

I commend the students, principal, administrators, teachers and parents of Duncanville High School for a job well done in these successful projects.

HONORING DR. CHARLES H.  
MCCOLLUM, MD

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2000*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honoring Dr. Charles H. McCollum for being named the Houston Surgical Society's "Distinguished Surgeon" of 2000.

An extraordinary surgeon and teacher, Dr. McCollum has served since 1967 as Assistant Professor and then Professor of Surgery at Baylor College of Medicine. He is renowned as a lowkey yet demanding teacher who instills in his residents the excellence that he himself brings to his profession. While sharing his knowledge with residents and enhancing their performances, he is still dedicated to his patients and to his daily work in the operating room at the Texas Medical Center's Methodist Hospital.

A native of Fort Worth, Texas, Dr. McCollum graduated from the University of Texas in Austin with a B.A. in 1955. He received his Medical Degree from UT's Medical Branch in Galveston in 1959. Dr. McCollum did his internship and his residency training at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Dr. McCollum is known throughout the Texas Medical Center community as a fine physician and civic leader. From 1961–1969, Dr. McCollum was a Captain in the United States Army Reserve. He has had many academic and professional society appointments and offices. He served as President of the Texas chapter American College of Chest Physicians for 1975–1976. He lent his expertise to the Michael E. DeBakey International Surgical Society, serving as an officer from 1977 to 1992. He has served as President of the Houston Surgical Society, Southwestern Surgical Society, and the Texas Surgical Society.

Throughout his career, Dr. McCollum has distinguished himself as a caring doctor who puts his patients first and a gifted teacher who demands the best. I congratulate Dr. McCollum for being named the Houston Surgical Society's, "Distinguished Surgeon" of 2000.

TRIBUTE TO AMY SCHLUETER

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2000*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Amy Schlueter as an exceptional teenager from Rolla, Missouri. Amy was recognized yesterday at the Fifth Annual Prudential Spirit of Community Awards as one of Missouri's top two student volunteers for the year 2000. Amy received a \$1,000 award, a silver medallion and her trip to D.C. for her exemplary volunteer service in her community.

Amy Schlueter started reaching out to others at a young age. Amy, a senior at Rolla

High School, implemented and organized a "Random Acts of Kindness" club at her school to challenge her peers to act with kindness, not violence. Since her club began, 89 students and faculty members have been rewarded for random acts of kindness, and in January, a two-week celebration in Rolla recognized hundreds of community members who made a difference by being kind to others.

In Amy's words, "Our nightly news provides us with images of savage car crashes, rapes, assaults, mutilated children, gang wars, telling us this is reality. It is exceptionally rare to hear about people doing good things for one another, and the reality is, random acts of kindness happen every day."

This kind of maturity and dedication to a community is not often recognized in today's youth. As Amy said, we often hear about the bad behavior in our youth. I hope Amy will serve as an inspiration to today's youth as she demonstrates that it is cool to be kind to others, and youth can play an important role in their community.

Next week is National Random Acts of Kindness Week. As we work on our annual spending bills, and go about our day-to-day business, I hope that my colleagues can follow Amy's example. I also hope we as a society can spend more time focusing on the Amy Schlueter's of the world when we watch the evening news so we will have good examples to follow.

REGARDING PERMANENT NORMAL  
TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

**HON. DAVID D. PHELPS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2000*

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, today after months of information-gathering, discussion, and deliberation, I am announcing my position on the issue of granting Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) status to China. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the hundreds of constituents, colleagues, community leaders, and representatives of groups with a stake in this debate, for sharing their views and answering my questions as they patiently engaged in this process with me. Seldom in my legislative career have I taken an issue more seriously than this one. While I realize that my decision will not please everybody, I hope there is no doubt that every voice and every argument presented to me was given the utmost consideration.

I believe it to be in the best interests of the 19th District of Illinois, and the nation as a whole, that I oppose extension of Permanent Normal Trade Relations to China. I do support China's accession to the World Trade Organization. However, I am convinced that the United States must maintain annual grants of NTR until we have ascertained that China is living up to WTO rules and our own expectations regarding human rights, labor rights, religious tolerance and environmental protection.

China has a long history of failing to live up to its agreements, and Chinese officials have recently indicated they do not intend to abide by certain components of the WTO agreement either. While I hope this will not be the case, I am not comfortable relinquishing bilateral enforcement tools like Section 301 and anti-

dumping provisions in favor of a WTO dispute resolution process which is notoriously slow. We must not place ourselves in a situation where American jobs are sacrificed while we wait two or three years for a WTO ruling, only to have no recourse if the ruling is adverse.

Many argue that only through engagement and open trade will we see programs in China on matters of labor rights, human rights, religious persecution, and environmental degradation. If this is indeed the case, then we need not worry, for China will be engaged with the global marketplace through its WTO membership regardless of the outcome of our PNTR vote. Unfortunately, there is reason to doubt this contention. The United States has been trading with China since 1980, and since 1994 we have followed a policy of "delinking" human rights from trade policy, based upon the theory that free trade equals greater freedom in society. Yet every year since delinkage conditions in China have worsened, and according to a 1999 State Department report, human rights there have deteriorated markedly.

I represent an agricultural district, and I have seen first-hand the devastation that recent price drops have wrought. I am sympathetic to the need for expanded export markets and other opportunities to improve the farm economy, and if I believed that the China agreement was the answer to agriculture's problems, I may have taken a different position. Unfortunately, several factors lead me to the opposite conclusion. First, as I have mentioned, China has not been a model trading partner in the past, and I remain skeptical that they will follow through with promises regarding agriculture and other products. Second, China is a nation committed to preserving its national independence and improving rural stability, and its agricultural production consistently outpaces demand. China maintains nearly a three-to-one ratio of agricultural exports to imports, and I worry that China's objective is to improve its domestic distribution system, rather than bring in more agriculture products when they already have surpluses. If this is the case, our agreement with China will bring minimal benefits to struggling farmers in Illinois.

The argument has been made that increased trade with China will obviate the need for federal assistance like the \$8.7 billion in emergency farm aid that Congress provided last year. However, even under the rosiest scenario, the total value of U.S. exports of wheat, rice, corn, cotton, soybeans and soybean products to China would increase by \$1.6 billion dollars in 2005 when the agreement is fully implemented, and the average annual value of U.S. exports from 2000 through 2009 would increase by \$1.5 billion dollars. The administration estimates that net farm income would be higher by \$1.7 billion in 2005, and higher by an annual average of \$1.1 billion per year through 2009, although higher feed costs and reduced government payments would offset part of the increase.

These potential increases, even if fully realized, fall billions short of the assistance that has been required in recent years to help farmers weather hard times, suggesting to me that China's export market is not the panacea it has been portrayed to be. I recall that during the NAFTA debate, proponents of the agreement made similar arguments about the importance of new export markets for American

agriculture. Yet since NAFTA's passage, our farmers have experienced the worst farm crisis in decades.

Furthermore, any decreases in federal aid to farmers would likely be negated by the increased funding needed for dislocated worker programs like Trade Adjustment Assistance. Since 1994, in my district alone, over 2200 workers have qualified for TAA. If PNTR is granted, many American companies will undoubtedly find it more cost-effective to shift production to China. This will mean even more displaced workers (and more federal aid) in a district like mine, where manufacturing jobs often provide the highest wages and best benefits in the area. Even ardent backers of PNTR admit that while on the whole they believe the agreement will benefit the American economy, some sectors will suffer and some areas will lose jobs.

Finally, although the United States and China have reached agreement on many issues, the Government Accounting Office warns that some remain incomplete. Several negotiating objectives have yet to be reached, and of those that have, some remain to be finalized. In addition, China has not yet reached agreement with the European Union. I am reluctant to vote to forever relinquish congressional powers of review when we have not been presented with a complete agreement, and when even the nature of the remaining issues has been classified as a national security matter.

Many of my concerns can be answered by taking a cautious approach to this issue, welcoming China into the WTO without granting PNTR and sacrificing our bilateral enforcement mechanisms. With all due respect to those who have sought to convince me otherwise, I firmly believe that this approach is viable. I am convinced that our 1979 Agreement with China ensures for American farmers and manufacturers the identical tariff and other benefits that China must give all other WTO nations once it enters that body. Therefore, we need not fear that our goods will be at a competitive disadvantage to similar products from other member nations. Meanwhile, we will maintain our ability to respond to non-compliance or bad behavior on China's part with our own enforcement tools which have proven effective in the past. Our already large trade deficit with China is expected to widen under this agreement, and we must be able to act quickly and effectively to protect the interests of American producers, businesses, workers and consumers.

I remain committed to working towards a free and open trading relationship with China, one that promotes growth and change in that nation without shortchanging American interests. However, I do not believe that we have reached an agreement that will accomplish these goals. The very definition of PNTR is that it is permanent. Given the many doubts and concerns I have not been able to reconcile, I am simply not prepared to support the irrevocable sacrifice of America's leverage and oversight on such a critical issue.

## CELEBRATING THE 225TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST AMERICAN VICTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

### HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2000*

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, two hundred and twenty-five years ago on May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys made history when they seized the British garrison at Fort Ticonderoga, giving the newly formed American revolutionary forces their first victory.

Ethan Allen and his band of Green Mountain Men met up with Benedict Arnold, who had orders to capture Fort Ticonderoga. Benedict Arnold had the orders, Ethan Allen had the men. Together they set off to capture the fort.

Early on the morning of May 10, after surprising the guards, Ethan Allen charged up the steps of the Fort Commander's quarters and was challenged by Lieutenant Jocelyn Feltham who asked what orders he acted upon. Ethan Allen replied that he acted, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Others suggest less noble words were used.

Meanwhile, the rest of Allen's forces stormed into the South Barracks and confined the garrison before they could offer resistance. Realizing fight was futile, Captain Delaplace came to the door, and gave his sword to Allen, surrendering His Majesty's Fort at Ticonderoga, giving America its first victory in the Revolutionary War.

Fortunately, you can still visit Fort Ticonderoga. It is located between beautiful Lake George and Lake Champlain, NY and is reachable via Amtrak. Perfect for a weekend get-a-way where you can relax and learn more about this great nation's history.

## THE THIRD ANNUAL JIMMY KENNEDY MEMORIAL RUN FOR AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS (ALS)

### HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2000*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the organizers and runners of the Squirrel Run III, also known as the Third Annual Jimmy Kennedy Memorial Run for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis [ALS], on June 10 in Quincy, in the Tenth District of Massachusetts.

The race honors two members of a highly respected Quincy family who succumbed to the ravages of ALS, which is better known as Lou Gehrig's Disease. Christopher Kennedy, former president of the Quincy School Committee, dean at Northeastern University, and honored civic leader, died at the age of 66. His youngest son, Jimmy ("Squirrel") lost his agonizing 2-year battle in 1997, succumbing just before his 31st birthday.

ALS is a disease with no known cause or cure. It is relentlessly progressive and always fatal, attacking and destroying nerve cells

called motor neurons, which control the movement of voluntary muscles. Gradually and inexorably, day-to-day existence becomes increasingly difficult. Fine motor control is first to suffer, followed by functional capabilities such as standing and walking. Ultimately speech becomes impossible and the ability to swallow is lost. Finally the victim is unable to breathe. In perhaps the cruelest twist of all, while the body wastes away, the mind and senses are completely unaffected. Throughout the terrible process, the victim's intellect remains intact, providing a clear and cruel awareness of their situation. Victims have related that suffering from ALS is akin to taking part in their own funeral. Family, friends, and physicians can only stand helplessly by and watch the terrible and inevitable deterioration.

ALS cuts across all racial, gender and social lines, claiming more than 5,000 victims every year, with approximately 13 new cases diagnosed each day. An estimated 300,000 Americans, who are alive and apparently well today, will be diagnosed and ultimately die from ALS.

In the brief time since its inception, the Squirrel Run has been an amazing success, especially considering this grassroots effort was conceived and initiated by two proud amateurs, starting with nothing but pain and frustration. The Quincy natives, Richard Kennedy and Martin Levenson, have teamed to make the Squirrel Run a visible and successful example of how hard work, dedication and commitment to a cause can make a difference in peoples' lives.

All proceeds from the Squirrel Run go directly to the Day Neuromuscular Research Lab at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. The Day Lab is at the forefront of the battle against ALS, and world-renowned for research into its cause and cure. The success of the Squirrel Run will benefit citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as well as ALS victims worldwide who are desperately seeking a cure.

I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the commitment of all those associated with Squirrel Run III and to draw on this dedication to redouble our own efforts to accelerate research to overcome the challenge of ALS.

## CONCERN FOR ZIMBABWE

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2000*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me little pleasure to have to introduce this resolution concerning the intimidation and violence that the ruling party of Zimbabwe continues to inflict upon its own citizens.

It saddens me because President Robert Mugabe once spoke passionately and persuasively of justice, liberty, and majority rule. Destiny led this Jesuit-trained school teacher to become the leader of a liberation movement. His passionate intensity aroused sympathy for his cause from people around the world.

But at some point during the past twenty years, that vision of a peaceful, democratic Zimbabwe has become twisted and bent. The president seems to believe that it is his birthright to rule and that he will live forever. The ruling party seems to equate legitimate political competition with treasonable offenses.