

[Rollcall Vote No. 281 Ex.]

## YEAS—91

Abraham	Feingold	Lott
Akaka	Feinstein	Lugar
Allard	Ford	Mack
Ashcroft	Frist	McCain
Baucus	Glenn	McConnell
Bennett	Gorton	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Graham	Moynihan
Bond	Gramm	Murkowski
Boxer	Grassley	Murray
Breaux	Gregg	Nickles
Brownback	Hagel	Reed
Bryan	Harkin	Reid
Bumpers	Hatch	Robb
Burns	Helms	Roberts
Byrd	Hollings	Rockefeller
Campbell	Hutchinson	Santorum
Chafee	Hutchison	Sarbanes
Cleland	Inhofe	Sessions
Coats	Inouye	Shelby
Cochran	Jeffords	Smith (NH)
Collins	Kempthorne	Smith (OR)
Conrad	Kennedy	Snowe
Coverdell	Kerry	Specter
Craig	Kohl	Stevens
Daschle	Kyl	Thomas
DeWine	Landrieu	Thompson
Dodd	Leahy	Thurmond
Domenici	Levin	Torricelli
Dorgan	Lieberman	Wellstone
Durbin		
Enzi		

## NOT VOTING—9

Biden	Johnson	Roth
D'Amato	Lautenberg	Warner
Faircloth	Mikulski	Wyden

The nomination was confirmed.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

## THE HEROISM OF ANDREW MONTGOMERY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, too often the media reports about a terrible mistake made or a crime committed by one of America's young people. But there are millions and millions of young people who we never hear about—young people who are doing the right things, young people avoiding the mistakes often made by their peers, young people working hard in school, young people participating in the civic activities of their town or city, and, sometimes, young people doing remarkable things.

Mr. President, I want to tell my Senate colleagues about one special young person, Andrew Montgomery, from Crystal Springs, MS.

On August 19, 1995, when he was only eleven years old, Andrew first proved himself. He came upon a crowd of people who had surrounded an unconscious woman near the seawall in Galveston, TX. No one in the crowd was taking action, so Andrew stepped forward and administered CPR and treatment for

shock. Eventually, an emergency medical team arrived and transported the woman to a local hospital, where she recovered.

Mr. President, 2 years later, Andrew Montgomery was again confronted with an emergency situation. On August 10 of this year, Andrew was riding with his family near Lafayette, LA, when they came upon a multivehicle wreck. A car and a pickup had collided, and the car came to rest in a ditch, with a heavy metal sign collapsed upon it. Andrew quickly rushed to the scene. The car was smashed and on fire. The driver of the car was dead, and a baby in the back seat, covered with blood, was in danger. Unable to immediately pull the baby out of the wrecked car, Andrew wrapped the infant in a beach towel, and protected the baby from the smoke and flames of the car fire. Andrew was then joined by his parents, Ann and Bill, Kenneth Puckett, a truckdriver, and Dr. Thomas Dewey. The group rescued the child and lifted the baby hand-over-hand out of the ditch in which the car settled following the collision.

Mr. President, how many of us would have had the presence to do the same? Mind you, we're talking about a young boy.

Andrew, I might add, knew what to do because he received training from both the American Red Cross and the Boy Scouts. Andrew's reactions were a direct result of this training. It saved two lives, and speaks volumes about how important organizations like the Red Cross and the Boy Scouts are to all Americans.

Mr. President, as I said, too often we hear about the "bad eggs" among America's youth. And, we worry about America's future. But the story of Andrew Montgomery should remind us all how many of our youth are out there doing the right thing.

We too often also hear about the broken families in America. But Andrew's story should remind us how many of our families are still out there doing the right thing. His parents, Ann and Bill Montgomery have good reason to be proud of their son. They raised a boy who is willing to make sacrifices, willing to work hard, and willing to act courageously. I want to also recognize his parents for setting a good example for their son, by being active in their community—as Scout leaders.

Mr. President, I personally want to recognize Andrew Montgomery for being an outstanding example of America's youth.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO ARTHUR E. KRUSE CELEBRATING HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to join me in congratulating Arthur E. Kruse of St. Louis, MO, who will celebrate his 100th birthday on November 10. Arthur is a truly remarkable individual. He has witnessed many of the

events that have shaped our Nation into the greatest the world has ever known. The longevity of Arthur's life has meant much more, however, to the many relatives and friends whose lives he has touched over the last 100 years.

Arthur's celebration of 100 years of life is a testament to me and all Missourians. His achievements are significant and deserve to be recognized. I would like to join Arthur's many friends and relatives in wishing him health and happiness in the future.

## CORRECTING CLERICAL ERRORS REGARDING AMENDMENT NO. 1425 AND AMENDMENT NO. 1424

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to state for the record that there is a misprint in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 23, 1997, at page S11068. Due to a clerical error, my name is inadvertently listed as filing amendment No. 1425, which was filed by our colleague from Florida, Senator GRAHAM. In addition, the name of our colleague from Illinois, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN, was inadvertently not listed as an original cosponsor to amendment No. 1424.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting withdrawals and sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

## MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measures were read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution to provide for the extension of a temporary prohibition of strikes or lockout and to provide for binding arbitration with respect to the labor dispute between Amtrak and certain of its employees.

H.R. 2646. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. CRAIG):

S. Con. Res. 57. A concurrent resolution expressing the policy of Congress regarding the state visit of President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 57—EXPRESSING THE POLICY OF CONGRESS

Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. CRAIG) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 57

Whereas at the invitation of President Clinton, President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China is beginning a state visit to the United States which will culminate in a summit meeting with President Clinton on October 29, 1997;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China, as detailed in successive annual reports on human rights by the Department of State, routinely, systematically, and massively violates the human rights of its citizens, including but not limited to freedom of speech, assembly, worship, and peaceful political dissent;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China routinely, systematically, and massively restricts the ability of religious adherents, including Christians, Buddhists, Muslims, and others, to practice outside of state-approved religious organizations, and detains worshipers and clergy who participate in religious services conducted outside state-approved religious organizations, as well as those who refuse to register with the authorities as required;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China routinely, systematically, and massively continues to commit widespread human rights abuses in Tibet, including instances of death in detention, torture, arbitrary arrest, detention without public trial, long detention of Tibetan nationalists for peacefully expressing their religious and political views, and intensified controls on religion and on freedom of speech and the press, particularly for ethnic Tibetans;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China routinely, systematically, and massively engages in reprehensible, brutal, and coercive family planning practices, including forced abortion and forced sterilization, resulting in widespread infanticide, particularly of female infants;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China systematically engages in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and advanced ballistic missile technology;

Whereas the regional and bilateral national security relationships of the United States and the current level of United States military forces in east Asia and the western Pacific region are integral to the maintenance of peace and security in the Asian Pacific region;

Whereas the People's Republic of China employs mercantilist and protectionist trade practices, including the imposition of tariffs and nontariff barriers with respect to United States imports to that country, which result in a market distortion between the United States and the People's Republic of China; and

Whereas there are credible and specific reports that the Government of the People's Republic of China has been involved in calculated efforts to subvert the American political process, and that persons believed to have information about such efforts have fled to the People's Republic of China to

avoid cooperating with official inquiries into these efforts: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (The House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) declares that it is the policy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China—

(A) to encourage freedom and democracy in the People's Republic of China and to deter the Government of the People's Republic of China from engaging in activities that are contrary to the national security interests of the United States and the peace and security of the Asian Pacific region;

(B) to encourage the Government of the People's Republic of China to make progress towards improving overall human rights conditions in China and Tibet, including taking concrete steps to assure freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of association in compliance with international standards on human rights;

(C) to encourage the Government of the People's Republic of China to channel its emerging power and influence along paths that are conducive to peace, stability, and development in the Asian Pacific region; and

(D) to support integration of the People's Republic of China into the community of nations;

(2) urges President Clinton to communicate the policy of the United States, in the strongest possible terms, to President Jiang during their summit meeting and to demand that the People's Republic of China immediately—

(A) cease persecuting Chinese Christians, as well as members of other religious faiths, and release all persons incarcerated because of religious beliefs, or democracy-related activities, in particular Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan;

(B) cease coercive population control practices, including forced abortion, forced sterilization, and infanticide;

(C) cease efforts to subvert the American political process and return to the United States persons involved in such efforts;

(D) cease nonreciprocal tariff and nontariff barriers relating to United States imports to the People's Republic of China;

(E) cease resistance to transparency in its trade practices;

(F) cease exports to the United States of products made with prison labor;

(G) cease activities leading to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and advanced ballistic missile technology (such as C-801 and C-802 cruise missiles); and

(H) cease evasion of United States export controls and other laws; and

(3) reaffirms the policy promulgated in the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8) and insists that the Taiwan Relations Act be fully implemented by the President.

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a concurrent resolution on the Clinton-Jiang United States-People's Republic of China summit with my colleagues Senators ABRAHAM, NICKLES, and CRAIG. I am compelled to do this for two reasons.

First, let me provide some context for my comments. I traveled to China this past March to address Hong Kong reversion issues, and returned concerned about United States-China relations. My concern grew from what I perceived as the distance between the shared humanity of American and Chinese people, and the distrust of people expressed by the autocratic Government of the People's Republic of China.

My two issues with this summit are these:

First, we know what President Jiang gets from this visit; we do not know what President Clinton will receive in return for the American people.

Second, unfortunately, it seems that the bar has been lowered—the administration has lowered expectations for the summit—in order to more easily achieve the appearance of a successful summit. If the United States abandons realistic and important summit deliverables until a possible 1998 Clinton visit to Beijing, United States values today will be sacrificed for political gain tomorrow.

Let me elaborate on these points. What does Jiang get? He gets more power in Beijing.

He is the leader of the largest authoritarian government in the world. His top priority, as a Communist leader, is consolidation of power and longevity in office.

His overriding goal for the summit, therefore, is to demonstrate that he can deal effectively with the United States. He wants to bring home symbolic proof that the United States views the People's Republic of China, with Jiang at the helm, as a respected global power.

This state visit will deliver the symbolism President Jiang so strongly seeks.

What do we get? We do not yet know because there is not an articulated United States-China policy.

President Clinton has no articulated China policy and will not likely produce one during this summit. This may be the single most dangerous aspect of our relationship with China.

President Clinton this week must deliver a milestone in a clearly articulated policy which supports a coherent and well defined strategy. And he must bring the Congress and American people with him.

To do this, he should attain specific deliverables on human rights, weapons proliferation, and trade.

Therefore, Mr. President, today we are introducing this resolution to articulate our specific expectations. During this summit, the United States should do the following: State United States support for the democratization of China; call for progress on human rights, and the immediate release of prisoners of conscience, including Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan; call for concrete steps to prevent the proliferation of weapons and weapons technology, including nuclear technology and cruise missiles; call for concrete progress to cease unfair market practices; state United States commitment to maintaining regional peace and security by working with our regional allies; and reaffirm United States policy promulgated in the Taiwan Relations Act.

Mr. President, I hope that President Clinton will not lose this opportunity to gain concrete progress on the vitally important United States-China relationship.

If we solidify Jiang's hold on political power in Beijing, and in return