

instilled in his players the ethic of dedication, sacrifice, and teamwork in the pursuit of excellence, following the rules, and instilled in the rest of us in this Nation a sincere and renewed appreciation of what it means to win with dignity and integrity.

I am sure that the Seahawks will demonstrate these important characteristics on the national stage as we all get ready for the March madness of the NCAA basketball tournament.

I hope my fellow colleagues will join me in congratulating this extraordinary group of young men and their coaches, parents, and classmates and others who support and cheered them on and made this year a special year to them and their example to others.

Congratulations to the Seahawks.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I just want to point out, for the record, that I know a number of Members have submitted statements on behalf of the bill that I spoke about this evening, the Global Health Act of 2000, including the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE). She has submitted statements. I want to thank the gentlewoman and the other original cosponsors of the original Global Health Act 2000, H.R. 3826.

**BILATERAL AGREEMENT ON ACCESSION TO WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION WITH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-207)**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

*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 our 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 current market access policies. We pre-

serve 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 protections 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 commitments 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.

1845

**NATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING STRATEGY FOR 2000—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committees on Judiciary and Banking and Financial Services:

*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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

2215

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DREIER) at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

**REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 376, THE ORBIT ACT**

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-514) on the resolution (H. Res. 432) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the Senate bill (S. 376) to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to promote competition and privatization in satellite communications, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.