

our Armed Services. He improved the overseas school feeding program, the military family program, and encouraged youth by establishing a coupon program and Savings Bond drawing to recognize those achieving good grades.

General Bates has expanded business partnerships, improved cooperation among DOD resale activities, and partnered with other services to develop exchange-wide credit card services. He has also advanced AAFES significantly in the application of technology. Internet sales have grown by leaps and bounds to \$24.2 million in 1999. AAFES' Information Systems Directorate has won 13 major national awards and opened a state of the art Enterprise Technology Center.

General Bates has made customer service a priority, positioning AAFES as a "customer driven company." At the same time, he has focused on developing, training and caring for AAFES employees. The results tell the story: customer service has improved 25%, and associate satisfaction has increased by 14%.

I've been impressed with the work of General Bates on two vastly different fronts. On a recent trip to Bosnia I shopped at a great PX at Eagle Base in Tuzla. This kind of operation is what AAFES has become known for—they go wherever our soldiers go. General Bates has inspired his team to provide great service on all the U.S. contingency missions. His commitment to be there for the troops was most evident when AAFES established a presence in Albania just five days after our forces arrived there.

At the request of AAFES retirees, I worked personally with General Bates to guarantee the security of the AAFES retirement plan. He was courageous and unyielding in his fight to ensure that the retirement plan was protected for all AAFES retirees and associates.

General Bates has positioned AAFES solidly for the future. His extraordinary leadership and business acumen have set a standard in Texas for quality operations that will ensure quality morale, welfare, and recreation programs for our Army and Air Force for years to come.

A soldier's soldier, General Bates is now returning to Korea to command Army troops in that volatile part of the world. On the occasion of his departure, I want to thank him for helping Congress take care of the troops and their families, for caring for many of my constituents—the wonderful employees of AAFES, and for serving his Army so effectively as the Commander of AAFES. I ask all Members to join me in wishing General Bates success in his new position.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF MICHAEL R.
OBLEMAN

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2000

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, on 9 February, 2000 Chief Master Sergeant Michael R. Obleman retired as the Chief of the Munitions Element for the 174th Fighter Wing, Hancock Field, New York Air National Guard in Syracuse NY. He assumed leadership of the Munitions Element as a Master Sergeant in January of 1982. Previously he worked as a Supervisor for the Weapons Loading Section.

Chief Obleman was born on 1 April, 1948 in Pulaski, New York where he still resides. He graduated from North Syracuse Central High School in June of 1967. In August 1967 he joined the United States Marine Corp where he was an Aviation Ordnance Man. He served in Vietnam from 18 June, 1969 through 9 June, 1970. He was discharged from the Marines in August of 1971. In the Marine Corp he attained the rank of E-5. In the Marines he received the following awards and decorations: National Defense Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross w/palm, the Vietnamese Service Medal with 1 device, the Purple heart, the Good Conduct Medal and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with device.

After his discharge from the Marines he worked a civilian job at Rumsey Distributing from October 1971 to December of 1974. In April 1973 he joined the 174th Fighter Wing as a traditional guardsman. On 22 December, 1974 he became a full time technician in the Weapons Loading Section. He worked in Weapons Loading until June of 1982 when he assumed leadership of the Munitions element as a Master Sergeant. He achieved the rank of Senior Master Sergeant on 15 November, 1987. On 31 August, 1990 he was awarded the rank of Chief Master Sergeant.

As Chief of the Munitions element he recognized that the current procedure for uploading 30-millimeter ammo onto the A-10 aircraft could be accomplished in a safer and more efficient manner. He initiated a design change to the GFU-7 loading system for use with the 30-millimeter GPU-5 gun pods. This design change allowed the GPU-5 gun pod to be loaded in the Munitions Storage Area instead of the flight line resulting in less people and aircraft being exposed to a potentially dangerous explosive operation. High levels of Command visited the 174th Fighter Wing to observe the new method he developed. The GPU-5 30-millimeter gun pod was combat tested during Operation Desert Storm.

Under his leadership the Munitions Element received excellent ratings on all major inspections. Chief Obleman was instrumental in the planning of the initial setup and the successful ongoing operation of the Forward Operating Location at Wheeler-Sack Air Field for the A-10 and F-16 aircraft, part of the only live fire range in the Northeast.

Chief Master Sergeant Michael R. Obleman has 32 years, 6 months and 1 day of dedicated military service. Four years of this service was with the Marines and the remainder of service was with the 174th Fighter Wing, Hancock Field. His Air Force Awards and Decorations include the Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Medal with 6 devices, the Air Force Longevity Service Award with 6 devices, the National Defense Service Medal with 1 device, the South West Asia Service Medal with 2 devices, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal with 1 Device, the Kuwait Liberation Medal Saudi Arabia, the Kuwait Liberation Medal Kuwait, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with 4 devices and the Meritorious Service Medal.

Chief Obleman married Nancy Condon on 10 May, 1969. He has three children Michael, Lorianne, and John. Lorianne is married to Trevor Quig, and are the parents of his granddaughter, Adrianna.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MINE PRESERVATIONIST BURTON BOYUM

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2000

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding volunteer for his work in preserving the grand history of mining in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Burton Boyum is a shining example of how giving to one's community brightens the lot for many. Mr. Boyum has selflessly given his time and served in various capacities designed to better the lives of residents and improve their understanding of the area's economic and cultural history.

For decades, the Upper Peninsula was dotted with mines that drew iron ore and copper from the tree-covered hills. The resources, however, were exhausted and now the area is witness to little mining. All that remains of this former economic mainstay, which provided thousands of jobs to hardworking citizens, are the stories of former miners and some dilapidated structures. Gratefully, communities in the Upper Peninsula have been graced by the energy and dedication of Burton Boyum. He has been determined to preserve the historic structures of Michigan's mining past and retain the anecdotes that illustrated miners' lives.

Following his graduation from the University of Minnesota in 1941, Mr. Boyum moved to the Upper Peninsula, where he worked as a Mining Engineer for Cleveland Cliffs International until his retirement in 1984. During that period and beyond, Mr. Boyum worked diligently to capture the history of mining. In 1961, he founded the Quincy Mine Hoist Association, a non-profit organization, and served as President of the Board of Directors from 1973 to 1998. Most notably, in 1998, the Quincy Mine Hoist Association honored this distinguished community member by creating the Burton H. Boyum Award.

Mr. Boyum has contributed to the community in many other laudable ways. He served as a member of the Marquette County Historical Society, where he wrote and published two books: *Saga of Iron Mining in Michigan's Upper Peninsula* and *The Mather Mine*. He worked tirelessly to create the United States National Ski Hall of Fame in Ishpeming, Michigan, which is housed in an award-winning structure that beautifully enhances the interpretation of skiing in our country. Finally, Mr. Boyum played a large role in creating the Great Lakes Olympic Education Training Center, which trains athletes for various events in the world's athletic showcase. I have worked on matters concerning the National Ski Hall of Fame and the Great Lakes Olympic Education Training Center and can appreciate the initiative and devotion displayed by Mr. Boyum toward both creating and strengthening these facilities.

Although Mr. Boyum recently suffered a stroke, I am sure that his passion for civic involvement and his appreciation for mining history in the Upper Peninsula will remain steadfast. I ask you Mr. Speaker to join me in this salute to Burton Boyum.

AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF NON-DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of granting Permanent Normal Trade Relations for China. I have come to this conclusion after intensely listening to arguments for some period of time from many supporters and opponents of the PNTR, and weighing the pros and cons of this extremely important trade bill.

I want to thank Chairman ARCHER and Ranking Member RANGEL for their important work on this legislation. They should be commended for their hard work.

It is my hope that everyone's views on this bill will be respected on this vote, and that we will find a constructive way to unify after this vote for the good of all Americans. This is truly a vote of conscience that each and every member has wrestled with.

For several years, I have recognized that trade with China has value for Americans and the people of China, yet I have reservations. My record on trade measures since coming to Congress demonstrates my willingness to evaluate each vote on its own merits. Each year that I have voted for most-favored-nation status for China, I have likewise raised my voice against the "undemocratic" ways of that nation.

It is imperative that we recognize that American companies must reinvest in rural and urban America as a result of PNTR. Unlike during the Cold War, we have unparalleled opportunities to bring the people of China and America much closer together. America has a responsibility to invest and to establish a rapid response for companies that are affected as a result of job loss.

I have been working very closely with the Administration to secure a commitment to designate the Department of Labor to study job losses and to provide added relief to American workers adversely affected by the PNTR agreement.

I have also worked to establish a Task Force on small businesses from a range of agencies within the United States government to facilitate and negotiate doing business in China. This Task Force would be responsible for specifically encouraging trade between United States small businesses and these newly established small businesses in China.

We are not here to discuss whether China will gain access to the WTO. We recognize it will do so and that the unconditional most-favored nation (MFN) principle requires that trade concessions be granted "immediately and unconditionally" to all 135 WTO Members. More importantly, the World Trade Organization is not nor should it be a human rights policy toward China. Nothing about this vote should reflect our nation's views about current or past human rights practices in China. This is about how to bring about change over the long-term.

The World Trade Organization would strengthen against surges in imports from

China and open Chinese markets to more U.S. exports. The November 1999 Agreement between the United States and China contains a product-specific safeguard, which will be included in China's protocol of accession to the WTO. A provision was recently added to this legislation that spells out procedures for effectively invoking that safeguard.

H.R. 4444 presently before the House enables the United States to grant PNTR to China once it has completed its accession, provided that it is on terms at least as good as those in our 1999 bilateral agreement. By granting permanent trade relations to China, it will open its markets to an unprecedented degree, while in return the United States simply maintains its current market access policies. The enhanced trade and services for American and Chinese companies could be dramatic for Texans and Americans as a whole.

Texas alone has export sales to China of more than \$580 million in 1998—nearly 50 percent above its sales in 1993. Shipments through the Port of Houston with China including Hong Kong totaled \$444 million in 1998. In 1999, air cargo trade between Houston and China including Hong Kong totaled 1.5 million kilograms and was valued at \$56 million. In short, China has come a long way since we established relations in 1971, and develop further relations through PNTR.

Through the PNTR deal, we gain even more significant concessions regarding PNTR. U.S. companies would be able to take advantage of several provisions of the U.S.-China Trade deal after China accedes to the WTO, but only if Congress permanently normalizes China's trade status. For example, tariffs on industrial products on coming into China would fall to an average of 9.4 percent by 2005 from 24 percent. Agricultural tariffs will fall to 17.5 percent from 31 percent.

In addition, the technology industry in my district would benefit from PNTR. For example, foreign companies would be able to own up to 49 percent of Chinese telecommunications ventures upon China's entry into the WTO, and up to 50 percent in the second year. And China will import some 40 foreign films in the first year of the agreement, up from 10, and allow foreign films and musical companies to share in distribution revenues on 20 of these films. The benefits are clearly advantageous to our industries as we support democratization in China.

PNTR is more than a matter of economics for so many of us—including those that have worked on the promotion of democracy and the rule of law around the world. I happen to have been one who with great trepidation voted for the MFN status, based upon the many strong arguments that have been made that if you continue to expose a nation to opportunity, to democracy, to the respect of human rights, would see gradually those parts of the world. I am hoping and would hope most of us would like to believe that we have that kind of trend moving forward in China.

I have had discussions with Former President Jimmy Carter, who strongly voiced his support for granting PNTR to China. Clearly, religious oppression is a continuous concern as a general matter in China. Nevertheless, President Carter eloquently emphasized that villages outside large cities in China are having free elections and that the freedom to practice one's religion has been growing. This is a very positive development. The Chinese

people must be counted on to relish these rights and to fight for opportunities at the table of democracy.

Former President Jimmy Carter has worked relentlessly since leaving the oval office to press for open, free, and fair elections all over the world. He has been advocating a powerful human rights agenda within our foreign policy and I salute him for his efforts.

PNTR could help many of these villagers find ways to improve their economic and social well being. For example, some companies are simply showing the Chinese how to improve fertilizers to improve agricultural growth. The people of China certainly should be empowered with the ability to feed their people. That should be a basic right.

At the same time, Americans should understand that granting PNTR should not remove the responsibility from Congress, this Administration, or any future Administration in assessing and responding to any drastic negative impact on Americans as a result of this legislation. For this reason, I expect to develop specific proposals with the Administration that will help small businesses under PNTR. This is vital to small businesses, especially minority and women-owned entities.

In the 18th Congressional District in Houston, Texas, which has a per capita income of \$11,091, many of the constituents have not prospered as much as others throughout the Nation. PNTR will spur capital investments, and investment opportunities that would come from international trade.

There will be more appropriate opportunities for expressing dissatisfaction with China's human rights record. I strongly share the view that we must keep pressure on China. A congressional-executive commission within this legislation would help monitor human rights and labor rights while placing safeguards against import surges could play a pivotal role regarding our concerns in China. By addressing human rights matters when they arise, the United States can continue to play a crucial role in demanding that the Chinese leadership live up to WTO commitments.

We must also recognize that the United States has held a vote on renewal of PNTR status for China every year since 1990, never once actually withdrawing NTR status. Unfortunately, the annual NTR vote has been less than effective in promoting the protection of human rights standards in China.

Some argue that granting PNTR means the United States loses leverage over China by surrendering annual reviews. I have considered the gravity of this question for some time. In my work in Congress on numerous human rights matters, whether domestic or internationally oriented, I have focused much of my attention, as a Representative of the 18th Congressional District, on the promotion of economic, civil, and political rights. I have never hesitated to expressly address basic human rights violations wherever they may occur and specifically in the context of the annual review process for normal trade relations (NTR) with China.

Under the proposed legislation, U.S. industries or workers claiming injury due to import surges from China would have legal recourse to the International Trade Commission and in other venues. This would protect our workers or U.S. industries that suffer job losses as a result of the agreement with China.

The vote on PNTR provides a unique opportunity to support the democratization of China.