

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.