

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.

And officials throughout the government seem to regard their positions of public trust as licenses to steal from their own citizens.

Earlier this year, the people of Zimbabwe soundly rejected a constitutional referendum that would have given the president even greater powers. Commercial farmers, both black and white, as well as the commercial farm workers who comprise 26 percent of Zimbabwe's labor force, fought the referendum and won.

Surprised that anyone should dare question its authority, the ruling party, at the direction of the president, launched a brutal and cynical campaign to cow its political opponents into submission. Peaceful opposition demonstrators have been beaten, harassed, and detained by state security forces. Roving bands of political thugs for hire have beaten farm workers, killed farmers and livestock, burned crops, and stolen equipment. Corruption, greed, and dirty tactics have become the defining characteristics of a once-proud ZANU party leadership.

These activities have not gone unnoticed among Zimbabwe's neighbors and democratic nations around the world. Zimbabwe's law requires that parliamentary elections be held within the next few months. The intimidation and state-sponsored violence we have observed these past few months are designed to keep all power in the hands of the ruling party, which currently holds 147 of the 150 seats of parliament.

These tactics are not just misguided; they are also destined to fail. The people of Zimbabwe are patient. They are loyal. They are respectful of those who fought for liberation. But they are not cowards. They are not ignorant. And their patience is limited.

Every time a farm worker is beaten for asserting his right of free speech, ZANU loses support. Every time a Zimbabwean soldier dies in Congo for a war that means nothing to his family, ZANU loses support. Every time a field lies fallow because the farmers have been driven off, ZANU loses support. And every time land promised to the people winds up in the hands of a corrupt party official, ZANU loses support.

President Mugabe has made the gravest mistake any politician can make: he has underestimated the people he governs.

H. Res. 500 expresses the House of Representatives profound dismay at the practices of Zimbabwe's current leadership and our sincere wish that the people of Zimbabwe, who deserve the political freedoms many of them fought for, will remain steadfast in their peaceful pursuit of democratic reform.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the text of H. Res. 500 at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

H. RES. 500

Whereas people around the world supported the Republic of Zimbabwe's quest for independence, majority rule, and the protection of human rights and the rule of law;

Whereas Zimbabwe, at the time of independence in 1980, showed bright prospects for democracy, economic development, and racial reconciliation;

Whereas the people of Zimbabwe are now suffering the destabilizing effects of a serious, government-sanctioned breakdown in the rule of law, which is critical to economic development as well as domestic tranquility;

Whereas a free and fair national referendum was held in Zimbabwe in February

2000 in which voters rejected proposed constitutional amendments to increase the president's authorities to expropriate land without payment;

Whereas the President of Zimbabwe has defied two high court decisions declaring land seizures to be illegal;

Whereas previous land reform efforts have been ineffective largely due to corrupt practices and inefficiencies within the Government of Zimbabwe;

Whereas recent violence in Zimbabwe has resulted in several murders and brutal attacks on innocent individuals, including the murder of farm workers and owners;

Whereas violence has been directed toward individuals of all races;

Whereas the ruling party and its supporters have specifically directed violence at democratic reform activists seeking to prepare for upcoming parliamentary elections;

Whereas the offices of a leading independent newspaper in Zimbabwe have been bombed;

Whereas the Government of Zimbabwe has not yet publicly condemned the recent violence;

Whereas President Mugabe's statement that thousands of law-abiding citizens are enemies of the state has further incited violence;

Whereas 147 out of 150 members of the Parliament in Zimbabwe (98 percent) belong to the same political party;

Whereas no date has been set for parliamentary elections in Zimbabwe;

Whereas the unemployment rate in Zimbabwe now exceeds 60 percent and political turmoil is on the brink of destroying Zimbabwe's economy;

Whereas the economy is being further damaged by the Government of Zimbabwe's ongoing involvement in the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

Whereas the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization has issued a warning that Zimbabwe faces a food emergency due to shortages caused by violence against farmers and farm workers; and

Whereas events in Zimbabwe could threaten stability and economic development in the entire region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) extends its support to the vast majority of citizens of the Republic of Zimbabwe who are committed to peace, economic prosperity, and an open, transparent parliamentary election process;

(2) strongly urges the Government of Zimbabwe to enforce the rule of law and fulfill its responsibility to protect the political and civil rights of all citizens;

(3) supports those international efforts to assist with land reform which are consistent with accepted principles of international law and which take place after the holding of free and fair parliamentary elections;

(4) condemns government-directed violence against farm workers, farmers, and opposition party members;

(5) encourages the local media, civil society and all political parties to work together toward a campaign environment conducive to free, transparent and fair elections within the legally prescribed period;

(6) recommends international support for voter education, domestic election monitoring, and violence monitoring activities;

(7) urges the United States to continue to monitor violence and condemn brutality against law abiding citizens;

(8) congratulate all the democratic reform activists in Zimbabwe for their resolve to bring about political change peacefully, even in the face of violence and intimidation;

(9) recommends that the United States send a bipartisan delegation under the aus-

pices of the International Republican Institute and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs to observe the parliamentary education process in Zimbabwe; and

(10) desires a lasting, warm, and mutually beneficial relationship between the United States and democratic, peaceful Zimbabwe.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY HONORS
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCATE
JOHN WEINGART

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize a truly outstanding citizen of Central New Jersey. Each year the New Jersey Environmental Lobby presents the Frank J. Oliver Environmental Award to individuals who have contributed in a special way to the protection and preservation of New Jersey's environment. This year, the NJEL has chosen to honor an individual who has devoted many years, both professionally and personally, to the protection of New Jersey's resources and its citizens. Today, I rise in honor of John Weingart for his tireless efforts to preserve New Jersey for future generations.

John Weingart is a man of many talents. He has worked for the Department of Environmental Protection, serving there as Assistant Commissioner before leaving to become the Executive Director of the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Siting Commission. In the later capacity, he instituted several innovative concepts, including the idea of a voluntary self-selection process for municipalities interested in the siting facility. Although his efforts did not succeed in obtaining such a site, his approach is worthy of mention.

Even more surprising was John's reaction after all possible avenues had been explored. At this point, this government agency head did the unthinkable: he suggested that they disband his agency and that he and the other professionals seek employment elsewhere. Mr. Speaker, John is a true public servant who had the courage to eliminate his own job.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of John Weingart serve as an excellent example to all citizens of New Jersey. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in congratulating John Weingart for his recognition by the Environmental Lobby.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS OF INDIAN ORIGIN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin (AAPIO). AAPIO is an outstanding professional organization with over 36,000 physicians of Indian origin practicing across the nation. The Northern California Chapter of AAPIO will hold its annual meeting on May 13, 2000 in Fremont, California, a major city within my 13th Congressional District. The Northern California Chapter represents approximately