

Because this time line is relatively short, we sought to give schools flexibility in the methods from which they might choose to reach compliance.

The regulations interpreting the new law, however, do not provide the flexibility we sought. Unfortunately, the regulations prohibit schools able to comply with the guidelines under the current meal pattern, or another nutritionally sound meal pattern, from doing so. In fact, those already in compliance under the current meal pattern would be forced to change to one of USDA's new systems even though they are already in compliance with the guidelines.

Though studies have shown that most schools do not meet the guidelines under the current meal pattern, some schools are able to. Others believe they could meet the guidelines also if they make a few minor changes in cooking methods and food choices. I do not believe schools that are able to meet the guidelines under the current meal pattern or another nutritionally sound meal pattern should be precluded from using those systems. Our goal is to provide healthier meals, not to ensure certain methods are used for achieving healthier meals. Specifically this legislation allows schools to use any reasonable method to meet the guidelines, including those provided by USDA.

The Clinton administration deserves great credit for working to improve the health of schoolchildren. This amendment is in keeping with that effort. Our bill says to schools: We don't care what method you use to provide your children healthy, nutritionally balanced meals, just make sure you get it done.

I firmly believe that the problems posed by the inflexibility of the USDA regulations can be corrected by the Secretary, and there will be no need to go forward with the bill. Again, I commend the administration for its work in this area and look forward to continuing our bipartisan effort to improve the nutritional value of school meals.

CHINA POLICY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2058. I want to commend the efforts of my good friends Ms. PELOSI and Mr. WOLF against the human rights atrocities in China.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has granted MFN renewal to China annually since 1980. Since the massacre in Tiananmen Square in 1989, we have been extremely focused on China's human rights performance. There are some Members who de-link international trade and human rights and believe that the infusion of Western business practices and ideas will lead to greater freedom in China.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 6 years since the Chinese regime directed the brutal massacre of pro-democracy protesters in Tiananmen Square. There has been little change, at best, in the dismal human rights record of the Chinese government.

There still has not been a full accounting for the victims of the 1989 crackdown. And, fur-

thermore, just 2 months ago, scores of well-known activists and intellectuals were rounded up and arrested for filing open petitions to the government urging a complete list of those who died.

Over the past 2 years this Congress has been, in my opinion, lenient towards the continued denials of freedom of expression, association, and religion in China.

Clearly, the time has come to send a clear and strong message to President Zemin and the National People's Congress that the United States will no longer stand idly by as products are made by slave labor for export, dissidents are permanently exiled, and torture and denial of medical care continues in Chinese prisons and labor camps.

The bill before us clearly states the Congress' outrage at China's violation of international nonproliferation standards. It also calls upon China to respect and uphold the U.N. Charter and universal declaration of human rights.

Despite previous concessions and promises made by the Chinese regime on human rights, the State Department recently reported that there continues to be widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China.

Mr. Speaker, let me be clear * * * I agree that we must engage the Chinese. I recognize the over \$9 billion of exports to China last year and the thousands of American jobs associated with those products and services.

However, we should not help underwrite the totalitarian regime in China any longer. This MFN debate is very different than others in the past.

This is a hallmark moment in United States-Sino relations. The post-Deng Xiaoping transition period approaches. With the fall of the Soviet Union, the Korean peninsula has become the most dangerous place on the planet.

As we have learned in country after country in Europe, the United States develops its strongest alliances and ensures its lasting security when we stand firmly and unequivocally for the principles upon which our own Nation was founded.

Mr. Speaker, whether we like it or not, the fact is that MFN is the only bargaining power we have with the Chinese each year. Our continued policy of unconditional engagement and economic stimulus to encourage human rights and nuclear nonproliferation is a failed policy.

H.R. 2058 directs the President to undertake intensified diplomatic initiatives to persuade the Chinese Government to, among other things, adhere to prevailing international standards regarding nonproliferation of weapons and respect the internationally recognized human rights of its citizens.

These initiatives will be carried out in our bilateral relations with China, and through the United Nations, the World Bank, and the WTO.

This bill requires the administration to report every 6 months on the progress of these initiatives and the Chinese Government's willingness to bring about reform.

Essentially, this bill will not allow the administration to walk away from the reality of the human rights abuses or nuclear proliferation.

It will also require the Chinese to make real reforms now, rather than empty and worthless concessions days before MFN renewal each year.

Mr. Speaker, there is a general consensus in the Congress that the best China policy is

one that advocates a prosperous, strong, and democratic China. This bill is a compromise which makes great strides toward effectively pressuring the Chinese to make needed reforms, while not denying MFN status to China at this time. For that reason, I will support this bill. Thank you.

JUSTICE WARREN BURGER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, our friend, Warren Cikins, has written a predictably eloquent piece for Legal Times about Justice Warren Burger.

I am pleased to share it with all those members and scholars who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WARREN BURGER'S QUEST FOR "FACTORIES WITH FENCES"

(By Warren Cikins)

Much is being written of Chief Justice Warren Burger's commitment to strengthening the criminal Justice system and to ensuring the punishment of wrongdoers, but the occasion of his death at 87 on June 25, should also be an opportunity to highlight his determination to give offenders a chance to reform. As he proclaimed in a 1981 speech, "When society places a person behind walls and bars it is an obligation—a moral obligation—to do whatever can reasonably be done to change that person before he or she goes back into the stream of society."

Burger's commitment to prison reform was part of his broader interest in improving the administration of justice. The number and breath of his contributions are themselves remarkable. In "The Politics of Judicial Reform" (1982), Burger's early endeavors are described by Dr. Mark Cannon, who held the position of administrative assistant to the chief justice from 1972 to 1986—a position Burger helped create to facilitate these reforms. Cannon chronicles Burger's joint efforts with the American Bar Association to create the Institute of Judicial Administration, his support of the interbranch Hruska Commission created in 1972 and continuing operations until 1975), his expansion of the functions of the Administrative Office of the Courts, his work with the Department of Justice to create the position of assistant attorney general for the Office for the Improvements in the Administration of Justice, and the greater involvement by the Judicial Conference of the United States (which he headed as chief justice) in the preparation of data necessary for legislation of major significance to the judiciary.

Burger also sponsored the National center for State Courts at Williamsburg, Va., supported the creation of the Federal Judicial Center (a brainchild of his colleague, Justice Tom Clark), promoted the National College of the Judiciary in Reno, Nev., helped create the State-Justice Institute, and sponsored the creation of the National Institute of Corrections and the National Corrections Academy in Boulder, Colo.

At his urging, the Brookings Institution sponsored a series of annual seminars that began in 1978 and continued through 1993. Attendees included the chief justice, the attorney general, the chairman and other members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees and numerous other jurists and