

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1802, FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 1999

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-199) on the resolution (H. Res. 221) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1802) to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide States with more funding and greater flexibility in carrying out programs designed to help children make the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION CONCERNING CIVIL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153 (b) and (d)), the text of a proposed Protocol Amending the Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada signed at Washington on June 15, 1955, as amended. I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Protocol, and an unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Protocol. (In accordance with section 123 of the Act, as amended by Title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), I have submitted to the Congress under separate cover a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy and a letter from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stating the views of the Commission are also enclosed.

The proposed Protocol has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all statutory requirements

and will advance the nonproliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States.

The Protocol amends the Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada in two respects:

1. It extends the Agreement, which would otherwise expire by its terms on January 1, 2000, for an additional period of 30 years, with the provision for automatic extensions thereafter in increments of 5 years each unless either Party gives timely notice to terminate the Agreement; and

2. It updates certain provisions of the Agreement relating to the physical protection of materials subject to the Agreement.

The Agreement itself was last amended on April 23, 1980, to bring it into conformity with all requirements of the Atomic Energy Act and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978. As amended by the proposed Protocol, it will continue to meet all requirements of U.S. law.

Canada ranks among the closest and most important U.S. partners in civil nuclear cooperation, with ties dating back to the early days of the Atoms for Peace program. Canada is also in the forefront of countries supporting international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries. It is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and has an agreement with the IAEA for the application of full-scope safeguards to its nuclear program. It also subscribes to the Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) Guidelines, which set forth standards for the responsible export of nuclear commodities for peaceful use, and to the Zangger (NPT Exporters) Committee Guidelines, which oblige members to require the application of IAEA safeguards on nuclear exports to nonnuclear weapon states. It is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, whereby it has agreed to apply international standards of physical protection to the storage and transport of nuclear material under its jurisdiction or control.

Continued close cooperation with Canada in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, under the long-term extension of the U.S.-Canada Agreement for Cooperation provided for in the proposed Protocol, will serve important U.S. national security, foreign policy, and commercial interests.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed Protocol and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the Protocol and authorized its execution and urge that

the Congress give it favorable consideration.

This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. My Administration is prepared to begin immediate consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 24, 1999.

REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY CAUSED BY LAPSE OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency declared by Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994, to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 24, 1999.

IN OPPOSITION TO WORLD BANK LOAN TO CHINA

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today the World Bank is about to decide whether to give China a loan to help in its efforts to colonize occupied Tibet with Chinese. Beijing's scheme with the Bank's approval would use \$160 million to pay for the relocation of poor Chinese farmers onto the Tibetan Plateau.

Editorials in the Washington Post, the Washington Times and the New York Times have urged the Bank not to go through with this project. I request that copies of these editorials be included in the RECORD.

The U.S. Treasury announced on Tuesday that it is going to oppose the loan. Chinese officials have demarched

embassies in Beijing with threats of economic repercussions if member states vote to oppose the loan. Twelve bank board members have cosigned a letter to President Wolfensohn expressing opposition to this project. Activists and parliamentarians from around the globe have deluged the World Bank with letters and e-mail messages opposing the loan. Over 60 Members of this Chamber signed a letter to the President of the Bank urging him to reject the loan.

For Tibetans this is not development or poverty alleviation, it is cultural genocide. This project will lead to increased ethnic tension and conflict over access to scarce natural resources. I ask my colleagues to join in opposition to this loan.

Mr. Speaker, today the World Bank will decide whether or not to give China a loan to help it in its efforts to colonize occupied Tibet with Chinese. Beijing's scheme with the Bank's approval would use 160 million dollars to pay for the relocation of poor Chinese farmers onto the Tibetan Plateau.

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China's population transfer program is a long-standing effort to resettle Chinese in Tibet to increase its assimilation.

The World Bank loan would be the first time international financing, including U.S. dollars would be funding population transfer.

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The World Bank, in violation of World Bank policy, failed to make an environmental analysis available to the public before the project went to appraisal.

The Bank also failed to undertake a full environmental assessment, provided no accounting of the impact on indigenous Tibetan and Mongolian peoples in the resettlement area, and neglected to evaluate the impact on fragile natural habitats.

The project will likely lead to increased ethnic tension and conflict over access to scarce natural resources.

And opposition to the project could land Tibetans in a Chinese prison. The official Chinese news agency has labeled opposition to the resettlement as a part of an "anti-China" plot.

Mr. Speaker, the World Bank has been placed on notice that it has to stay out of poli-

tics. It should stick to its mandate of poverty alleviation and not disenfranchise people who are struggling for their very existence.

China is one of the major recipients of World Bank money. It should not be dictating to terms of the loans to anyone.

[From the Washington Post, June 22, 1999]

THE U.N.'S NEW CHINA PROJECT

The World Bank's technical people, having launched 31 "poverty reduction projects" in China, saw no problem with No. 32. That is why, incredibly, only when British Tibet advocates started spreading the word seven or eight weeks ago did the bank learn of the project's political aspect: It would resettle some 60,000 poor Chinese farmers on land Tibetans say is traditionally theirs.

The word offended the bank's biggest shareholder, the United States. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, expressing doubt about the staff-proposed \$160 million loan, has said he is "inclined" to oppose it. Needless to say, the bank's largest borrower, China, is also among the offended. It has threatened to "reevaluate its relationship with the bank" if the project does not unfold as planned.

The World Bank's board is due to vote on the question today. From an American standpoint, any vote on the merits has to be a simple one. As the Tibet lobbyists say, the project puts the bank in the position of underwriting the resettlement of Han Chinese and Chinese Muslims into a traditionally Tibetan and Mongolian area on the Tibetan plateau. Had this factor been fed into deliberations in a more timely fashion, no doubt the project would have been handled differently. It becomes a political embarrassment to deal with the project now. But it is an unavoidable and manageable embarrassment. The World Bank cannot accidentally become the instrument of a Chinese policy that affects the survival of Tibetans as a distinct people and culture.

The bank itself has a structural problem. The line between technical and political is obviously too sharp. Or the bank has been slow to grasp that decentralization works poorly when a heavy burden of accountability is devolved upon countries such as China that do not provide adequately for a free flow of information or for a space for dissent.

[From the Washington Times, June 22, 1999]

ETHNIC CLEANSING AND THE WORLD BANK

In a stunning display of insensitivity towards the plight of the Tibetan people, today the World Bank board is scheduled to vote on a project that would grant the Chinese government a \$160 million loan to resettle 57,775 Han Chinese and Chinese Muslims farmers into a historically Tibetan territory. The move is being defended by China and the World Bank as a simple initiative to give poor farmers greater access to arable land. The undeniable byproduct of such a project would be to undercut Tibetan territory and dilute the Tibetan culture.

It seems inconceivable that in the wake of NATO's air campaign to enforce human rights in Yugoslavia, the World Bank would fund an ethnic cleansing initiative in China. This is what the World Bank project would amount to if approved, however.

"In order to consolidate control over Tibetan areas, the Chinese government has undertaken a policy of moving Chinese citizens into these areas," 60 congressmen said in a letter to World Bank President James Wolfensohn. The project would "facilitate

the Chinese government's destructive transfer policy." The administration, on the other hand, has failed to voice clear opposition to the project. U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said he was "inclined" to oppose it. He should try to incline himself to muster vigorous opposition.

The area in which the project would be carried out has the highest concentration of prisoners of any single county in China. According to John Ackerly, a spokesperson for International Campaign for Tibet, the bank would inevitably support prison labor by working in such a territory. The bank would have to depend on either prison labor itself or on goods produced by that labor, Mr. Ackerly added.

Not so, claims the World Bank. David Theis, chief of the World Bank's external affairs, said that local and provincial Chinese authorities assured the bank no "prison labor will be involved or benefit from this project." Somehow, these assurances are not comforting.

The World Bank is also accused of running roughshod over its own environmental guidelines to give the loan swift approval. The bank insists that it gave the project a rigorous environmental review, but circumstantial evidence isn't supportive. China, due to its economical development of the past few years, will no longer be eligible for loans doled out by the bank's International Development Association after July 1. These loans are typically interest free and paid over a 40 year period. Interestingly, the vote on the project was scheduled suspiciously close to the cut off date and the project's environmental review was conducted swifter than most.

Unsurprisingly, China is allegedly pushing hard to get the loan approved. Apart from the obvious economic benefits, the loan would effectively grant the regime an international rubber stamp of its relocation policy. The regime has threatened to reevaluate its relationship with the bank if the loan isn't approved. The World Bank should make clear it is free to do so.

The bank has long been derided for aiding and abetting corrupt and spendthrift regimes. It surely doesn't want to be labeled the benefactor of ethnic cleansing campaigns. The board should vote down the project today.

[From The New York Times, June 23, 1999]

LOAN FOR A LAND GRAB

The World Bank's board of executive directors ought to reject a loan package to China that would be used to relocate about 58,000 impoverished Chinese and Hui Muslim farmers to a remote area on the Tibetan plateau traditionally inhabited by Tibetans and Mongolians. In the past, China has used migration policies to tighten control over Tibetan areas and to diminish the viability of the distinct Tibetan culture. The World Bank should not be in the business of financing this destructive scheme.

The Chinese Government has rejected criticism of the project and insists on going forward. But approving this loan may violate the bank's own guidelines for assessing the social and environmental impacts of its projects. Dozens of international environmental groups, Tibetan activists and 60 members of Congress have written to James Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank, to oppose the resettlement. The Clinton Administration also announced its opposition yesterday.

The ostensible purpose of the project is to give desperately poor farmers in Western

China a better life. But this plan would move them from badly eroded land to a barren high-altitude plain, currently used by nomads, that is itself environmentally fragile. Even though the project would involve construction of a dam and extensive irrigation works, it did not receive a full environmental assessment. Nor does it appear that the plan fully complies with World Bank policies designed to protect ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples from the adverse effects of development.

The World Bank has worked hard to overcome its reputation for insensitivity to local cultural and ecological concerns. Approval of this loan would be a significant step backward.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

BASEBALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, America has a long-standing fascination with baseball.

Perhaps only apple pie and the American flag can compete with its association to this country.

And with good reason.

Baseball, like many team sports, is beloved in part because of the unity it brings to our nation's communities.

Poet Walt Whitman once wrote, "I see great things in baseball. It's our game—the American game. It will take our people out-of-doors, fill them with oxygen, give them a larger physical stoicism. (It will) repair these losses and be a blessing to us."

Throughout times of hardship and strife, baseball has been a constant source of entertainment and pride, on both a local and national level.

In towns and cities across the country, friends and family gather together to pull for the home team, play baseball together in their backyards, or gather around their televisions to cheer for their favorite players.

In the Third District of North Carolina, which I am proud to represent, a group of young men recently gave their community and the entire state a reason to celebrate.

The Rose High baseball team from Greenville, NC had an undefeated season this year, winning 28 games and capturing the second 4-A State title in three years.

These 29 young men embody the spirit of teamwork.

They have proven that with enough hard work and dedication, success is within the reach of every young person who dares to achieve it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that every one of these outstanding baseball players can appreciate their victory.

But what they have learned on their path to success may be even more valuable than a perfect 28-0 season.

One of the greatest lessons that I learned growing up, playing team sports, is the ability to work together to accomplish a goal.

Playing baseball and basketball in school, I learned to work hard because I knew that my teammates were depending on me to always do my best.

This work ethic is something that I have carried with me throughout my life.

I use it now in Congress to face the challenges of working with 434 other Members of the House.

Sometimes we have disagreements, but our greatest successes come when we work together as a team.

The Rose High Rampant's have already mastered this lesson.

And all the while, they have let us watch and cheer from the sidelines.

Mr. Speaker, part of the enjoyment in watching these young men play and succeed is watching the families and the community that rally behind the players.

Baseball is a team sport and its instills a sense of excitement and enthusiasm to all that watch and participate behind the scenes.

Because of the community spirit that baseball inspires, when Rose won, we all won.

I salute the players, coaches, families, and fans that made this championship possible.

To the players . . . James Bengala, Jr., Kenneth Biggs, Jeffrey Blick, William Brinson, Ashley Capps, David Creech, John Finch, Brian Flye, Michael Gordon, Matthew Grace, Michael Harrington, Kelly Hodges, Dylan Jackson, John Landen, Vincent Langston, Jefferson Lea, Vincent Logan, Demond Mayo, Julian Morgan, Adrian Moye, James Paige, IV, Bryan Pair, Justin Phillips, Robert Riggs II, William Teel, Reid Twine, Adam Tysinger, Joseph White, and Jesse Williams III.

Coach Ronald Vincent and assistant coaches . . . Paul Hill, Marvin Jarman, Steven Lovett, Ryan Meadows, and Eric Jarman and coaches, congratulations.

You brought together your community.

And through your dedication and hard work, you have made us all proud.

Thank you Rose High State champions for letting us share in your success.

SMALLER SCHOOLS FOR BETTER EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, right after the Columbine shootings I mentioned as one of the many causes of some of these problems the fact that many of our high schools are simply too big. We have done a good job in getting class sizes down, but we made a bad mistake going from small neighborhood or community-based high schools to centralized, consolidated mega-sized high schools.

Columbine had almost 2,000 students. Most young people can handle this, but some feel they have to resort to weird or sometimes even dangerous behavior to get noticed or get attention in a school where they are little more than a number.

In a small school, a young person has a better chance of making a team or being a leader in a club or a cheerleader or being elected to the student council or standing out in some positive way. I wish we did not have to have a high school of more than 500 students. Young people will be much better off going to a smaller school even if they had to go into an older building or where fewer courses were offered.

Bill Kauffman, writing in the new issue of *Chronicles Magazine* has some very interesting comments concerning the need for smaller schools and the shootings in Colorado, and this is a very lengthy quote, but I think it is worth listening to. Writing about our mobile and anonymous society he said,

□ 1715

"Harris was an Army brat, spawn of a bizarre subculture that prizes rootlessness and places transience next to godliness. He grew up on a series of Socialist reservations. The family's final move was from Plattsburgh, New York, to Littleton, 2,000 miles distant. There he became just another brick in the wall of the inhumanly large Columbine High, whose 1,950 students were connected by a web so attenuated that dozens might fall through the cracks without the principal even knowing their names.

"Impersonal education factories like Columbine were a domestic innovation of the Cold War. The consolidation of small and rural schools into centralized warehouses was given its greatest push by Harvard President James B. Conant, who, subsidized by the Carnegie Corporation, produced a series of postwar reports arguing for the 'elimination of the small high school.'

Mr. Kaufman continued, "According to Conant, defenders of human-scale education were still living in a dream world which knew neither nuclear weapons nor Soviet imperialism. They believe they can live and prosper in an isolated, insulated United States." Conant, the barbarian, triumphed: The number of school districts plummeted from 83,000 in 1950 to 18,000 in 1970. Mr. Kaufman said, "Brutish kids will always make fun of others, but in a small school, parents or other adults have a fighting chance to enforce at least a minimal code of respect. And children in small, settled communities grow up with each other; by high school they almost certainly will have been to each other's homes and birthday parties and been on each other's ball clubs. Each student is essential to the small rural or neighborhood school; sports teams and the school play and a handful of clubs, 4-H rather than a model U.N., depend upon widespread participation. In a stable, which is to say blessedly immobile, community, kids know one another, and while to know Eric and Dylan may not have been to love them,