

guarantee issued on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002”.

AUTHORIZING SENATE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV BE USED TO COLLECT DONATIONS OF CLOTHING

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 134, submitted earlier today by Senators ROCKEFELLER and BYRD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 134) authorizing that the Senate office of Senator John D. Rockefeller IV be used to collect donations of clothing from July 13, 2001, until July 20, 2001, from concerned Members of Congress and staff to assist the West Virginia families suffering from the recent disaster of flooding and storms.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, as you may know, my state of West Virginia was ravaged last week by its worst flooding in years. Homes were destroyed, businesses and infrastructure were shut down and, most tragically, lives were lost. The outpouring of support thus far has been truly heartwarming; however, much is still needed in order to rebuild our communities. That is why I am asking my colleagues, our staffs, and our friends to support this resolution and to participate in a clothing drive that will give aid to the victims of this tragedy. I am proud to be joined by our distinguished senior Senator, ROBERT C. BYRD, in our effort to help West Virginians. Our drive can only be successful if the resolution before us is passed, and if we each give what we can.

Immediately following the floods, I visited some of the areas hardest hit. Although I have seen this type of devastation before, I was still taken aback by dissolved roads, collapsed homes, and splintered bridges. Fortunately, the clean-up process is already underway as federal disaster relief pours in. Organizations such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army have provided for residents’ most immediate needs, while agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, begin processing damage claims. Governor Wise and state agencies are working hard to reach out to communities struggling to cope with the aftermath of the flooding. Working together, federal, state, and local officials can begin the crucial work to rebuild our communities.

Yet, much remains to be done. Today, Sharon and I will visit more of the state. With us, we will take the prayers and well-wishes we have been given. We will also present generous donations from corporations such as the Pepsi Cola Company. While I am in

the state, my staff will organize a clothing drive to replace some of the items lost in the floods. Clothing of all kinds is needed as residents rebuild their homes and their lives. Many have lost everything and, as they return to work and school, will need the basic items we all take for granted. Moreover, as the winter months approach and the season brings rugged weather, victims will also find themselves in need of cold-weather clothing and shoes. Once the clothing is collected on Capitol Hill, United Airlines will transport all of the donations to West Virginia and the National Guard will help distribute the clothing to families in need. These are just two examples of the generosity displayed by companies and by individuals who wish to help. Each of them has my deep gratitude.

Of course, in the rush to move on and rebuild, we cannot forget about those lost. I am enormously sorry for the loss of Bonnie Shumate and Bradley Jenkins, and my heart goes out to their families and friends. Though rebuilding will serve as a challenge for the average West Virginian, grieving will, of course, prove far more difficult for the Shumates and the Jenkins.

It has been said that there is light at the end of every tunnel. Considering the awesome amount of support provided to date for the flood victims in West Virginia, I would have to agree. Let us continue this support by committing to and participating in a clothing drive for the people affected by the flood. On behalf of the Mountain State, thank you.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask consent the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements and supporting documents be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 134) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is located in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 17, 2001

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9 a.m. tomorrow, July 17.

I further ask consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate resume consideration of the Bankruptcy Reform Act; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 to 2:15 for the weekly party conferences.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Madam President, therefore, on Tuesday the Senate will convene at 9 a.m. and resume consideration of the Bankruptcy Reform Act under a previous order. There will be 3 hours of debate on cloture on the Bankruptcy Reform Act, which will cause us to vote around 12 noon. We expect to return to the Energy and Water Appropriations Act on Tuesday, with rollcall votes expected into the evening.

In the morning I am going to renew my request that there be a time certain for filing amendments. The reason this is so important is we are not going to be on this bill tomorrow. That will give staff time to work on the amendments that people think are important. Some certainly are important. So I am going to renew that request tomorrow morning, and I hope Senators on both sides of the aisle will allow us to go forward.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment following the remarks of the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Oregon, as previously outlined in the unanimous-consent agreement.

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

NOMINATIONS

Mr. KYL. Madam President, let me say I appreciate what the Senator from Nevada said about the reforms that Senators DOMENICI, MURKOWSKI, and I effectuated with respect to the Department of Energy. It was a time of some confusion, and reasonable people could differ about what we did there. But I think it is working out well. I appreciate that the Senator from Nevada is now very much in support of that. Earlier I when spoke, I did no use the name of the Senator from Nevada but I did thank the Democratic leadership for moving nominations with such alacrity last week. I think there were 54 nominations and I think I mentioned that I hoped we could continue with that progress during the next couple of weeks. I wanted the Senator from Nevada to know I paid him a compliment today as well.

Mr. REID. I say to my colleague, if he will yield, I watched his statement from my office, and I appreciate that very much. I say to my friend from Arizona, it is important we move these nominations. There are a few that cause problems, but very few. And you will know about those. The rest of them we need to move forward to have better government.

I think it is very unfair that the system has become so complicated, so burdensome, that we are having trouble getting good people to take these jobs. It is amazing to me the quality of the people who served in the Clinton administration and those who are now

willing to serve the Bush administration with all they have to go through.

I look forward to working with my friend from Arizona to move as many of these as quickly as we can. As I told my friend on Friday, we had one person with a little problem and we just went around that, took care of everybody else. Even those we have problems with, they deserve their day in court, so to speak. So I appreciate the comments of the Senator from Arizona. I appreciate his cooperation in allowing us to have this bill on the floor.

Mr. KYL. I thank the Senator from Nevada.

Madam President, will the Chair advise me when I have gone 5 minutes. I do not want to impinge anymore on the time of the Senator from Oregon.

UNITED STATES-CHINA RELATIONS

Mr. KYL. Madam President, I wanted to speak briefly about the decision made last Friday to hold the next Olympics in Beijing, the 2008 games. Our Government was not involved in that. It is not a government-to-government kind of decision. But I am hopeful the fact that the United States did not, as a nation, weigh in on that decision—I am hopeful that did not send a signal to the leaders in Beijing that the U.S. Government either supports what that Chinese Government leadership does or does not object to many of the things which are done by that Government that violate human rights and in other ways suggest the country of China is not yet willing to join the family of nations.

I wanted to note a few of the activities of this recent Chinese Government that suggest to me the United States needs to take a very firm position with respect to China. That is why I say I am hopeful this decision that the Olympics go to China not be mistaken for U.S. support for what China has done.

As illustrated in recent press reports, China's bid for that honor has been the subject of much international attention. For example, the European Union Parliament recently passed a resolution declaring that China's bid is "inappropriate" and that it is "unsuitable" for the Games due to its "disastrous record on human rights."

The American government, however, chose to remain neutral on China's bid—a decision that I hope will not convey to China's leaders a signal that the United States is willing to blindly tolerate that country's continuing failure to abide by internationally-recognized norms of behavior. Consider just a few events of recent months:

The collision of our reconnaissance plane with a Chinese fighter jet—the result of a Chinese pilot's aggressive flying.

China's detention and interrogation of our plane's crew for nearly two weeks, and submission of a \$1 million bill to the United States.

China's detention and arrest of American citizens and permanent resi-

dents without clear evidence of wrongdoing or illegal activity—including Gao Zhan, Wu Jianmin, Li Shaomin, and Tan Guangguang. Li Shaomin was convicted of espionage on July 14 and reportedly will be expelled from China in the near future.

China's systematic torture and murder of hundreds of members of the Falun Gong—including the recent deaths of approximately fourteen peaceful adherents in a Chinese labor camp.

China's hardening of its crackdown on this group—including a new legal directive issued by Chinese judicial authorities on June 10 authorizing courts to prosecute Falun Gong practitioners for intentional wounding or murder, or for organizing, encouraging or helping other followers commit suicide or injure themselves. Additionally, it states that followers can be prosecuted if they produce or distribute anti-government materials.

China's execution of at least 1,781 persons during the past *three months*—more than the total number of executions worldwide over the past *three years*

A former Chinese doctor's testimony on June 27 to the House International Relations Committee that his job required him "to remove skin and corneas from the corpses of over one hundred executed prisoners, and, on a couple of occasions, victims of intentionally botched executions."

The Chinese military's ongoing large-scale military exercises in the South China Sea aimed at preparing that country for an invasion of Taiwan.

China's shipments to Cuba of arms and explosives, the latest of which reportedly occurred in December.

China's continuing assistance and provision of military technology to rogue regimes, including the case involving the Chinese firm that helped Iraq outfit its air defenses with fiber-optic equipment.

China's continuing purchases from Russia of conventional weapons, including plans to purchase two additional Sovremenny destroyers armed with Sunburn anti-ship cruise missiles.

There is no doubt that dealing with China will continue to be a challenge.

Whatever we do, we have to make sure that we don't send signals to China that we approve of these kinds of actions. Not standing in the way of their getting the Olympic games I hope will not send that kind of a signal.

And there is no alternative. It is the world's most populous nation (and biggest potential market); it has the world's largest armed forces; and it is a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. Its economic and military strength has grown a great deal in recent years, and is projected to continue to grow significantly in the coming decades.

There are many areas of potential disagreement with other nations, such as trade policy and human rights violations. But the one source of potentially

catastrophic consequences is China's insistence that, by *negotiation* or force, Taiwan must be reunited with the mainland, and that conflict with the United States is inevitable as long as we stand in the way of that objective. We cannot ignore this very real and potentially dangerous situation. How we deal with it will dictate the course of history.

The United States must develop a more comprehensive and realistic policy toward China, one which promotes good relations while not ignoring unpleasant exigencies.

In March, two days prior to the collision over the South China Sea, I spoke on the Senate floor about the challenge of dealing with China's growing military strength. I discussed in detail China's threatening rhetoric aimed at the United States and Taiwan, and warned of that country's rapid military modernization and buildup. And most importantly, I asked the question: what if China's leaders mean what they say? To assume they do not, particularly in light of the prevalence of highly threatening public statements and military writings could mean leaving ourselves deliberately vulnerable to potential Chinese aggression, (or impotent to deal with Chinese aggression against others).

China, unfortunately, has not been a very cooperative member of the international community. Several years ago, at a New Atlantic Initiative conference in Prague, I discussed America's role in that community and our vision for a world in which the United States could work side-by-side with other democracies, stating,

If I had to sum up in one sentence the U.S. national interest in the world, I would say that it is promoting the security, well-being, and expansion of the community of nations that respect the democratic rights of their peoples.

China cannot become a member of this trusted family until there is a serious change in the attitude of its leadership. Indeed, China's leaders systematically violate the most fundamental rights of the Chinese people. Moreover, they increasingly lack respect for the democratic rights of individuals visiting China, including U.S. citizens. The Chinese government seeks to maintain absolute control over all domestic political matters. It remains resistant to what it considers interference in its internal affairs, threatening the use of force, if necessary, to achieve its objectives, including reunification with Taiwan. And China actively pursues foreign policies that risk destabilizing the South China Sea.

In the long-term, our goal must be to live in peace and prosperity with the Chinese people; however, to do so requires that we reconcile the different aspirations of our governments. It is clear that many of the Chinese government's goals conflict with American values, and it is important that we do not compromise these values in dealing with the communist regime.