

for in authorizing legislation enacted into law.

**Conference Agreement**

Senate recedes.

**B. Student Improvement Incentive Awards  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Section 103 of Title I of the Senate amendment authorizes student improvement incentive awards which could be used by a State educational agency to make awards to public schools in the State that are determined to be outstanding schools pursuant to a state-wide assessment.

**Conference Agreement**

House recedes.

**C. State Incentives for Teacher Testing and Merit Pay  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Section 301 of Title III of the Senate amendment authorizes incentives for states to implement teacher testing and merit pay programs. The Department of Education would provide awards to states that test their K-12 teachers every 3-5 years in the subjects they teach and that have a merit pay program.

**Conference Agreement**

House recedes.

**D. Equal Educational Opportunity  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Section 401 of Title IV of the Senate amendment authorizes the use of Federal education dollars to fund education reform projects that provide same gender schools and classrooms, as long as comparable educational opportunities are offered for students of both sexes.

**Conference Agreement**

House recedes.

**E. Education Block Grant  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Sections 501-507 of Title V of the Senate amendment provide States a choice of receiving over \$10 billion in Federal education funds as a block grant at the state level, local level, or to continue receiving funding as under current categorical programs.

**Conference Agreement**

Senate recedes. The Conferees have reluctantly agreed to remove the education block grant amendment of Senator Slade Gorton (R-WA) from the conference report in order to expeditiously move the underlying education savings account measure to the President. The Conferees believe the Gorton amendment would have returned authority for decisions about our children's education to where it belongs—to our parents, teachers, principals, superintendents and elected school board members, not bureaucrats in Washington, DC. The Conferees wish to commend the diligent efforts of Senator Gorton in this matter.

**F. Sense of the Senate on Dollars to the Classroom  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Sections 601-602 of Title VI of the Senate amendment is a Sense of the Senate resolution that 95 percent of every Federal education dollar should end up in the classroom.

**Conference Agreement**

House recedes.

**G. Reading Excellence  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Sections 701, 711, and 721-725 of Title VII of the Senate amendment authorize a literacy program which focuses upon training teachers to teach reading using scientifically proven methods, like phonics.

**Conference Agreement**

House recedes.

**H. Dropout Prevention Program  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Sections 801, 811-812, and 821 of Title VIII of the Senate amendment authorize a National Dropout Prevention program.

**Conference Agreement**

Senate recedes.

**I. Multilingualism Study  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Section 901 of Title IX of the Senate amendment authorizes a study on multilingualism.

**Conference Agreement**

House recedes with an amendment to add a finding to indicate that education is the primary responsibility of State and local governments and as such they are responsible for developing policies on multilingualism.

**J. Safe Schools  
House Bill**

No provision.

**Senate Amendment**

Section 902 of Title IX of the Senate amendment provides that weapons brought to school are admissible as evidence in any internal school disciplinary proceeding.

**Conference Agreement**

House recedes.

WILLIAM ARCHER,  
BILL GOODLING,  
DICK ARMEY,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*  
WILLIAM V. ROTH,  
CONNIE MACK,  
DAN COATS,  
SLADE GORTON,  
PAUL COVERDELL,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

**SPECIAL ORDERS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

**U.S. POLICY TOWARDS CHINA**

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, this weekend the communist government of China instructed its official news agency to issue the following statement in regard to its option to use force to conquer the Republic of China on Taiwan:

"Every sovereign state has the right to take all means it deems essential, including military means, to safeguard its territorial integrity."

Mr. Speaker, this is a rejection by Communist China of the commitments that its government has made to the United States in the past concerning the use of force in the Taiwan Straits. Supposedly we have an understanding with the communists that they will not use force if we recognize China under what is called the one China policy. This statement by the Communist Chinese, coming right before the President's visit, is a warning bell.

Some people in the United States are closing their eyes to the brutal suppression of human rights and the increase in military spending by the Communist Chinese government and thinking that will have no effect and that, instead, deals will be made with the communists and the past deals we made with them will suffice to maintain peace in that region.

Well, with their increased military power, the Communist Chinese are not only being belligerent to their neighbors, but seem now to be challenging the fundamental agreements that have served as the basis for peace between our countries. This is something the President must bring up, and this is one reason why this body last week passed a resolution insisting that this administration reaffirm that the United States is committed to oppose any violence in the Taiwan Straits and any use of force by the Communist Chinese to solve their differences with the Taiwanese.

This contempt for peaceful resolution of the tension in the Taiwan Straits coincides with the White House abandoning its plan to encourage the Communist Chinese to agree to an agreement to control the export of weapons of mass destruction, this during the upcoming Tiananmen Square summit. The President has abandoned the idea altogether of trying to get them to sign an agreement. The Communist Chinese leaders rejected the idea for a second time last week, this in the face of reports that the Communist Chinese continue to send technology to different countries that expands those countries' ability to produce nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

The President is insisting on going to Communist China anyway. The symbolism of this visit could not be worse. At a time when they seem to be renegeing, with these statements we just heard, when they are sending weapons of mass destruction and the technology of weapons of mass destruction elsewhere, with the continuing massive violations of human rights on mainland China and Tibet and the belligerence the Chinese are showing, this could not be a worse time for the President to just go as "Johnny Sunshine" representing whatever to the people of China. In fact, the oppressors in Beijing will laugh at the President, because they realize his presence there