

hearted leader, and Mary Jo and I applaud him for his hard work and dedication to the Merrimack Chamber of Commerce.

Alex Giang inspires others to achieve the same ends by using the leadership qualities for which he has been honored. Alex has taken it upon himself to attempt to increase the membership of the chamber. He is a man determined to have others give of themselves as he has given. He has been a key figure in the creation of the chamber fund raiser, "A Taste of Merrimack," where the time and effort that was spent on his part exemplified his dedication to the chamber. In addition to all of this, Alex is a purveyor of fine cuisine in the town of Merrimack.

Alex is a leader in the truest sense. He is a gregarious individual who puts forth enormous effort for worthy causes. His enthusiasm for both life and the Merrimack chamber is contagious. Alex, it is a pleasure to represent you in the United States Senate. I wish you the best of luck in the future. May you always continue to inspire those around you.●

NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 90

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

Last November, after years of negotiation, we completed a bilateral agreement on accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) with the People's Republic of China (Agreement). The Agreement will dramatically cut import barriers currently imposed on American products and services. It is enforceable and will lock in and expand access to virtually all sectors of China's economy. The Agreement meets the high standards we set in all areas, from creating export opportunities for our businesses, farmers, and working people, to strengthening our guarantees of fair trade. It is clearly in our economic interest. China is concluding agreements with other countries to accede to the WTO. The issue is whether Americans get the full benefit of the strong agreement we negotiated. To do that, we need to enact permanent Normal Trade Relations (NTR) for China.

We give up nothing with this Agreement. As China enters the WTO, the United States makes no changes in our current market access policies. We preserve our right to withdraw market access for China in the event of a national security emergency. We make no changes in laws controlling the export of sensitive technology. We amend none of our trade laws. In fact, our pro-

tections against unfair trade practices and potential import surges are stronger with the Agreement than without it.

Our choice is clear. We must enact permanent NTR for China or risk losing the full benefits of the Agreement we negotiated, including broad market access, special import protections, and rights to enforce China's commitment through WTO dispute settlement. All WTO members, including the United States, pledge to grant one another permanent NTR to enjoy the full benefits in one another's markets. If the Congress were to fail to pass permanent NTR for China, our Asian, Latin American, Canadian, and European competitors would reap these benefits, but American farmers and other workers and our businesses might well be left behind.

We are firmly committed to vigorous monitoring and enforcement of China's commitments, and will work closely with the Congress on this. We will maximize use of the WTO's review mechanisms, strengthen U.S. monitoring and enforcement capabilities, ensure regular reporting to the Congress on China's compliance, and enforce the strong China-specific import surge protections we negotiated. I have requested significant new funding for China trade compliance.

We must also continue our efforts to make the WTO itself more open, transparent, and participatory, and to elevate consideration of labor and the environment in trade. We must recognize the value that the WTO serves today in fostering a global, rules-based system of international trade—one that has fostered global growth and prosperity over the past half century. Bringing China into that rules-based system advances the right kind of reform in China.

The Agreement is in the fundamental interest of American security and reform in China. By integrating China more fully into the Pacific and global economies, it will strengthen China's stake in peace and stability. Within China, it will help to develop the rule of law; strengthen the role of market forces; and increase the contacts China's citizens have with each other and the outside world. While we will continue to have strong disagreements with China over issues ranging from human rights to religious tolerance to foreign policy, we believe that bringing China into the WTO pushes China in the right direction in all of these areas.

I, therefore, with this letter transmit to the Congress legislation authorizing the President to terminate application of Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 to the People's Republic of China and extend permanent Normal Trade Relations treatment to products from China. The legislation specifies that the President's determination becomes effective only when China becomes a member of the WTO, and only after a

certification that the terms and conditions of China's accession to the WTO are at least equivalent to those agreed to between the United States and China in our November 15, 1999, Agreement. I urge that the Congress consider this legislation as soon as possible.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 8, 2000.

THE NATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING STRATEGY FOR 2000—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 91

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of section 2(a) of Public Law 105-310 (18 U.S.C. 5341(a)(2)), I transmit herewith the National Money Laundering Strategy for 2000.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 8, 2000.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S. 2184. A bill to amend chapter 3 of title 28, United States Code, to divide the Ninth Judicial circuit of the United States into two circuits, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-7907. A communication from the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, and the Deputy Under Secretary, Science and Technology, Department of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to laboratories and centers selected for a pilot program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-7908. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, the report of a retirement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-7909. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1999 report on conditional pesticide registrations; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-7910. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Criteria for Approving Flight Courses for Educational Assistance Programs" (RIN2900-AI76), received March 7, 2000; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-7911. A communication from the Director, Office of Thrift Supervision, Department