SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 03/31/95—Continued

Senators	Total pieces	Pieces per capita	Total cost	Cost per capita	Fiscal year 1995 official mail allocation
GRASSLEY	0	0	0.00	0	56,381
GREGG	35,256	0.03173	28,252.50	0.02543	34,552
HARKIN	0	0	0.00	0	56,381
HATCH	0	0	0.00	0	30,689
HATFIELD	0	0	0.00	0	62,019
HEFLIN	6,800	0.00164	1,207.20	0.00029	81,113
HELMS	0	0	0.00	0	140,612
HOLLINGS	0	0	0.00	0	72,302
HUTCHISON	0	0	0.00	0	352,339
INHOFE	0	0	0.00	0	52,475
INOUYE	0	0	0.00	0	29,867
JEFFORDS	0	0	0.00	0	23,830
JOHNSTON	0	0	0.00	0	82,088
KASSEBAUM	0	0	0.00	0	51,907
KEMPTHORNE	0	0	0.00	0	31,846
KENNEDY	0	0	0.00	0	121,391
KERREY	0	0	0.00	0	32,516
KERRY	0	0	0.00	0	121,391
KOHL	0	0	0.00	0	97,556
KYL	0	0	0.00	0	63,581
LAUTENBERG	0	0	0.00	0	151,392
LEAHY	3,714	0.00652	1,082.36	0.00190	23,830
LEVIN	0	0	0.00	0	182,978
LIEBERMAN	0	0	0.00	0	66,615
LOTT	0	0	0.00	0	48,596
LUGAR	0	0	0.00	0	111,738
MACK	0	0	0.00	0	323,488
MCCAIN	0	0	0.00	0	82,928
MCCONNELL	0	0	0.00	0	74,054
MIKULSKI	3,800	0.00077	866.55	0.00018	91,956
MOSELEY-BRAUN	0	0	0.00	0	216,454
MOYNIHAN	0	0	0.00	0	335,341
MURKOWSKI	0	0	0.00	0	23,179
MURRAY	5,558	0.00108	1,298.40	0.00025	106,532
NICKLES	0	0	0.00	0	68,442
NUNN	0	0	0.00	0	137,674
PACKWOOD	6,300	0.00212	1,469.89	0.00049	62,019
PELL	0	0	0.00	0	30,524
PRESSLER	0	0	0.00	0	27,650
PRYOR	0	0	0.00	0	48,743
REID	12,139	0.00915	6,607.64	0.00498	45,030
ROBB	0	0	0.00	0	124,766
ROCKEFELLER	61,850	0.03413	10,705.35	0.00591	34,593
ROTH	0	0	0.00	0	28,591
SANTORUM	0	0	0.00	0	182,834
SARBANES	0	0	0.00	0	91,956
SHELBY	0	0	0.00	0	81,113
SIMON	0	0	0.00	0	216,454
SIMPSON	0	0	0.00	0	19,826
SMITH	0	0	0.00	0	34,552
SNOWE	0	0	0.00	0	29,086
SPECTER	0	0	0.00	0	238,468
STEVENS	0	0	0.00	0	23,179
THOMAS	0	0	0.00	0	15,200
THOMPSON	0	0	0.00	0	94,111
THURMOND	0	0	0.00	0	72,302
WARNER	0	0	0.00	0	124,766
WELLSTONE	0	0	0.00	0	87,939

TRIBUTE TO LES ASPIN

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I was saddened to learn of the passing of Les Aspin. He was a great public servant who worked all his life to make our country better and stronger.

Les Aspin understood the defense budget better than just about anyone. He chaired the House Armed Services Committee during the height of the cold war and during the even more challenging years of the post cold war. He led the Department of Defense as it began to adjust to America's new role in the world. And he began the difficult process of expanding opportunities for women in the military. Most recently, he took on the challenge of reviewing and reinvigorating our Nation's intelligence programs.

He didn't come to Washington for power and prestige—he came to serve. He came to represent the working families of Wisconsin's First Congressional District. He quickly became an expert on national defense. His goal was to strengthen our military while making sure that the U.S. taxpayer got the most out of every dollar spent on defense. He realized that national security was too important to become politicized. He believed that a strong defense is not a Republican position or a Democratic position—it is a necessity for the world's only superpower.

Les Aspin served the people of Wisconsin and the people of this Nation with honor and distinction. He will be greatly missed.●

PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI TO VISIT ALMA MATER

● Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise today as the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs to inform my colleagues that, as predicted in the press over the weekend, the administration will announce this afternoon that it has agreed to issue a visa to President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan for a private visit to his alma mater.

I am very pleased that the administration has finally decided to take this step. The feeling in Congress on this issue has been very strong, as evidenced by the near unanimous votes in the last 2 weeks on the resolution calling on the State Department to allow the visit. I'm equally pleased that we have avoided an escalating squabble with the State Department over the visit. If this action had been taken earlier, when it should have been, we could have avoided a great deal of acrimony and conflicting signals. I believe that the decision to admit President Lee brings our policies on admission of, let us say, controversial public figures more into uniformity, and it removes a gross and unnecessary slight to one of our close friends in Asia.

Mr. President, in closing I would like to make something clear to our friends in the People's Republic of China. Although I understand the depth of their feelings on this issue, I do not believe that this simple move has to adversely affect our important relationship. Admitting President Lee Teng-hui for a private, I repeat, private visit should not be seen for more than it is—an internal decision to admit a private citizen for a limited private purpose—and I am sure that President Lee will closely adhere to the parameters of the visit in order to avoid any unnecessary complications. There are no hidden signals here, no nebulous meanings, no new policy currents. This is not, nor should the People's Republic of China interpret it to be, our repudiation of their one-China policy.●

SUPPORT OF S. 747

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 747. The intent of this bill is to modify section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export and Control Act to require congressional oversight and scrutiny of all arms sales to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia until such time as the Secretary of the State certifies and reports to Congress that the unpaid claims of American companies described in the June 30, 1993, report by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 9140(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1993 (Public Law 102–396; 106 Stat 1939), including the additional claims noticed by the Department of Commerce on page 2 of the report, have been resolved satisfactorily.

My interest in S. 747 relates in part to a New York company, Gibbs & Hill, Inc. Gibbs & Hill was founded in 1911, and has the privilege of being the oldest power and transportation engineering firm in the United States. One of its most notable projects was the electrification of the Northeast corridor rail line between New York and Washington, DC. The first electric locomotive to run on these tracks was the George Gibbs I.

In 1978, Gibbs & Hill went to Saudi Arabia to provide its engineering expertise to the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu in connection with the design and construction of the Yanbu Industrial City. Gibbs & Hill was hired by the Royal Commission to design the desalination and related facilities, which are a major component of this industrial complex. The Royal Commission required significant additional services of Gibbs & Hill, equaling more than 200 man-years of effort. After requiring Gibbs & Hill to perform the work, committing to compensate Gibbs & Hill for the added services, and benefiting from the work performed, the Royal Commission refused to pay. Gibbs & Hill's attempts to seek redress through the kingdom's court system was useless, as the court merely upheld the wrongful acts of another agency of the kingdom.

The default landed Gibbs & Hill in the special claims process established following congressional hearings in May 1992, and furthered by section 9140(c) of the fiscal year 1993 Department of Defense Appropriations Act. The $43.4 million claim of Gibbs & Hill is the last remaining unpaid claim awaiting resolution by the Saudi Government through the special claims process. Despite repeated commitments to our Government by the Saudi Government to resolve the claim favorably for the company, Gibbs & Hill has not been paid. Gibbs & Hill has waited more than 14 years to have this debt paid, including 2 years since receiving explicit commitments from the Saudi Embassy that it would spare no efforts in resolving the claim fairly and promptly.

Today, the Yanbu Industrial City is pointed to as an example of the kingdom's technological advancement. Yet this advancement was obtained at the expense of Gibbs & Hill. The kingdom had an obligation to honor its commitments to Gibbs & Hill, as it still does today. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 747.●