Mr. Speaker, 70 years have seen remarkable changes in astronomy and at the Adler Planetarium & Astronomy Museum. Yet, Max Adler's vision remains as vital as ever. Astronomical discovery will continue to push the boundaries of human knowledge, challenging our most basic understanding. The Adler will be there as an evolutionary educational resource and guide for all of us seeking to learn more about our Universe.

HONORING THE 257TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 2000

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, on this day 55 years ago, the bells rang out for VE Day. World War II was finally over in Europe.

I want to pay tribute to members of the 257th Ordnance Company whose ''behind the scenes'' work was essential to making the Allies' victory over the Axis powers possible. One member of the Company, Harry Dixon, is from my district. Harry is hosting a reunion of fellow members of the Company in June.

The Company performed exceptionally in keeping the mighty military machine moving. The Instrument Section, in which Harry Dixon served, was responsible for maintaining military property from watches, to tanks, to artillery.

During their service, they won the admiration of all with whom they served for their technical proficiency, their Yankee ingenuity, and their grace under fire. No job was too large or too small.

Without the work of these brave American men, it is likely that other soldiers would have been unable to perform their duties. Well-maintained equipment is crucial to a successful campaign, and the men of the 257th took their work seriously.

Harry Dixon and his fellow members were among the countless unsung heroes of World War II. While the Company received many commendations and 5 were awarded the Bronze Star, few Americans know their names. What we do know, however, is that without these men, the War would have continued much longer and cost our world even more.

And so 55 years later, it is an honor to be able to say thank you to Harry Dixon and the rest of the 257th Ordnance Company. I offer them every best wish as they gather for their reunion this summer.

HONORING ETHEL BAMPFIELD DENMARK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Mrs. Ethel Bampfield Denmark, an educator, community leader, wife, parent, and a pillar of her community. Ethel Bampfield was born in Hampton, South Carolina, to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bampfield. In 1958, she graduated from the Mathis School for Girls and enrolled in Florida A & M University. She was a proud graduate of FAMU in 1968, and joined her family, who had moved to Brooklyn, and made it her home for the past thirty-two years.

When Mrs. Denmark began her career in the field of Juvenile Justice, it never occurred to her that she was beginning an impressive, challenging, and extensive career that today holds for her many positive memories, and opportunities for meaningful moments of reflection. In 1969, Mrs. Denmark was hired as a caseworker at the Manida Juvenile Center For Girls. Had it not closed, this innovative center would have become part of the New York City Department of Juvenile Justice. After spending approximately two years with the Manida Juvenile Center For Girls, Mrs. Denmark decided to seek a graduate degree. In 1972, she began pursuing her Masters of Social Work Degree at Hunter College School of Social Work. In 1974, she earned her MSW degree, and shortly thereafter accepted a position as a Foster Care Worker and the New York State Division for Youth. In the years that followed, she also obtained her license as a New York State Certified Social Worker.

While pursuing the position with the Department of Youth, Mrs. Denmark met Thaila Carpenter-Paige and Beatrice A. Hudson, two women she came to know, respect and appreciate over the past 26 years. Throughout her career with OCFS, she feels fortunate and blessed to have had mentors who recognized her abilities, believed in her potential, and provided opportunities that contributed to her growth and development while she was with the Division for Youth.

Over the past three decades, Mrs. Denmark has remained very aware of all of the people who have contributed to her professional achievements. On behalf of Mrs. Denmark, I want to thank everyone who touched her life, and to convey to them her belief that her work in the Downstate area rang of success only because of the efforts of those with whom she worked—those who supported her and provided her with valuable opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, today Mrs. Denmark wants to pay homage to her family: her husband James Denmark, an outstanding contemporary artist; her mother, Mrs. Johnnie B. James, and; her children and grandchildren. She believes that, had it not been for her families' blessing, she would not have been able to devote the time and energy that she did to her very demanding career. Even as she prepares to retire, Mrs. Denmark continues to participate actively in the Brown Memorial Baptist Church in Brooklyn, as well as in a number of social and civic organizations, and also to serve on various Boards and Committees.

Mr. Speaker, Ethel Bampfield Denmark feels fulfilled for having had the opportunity to touch as many lives as she has through teaching, and learning, during her tenure with OCFS. Her travels brought her to us in Brooklyn, where she has stayed for three decades, always enjoying the experience of life to its fullest. She has earned this honor, and I hope that my colleagues will join me in wishing her peace and happiness as she continues her travels through this remarkable journey we call life.

CHINA AND THE ITC

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 2000

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a serious rash of problems revolving around the enforcement of our trade laws. This body, in concurrence with the rules of the WTO, has enacted laws to ensure fair and equitable trade for American industry and its workers. Unfortunately, our own International Trade Commission appears to have decided to disregard these laws, as recently demonstrated in its decision regarding the dumping of cold-rolled steel into the United States and its seemingly rubber-stamp approach to Sunset determinations whereby foreign unfair traders can have the offsetting duties—which were applied only after they were found to be engaged in unfair trade—erased just by showing up at the ITC and asking.

As troubling as the situation is now, I'm afraid I can see far greater problems on the horizon—problems that quite possibly will accompany China's accession to the WTO. Congress has been asked to accept that China's entry into the WTO contains meaningful protections against unfair trade practices by Chinese companies. In light of the ITC's recent failure to correctly apply the U.S. Trade laws and to effectively respond to massive foreign unfair trade, I am losing confidence in our ability to counter unfair trade from China and other countries.

This matter is deeply troubling to me. The domestic steel industry has suffered through massive dumping of foreign steel in the U.S. market over the last two years. The Administration responded by declaring a policy of ''zero tolerance'' for unfair trade. The Congress provided the necessary funding to the Commerce Department to investigate this unfair trade and Commerce did its job. It found that, in the case of cold-rolled steel for example, that foreign producers were illegally dumping by as much as 80 percent.

The ITC, however, did not do its job. The ITC determined that dumped steel imports more than doubled during the period of investigation and consistently undersold domestic steel. It also found that, during a period of record demand, the U.S. steel industry experienced significant revenue losses, with several major steel producers even forced into bankruptcy. Nevertheless, the ITC inexplicably determined that this massive dumping of cold-rolled steel was not even a cause of this injury to the domestic industry. Without a determination of injury—which is irrefutable in these cases—U.S. industry and its workers have no form of relief and nowhere to turn. As legislators and appropriators, it is our responsibility to reevaluate the ITC and whether it is properly managing its resources and correctly adhering to Congressional intent.

Just last year the Administration committed to ''zero tolerance'' for unfair trade, yet this commitment apparently doesn't extend to the ITC. I'm tired of promises of ''zero tolerance'' and think it's time we insist on some action. Before we allow the Administration to sell us an agreement with China that promises to benefit America, let's insist on some proof that promises are sometimes answered.