

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE STEEL CRISIS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, here we are, six weeks after we passed the Bipartisan Steel Recovery Act by an overwhelming margin, seven months after we called on the President to take all necessary action to end illegal steel imports, and nearly two years after the flood of illegal steel imports began to hit our markets, and still the crisis continues.

Last week, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that steel imports rose from February to March of this year by 25 percent. During the same period imports from Japan rose 36 percent, imports from Brazil rose 54 percent, imports from Korea rose by 11 percent, and imports from Indonesia rose 339 percent.

The problem becomes even more evident when you compare March's figures to those of July 1997 before the crisis began. Using that time frame, imports from Japan are up 22 percent, imports from Brazil are up 25 percent, imports from Korea are up 77 percent, and imports from Indonesia are up a remarkable 889 percent. Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable.

Last Thursday, the Department of Commerce announced its final determination that Japan has been dumping steel on American markets. By the Administration's own words, foreign nations are breaking trade laws. Yet, despite the rhetoric, the Administration continues to stand by and do nothing but claim that the situation is improving, even when the numbers show otherwise.

President Clinton declared in his State of the Union Address in January that "We must enforce our trade laws when imports unlawfully flood our nation." He threatened Japan by stating, "if the nation's sudden surge of steel imports into our country is not reversed, America will respond." However, it was Japan that responded with imports in January that were up 75 percent from pre-crisis levels. After a brief dip in February, during which the Administration was fooled into believing that its empty rhetoric and useless posturing was actually working to stem the tide, Japan resumed dumping by increasing its March imports 36 percent over February's numbers and 22 percent over pre-crisis levels.

Mistakenly convinced of the correctness of their own ineffectual policies, President Clinton's advisers continue to delude him that their approach will bear fruit. The Administration has focused on warnings of action that no nation believes will ever come. As evidence, just yesterday, the President said during a press conference, "We will take action if steel imports do not return to their pre-crisis levels on a consistent basis. Playing by the rules of trade is the best way to sustain a consensus for open trade." After the Administration failed to act on its first admonition to the Japanese, and on every warning since, the credibility of

the threat has disappeared. Given the clear fact that the President can no longer be counted on to do anything more than just talk about enforcing our trade laws, instead of taking direct action, Congress must fill the void.

The need for action may now be greater than ever. Foreign countries can now rely on the Clinton Administration's unwillingness to deter their attempts to flaunt our trade laws, dump steel on American markets and drive American steelworkers out of work. The Senate must repudiate the Administration's message and finish the job we in the House began by passing the Bipartisan Steel Recovery Act. We have seen what the White House will, and will not, do if given the chance. Congress must now do what the Clinton Administration has proven incapable of and end the surge of illegal steel imports onto our shores that is driving hardworking American families out of work and away from their dreams.

CONGRATULATING HARRY BELAFONTE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Harry Belafonte for receiving the 1999 Drum Major For Justice Award. The Drum Major For Justice Award banquet seeks to honor those Americans whose achievements most coincide with the dreams of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mr. Belafonte was a confidant and advisor to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Mr. Belafonte's activity in the human rights struggle is respected world wide. He has always believed that his work for human rights and his artistic pursuits gave him the basis for a most productive and balanced life.

Harry Belafonte had been called "the consummate entertainer" an artist in every field in which he has participated, including movies, Broadway, television, recording, concerts and producing. His first album "Calypso," in 1955, was the first to sell more than one-million copies. Among other "firsts" were his being the first African-American to win an Emmy, and the first African-American television producer.

However, it is Mr. Belafonte's dedication to the civil rights movement that has earned him this honor. His involvement dates back to the marches in Selma, Montgomery and Washington. Mr. Belafonte has also been chairman of the MLK Memorial Fund. He was named by President Kennedy as Cultural Advisor to the Peace Corps, and received the Dag Hammarskjold Peace Medal in 1981, and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Prize in 1982. In 1987 he was appointed a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador (only the second American to hold the title), and in 1990 he was host for the U.N.'s World Summit on the Child; this was attended by heads of state from all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Harry Belafonte for his accomplishments and

for following the ideals of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Belafonte many years of continued success.

DICK LATTIMER CONTRIBUTES TO ARCHERY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many people never find their true life's mission. My colleague, Mr. HUNTER, and I would like to pay tribute to Dick Lattimer who not only found his mission, but has used his talents and ambition to promote his passion for, and share his vast knowledge of, archery and bowhunting. His tireless efforts, endless energy, and boundless generosity have led many people to learn and later enjoy this wonderful pastime. No one in America or the world has worked harder, nor with as much determination to promote bowhunting and archery as Dick.

A 1957 graduate of Indiana University and native of South Bend, Dick shot his first bow in 1966 and archery became his way of life ever since. Shortly after his introduction to bows and arrows, Dick met and went to work for Fred Bear, the father of modern archery and bowhunting. With the support of his wife, Alice, and under the tutelage of the master, Dick set about a lifetime of advertising and promotional work for the sport he loved. Dick's passion, knowledge and love for the outdoors as well as his strong commitment to educating the public and networking with the sporting community made him the key player in the development of archery and bowhunting through the 70's and 80's.

Following the death of his mentor, Dick left Bear Archery in 1991 to become the first President and CEO of the Archery Manufacturers and Merchants Organization (AMO). From his position as the point person for the entire archery and bowhunting world, Dick developed the largest trade show ever convened dedicated to archery and bowhunting. The AMO Archery Trade Show is now entering its 4th year and has become the pivotal gathering for the world's bowhunters and archers.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to his more than full time commitment to AMO, Dick has spent countless hours volunteering for many prestigious boards. He has served as the Executive Director of the American Archery Council, the Television Chair and Co-Chair of the Communications Committee of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Chair of the National Archery Museum, and a member of the Hunting and Conservation Committee, Public Affairs Committee and Bowhunting Subcommittee of the National Rifle Association. Of note for the Congress is Dick's service as a member of the board of directors of the Congressional Sportsmen's

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