

In terms of forcing changes in China, this is also a matter of national security. Once China is admitted into the WTO, they will be subject to the rule of law, which will be enforced by more than 130 countries. As we enter the 21st Century, China is on the verge of expanding its regional dominance. I believe it is apparent that the world's most populous nation is simply too influential to ignore. Thus, I believe that our engagement, rather than disengagement, is essential. I think we have a better chance of encouraging reforms with more U.S. citizens bringing our culture, ideas, and freedoms to China rather than isolating them from the rest of the world.

With regard to China's cross straits relations, the Taiwan question continues to heighten tensions in the region. Passage of PNTR would allow our country to continue to play a constructive role in diffusing that potentially destabilizing situation. Even Taiwan's leaders recognize the importance of passing PNTR and China's accession to the WTO. Recently, the newly elected President of Taiwan, Chen Shui-bian, stated that, "We would welcome the normalization of U.S.-China trade relations . . . We look forward to both the People's Republic of China's and Taiwan's accession to the WTO."

We must respect and address many of the opposing arguments. Opponents argue that we as a nation must send a strong message to China and in many respects I agree. Let there be no mistake about it, forcing China to comply with their commitments will not be an easy task. China must know that we will be vigilant in our efforts to combat human rights abuses, that we will not tolerate acts of aggression towards its neighbors. That is why I commend my colleagues Sandy Levin and Doug Bereuter for all their hard work crafting legislation that will enable our country to closely monitor China's human rights record and compliance with its WTO commitments.

In addition, opponents of PNTR argue that only big business will benefit. I disagree. Today more than ever, U.S. businesses are functioning in a global economy, and thanks to the Information Age and the growth of e-commerce, even the smallest of America's businesses are engaging in and thriving from their interactions in international markets. In fact, a rapidly growing number of small and medium sized companies have already expanded their business to take advantage of the opportunities available in China's marketplace.

In 1997, 82 percent of all U.S. exporters to China were small and medium sized businesses. That same year, in my home state of Florida, companies with less than 100 employees accounted for 52 percent of all businesses exporting from Florida to China. Furthermore, small and medium sized companies combined accounted for 67 percent of all firms exporting from Florida to China. These figures continue.

China's business cannot begin to keep up with the rapidly growing demand of one-fifth of the world's population, leaving international companies an amazing economic opportunity should China open its trade gates. America's strong economy and its wealth of innovative and motivated small and medium sized businesses poises us to be a leader in meeting the product demand of the Chinese.

The benefits of increased trade with China both for our nation and the State of Florida are tremendous. Unless we pass PNTR, our businesses and workers will be forced to sit on the

sideline and watch our global competitors take advantage of the agreement we negotiated. The effect would be to exclude many of Florida's farmers, insurers, and manufacturers of microchips, chemicals, computers, and software who would benefit from this entirely new level of access. These industries employ thousands of Floridians and have the potential to employ thousands more, but only if we can continue our strong export growth.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that increased global competition will put some industries at risk and that with the overwhelming number of winners there will be some losers. We will have to work hard to ensure every American worker can participate in our global economy.

A vote against PNTR will not create a single new job in America, clean up the environment in China, release a single prisoner, nor improve the standard of living for Chinese workers. It will only signal a retreat from the global economy and a surrendering of our nation's leadership in the international arena.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is critical for the United States. Refusal to pass PNTR would put American workers at a disadvantage. Furthermore, this legislation represents our nation's commitment to remaining engaged, and a rededication to ensuring expanded economic opportunities for American workers.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on PNTR.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 7, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4576) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Chairman, today I rise for women across the country as Co-Vice Chair of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues and for the women of California and Los Angeles, in particular, to praise the work of Chairman LEWIS and Ranking Member MURTHA for ensuring critical funding is provided for the Department of Defense Peer-Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program.

California, as one of the most populous states has a corresponding high degree of breast cancer deaths and in 1990, over 25 percent of these deaths occurred in the Los Angeles area alone. Nationally, an estimated 2.6 million women—one in eight women—are currently living with breast cancer.

As the leading cause of cancer deaths among women aged 40-59, it is second only to lung cancer in the number of cancer deaths. It is estimated that 40,800 women will die of breast cancer this year. African American women currently have the shortest life expectancy. The need for research to reduce the number of deaths among all women and stop this disparity in life expectancy between Caucasian women and women of color is unequivocal.

The most significant risk factors for breast cancer are simply being female and growing

older. The majority of women with breast cancer have no known significant family history or other known risk factors. In fact, only 5–10% of breast cancers are due to heredity. Therefore, research that is conducted by the Defense Department as well as by the National Institutes of Health is imperative for all women.

Thanks to the bipartisan leadership and dedication of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, the breast cancer research program continues to grow and provide innovative ways of fighting this disease. On behalf of the women of California and women across the country, I thank Chairman Lewis and Ranking Member MURTHA for their commitment to this issue.

SEEING FIRSTHAND NEW JERSEY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 8, 2000*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to report on a visit I made in April of this year to two of the U.S. Army's installations, one in California and the other in Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, the upper Mojave Desert is a long way from Morristown. Frankly, when you think of southern California and the desert, you conjure up thoughts of oppressive heat, scorching sun and scorpions underfoot.

During the Congressional Easter "recess," I spent several days visiting Fort Irwin, home of the National Training Center and the U.S. Army's premier field combat training facility. There is nothing like it anywhere in the world, according to what I heard and saw during my visit.

For almost two years now, I have had added to my assignment on the House Appropriations Committee, a seat on the Subcommittee on Defense, which includes budget jurisdiction over all of our nation's branches of the Armed Services and our national intelligence agencies.

Whenever possible, I try to visit military installations, bases and especially our young troops in the field. After all, these young men and women need to know that Members of Congress appreciate what they do and that we are committed to their safety, proper training, and the acquisition of the best equipment and technology available.

I saw firsthand the battlefield realism that the National Training Center provides. That location in the desert combines the scope, scale, and intensity of effort that past and future wars have provided.

Take for example, the Persian Gulf War. On the morning of February 24, 1991, combat-ready U.S. military forces launched the land phase of the Persian Gulf War with the objective of removing Iraqi forces from the Republic of Kuwait. One hundred hours later, they accomplished their objective.

The majority of U.S. soldiers contributing to this victory received their combat field training at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin. Their success on the battlefields of Iraq and Kuwait confirmed that authentic, real-time combat training leads to decisive victory.

It is also at Fort Irwin that our New Jersey National Guard units, as well as active duty Army battalions from all across the world, train to be soldiers, improving their fighting skills without actual loss of life or loss of equipment.

As fate would have it, I did meet with some members of the New Jersey National Guard's 1-114th Infantry Battalion as they got ready to fight in a mock battle with the regular stationed force. It was very cold out there and I even got caught in a blinding sandstorm as the temperatures dropped down below freezing.

About 5500 U.S. soldiers are deployed to the National Training Center to engage in a strenuous 28 day training event called a "rotation" twelve times a year—you really have to admire these young men and women.

From the sands of the Mojave and the arduous training at Ft. Irwin, I visited the Yuma Proving Grounds in Yuma, Arizona. At this facility, the Army tests weapons and munitions. Much of the technology tested at Yuma, near the Mexican border, is researched and developed in our own backyard at Picatinny Arsenal in Rockaway Township.

I had the good fortune of witnessing a test of the Crusader, an advanced tank artillery system that, as I mentioned, is designed at Picatinny Arsenal. In fact, the Crusader is one of Picatinny's major projects.

The Crusader is the Army's future heavy artillery system and it will provide more reliable, more lethal firepower on the battlefield. The Crusader can fire faster, and more accurately than any existing tank or fighting vehicle in the Army's inventory. During tests at Yuma, the Crusader showed its stuff by successfully firing a round nearly 40 km!

I look forward to showing Defense Secretary William Cohen where Crusader research and development takes place when he visits Picatinny on May 26. I have pursued his visit for several years because I believe it is important for the Defense Secretary to see firsthand the amazing work being done by the talented men and women of Picatinny—work that is critical to America's national security. I am glad Secretary Cohen has accepted my invitation to visit Picatinny; it's the first time in Picatinny's long history that a Secretary of Defense will have visited.

Finally, back in Washington, last week my committee, the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, gave its approval to our nation's military and intelligence programs for fiscal year 2001, including those critical programs at Picatinny and New Jersey's other military installations. You can be sure that I will continue working to strengthen our military.

Most especially, I will continue working to see to it that our young soldiers are properly paid, have decent housing, and child care, remembering that 65 percent of our all-volunteer force is married, many with children. After all, these young men and women and their sense of self-sacrifice and duty, continue to serve as an inspiration for all Americans.

BUILD IT RIGHT, AND THEY WILL  
COME

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 8, 2000*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, we have often heard the phrase "if you build it, they will

come" from the movie *Field of Dreams*. We have learned, however, that when it comes to baseball parks, we need to get it right—that delicate balance between the old and new. The new ballpark in the City of Detroit was a vision of the Ilitch Family and John McHale, the owners and president of the Detroit Tigers respectively—and I am pleased to say they got it right. From the statues of Tiger greats in the outfield to the tiger gargoyles on the outside, the new Comerica Park is a gem. Mr. Speaker, I had the fortunate opportunity to attend the dedication of the new park and was deeply touched by President McHale's comments. I now submit his remarks for the RECORD.

MCHALE REMARKS FOR APRIL 8, 2000 RIBBON  
CUTTING CEREMONY

Reverend Clergy, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of our City, Friends of the Detroit Tigers, Good Morning.

Today marks for me a little more than five years since I first came to you, unknown, uncredentialed, clad only in the good will of the Ilitch family and your own charity to ask for your help for the Detroit Tigers.

Who knows what you must have thought and how many promises for how many projects that came to little had been put to you before. I look back then on my own impudence with humility and the improbability of our success with laughter. But it seemed to me then that the success of this adventure was possible only if built upon the rock which is the spirit of the people of the City of Detroit. However naively or imperfectly I tried to express this, you already knew if better than I.

(In my middle years, I came upon a wood. . . .) You welcomed us. You guided us. From validating our agreement and financial partnership with the City, to providing us with public fora, to assisting us in reaching the voters of the City and then Wayne County, this project was nurtured in the temples, mosques and churches of our community. And, as would a parent, you gently and firmly gave us to understand how we should do justice to the people of our community who helped us give life to this dream. I want to pause to remember my friend Morris Hood and to speak his name here with gratitude and affection. With me, Morris was not so gentle but was extremely firm concerning his expectations for this project. He loved the Tigers and I hope he is proud of his city today. From planning and hosting outreach meetings to recruiting skilled tradeswomen and tradesmen to commending to our attention new and established businesses, your communities of faith have helped us at every step.

Because our achievement has been so great, both symbolically and in terms of steel, bricks and concrete, it is tempting to consider today's celebration a conclusion. That would be a profound mistake. It is a point of passage, appropriate for brief rest, reflection and an occasion for celebration, but just a stop on the long journey for all of us toward our greater goals. It is not normally fashionable in the business of professional sports to concede, much less insist as we do today, that the partnerships of public and private support required to produce such beautiful buildings as Comerica Park ought to serve greater goods than our success in the standings and on the balance sheet. But of course this is so and this proposition has been joyfully embraced by the Ilitch family since the establishment of their entrepreneurial headquarters in this city in 1987 and at the Detroit Tigers since its acquisition by Mike Ilitch in 1992. And, as surely as we have been guided and inspired by a determination

to restore our city to the material greatness known by our parents and grandparents, so must we work to make it St. Matthew's "city on a mountain" as renowned for its goodness, economic opportunity and economic justice as for the beauty of its buildings and the glory of its sports clubs. So do we work, with an eye and an ear toward the judgment of history.

What do we wish men and women to say of our efforts a hundred years from today? I hope that they will say we can know three things about the people who built this building.

First, that they loved their children. All ballparks are, by definition, places of communal recreation and celebration (subject to the occasional vagaries of on-field performance). Bart Giamatti told us:

"The gods are brought back when the people gather. . . . The acts of physical toil—lifting, throwing, bending, jumping, pushing, grasping, stretching, running, hoisting, the constantly repeated acts that for millennia have meant work and to bound them in time or by rules or boundaries in a green enclosure surrounded by an amphitheater or at least a gallery (thus combining garden and city, a place removed from care but in the real world) is to replicate the arena of humankind's highest aspiration. . . . 'Winning' for player or spectator is not simply outscoring. It is a way of talking about betterment, about making oneself, one's fellows, one's city, one's adherents, more noble because of a temporary engagement of a higher human plane of existence."

This may be what grips a city as this one was gripped in 1968 and 1984 and will be again. This engagement is what stamps in our mind the characteristics of human spirit revealed in the heat of competition by our athletic heroes like Greenberg, Kaline and Horton. The certainty that in these metaphors we can teach important lessons of life: the need for patience, the need to struggle, the need to bear defeat without conceding to it and the need to view victory as a transitory gift, is what led our parents and grandparents to bring us to Navin Field, Briggs Stadium and Tiger Stadium and is what will lead us to bring our children and grandchildren to Comerica Park. Never has there been a sporting field built to echo the joy of children and adults at play. The stories and lessons of our shared history abound. In one sense, Comerica Park is literally the most magnificent playground ever built. In another, it is the illustrated story of one hundred years of a part of Detroit's history. In a third, its steel, concrete and bricks and its focus on the skyline will reinforce in young minds their parents' lessons of economic opportunity, the appropriate role of professional sports in a larger civic context and the importance of our city to our region, state and country.

Second, I hope that they will say that these builders loved their city.

All of us, together, began a quest to breath new life into the City of Detroit by building a ballpark, that is in ways subtle and obvious is of the City of Detroit. It is here, of course, bounded by the old city streets of Montcalm, Witherell, Adams and Brush, physically connected to Grand Circus Park, Harmonie Park and Brush Park. It represents over \$300 million worth of affirmation in the future and vitality of downtown Detroit. It is made of materials that are almost sacramental to our City, brick, steel, glass and concrete. Its forms are echoes of the most beautiful in Detroit design from the last century. Its exterior is graced by bands and plaques of tile from the Pewabic Pottery on East Jefferson Avenue. Comerica Park has been planned to nurture the surrounding neighborhoods and to stimulate