

SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS  
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 09/30/96—Continued

Senators	Total pieces	Pieces per capita	Total cost	Cost per capita	Fiscal year 1996 official mail allocation
Bingaman .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	56,404
Bond .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	109,629
Boxer .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	433,718
Bradley .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	139,706
Breaux .....	2,811	0.00066	1,989.59	0.00046	92,701
Brown .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	86,750
Bryan .....	73,120	0.05510	9,595.11	0.00723	56,208
Bumpers .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	69,809
Burns .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	46,822
Byrd .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	59,003
Campbell .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	86,750
Chafee .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	48,698
Coats .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	112,682
Cochran .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	69,473
Cohen .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	52,134
Conrad .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	43,403
Coverdell .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	131,465
Craig .....	23,560	0.02208	6,401.43	0.00600	49,706
D'Amato .....	282,800	0.01561	54,566.49	0.00301	262,927
Daschle .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	44,228
DeWine .....	20,700	0.00188	28,538.77	0.00259	186,314
Dodd .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	80,388
Domenici .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	56,404
Dorgan .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	43,403
Exon .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	57,167
Faircloth .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	134,344
Feingold .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	102,412
Feinstein .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	433,718
Ford .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	86,009
Frahm .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	70,459
Frist .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	106,658
Glenn .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	186,314
Gorton .....	147,150	0.02865	28,207.01	0.00549	109,059
Graham .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	259,426
Gramm .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	281,361
Grams .....	48,301	0.01078	12,793.51	0.00286	96,024
Grassley .....	282,700	0.10053	52,804.31	0.01878	73,403
Gregg .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	50,569
Harkin .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	73,403
Hatch .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	56,493
Hatfield .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	78,163
Heflin .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	89,144
Helms .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	134,344
Hollings .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	85,277
Hutchison .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	281,361
Inhofe .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	82,695
Inouye .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	48,447
Jeffords .....	22,250	0.03904	4,757.18	0.00835	42,858
Johnston .....	2,811	0.00066	1,984.85	0.00046	92,701
Kassebaum .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	70,459
Kempthorne .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	49,706
Kennedy .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	117,964
Kerrey .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	57,167
Kerry .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	117,964
Kohl .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	102,412
Kyl .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	93,047
Lautenberg .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	139,706
Leahy .....	5,911	0.01037	3,675.39	0.00645	42,858
Levin .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	160,875
Lieberman .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	80,388
Lott .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	69,473
Lugar .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	112,682
Mack .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	259,426
McCain .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	93,047
McConnell .....	284,000	0.07563	55,155.85	0.01469	86,009
Mikulski .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	101,272
Moseley-Braun .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	184,773
Moynihan .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	262,927
Murkowski .....	287,000	0.48893	55,636.53	0.09478	42,565
Murray .....	37,835	0.00737	9,404.97	0.00183	109,059
Nickles .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	82,695
Nunn .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	131,465
Pell .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	48,698
Pressler .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	44,228
Pryor .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	69,809
Reid .....	73,120	0.05510	9,593.56	0.00723	56,208
Robb .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	121,897
Rockefeller .....	131,000	0.07230	29,347.28	0.01620	59,003
Roth .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	44,754
Santorum .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	199,085
Sarbanes .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	101,272
Shelby .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	89,144
Simon .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	184,773
Simpson .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	41,633
Smith .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	50,569
Snowe .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	52,134
Specter .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	199,084
Stevens .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	42,565
Thomas .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	41,633
Thompson .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	106,658
Thurmond .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	85,277
Warner .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	121,897
Wellstone .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	96,024
Wyden .....	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	52,135

AMY NICOLLE JOHNSON, AUGUST  
20, 1978–DECEMBER 14, 1995

• Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of a fine young person from Minnesota, Amy Nicolle Johnson.

Amy Johnson grew up at her family's home on Lake Sarah and attended the Rockford public schools from kindergarten through her senior year of high school. At age 17, Amy died in a car accident early one morning on her way to the school she loved.

An excellent student, talented athlete, and student leader, Amy was extensively involved in diverse activities throughout the year. A typical school year began for Amy with a class schedule that included band and choir in addition to the traditional academic subjects.

Her 6-year commitment to band was most demanding in the autumn with extra practices for the flag corps of the marching band and many evenings devoted to playing the trumpet with the pep band. She also played volleyball for 5 years, 3 of which were spent on the varsity team.

Gymnastics marked the beginning of the winter season for her. Competing on all four events for all of her 5 years and a varsity team member for 4, Amy's involvement in this sport exemplified the pride, perseverance, and commitment that she applied to every facet of her life.

She enjoyed singing with the choir and participated in choral duets and the stage—jazz—band for several years in district and State competitions. Her musical talent and enjoyment of the dramatic arts led Amy to participate in musicals and plays.

The spring brought Amy outdoors, where she played second base with the varsity softball team for 4 years. Even though the school year would come to an end each spring, the softball season continued into the summer. From the tee ball leagues in second grade to the State softball fast pitch tournament in 1995, Amy spent many hours of her summer vacation on the field.

The past two summers she began saving money for college working at Len Busch Roses and the Hennepin County Baker Park Reserve on Lake Independence.

Throughout all of the season's activities, Amy was a leader inside and outside of the classroom. She was an honors student and a member of the National Honor Society, as well as the secretary of her senior, junior, and freshman class. She was the cocaptain of the gymnastic and softball teams and was recognized in all three sports as an all-conference athlete. In her senior year she was chosen Homecoming Queen.

Most of Amy's friends and teachers will remember her shining smile that simply defined her presence. It is her family's hope that this remarkable young woman's spirit will be perpetuated through a scholarship that was established in her memory.

Amy valued respect, compassion, honesty, integrity, and responsibility. She made a sincere effort to live up to those values daily and she made a positive difference in the lives of all those she encountered.

Mr. President, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to the memory of this remarkable young woman, Amy Johnson, who touched the lives of so many during her brief life. •

## TRIP REPORT—THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, HONG KONG, TAIWAN, AND NEPAL

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, from November 11 through November 26, 1996, I traveled to the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Nepal for discussions with senior leaders in each of these places. I have today transmitted my report on this trip to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I hope my colleagues find it of interest.

I ask that the report be printed in the RECORD.

The report follows:

U.S. SENATE,  
Washington, DC, February 5, 1997.

Hon. JESSE HELMS,  
Chairman.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,  
Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR HELMS and Senator BIDEN:

Attached please find a report on my travel to China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Nepal from November 11 through 26, 1996. During the China portion of the trip and parts of the Hong Kong and Taiwan portions, I joined Senators Daschle, Dorgan, Glenn, Kempthorne, and Leahy. Travel costs were at my personal expense.

In China, I discussed with the Chinese leadership the need to develop a long-term strategic framework for our relationship based on our many mutual interests, tensions in the triangular U.S.-China-Taiwan relationship, a variety of U.S.-China trade issues, nonproliferation and other security concerns, and human rights and legal development in China.

In Hong Kong, the itinerary included meetings with British, Chinese, and Hong Kong officials and members of the business community to assess the prospects for Hong Kong's reversion to Chinese rule in July 1997.

In meetings with the Taiwanese leadership in Taipei, I discussed Taiwan's role in the U.S.-China relationship and how to get dialogue across the Taiwan Strait back on track.

In Nepal, I examined the progress made by this fledgling democracy in consolidating its democratic institutions, and looked at ways the United States can be most effective in helping promote Nepal's economic development. I met with His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah, Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba, and Foreign Minister Prakash Chandra Lohani, as well as members of the various parties in the parliament.

I am grateful to Ambassador James Sasser and his staff in Beijing, Consul General Richard Boucher and his staff in Hong Kong, American Institute in Taiwan Director Darryl Johnson and his staff in Taipei, and Ambassador Sandy Vogelgesang and her staff in Kathmandu. Their cooperation and assistance helped make this trip as productive as it was. I would particularly like to thank Foreign Service Officers Darcy Zotter, Robert Forden, Michael Meserve, Gina Sullivan, Paul Daley, and Peter Bodde, and AIT staffer Andrew Wilson, for their assistance. I am also grateful to the staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations for their help.

I hope you find this report useful.

Sincerely,

DIANNE FEINSTEIN,  
United States Senator.

SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN: TRIP REPORT—THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, HONG KONG, TAIWAN, AND NEPAL, NOVEMBER 11-26, 1996

Following my visit to China in August 1995, I was encouraged by Ambassador Liu Shuqing, President of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, to organize additional delegations of Senators to travel to China to meet with senior leaders and discuss a range of issues affecting the U.S.-China relationship. The first of these delegations, consisting of Senator Sam Nunn, Senator John Glenn, and myself traveled to China in January 1996.

From November 11-17, 1996, I joined Senator Tom Daschle's delegation traveling to Beijing, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. I subsequently returned to Hong Kong for additional meetings from November 17-20, and then traveled to Nepal from November 20-26. My husband, Mr. Richard C. Blum, and I traveled at personal expense. We were accompanied throughout by a member of my staff, Mr. Daniel Shapiro, whose expenses were underwritten by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### CHINA

The issues we discussed with the Chinese leadership included:

The prospects for a more stable and productive U.S.-China relationship in the wake of Secretary of State Christopher's visit to China and the meeting between Presidents Clinton and Jiang in Manila;

The prospects for reduced tensions between Taiwan and China, and the role of Taiwan in the U.S.-China relationship;

The July 1997 reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty, and the U.S. interests at stake in a stable transition for Hong Kong;

The lack of progress in resolving a number of outstanding trade disputes between the United States and China;

The human rights situation in China, with emphasis on Tibet and the status of leading dissidents who have been detained or imprisoned;

Regional security issues, including North Korea and South Asia, and the prospects for enhanced military-to-military dialogue and cooperation between the United States and China; and

The recent progress made on U.S. non-proliferation concerns, and the need for continued progress in this area.

On the evening of Thursday, November 14, I met with President Jiang Zemin privately at the Great Hall of the People. We were then joined by Senators Tom Daschle, Byron Dorgan, John Glenn, Dirk Kempthorne, and Patrick Leahy for a one hour meeting, followed by a two and a half hour dinner, also in the Great Hall of the People.

During the rest of our visit, we conducted meetings and working meals with:

Vice Chairman of the Central Military Committee and Minister of National Defense Chi Haotian;

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Zhaoxing; and

President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing.

Because I arrived before the Daschle delegation and remained in Beijing after their departure, I conducted separate meetings with:

Director of the Office of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs of the State Council Lu Ping;

Executive Director of the Association of Relations Across the Taiwan Straits Tang Shubei; and

Executive Vice Premier Zhu Rongji.

In addition to the above meetings, we received briefings from the staff of the United States Embassy in Beijing, including Ambassador James Sasser. We also conducted meetings with representatives of American companies doing business in China to learn about the current climate for U.S. firms in China and how it is affected by developments in the political and trade relationship between the United States and China.

#### Overview of the U.S.-China Relationship

Our discussions with Chinese leaders indicated a fair degree of optimism about prospects for an improved environment in the U.S.-China relationship in 1997, tempered by caution with respect to a number of issues of concern to China. The Chinese seem to view the reelection of President Clinton as an opportunity for the U.S.-China relationship to progress without being hampered by the vagaries of American politics to the degree it was in 1996. In November, they were optimistic about Secretary's Christopher's upcoming visit and the Jiang-Clinton meeting in Manila. They are also encouraged by the planned visit of Vice President Gore in early 1997 and the subsequent exchange of Presidential visits. The Chinese see these developments as important steps toward establishing the consistent high-level dialogue that the U.S.-China relationship needs to make progress on issues of common interest and areas of disagreement. In the words of President Jiang, "the sky is clearer now."

At the same time, there are several reasons to believe that progress in the relationship in 1997 will be incremental, rather than dramatic. First, the 15th Communist Party Congress, when Chinese leadership positions will be decided for the next five years is scheduled for September 1997. In the run-up to this Congress, many Chinese leaders will feel pressure to display their nationalist credentials, and this may take the form of challenging the United States, or at least demonstrating minimum flexibility, on any number of issues. Second, the transition of Hong Kong, which takes place on July 1, 1997, will be watched closely by the United States and the world. If it leads to confrontations between the Chinese authorities and Hong Kong democracy activists, or if U.S. interests are put at risk, it could be the source of considerable tension in U.S.-China relations. Finally, a significant number of bilateral issues can continue to plague efforts to normalize U.S.-China relations, including trade disputes, nonproliferation concerns, human rights, and, most importantly, Taiwan.

#### Taiwan

Taiwan remains the issue with the greatest potential to seriously disrupt and inflame efforts to stabilize the U.S.-China relationship. The Chinese blame Lee Teng-hui for the absence of cross-strait dialogue. They believe he is actively casting doubt on the one-China policy, and doing so because he believes he has U.S. and Japanese support. They insist that for an atmosphere conducive to dialogue to resume, Lee must take concrete actions: recognize the indivisibility of China's territory and sovereignty; and stop seeking to expand Taiwan's diplomatic presence, especially with countries who have relations with China and at the United Nations. They do not insist that Taiwan recognize the sovereignty of the PRC government.

China is eager to develop the so-called "three links" with Taiwan: direct air travel, shipping, and postal service. They believe Taiwan's reluctance to open them on China's terms (such as not flying a Taiwanese flag in Chinese ports) is a sign that Lee Teng-hui is trying to widen the divisions between the mainland and Taiwan. They also cite Lee's

recent efforts to discourage and restrict Taiwanese investment in China. On the other hand, Hong Kong's reversion to Chinese rule may begin to initiate the three links, as Taiwan will continue to interact with Hong Kong much as it has in the past. There is some sense that if the Hong Kong transition goes smoothly, it could ease the way for eventual reunification between Taiwan and China on the "one country, two systems" model.

It is impossible to overstate the depth of Chinese feelings on Taiwan's role in the U.S.-China relationship. President Jiang told me clearly and directly, that the main thing he needs in order to pursue improved U.S.-China relations is for the Taiwan issue to remain quiet. If it is handled well, everything is possible. If it is not handled well, it could cause a shock to U.S.-China relations. Tang Shubei, Executive Director of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, specifically mentioned two potential pitfalls: if Lee Teng-hui is granted a transit visa to the United States on his way to Panama in September, and uses the Panama Canal hand-over ceremony to meet with President Clinton; and if U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are not seen to be declining over time, and avoiding offensive weapons systems, such as landing craft. During my lengthy discussion with Tang Shubei, he gave a comprehensive and precise presentation of China's views on Taiwan, expressing a resolute firmness that I had not seen before.

#### Trade Issues

Perhaps in a manifestation of pre-Party Congress stiffening of views, the Chinese seemed particularly stubborn on a number of the trade issues affecting U.S.-China relations. I had a long discussion with Executive Vice Premier on the subject of TCK wheat. China refuses to import virtually any U.S. wheat at the moment, on the grounds that all U.S. wheat is potentially infected with TCK by the rail cars used to transport wheat around the United States. While the Chinese view on TCK is, according to U.S. specialists, not backed up by sound science, they maintain that China will not resume U.S. wheat imports unless Chinese inspectors are allowed to examine the wheat when it is loaded onto ships. This wheat dispute is responsible for a significant decline in U.S. agricultural exports to China.

China's position on its application to join the WTO has changed little in recent months. Beijing continues to believe that it should be admitted to the WTO as a developing country, and that it should try to make the necessary changes to its economy over time. There has been little or no response to the "road-map" provided by USTR to the Chinese in early 1996.

It seems clear to me that if there is not progress on these trade issues, and on the expanding U.S.-China trade imbalance, trade will become a major political problem in the relationship, and could lead us down the road toward a serious confrontation. While the Chinese seem to recognize this potential, they continue to insist that they can do nothing about the trade imbalance because it is caused primarily by foreign-owned ventures that export out of China, and by goods exported via Hong Kong. They say that neither category should be counted against Chinese export totals, resulting in a huge disparity between the trade figures cited by the two sides (the U.S. figure: \$35 billion imbalance; China's figure: \$8.6 billion).

Most importantly, the one area of flexibility I saw was in Zhu Rongji's willingness to set up a joint working group between U.S. and Chinese trade specialists, to come up with a common method of calculating the trade balance, especially after Hong Kong reverts to Chinese sovereignty. This working