

Many of my friends in this body argue that China is making progress on human rights, and that expanded trade and western influence will help turn the tide. They tell me that in China things have improved dramatically in recent years.

I say, tell that to the tens of thousands of members of the Fulan Gong who have been hunted down and punished by Beijing over the past 2 years.

Tell that to the prisoners in China's Gulags who continue to suffer under conditions that, in our own State Department's words, are "harsh" and "degrading".

Tell that to the political dissents who are jailed out without charge only because they threaten the communist party's political dominance.

Tell that to the children who were murdered because of China's brutal one child per family policy.

Tell that to the people of Tibet.

Mr. President, all those who say that things are getting better in China and that PNTR will help improve conditions in China are wrong.

It's been 11 years since the Tiananmen Square Massacre, and the Chinese Government still carries out the same brutal, repressive tactics.

Things aren't getting any better in China. They're only getting worse.

The supporters of PNTR made the same argument year after year during the annual debates on most-favored-nation status for China. And year and year, Beijing showed no sign of changing its ways. None.

In one way, this is a hard vote for me, Mr. President. Many of my friends support expanded trade privileges for China, and they make an enthusiastic argument for expanding access to Chinese markets in order to help American business compete with their overseas competitors.

My gut reaction is to vote for free and expanded trade. In my mind, there isn't any doubt that the world is really drawing closer and closer together, and that it will be through trade that the United States can take advantage of its economic and technological advantages to maintain our dominant position in the world.

But in other, more important, ways this vote is easy for me—because the issues are so clear when it comes to China, and because China's behavior has made it so undeserving of improved trade ties with the United States.

Mr. President, I've tried to simplify this issue in my mind and I've boiled it down to a single question that I've asked of everyone I have talked to about China trade:

Why should we give the best trade privileges possible under our law to a communist nation that so clearly threatens us and our values?

We didn't grant most-favored-nation status to Russia during the cold war. But now we are on the verge of passing the most privileged trade status we can give to the communist nation that is bent not only on supplanting America

as the dominant economic power in the world, but is also actively supporting dangerous, rogue nations that threaten our citizens and our way of life.

It just doesn't make sense.

In conclusion, I urge a "no" vote on the China PNTR bill, and a "yes" vote on the Thompson bill. The Chinese have not earned the right to trade with us, and they have show no inclination to change their ways.

Senator THOMPSON's proposal is at least a modest attempt to preserve our options and to keep closer tabs on Communist China in case things take a turn for the worse.

For years, the pro-China trade forces have argued that expanding trade with China is the carrot we can use to bring about democratic change in that country. The evidence has proven them wrong time and time again.

Years of continuing MFN, or NTR, or whatever you want to call it haven't changed things in China. When it comes to China, the old saying still holds true: the more things change, the more they stay the same.

Trade has not worked before as a carrot, and it certainly won't work in the future if we remove the stick of annual reviews and possible sanctions. That's why it's so crucial that we pass the China Non-Proliferation Act.

Mr. President, when President Reagan negotiated arms control with the Russians, he used an old Russian phrase to sum up his approach—trust but verify. That strategy worked.

But by granting PNTR we are trusting, but failing to verify. In fact, we are even giving up what little ability we even have to verify. The Chinese certainly haven't given us any reason to take them at their word.

We need to verify and the Thompson bill is our best hope of insuring that China will live up to its word. Otherwise, why should we blindly trust a country that has proven time and time again that it doesn't live or play by the rules.

I yield the floor.

EXTENSION OF VITIATION ORDER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vitiating order with respect to S. 1608 be extended until 2 p.m. today.

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

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACTION, 2001

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, with respect to the energy and water appropriations bill, I ask unanimous consent that two previously submitted amendments, Nos. 4053 and 4054, be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The amendments (Nos. 4053 and 4054) were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 4053

(Purpose: To revise planning requirements to make them consistent with sections 3264 and 3291 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act)

On page 83, strike line 20 and all that follows down to the end of page 84, line 23 and insert the following:

"SEC. 309. (a) None of the funds for the National Nuclear Security Administration in this Act or any future Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act may be expended after December 31 of each year under a covered contract unless the funds are expended in accordance with a Laboratory Funding Plan for Nuclear Security that has been approved by the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration as part of the overall Laboratory Funding Plan required by section 310(a) of Public Law 106-60. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Administrator shall issue directions to laboratories under a covered contract for the programs, projects, and activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration to be conducted at such laboratories in that fiscal year. The Administrator and the laboratories under a covered contract shall devise a Laboratory Funding Plan for Nuclear Security that identifies the resources needed to carry out these programs, projects, and activities. Funds shall be released to the Laboratories only after the Secretary has approved the overall Laboratory Funding Plan containing the Laboratory Funding Plan for Nuclear Security. The Secretary shall consult with the Administrator on the overall Laboratory Funding Plans for Los Alamos National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratories prior to approving them. The Administrator may provide exceptions to requirements pertaining to a Laboratory Funding Plan for Nuclear Security as the Administrator considers appropriate.

"(b) For purposes of this section, 'covered contract' means a contract for the management and operation of the following laboratories: Argonne National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratories."

AMENDMENT NO. 4054

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

"SEC. . Within available funds under Title I, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall provide up to \$7,000,000 to replace and upgrade the dam in Kake, Alaska which collapsed July, 2000 to provide drinking water and hydroelectricity."

TO AUTHORIZE EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—Continued

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I want to take a few minutes to discuss why permanent normal trade relations with China are of such critical importance to the United States.

One of the most remarkable strengths of the economy has been its ability to deliver a rising standard of