tone from that of his predecessor, Mr. Chien, who held the more conciliatory stance that policy toward the mainland took precedence over foreign policy. It is Mr. Chang's stepped up efforts to raise Taiwan's international profile that has led some in Beijing to accuse him of betraying the ideals of his father and grandfather, who had hoped that the island would one day reunify with the mainland.

On some points, Mr. Chang strikes softer notes. Taiwan's continuing efforts to join international organizations, he says, will focus more on "functional agencies" such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization.

And while Taiwan will continue its efforts to take a more active role in the United Nations—the move on the international stage that most angers Beijing—Mr. Chang notes that Taiwan isn't formally seeking U.N. membership, but rather, it asks only that the U.N. study the issue of the representation of Taiwan, which hasn't been a member of the world body since 1971.

But in the next breath, Mr. Chang says he is planning overseas trips for later this year, and hopes to sign on new countries "who want to have formal relationships with us," adding to the 31 nations that currently recognize Taiwan.

Which new countries might those be? The diplomatic veil drops again. "You will hear about it," he promises, smiling.●

A NEW MARSHALL PLAN FOR THE EAST

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the Chicago Tribune had an editorial calling for a Marshall plan for Eastern Europe.

That really makes sense. I know that between now and election day we're not going to hear calls from our leaders for this, but after election day, I hope that will happen.

It would take courage, just as the original Marshall plan took courage. After President Truman and General Marshall announced the plan, the first Gallup Poll showed only 14 percent of the American public supporting it.

But what a great thing that was for the United States and the world; and let me add we need a Marshall plan for our domestic scene, particularly urban America.

President Clinton was not correct when he said that this is the end of the era of big Government.

The question is not whether the Government is big or small but whether it is good, whether it is doing the things that need to be done.

There are needs today in Eastern Europe and in the cities of our country. My hope is that the next President of the United States—and my hope is that it will be Bill Clinton—and the next Congress will show greater leadership than we have shown in foreign affairs and domestic affairs these last 2 years.

Mr. President, I ask that this editorial from the Chicago Tribune be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

A NEW MARSHALL PLAN FOR THE EAST

Sometimes the martial mind can discern more accurately than others how this nation

should pursue its interests short of war. Think of Gen. George C. Marshall, who traded in his olive-drab for pinstripes after World War II and, as secretary of state, drafted the inspired plan (that now bears his name) to inject billions of dollars into the charred economies of Western Europe to create stable conditions in which democracy thrived and communism was held at bay.

Now that the Western democracies have won the Cold War, along comes another general with a compelling vision for America's role in Europe.

U.S. Gen. George Joulwan, the NATO supreme commander, argues that the Cold War's conclusion is not a time for America to disengage from Europe but to "consolidate the gains of democracy." In military terms, he says, "When you take an objective, the first thing you think about is not pulling back from the objective but of securing it." And the Western democracies, he says, have not yet consolidated their gains among the fragile, emerging democracies to the east.

True enough. But it is the method by which Joulwan proposes to achieve that consolidation—expansion of NATO—that gives us pause.

Pentagon troop strength in Europe, which forms the backbone of the Western alliance, has dropped to 100,000 from a Cold War high of 350,000.

Joulwan argues for expanding NATO eastward. That is the determination of both the North Atlantic Council that governs NATO and of his own commander in chief, President Clinton. (Republican challenger Bob Dole also favors allowing former Warsaw Pact states into NATO.)

But no military threat requires expanding NATO, particularly at a time when the wounded Russian bear would feel caged, provoked.

True, partnership training exercises between NATO and the armies of the East can teach discipline, order and the powerful concept of control over the military by a democratically elected civilian government. But even Joulwan avers that America "stands for much more than ships, tanks and planes. It stands for shared values that are sought in the rest of Europe."

Military alliances are no substitute for political and economic integration, and that is the best way to share western values with Central and Eastern Europe. Proof of that rests in the dusty archives of American diplomacy, in a proposal mostly forgotten as a casualty of the Moscow-Washington competition.

It's not widely remembered, but the Marshall Plan envisioned America's investing billions of dollars in Eastern Europe—yes, even in Russia—as well as in the West. Moscow vetoed that aid, so Marshall's visionary proposal benefited Western Europe alone.

Time to dust that plan off. The successor administration of the Marshall Plan, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, is alive and healthy today. Along with European Union membership and American guidance, it represents the best strategy for integrating the new Europe.●

TRIBUTE TO MERRILL MOORE

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to salute Merrill Moore, an experienced and devoted journalist who has become a living legend in upper east Tennessee and southwest Virginia. Merrill Moore is recognized by many in his community as the steadfast anchorman on WCYB-TV in Bristol. For 30 years, he has been one of the most trusted and most watched journalists in the five State area.

Moore began his career in radio broadcasting as a student at East Tennessee State University [ETSU]. He was a familiar radio personality on WETB, the college radio station, and remained active in broadcasting throughout his college career. After 2 years of military service, Moore returned home to the tri-cities area and to the radio booth.

Mr. President, at the urging of his colleagues Moore moved to WCYB-TV in Bristol where he worked his way through the ranks. In 1962, Moore anchored his first newscast at 11 p.m. and by 1964, he was anchoring the 6 p.m. newscast. Thirty-four years later, Merrill Moore has reached the pinnacle of his broadcasting career. In those years, he has covered countless national and local events and has had the opportunity to interview Presidents Ford, Carter, Bush, and Clinton.

Most importantly, Moore has had the opportunity to witness the growth of the tri-cities area. Many of his reports have spanned the beginning and completion of area projects, such as the construction of the East Tennessee State University Medical School and the highway connecting the tri-cities to Asheville, NC. He has been a main source of information to the community from the drawing board to the dedication of many area improvements. And he never fails to provide an up-to-date and informative newscast.

Recently, Merrill Moore was awarded the prestigious George Bowles Broadcast Journalism Award for his many years of dedication to WCYB-TV and the tri-cities area. The award, presented by the Virginia Association of Broadcasters, is an annual honor given to successful broadcast journalists that are respected by their peers and the community. It also honors journalists for their devotion to their work and the amount of insight they bring to the stories they cover. Merrill Moore most certainly qualifies for this award and has maintained these high standards for many years.

Mr. President, I would like to ask you to join me in applauding the efforts and continued service that Merrill Moore has provided upper east Tennessee and south west Virginia. His commitment to the tri-cities is to be admired by many.

OBJECTION TO CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 1296

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am announcing that I would object to any request for unanimous consent to proceed to consider the conference report on H.R. 1296.

I would object to any unanimous request to proceed with this conference report because it contains a provision to that would allow the Secretary of the Interior to sell corporate sponsorships to America's National Parks System.

This provision has the potential to completely change the character of our