

1995, in open session, to receive testimony on Army Force modernization in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1996 and the future years defense program.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON OCEANS AND FISHERIES

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on March 15, 1995, at 3 p.m. on the Coast Guard authorization for fiscal year 1996.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPERFUND, WASTE CONTROL, AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment be granted permission to meet Wednesday, March 15, at 9 a.m. to consider S. 534, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide flow control authority and authority for States to limit the interstate transportation of municipal solid waste.

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

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### TRIBUTE TO MRS. ALICE SPARKS

• Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Kentuckian who was recently honored with the Kentucky Enquirer's Woman of the Year award. Mrs. Alice Sparks of Crescent Springs, KY, has dedicated her time and energy for the betterment of northern Kentucky and its citizens.

Mrs. Sparks has made it common practice to work hard for the causes that she deems important. She has always strived to make a difference, especially when it comes to education. This interest in education has been acknowledged by her appointment to chair the Northern Kentucky University board of regents.

In addition, Mrs. Sparks has been politically active for the past 40 years. Often, her political interest has been combined with her interest in education. In particular, she helped usher in the Kentucky Education Reform Act, a major piece of legislation in my State.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Alice Sparks, the Kentucky Enquirer's Woman of the Year. I know that Mrs. Sparks will continue to display the leadership and dedication that she has demonstrated so capably in the past.

Mr. President, I ask that the Enquirer's March 6, 1995, article on Alice Sparks be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Kentucky Enquirer, Mar. 6, 1995]

SPARKS FLIES INTO ADVENTURES WITH

APLOMB

(By Krista Ramsey)

Alice Sparks sits contentedly behind her desk in a nondescript corner of the WCET-TV (Channel 48) studios, and it's hard to imagine that a week earlier the 60-year-old was swimming with the piranhas in the Amazon.

It's not much easier to picture her tearing across the explosive Brazil-Colombia border in a Volkswagen caravan.

It was "just for fun," she says of the escape, the third in a series of adventure vacations that have taken her to Tanzania and the mountains of Costa Rica. Back at the WCET studios, she says, is where the real pressure lies.

For 11 years, the Crescent Sprints resident and WCET trustee has been scheduling chairman for the Action Auction, the station's annual April fund-raiser. From her office, she routes more than 4,400 items to be sold over a 10-day period.

"I'm laid back in a lot of ways, but I'm also dead serious," she says of the auction. "Don't get in my way when we go on the air."

No one does.

Sparks is granite sheathed in satin. She has the savvy of a political trench worker sweetened with the smile of a homecoming queen.

When the cause is right—and the cause is always education—Sparks can be found in the back halls of WCET lining up auction chattel, or in the back rooms of the state Capitol in Frankfort, lobbying for legislative support.

As state legislative chair for the Kentucky PTA from 1988 to 1993, Sparks served as midwife as the Commonwealth gave birth to the Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA) of 1990.

The legislation changed everything, from how schools are funded to how students are arranged in classes. It sparked controversies, which never deterred Sparks.

"I like all of KERA," she says firmly. "I can see the results. There are now more opportunities for parental involvement in the schools than ever before." Status quo wasn't good enough, she says. The Commonwealth was ready to take a risk.

Sparks is comfortable with risk, piranha and otherwise.

"I like to gamble," she admits conspiratorially, leaning across her desk. "My father liked to gamble. In the summer, we'd play cards all night." The itch still sends Sparks off on periodic trips to Las Vegas, and to play the ponies locally.

Besides how to spot a good poker hand, Sparks' father taught her to like another kind of risk. He was a printer at the Louisville Courier-Journal, and became an international representative for the printers union. A staunch Democrat, he always was concerned with social issues, she remembers.

The political bug bit his daughter as well, but the Republican strain. Her entry into Kentucky politics began nearly 40 years ago, when she left college and went to work as a social secretary for Mildred Chandler, wife of former Gov. A.B. "Happy" Chandler.

"The Chandlers made me a member of the family," she says. "I had an apartment right by the mansion. I learned a lot. I met a lot of influential people."

Later, she served on the Kenton County Republican Executive Committee, and is a member of the local and statewide Women's Political Caucus and the Kenton County Republican Women's Club.

In 1992, she earned an appointment to the Northern Kentucky University Board of Re-

gents. Two years later, she became the first woman to chair the board. When Sparks speaks of NKU, she uses the colloquial "we."

"We're playing the third-place team," she says of men's basketball. "We need a new science building," she says of the university as a whole.

Sparks' involvement with a cause, says W. Wayne Godwin, general manager of WCET, is paid for with "personal currency."

"Alice gives her cause her dedication, energy and thoroughness," Godwin says. "She works at an institutional level—as a trustee or board member—but she always stays focused on the personal level."

Sparks works so hard that the thought of spare time makes her nervous, she says. She has cut back on socializing to make room for more causes, but chooses carefully. Many, like her membership on the board of the Greater Cincinnati Film Commission, are a chance to make sure Northern Kentucky is well represented.

In daily life, little fazes Sparks. She bounced through her South American trip in turbulent skies without complaint. On her return, she was gracious about finding a stuffed wildebeest in her family room, a gift of her son-in-law.

She knows who she is, what she can do and what she's after. She's used to moving things along, from goods at the Action Auction to play on a golf course.

"I do still golf, especially at benefits," she says. "But I always stand on the green and admit I cheat. I don't have time to worry about a bad lie. I just kick it out."●

### THE WELCOME AND THE UNWELCOME

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, yesterday my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI and I rose to speak about the U.S. Government's shameful treatment of the democratically-elected leader of loyal friend of the United States. We were speaking of President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan, who has been informed that, despite an invitation, he will not be admitted to the U.S. to attend his class reunion at Cornell this June. To admit President Lee, we are told, could jeopardize important interests we have in a key bilateral relationship, our relationship with China.

Sometimes, though, the U.S. is prepared to run such risks. Despite strong objections from the United Kingdom, our longstanding ally, we have admitted Gerry Adams, the leader of the Sinn Fein, to our country. Indeed, Mr. Adams is receiving a level of attention that a head of state might envy; he will even be welcomed to the White House on St. Patrick's Day.

I recognize the need to take risks for peace sometimes; the possibility of a fair and lasting solution in Northern Ireland may be worth taking a few chances for. But shouldn't we also be willing to take a few chances for Taiwan, a country that, in its adoption of democratic principles and its commitment to free market economics, can serve a model to many other countries in Asia? Other countries including, I would stress, China itself.

An editorial in today's Wall Street Journal does a particularly good job of highlighting the inconsistency between the welcome the U.S. extends to Mr.

Adams, and the insulting brush off we give President Lee. I ask that the editorial "Two Visitors" be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK—TWO VISITORS

Gerry Adams can tour the United States, but Lee Teng-hui can't. Gerry Adams will be feted and celebrated Friday at the White House, but when Lee Teng-hui's plane landed in Honolulu last year, the U.S. government told him to gas up and get out. The Gerry Adams who is being treated like a head of state by the Clinton Administration is the leader of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army. The Lee Teng-hui who has been treated like an international pariah by the Administration is the democratically elected President of the Republic of China, or Taiwan. The disparate treatment of these two men tells an awful lot about the politics and instincts of the Clinton presidency.

Gerry Adams's face will be all over the news for his Saint Paddy's Day party with Bill O'Clinton at the White House, so we'll start with the background on the less-publicized President of Taiwan.

Cornell University has invited President Lee to come to the school's Ithaca, N.Y., campus this June to address and attend an alumni reunion. In 1968, Mr. Lee received his doctorate in agricultural economics from Cornell. The following year, the American Association of Agricultural Economics gave Mr. Lee's doctoral dissertation, on the sources of Taiwan's growth, its highest honor. In 1990, Taiwan's voters freely elected Mr. Lee as their President. He has moved forcefully to liberalize Taiwan's political system, arresting corrupt members of his own party. Last year, The Asian Wall Street Journal editorialized: "Out of nothing, Taiwan's people have created an economic superpower relative to its population, as well as Asia's most rambunctious democracy and a model for neighbors who are bent on shedding authoritarian ways."

Asked last month about President Lee's visit to Ithaca, Secretary of State Christopher, who professes to wanting closer links with Taiwan, said that "under the present circumstances" he couldn't see it happening. The Administration doesn't want to rile its relationship with Beijing. The Communist Chinese don't recognize Taiwan and threaten all manner of retaliation against anyone who even thinks about doing so. That includes a speech to agricultural economists in upstate New York. This, Secretary Christopher testified, is a "difficult issue."

Sinn Fein's Gerry Adams, meanwhile, gets the red carpet treatment at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Adams assures his American audiences that the IRA is out of the business of blowing body parts across the streets of London. He promises the doubters that if people give him money, it won't be used to buy more guns, bullets and bombs for the high-strung lads of the IRA.

Now before the Irish American communities of Queens and Boston get too roiled over our skepticism toward Northern Ireland's most famous altar boy, we suggest they take their grievances to John Bruton, who is Irish enough to be the Prime Minister of Ireland. He, too, will be at Bill Clinton's St. Patrick's Day party for Gerry Adams, and he has a message for the two statesmen: The IRA has to give up its arms. "This is an item on the agenda that must be dealt with," Premier Bruton said Monday in Dublin. "It's a very serious matter. There are genuine fears felt by members of the community that have been at the receiving end of the violence."

We don't at all doubt that somewhere amid the Friday merriment, Mr. Clinton will ask Mr. Adams to give up the guns and that Mr. Adams will tell the President that is surely the IRA's intent, all other matters being equal.

It is hard to know precisely what motivates Mr. Clinton to lionize a Gerry Adams and snub a Lee Teng-hui. The deference to China doesn't fully wash, because when Britain—our former ally in several huge wars this century—expressed its displeasure over the Adams meeting, the White House essentially told the Brits to lump it. Perhaps the end of the Cold War has liberated liberal heads of state into a state of light-headedness about such matters. We note also this week that France's President Francois Mitterrand has been entertaining Fidel Castro at the Elysees Palace.

But it's still said that Bill Clinton has a great sense of self-preservation. So if he's willing to personally embrace Gerry Adams while stiffing the Prime Minister of England and forbidding the President of Taiwan to spend three days with his classmates in Ithaca, there must be something in it somewhere for him.●

THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on:

(S. 244) An act to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act to have Federal agencies become more responsible and publicly accountable for reducing the burden of Federal paperwork on the public, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

*Resolved*, That the bill from the Senate (S. 244) entitled "An Act to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act to have Federal agencies become more responsible and publicly accountable for reducing the burden of Federal paperwork on the public, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

*This Act may be cited as the "Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995".*

**SEC. 2. COORDINATION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION POLICY.**

*Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:*

**"CHAPTER 35—COORDINATION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION POLICY**

*"Sec.*

*"3501. Purposes.*

*"3502. Definitions.*

*"3503. Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.*

*"3504. Authority and functions of Director.*

*"3505. Assignment of tasks and deadlines.*

*"3506. Federal agency responsibilities.*

*"3507. Public information collection activities; submission to Director; approval and delegation.*

*"3508. Determination of necessity for information; hearing.*

*"3509. Designation of central collection agency.*

*"3510. Cooperation of agencies in making information available.*

*"3511. Establishment and operation of Government Information Locator Service.*

*"3512. Public protection.*

*"3513. Director review of agency activities; reporting; agency response.*

*"3514. Responsiveness to Congress.*

*"3515. Administrative powers.*

*"3516. Rules and regulations.*

*"3517. Consultation with other agencies and the public.*

*"3518. Effect on existing laws and regulations.*

*"3519. Access to information.*

*"3520. Authorization of appropriations.*

**"§ 3501. Purposes**

*"The purposes of this chapter are to—*

*"(1) minimize the paperwork burden for individuals, small businesses, educational and non-profit institutions, Federal contractors, State, local and tribal governments, and other persons resulting from the collection of information by or for the Federal Government;*

*"(2) ensure the greatest possible public benefit from and maximize the utility of information created, collected, maintained, used, shared and disseminated by or for the Federal Government;*

*"(3) coordinate, integrate, and to the extent practicable and appropriate, make uniform Federal information resources management policies and practices as a means to improve the productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of Government programs, including the reduction of information collection burdens on the public and the improvement of service delivery to the public;*

*"(4) improve the quality and use of Federal information to strengthen decisionmaking, accountability, and openness in Government and society;*

*"(5) minimize the cost to the Federal Government of the creation, collection, maintenance, use, dissemination, and disposition of information;*

*"(6) strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local, and tribal governments by minimizing the burden and maximizing the utility of information created, collected, maintained, used, disseminated, and retained by or for the Federal Government;*

*"(7) provide for the dissemination of public information on a timely basis, on equitable terms, and in a manner that promotes the utility of the information to the public and makes effective use of information technology;*

*"(8) ensure that the creation, collection, maintenance, use, dissemination, and disposition of information by or for the Federal Government is consistent with applicable laws, including laws relating to—*

*"(A) privacy and confidentiality, including section 552a of title 5;*

*"(B) security of information, including the Computer Security Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-235); and*

*"(C) access to information, including section 552 of title 5;*

*"(9) ensure the integrity, quality, and utility of the Federal statistical system;*

*"(10) ensure that information technology is acquired, used, and managed to improve performance of agency missions, including the reduction of information collection burdens on the public; and*

*"(11) improve the responsibility and accountability of the Office of Management and Budget and all other Federal agencies to Congress and to the public for implementing the information collection review process, information resources management, and related policies and guidelines established under this chapter.*

**"§ 3502. Definitions**

*"As used in this chapter—*

*"(1) the term 'agency' means any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency, but does not include—*

*"(A) the General Accounting Office;*

*"(B) Federal Election Commission;*