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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 13, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing on campaign finance reform.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 13, 1996 at 1 p.m. SH–219 to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 13, 1996 at 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 13, 1996 to hold hearings on the Global Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, part II.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee on personnel of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, March 13, in open session, to receive testimony regarding the manpower, personnel, and compensation programs of the Department of Defense in review of the National Defense authorization request for fiscal year 1997.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMENDING THE TEACHERS AND ORGANIZERS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC TELEVISION KNOWLEDGE NETWORK'S NATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I would like to commend New Hampshire's Public Television ''Knowledge Network'' for organizing the April National Teacher Training Institute for Math, Science and Technology in Waterville, NH. Granite State teachers participating in the April Institute will learn interactive methods for using television and technology in math and science instruction. Technology is a vital tool in the future of education, and this institute will prove valuable to the teachers and students in New Hampshire. The more we can use technology in the classroom and the more we can teach our students how to effectively use the information highway, the brighter and wiser our students will be.

The National Teacher Training Institute was launched in 1990 and has expanded rapidly from 10 sites in 1991 to 26 for the 1995–96 school year. Teachers attend 2 days of workshops in the interactive use of instructional video, on-line telecommunications networks, and other new technologies. Approximately 100 teachers from every grade level will attend the institute. According to a Columbia University study, 94 percent of the teachers that attend pass along the information they acquire to their colleagues. Teachers teaching teachers is a crucial facet in the educational community and is proudly supported at the Institute.

The instruction provided by the National Teacher Training Institute is outstanding. Even more notable is the fact that so much of what is taught is passed on to other teachers who were not able to attend. I am proud that the Public Television Knowledge Network has organized such a valuable educational program, and am also pleased to see so many New Hampshire teachers taking advantage of these important workshops. As a former teacher, I congratulate the participating educators for their active role in furthering the opportunities for New Hampshire students. Helping students to understand math and science through technology provides them with the tools to be very successful in the future.

I commend New Hampshire Public Television and our distinguished teachers for their outstanding contribution to our educational system in New Hampshire and the Nation.●

HOW FAR TO SUPPORT TAIWAN?

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, there are times when diplomacy should leave messages unclear.

But today the message to China ought to be crystal clear: If they invade or have missile attacks on Taiwan, the United States will intervene militarily. We do not need to spell out how we intervene. My own feeling is that it can include weapons to Taiwan, the use of air power, and other options that can be effective but do not involve United States troops.

I welcome the steps that have been taken, but I don't want any Chinese leader, during this period of leadership uncertainty, to gamble on what will take place.

An article that I call to the attention of my colleagues appeared recently and merits careful reflection. It appeared in the New York Times, written by David Shambaugh, titled ''How Far to Support Taiwan?'' I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follow:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 10, 1996]

HOW FAR TO SUPPORT TAIWAN?

(By David Shambaugh)

By firing ballistic missiles within Taiwan's territorial waters, China is sending political and military messages to both the United States and Taiwan. Unless the Clinton Administration delivers a demonstrably tough response—both diplomatically and militarily—the exercises could escalate dangerously and Beijing will be convinced it can act with impunity.

The military exercises are but the latest in a long list of irritants, including Beijing's human rights violations and its sale of international arms. The Clinton Administration has bent over backwards to engage China constructively and help it integrate into the world order.

But Beijing's crude tactics are provocative and irresponsible for a country seeking international recognition as a great power. They also potentially force the United States into choosing between its relationship with China and its longstanding ties with Taiwan. America understandably does not want war with the largest nation on earth, but it is time to lay down markers and protect American national interests.

Washington should begin by sending clear and unambiguous warnings to Beijing about its coercive behavior toward Taiwan. The Administration's condemnation of the missile tests does not go far enough. President Clinton should publicly restate America's commitment under the Taiwan Relations Act to assist the island in defending itself. He should reiterate that America's entire relationship with China—since President Richard Nixon's visit in 1972—has been premised on the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue. President Clinton must clearly state that China's recent actions call the entire relationship into question.

Words are important, but China respects power and action. The United States Navy should dispatch the carrier Independence (which has been cruising north of Taiwan) through the Taiwan Strait—an international passage through which Navy ships pass regularly to insure freedom of navigation.

China's decision to fire missiles into the two ''impact zones'' within 20 miles of Taiwan's two largest ports, Keelung and Kaohsiung, constitutes a de facto blockade. Seventy percent of the island's trade and all of its oil imports pass through these ports. Such a partial blockade may be an act of war under international law and thus a matter for the United Nations Security Council. China must not be allowed to close Taiwan's harbors, as it will bring the island's economy to its knees.

The missiles are just the beginning. Leading up to Taiwan's first-ever free presidential election, on March 23, China will conduct the largest military maneuvers in its history. More than 150,000 troops have been mobilized. The exercises will involve mock bombing runs, simulated naval blockades and amphibious assaults on islands north of Taiwan.

The exercises may be an attempt to provoke a military response from Taiwan, which Beijing could then use as a pretext for ''retaliation.'' Clearly the exercises are intended to intimidate the Taiwanese electorate and to quell the rising sentiment for autonomy and independence.

Most China analysts are confident that the exercises will cease soon after the elections.

Taiwanese diplomats are already putting out the word that Taiwan's President, Lee Teng-hui, who is almost certain to be re-elected, will call for a truce and seek to establish direct trade, shipping and air services.

But for China the essence of the problem is Taiwan's quest for international recognition. It is likely to continue its military harassment until Taipei officially abandons its aspirations for statehood. But Mr. Lee is unlikely to do so, giving the United States a stark choice between supporting the forces of freedom and self-determination on the island or those of suppression and belligerence on the mainland.

This is a choice America needs to avoid. By standing firm against Beijing and counseling Taipei to be cautious, America may be able to bring both sides to the negotiating table.

Given China's current hypernationalistic atmosphere and the struggle to succeed Deng Xiaoping, it is doubtful that it will show restraint on Taiwan if left unchecked. It is up to the United States, with the support of its Asian and European partners, to deter China's aggression. The alternative is escalating tension and possibly war over Taiwan.●

TRIBUTE TO SP4C MICHAEL FITZMAURICE—VIETNAM VETERAN FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute today to Michael Fitzmaurice, a South Dakotan and fellow Vietnam veteran who went far beyond the call of duty during his service for our country. Michael is a native of Cavour, SD, and served as an Army specialist [SPC] 4th Class. Michael's singular accomplishment in Vietnam came when he singlehandedly saved the lives of three of his fellow soldiers. These reminders of his heroism couldn't be more appropriately timed given the presence of our brave troops currently stationed in and around Bosnia. Recently, the Sioux Falls Argus Leader and the Hartford Area News published articles about Michael.

Leaping onto a grenade and saving the lives of three soldiers; tossing two live grenades back at the enemy; charging North Vietnamese troops—weaponless in the midst of combat—these are all accounts of SPC Michael Fitzmaurice's courage during battle. Michael's actions fill me with a sense of respect and pride. Americans can rest easy knowing men and women such as Specialist Fitzmaurice defend the values for which our country stands. I commend Specialist Fitzmaurice's example of commitment and bravery. He is truly a worthy recipient of the prestigious Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery.

Mr. President, part of what makes a soldier fight to the finish lies in the sense of dignity and respect for humanity our parents and communities instill within us. Having grown up not far from Specialist Fitzmaurice, I can vouch for the family-oriented atmosphere in which we were raised. The Golden Rule was not just an adage, but words by which we were taught to live by each and every day. Michael's heroic actions were premised by years of being taught respect for one's country, community, and fellow man.

Courage. Bravery. Selflessness. These are the things of which heroes like SPC Michael Fitzmaurice are made. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude for the example set by Michael and the thousands of brave men and women who similarly have fought or even died so that others might experience freedom. Time and again, people like Michael Fitzmaurice demonstrate to us the interminable vigor of the human spirit. Mr. President, I ask that articles which recently appeared in the Sioux Falls Argus Leader and the Hartford Area News, be printed in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

HARTFORD MAN TO BE HONORED FOR HEROISM

PIERRE.—Michael John Fitzmaurice of Hartford will receive a unique honor later this year for heroism while serving in Vietnam 25 years ago.

Legislation providing the Hartford man with the state's only set of Congressional Medal of Honor license plates is nearing the end of its Statehouse journey.

The bill was approved 66–1 Tuesday in the House; it had cleared the Senate earlier but must be returned there because of changes made by the House.

Fitzmaurice received the Medal of Honor for bravery in 1971. When three North Vietnamese hand grenades were lobbed into the bunker where Fitzmaurice and four fellow soldiers hid, he pitched two of them out and dropped on the third one.

''He absorbed the blast, shielded his fellow soldiers,'' said Rep. Hal Wick, R-Sioux Falls, ''and although suffering from serious multiple wounds and partial loss of sight, he charged out of the bunker, engaged the enemy until his rifle was damaged by the blast of an enemy hand grenade, and then while in search of another weapon, encountered an enemy in hand-to-hand combat.''

MEDAL OF HONOR HERO

(By Pat Smith)

Michael Fitzmaurice is South Dakota's only resident Congressional Medal of Honor Hero. He lives quietly on Second Street and you will find him at church on Sunday, perhaps a basketball or volleyball game on Friday. He helps with softball, Jamboree Days, kids games, the parade (of which he was marshal this year) and many other activities in our town. A quiet man with a loving spirit. Overwhelmed by the fact that he received the Medal of Honor and will tell you that he was just in the wrong place at the wrong time . . . but he was doing the right thing.

This quiet man will be honored by the South Dakota Legislature with a distinctive license plate. Senate Bill #98 has passed the Senate and House and will be sent for the governor's signature this week.

Michael received his Congressional Medal of Honor the same day as Leo Thorsness at the White House from then president, Richard Nixon in 1973. He received it for saving the lives of his comrades during a battle in Vietnam. He threw two enemy hands grenades up in the air and fell on the remaining one to save their lives. The results were eye damage, shrapnel wounds and broken ear drums, but saved lives.

This is a story like something you might see on television. A real life hero living in a small town, going about his life, volunteering to serve his country, saving lives, then going back to living his life in a small town again. And the reason this is such a great story is, although Michael Fitzmaurice is a Congressional Medal of Honor hero, he puts on no airs. He is a hero going to work each day, helping put up and take down chairs at meetings, supporting his town, school and church and just being a friend and neighbor. If the media didn't bring it up, you would never know. Maybe that is what a real hero is . . . doing what must be done and then just going on.●

INDICTING CHINA'S TERRORISM

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, A.M. Rosenthal has a thoughtful column on the situation regarding China in the New York Times, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

I am not as certain as he is that the case should be brought to the United Nations because I'm not sure what the other countries would do. But at the very least, that possibility should be explored.

A firmness is needed in this present situation. The Rosenthal column, among other things, cites a sentence from the recent State Department human rights report: ''The experience of China in the past few years demonstrates that while economic growth, trade and social mobility create an improved standard of living they cannot by themselves bring about greater respect for human rights in the absence of a willingness by political authorities to abide by the fundamental international norms.''

There are times when the international situation demands clear-cut policies. This is one of them.

The column follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 12, 1996]

INDICTING CHINA'S TERRORISM—BRING THE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

(By A.M. Rosenthal]

By firing missiles into the waters off Taiwan, Communist China is committing open, deliberate international terrorism of enormous danger.

Americans count on Beijing's survival instincts to stop the terrorism short of the disaster of war with the U.S. That may happen—this time.

But every day that Washington fails to bring the missile blackmail and blockade of Taiwan before the U.N. increases the chances it will happen again, or something worse, until the disaster does take place.

The Communists' rage and fear at the example of Taiwan's democracy off their shores will not let them rest unless the Taiwanese give it up.

That is not likely. If any pro-democracy majority is elected in the March 20 voting, before long there will be another round of terrorism.

That may include some Chinese military landings on Taiwan. U.S. vessels will have to move in to live up to American word and legislation that the Taiwan-China relationship will not be changed by force.

So far, the U.S. has had to act alone. The Japanese do not have the political courage to make any strong public protest against the terrorism. I have not heard our European allies warn the Chinese that if it comes to it, they will immediately line up with the U.S.

U.S. failure to bring the Chinese before the U.N. will destroy a basic purpose of the U.N. The U.N. was not created simply to end wars but to stop them before they begin. Article 34 of its charter authorizes the Security Council to take up any matter that might lead to ''international friction or dispute.''