

through hundreds of pages of directions. That is not simple language. I think that is a tool the small businesses need.

Senator DOMENICI, as a result of small business hearings we had in New Mexico, had a good idea, one that we need to try out, which is included in this bill. It would give small businesses an opportunity to participate in making the regulations in the first place. Let them be heard. Bring them in and let them have a crack at it. Let them have an opportunity to say how the goals of the legislation—that is, what the regulations are supposed to do to help achieve the goals of legislation—how those goals can better be achieved as they affect small business. That is also included in it.

And then we have a final provision that also came from the hearings that we held around the country, from Georgia to Alaska, Tennessee, and Missouri. We have had hearings in Minnesota, all around the country, and we have heard a lot of small businesses say that it is not just the regulations; sometimes it is the regulators themselves. Sometimes the regulators themselves come in and act like they have been sent by the king rather than by a popularly elected Government. They act like they represent a monarch, and they tread on the rights of the people who do not have the resources to fight them.

So we would set up an ombudsman, who would be available for a small business or a farmer, or other small operators, to raise an objection as to how an inspector operates. I asked the small businesses before, "Why do you not object if OSHA sends in an inspector who is overreaching, who does not listen to your side of the story, who says it is his way or the highway? Why do you not just object to the agency?" They say, "If we object to the agency, that same guy is going to come here next month, and instead of fining us \$4,000 for not having a label on some dish-washing soap, he could increase the fine, or it could get even worse."

So we set up a means where an affected small business or entity that gets stepped on by these enforcers could register a complaint. We set up regional regulatory fairness boards to hear these complaints. I think it will help the agencies themselves to root out a bad apple, or to bring in an inspector, examiner, or representative who is out of hand and say, "We have had complaints about you. You are not helping the citizens we are supposed to serve and represent to comply with the laws and with the regulations. You need to shape up the way you are acting."

Well, that ombudsman provision, the regulatory fairness provision, is also included in S. 942.

Finally, equal access for justice. We want to make it easier if you are a small business and the Federal Government comes in and says, "We need a million dollars in penalties," and you

say, "That would put me out of business. It is not a willful violation, and I did not cause serious harm. It is the first time I have done it." That is totally out of whack. If they proceed against you and get a \$10,000 fine, then you ought to be able to get your attorney's fees from the agency that tried to run over you. It makes them accountable. It makes sure that the agency comes in with demands that are not out of reason. That, too, is in S. 942.

Unfortunately, at this point, there is an objection on the other side. I know that we have very strong support, particularly from the members of the Small Business Committee, on both Republican and Democratic side. We would like to move this bill. We have time set up on the floor. This is valuable time that we are wasting that we are not moving forward on this bill. This is the time that we could be doing something that would respond to the concerns that the small businesses of America have about how the Federal Government acts.

Unfortunately, as long as there is that objection, it will take us some time to bring it up. We will bring it up. I know everybody seemed to be ready for it. The people who were involved in crafting it were ready to come to the floor.

I say by way of explanation to our other colleagues that I truly regret we cannot pass this measure. It is one I know had total bipartisan support in the committee. I think it will have strong bipartisan support on the floor. The President has already indicated his support for the basic principle of judicial enforcement of regulatory flexibility.

Mr. President, I only say we are still ready to do business if the Members on the other side change their mind. It is too bad we have valuable time set aside on the floor and we are not able to move.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the quorum call be rescinded.

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

THE SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I understand that someone from the majority will be coming to the floor to offer a unanimous-consent request that has to do with a number of matters pertaining to our schedule for next week. While he is on his way, let me simply explain the dilemma that requires our objection to moving at this time to the Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act.

We have no objection to the substance of this particular bill, with the

understanding that some technical details remain to be resolved. I am quite confident that if all we had to do was to consider the bill, after only a short period of time for debate and adoption of a managers' amendment to clarify some technical questions with the bill, we would then be in a position to vote. I would suspect unanimously, for that particular legislation.

The dilemma is that the bill will very likely be used as the vehicle for another very big debate, unlimited debate, over the whole issue of comprehensive regulatory reform. That issue has been before the Senate for weeks already during this Congress. Several attempts to invoke cloture were made and failed. We could thus find ourselves in much the same set of circumstances again next week were comprehensive regulatory reform legislation offered as an amendment to this bill.

My concern is that the Senate has many important and timely issues facing it. We have a debt limit extension bill, the continuing resolution, the Whitewater resolution and a number of other issues pending. I would be very concerned if this body found itself mired once more in an impasse over comprehensive regulatory reform, with no real hope of coming to some consensus, some compromise.

We are getting closer. I think at some point there may be an opportunity to bring a bill to the floor. But we are not there yet. I think that rejoining this debate at this time on this bill would most likely undermine what possibilities there are for regulatory reform.

So bringing regulatory reform to the floor under those circumstances would not be what I view to be a very constructive exercise. But it is not my objection this afternoon that will cause the bill not to be scheduled. There are objections within our caucus, and I respect those objections. They are being made for legitimate reasons.

So we will continue to try to resolve these outstanding difficulties and come to some resolution at some point in the future. But until the broader issues relating to this particular bill are resolved, we would not be in a position to go to the bill.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

THE FULBRIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS STAMP

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, on February 28, the Postal Service recognized 50 years of Fulbright scholarships by issuing a commemorative stamp in

honor of this outstanding program. Fittingly, the unveiling ceremony was held at the University of Arkansas, where Senator J. William Fulbright served as president.

The Fulbright scholarships were established by the Congress in 1946 under legislation proposed by Senator Fulbright. They were intended to increase mutual understanding between the United States and countries worldwide. By anyone's measure, this program has been a great success.

Each year, nearly 5,000 individuals are given the opportunity to broaden their professional or academic knowledge by studying or lecturing at renowned international universities, or conducting collaborative research with foreign countries. Since its inception, nearly a quarter million people have participated in the Fulbright program.

The design of the stamp itself emphasizes the international exchange of students, scholars, artists, and other professionals that the scholarships facilitate. A compass laid over top of a human head symbolizes the power of the mind applied to all areas, while a decorative bookbinding paper background represents academics and the arts.

Mr. President, J. William Fulbright of Arkansas served the public with great distinction for more than 30 years. He gave great thought and care to America's role in the world, and it is most fitting that the Postal Service has chosen to pay tribute to the international exchange program which bears his name.

I know this stamp is a source of great pride not only to Senator Fulbright's family, but to all who have been associated with this special program. I hope the issuance of this commemorative stamp will help ensure another 50 years of Fulbright scholarships.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the impression will not go away: The \$5 trillion Federal debt stands today as an increasingly grotesque parallel to the energizer bunny that keeps moving and moving on television—precisely in the same manner and to the same extent that the President is allowing the Federal debt to keep going up and up and up into the stratosphere.

A lot of politicians like to talk a good game—and talk is the operative word—about cutting Federal spending and thereby bringing the Federal debt under control. But watch how they vote on spending bills.

Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, March 6, the exact Federal debt stood at \$5,016,347,467,901.57 or \$19,040.48 per every man, woman, and child in America on a per capita basis.

COMMEMORATION OF NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I bring to the atten-

tion of my colleagues National Sportsman-ship Day which was celebrated on March 5, 1996. This event was celebrated in nearly 6,000 schools in all 50 States and 61 countries.

My pride stems from the fact that this celebration, which is recognized by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, was established by the Institute for International Sport in 1991. The Institute, housed at the University of Rhode Island, has brought us the hugely successful World Scholar-Athlete Games, which will be held again in 1997, as well as the Rhode Island scholar-athlete games. Now in its sixth year, National Sportsman-ship Day has grown not only into a national movement, but an international one as well.

National Sportsman-ship Day was conceived to create an awareness among the students of this country—from grade school to university level—of the importance of ethics, fair play, and sportsman-ship in all facets of athletics as well as society as a whole. The need to periodically refocus our young people on sportsman-ship and fair play is sadly evident on the playing field in these days of taunting, fighting, winning at all costs mentality, and the lure of huge sums of money for athletes hardly ready to cope with life's normal challenges.

To commemorate National Sportsman-ship Day, the Institute for International Sport sends to all participating schools packets of information with instructional materials on the themes surrounding the issue of sportsman-ship. Throughout the country, students are involved in discussions, writing essays, creating art work, and in other creative ways engaging each other on the subject.

Mr. President, as it has in past years, the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports has recognized National Sportsman-ship Day. I ask unanimous consent that the letter signed by the council's cochairs Florence Griffith Joyner and former congressman Tom McMillen be inserted in the RECORD following my remarks. Mr. President, I would also commend and urge my colleagues to encourage students to focus on National Sportsman-ship Day and the lessons contained therein.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON
PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS,
Washington DC, March 1996.

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports is pleased to recognize March 5, 1996, as National Sportsman-ship Day. The valuable life skills and lessons that are learned by youth and adults through participation in sports cannot be overestimated.

Participation in sports contributes to all aspects of our lives, such as heightened awareness of the value of fair play, ethics, integrity, honesty and sportsman-ship, as well as improving levels of physical fitness and health.

The President's Council congratulates the Institute for International Sport for its continued leadership in organizing this impor-

tant day. We wish you every success in your efforts to broaden participation in and awareness of National Sportsman-ship Day.

FLORENCE GRIFFITH
JOYNER,
Cochair.
TOM McMILLEN,
Cochair.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I yield the floor. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CHINA, TAIWAN, AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, shortly after I announced that I would be retiring from the Senate, President Clinton called and suggested that from time to time, I should give a report on some issue facing the Nation, and today I am again doing that—this time with a few observations about the relationship between China, Taiwan, and the United States.

My interest in this subject is more than a sudden thrust caused by recent developments. My parents were Lutheran missionaries in China and had returned to the United States 1 month when I was born. I tell Chinese-American audiences that I was "made in China." I grew up in a home that had Chinese art, guests, and influence. That gives me no more expertise than others, but I mention it because my interest has been longstanding.

Before the Shanghai communique that recognized the People's Republic of China, I favored recognizing the mainland Chinese Government, as well as the Government on Taiwan. It would have been somewhat similar to our recognizing both West Germany and East Germany as two separate governments. Neither Germany was particularly happy with that, but it acknowledged reality, and it did not prevent the two governments from eventually merging into one Germany.

Following that course with China and Taiwan would have been a wiser policy, and it would have acknowledged what is a reality: There are two separate governments.

But that did not happen, and hindsight is an easy luxury.

The situation now is confusing and could turn dangerous. Our colleague Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN has described United States policy toward China as one of zig-zagging, and that, unfortunately, is an apt description.

Let me outline where we are and why I believe a firm and consistent U.S. policy is desirable for all parties.

China has moved generally in a constructive direction since the emergence of Deng Ziaoping's leadership following the death of Mao. All of us who have been visitors there are impressed by