

the so-called land legacy this administration has been working on for some time. Apparently the President, wanting to leave some kind of a Teddy Roosevelt legacy, wants to change the legacy he has before he leaves in several months, to have it be some sort of a setting aside of public resources for singular uses. That doesn't mean a lot to people who live in States where Federal lands are not a big issue. My State of Wyoming is 50 percent owned by the Federal Government; Nevada is 85 percent owned by the Federal Government, and it varies in between.

The things that happen in those States economically and other ways are affected greatly by the management of those lands. We have seen a number of designs to set aside lands for uses different than have been in the law. The law now provides there will be wilderness set aside, or, indeed, that they be set aside for multiple use, which means for recreation, for hunting, for scenery, for grazing, for minerals, for all kinds of things under the multiple use concept.

When that is not available, then the economies of our States suffer greatly, as do the long-term upkeep and availability and accessibility of those lands for Americans. I happen to be chair of the National Park Subcommittee. The purpose of a park is to maintain resources and to provide an opportunity for its owners, the American people, to enjoy it. Now we find ourselves faced with a number of things being proposed that would limit access, limit the enjoyment of these lands: 40-million acres roadless in the national parks, for example, which has never been fully explained as to what it means. The Antiquities Act is being used to set aside lands only by action of the President. The Congress is not involved. BLM has set out a roadless plan without details; nobody knows exactly what that means. Does it mean you are not accessible to it, that there are no roads to get to it? Forest regulation—instead of having multiple uses, one of the concepts of the plan goes totally to ecology. No one knows exactly what that means.

We have proposals from the administration to put billions of dollars, over a \$1 billion each year, directly to purchase more Federal land. In the West, we think there is a substantial amount now.

We have a lot of things to do. I am confident we will get to them. I hope we do. I think we should. There is a philosophy, of course, that is different among Members of the Senate as to the role of the Federal Government, as to the size of the Federal Government, as to whether or not in an area of education, for example, there is flexibility to send the money, if you are going to support education, to the States and let them decide how it is used, or do you have the Federal Government bu-

reaucracy in Washington tell people how it should be used. Frankly, whether it is schools or whether it is health care, whether it is highways, whatever, the needs in Wyoming are quite different than they are in New York and Pennsylvania. The school district in Meeteetse, WY has different needs than Pittsburgh. We ought to be able to recognize that and allow local people to be able to do that.

That is one of the big differences we have on this floor. The minority whip this morning talked about coming together to do things, a perfectly great idea. But as long as there is opposition to those concepts of letting States and counties participate, then it is very difficult to do that.

I am hopeful we will look forward. I am sure we will; that is the system. This is a great system. There are weaknesses and complaints, of course. But after all, this is the best system in the world. It is up to us to make it work.

I suggest the absence of quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as the Senator from Arizona, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as the Senator from Arizona, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 3 p.m. today.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 2:10 p.m., recessed until 3 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Ms. COLLINS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Maine, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, regardless of the conditions for speaking in morning business, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 15 minutes.

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

PERMANENT NORMAL TRADING RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, there are a number of misconceptions about the upcoming vote in the Senate to grant China permanent normal trading relations or, as we often call it, PNTR. I will refer to it as normal trading relations.

Today, as chairman of the International Trade Subcommittee, and to inform my colleagues about the importance of this issue because I favor normal trading relations with China, I want to address two misunderstandings regarding China.

The first misconception is that a vote by the Senate on normal trading relations is a vote to admit China to the World Trade Organization. We do not have anything to do with China being in the World Trade Organization. It is a wrong misconception. Also, there is a belief if we do not approve PNTR, China will not be able to join the World Trade Organization. As a member of the World Trade Organization, we can say something about it through our representative there, but in the Senate our vote on PNTR will not affect China's ability to join the WTO.

I want to tell my colleagues what will be consequence of not approving permanent normal trading relations with China. The only thing that will happen if we vote against permanent normal trading relations with China is that American farmers and all of our businesses will miss out on lower tariff rates and the other market-access concessions China will grant to farmers and businesses in other countries.

Remember, China is not just a big chunk of land; China is 20 percent of the world's population. When we talk about doing business with China, we are not talking about doing business in East Podunk; we are talking about doing business with 20 percent of the people of this Earth.

Let me explain what the PNTR vote is really about. Congress has placed conditions on our trade with China. These stipulations are not consistent with the core World Trade Organization obligations for member countries to grant each other unconditional, most-favored-nation treatment. If we do not grant permanent normal trading relations with China, thus removing the Jackson-Vanik restrictions, and if, at the same time, China eventually becomes a World Trade Organization member—and this is going to happen sooner or later—then the World Trade Organization rules will require the United States to opt out of the tariff and market access concessions we helped negotiate.

It does not hurt China, it does not hurt any of the other 137 members of the World Trade Organization, but it is going to help us because these other countries will get market access. Other countries will gain and build market share in China while the United States is sitting on the sidelines. This will be at the expense of the American soybean farmers, at the expense of the American pork producers, at the expense of the American insurance companies, and other financial service providers. You can list any segment of the