

this term after a remarkable 24-year career in the House of Representatives. She began her career in Denver as a lawyer and women's rights activist. She brought an activist's passion and commitment to the Congress where she has fought for the rights of women, children, families, and all Americans for nearly a quarter of a century. PAT has been a friend and colleague and she will be sorely missed.

PAT has left an indelible mark on the Congress which has allowed all women who have followed her to enter with greater equality and respect. She is the most senior woman Member of the House and one of the original founders of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. She cochaired the caucus from 1979 until 1995. She has been called an icon of the women's movement and has even been named to the National Women's Hall of Fame. One of her own personal favorite claims to fame, however, is that Oliver North has labeled her as one of the country's 25 most dangerous politicians.

PAT has authored and overseen the passage of some of the most important legislation affecting the lives of all Americans. Such legislation includes several which I am honored to have cosponsored: the Violence Against Women Act, the Economic Equity Act, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act, and the National Child Protection Act. PAT was also one of the original cosponsors of the landmark Family and Medical Leave Act.

I have been particularly honored to work with PAT on the Judiciary Committee. Together we have worked to stem the tide of Republican assaults against the rights of the American public. PAT has brought her profound knowledge of the law and policy to her work as the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property and as a member of the Subcommittee on the Constitution. She has used her position on the Judiciary Committee to fight for the passage of the equal rights amendment, to expand the access of women to quality health care and reproductive services, to combat employment discrimination, and to protect intellectual property rights here and abroad. She is a wise and formidable associate and I will greatly miss her working at my side.

PAT has also paved the way for women in the Congress by opening the door to the once male bastion of military defense. PAT has been a strong and sometimes lone progressive voice on national security issues since taking office. She joined the National Security Committee in 1973 as an antiwar activist and has provided votes of reason ever since against such measures as Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the B-2 bomber, the MX missile and other nuclear weapons systems. She has been a proponent of nuclear test ban laws, defense burdensharing, and the base closings of 1989. In 1991, PAT led the inquiry into the now infamous Tailhook Scandal which resulted in the resignation of Navy Secretary H. Lawrence Garrett. Her long struggle to see women soldiers in combat roles come to fruition when the Pentagon announced that women aviators were allowed to fly combat missions for the first time in 1993.

PAT's wit and quick tongue have changed the nature of political dialog in America. Her nickname for Ronald Reagan, the Teflon President, has become infamous. She is leaving the House with this same passion and vigor. In the past few weeks she has strongly

defended the record of progressives in Congress, she has fought vigorously against the attempt to override President Clinton's veto of the partial birth abortion ban, and she has introduced a package of new legislation on safe motherhood. PAT's wit, intellect, dedication, and passion for what is right will be greatly missed in the Judiciary Committee, the Democratic Party, the House of Representatives, and the Congress as a whole. I have greatly enjoyed working with her for these past 24 years and I wish her luck in all her future endeavors.

NAFTA PARITY FOR U.S. WOOL
APPAREL INDUSTRY

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will redress a wrong inflicted on an important segment of the U.S. textile and apparel industry during NAFTA negotiations.

During NAFTA negotiations with Canada, changes were made in the original United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement [CFTA] with respect to imports of men's and boys' wool suits, jackets, and slacks—changes which both injure United States manufacturers in this sector and give no avenue for relief from this injury. My legislation will correct this oversight and return to provisions that were originally intended in the CFTA.

When the United States and Canada negotiated the textile and apparel provisions of the CFTA, special duty allowances were made for tailored men's and boys' wool apparel made from foreign fabric, i.e., fabric not produced in either the United States or Canada. A temporary tariff preference level [TPL] was established for this category of imported apparel for items made from textiles that were not available in either the United States or Canada—hence, the special treatment for wool apparel made from non-United States or Canadian textiles. At the time, Canadian manufacturers of tailored wool apparel constituted only a small portion of the Canadian apparel industry, and the TPL was intended only to ensure that they had an adequate supply of wool fabric. Under the CFTA, renegotiation of the tariff preference level was mandated by January 1, 1998.

During NAFTA negotiations, the CFTA monitoring and renegotiation requirements were dropped. Indeed, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative has said that NAFTA negotiations constituted a fulfillment of the CFTA mandate. The result of this retention of tariff preference levels—and indeed the increase of levels rather than a lowering—has resulted in an unacceptable surge in imports of this product from Canada. United States industry believes this provision has been used by Canadian producers for “wholesale circumvention of the rule of origin”—and the rule of origin is the foundation of a free trade agreement. The legislation I am introducing today would restore the mandate to monitor and renegotiate the schedule of tariff preference levels by January 1, 1998.

Since 1988, the surge of tailored-wool-apparel imports from Canada has devastated the

United States industry. U.S. production of men's and boy's wool suits has dropped more than 40 percent, and employment has fallen almost 50 percent. At the time of CFTA negotiations, United States industry voiced concern about establishing tariff preference levels for goods made from nonoriginating fabric, but Canada assured United States negotiators that preexisting trade patterns would not be altered. Clearly, this has not happened. Yet, U.S. industry does not have normal access to safeguard actions that would allow it to petition the U.S. Government for temporary relief from injurious imports. Instead, the wool apparel industry was excluded from NAFTA safeguard provisions. The legislation I am introducing would allow the U.S. industry for tailored wool apparel to have normal access to safeguard provisions under the NAFTA.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Congress must take corrective action when it becomes aware that a major piece of legislation unfairly excludes and injures a sector of U.S. industry, especially when this effect was not intended. We owe it to U.S. workers in the tailored wool apparel sector to restore legislation to its original intent and to provide for a normal avenue under U.S. trade law to redress injury from imports.

TRIBUTE TO TOBY ROTH

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fellow classmate, colleague, and friend. TOBY ROTH came to this body in the same class as I did over 18 years ago. When we arrived in this House, our Nation faced unprecedented inflation and unemployment rates and a stagnating economy at home and faced an expanding and powerful Evil Empire of communism abroad. With the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980, this economic slide and the rampant spread of communism began to turn. While I fought hard in this body to assist President Reagan in fighting the spread of communism around the world, TOBY ROTH was right at my side as we served many years together on the Foreign Affairs Committee. From his position on the Foreign Affairs Committee, TOBY was instrumental in working to bring the Communist bear to its knees. The fact that democracy instead of communism is now breaking out all over this world in is large part due to the efforts of our colleague TOBY ROTH. America owes its gratitude to this man for his unswerving dedication.

TOBY has also served his country well in his defense and support of our English language. He has taken the inspirational words of Winston Churchill to heart when Churchill stated that “the gift of a common language is a priceless inheritance.” TOBY's leadership on this issue has motivated many of us to stand up and recognize that as Toqueville said “the tie of language is, perhaps the strongest and the most durable that can unite mankind.” His dedication to principle, his love for his country, and his commitment to democracy enable me to proudly stand on this floor today and declare that he is my colleague and my friend. Statesmen of his character are why America