

1998 to July 2001. I also represent thousands of hard-working Americans who want to know that America's trade laws are going to be enforced if their own livelihoods ever come under a similar attack. That is why I stand before you today.

I applaud the President for his recognition that the domestic steel industry is in the midst of a crisis and for initiating a Section 201 investigation. That investigation has culminated in a unanimous agreement at the ITC that the U.S. steel industry has been significantly injured by the unfair trade practices of foreign producers and nations. Our laws now put the ball back in the President's court and call on the Administration to implement a remedy that will give the domestic industry a real opportunity to recover from years of unfair trade and to compete in today's ever-changing marketplace. This remedy must come in the form of strong, tariff-based relief.

An effective tariff-based remedy would help return steel prices to their normal pre-crisis levels and allow American steel companies to make the necessary investments to remain viable and competitive in the future. It would also stimulate foreign governments and steel producers to make the difficult decisions that U.S. producers have already made—to bring stability and balance to the global steel market. In order to be effective, this remedy must meet certain criteria.

The first key to an effective tariff-based remedy is that it must be substantial in order to ensure that import prices return to market-based levels. To that end, the domestic industry has determined that a 40 percent tariff rate on flat-rolled products is warranted. In the Section 201 investigation, two of the ITC Commissioners fully agreed with this determination.

An effective remedy also must be comprehensive and must be imposed for a substantial period of time. Applying a consistent tariff-based remedy across all flat steel products is the only fair way to impose relief, and the only way to ensure that foreign producers don't simply shift their excess production to other areas. Further, in order for a remedy to have any real effect on the domestic and global marketplace, it must be enforced for at least four years. This will allow the domestic industry to make the necessary adjustments to import competition, and the President to achieve his objective of repairing the global steel trading system.

In endorsing the use of an effective, tariff-based remedy, I strongly urge the President to steer clear of quota-based relief. Such a remedy would further distort the global marketplace by providing an artificial incentive for foreign producers to ship substantial amounts of low-priced steel into our borders as quickly as possible in order to "get in under the quota." The last thing U.S. producers need at this time is another uncontrolled flood of under-priced steel.

The Administration has promised on a number of occasions to be tough on unfair trade, and now is the time to live up to that promise. The President must implement this effective tariff-based relief in order to demonstrate to foreign producers and governments that the Administration is serious about addressing not just the problem of foreign excess steel capacity, but also the problem of unfair trade practices in general. Our laws are consistent with international law and designed to ensure that our industries have somewhere to turn for re-

lief when they fall victim to unfair trade. These laws are only effective to the extent they are enforced, and their enforcement is a duty that we owe to the American people.

ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE ENACTMENT OF THE CHILD  
CITIZENSHIP ACT OF 2001

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 27, 2002*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, for all our colleagues in this chamber, the days are long and the rewards often intangible. Once in a great while, however, the results of our work together are so compelling that it's worth stopping for a moment to take notice.

In this spirit, I rise today to celebrate the first anniversary of the implementation of the Child Citizenship Act of 2001. With the help of a remarkable bipartisan coalition—Congressmen HENRY HYDE and LAMAR SMITH; Senators DON NICKLES, MARY LANDRIEU and TED KENNEDY, to name just a few—we made history for tens of thousands of American families, and for the scores of overseas orphans they have embraced as their own.

On February 27, 2001, United States citizenship was conferred automatically on every young child under age 18 adopted by American parents. By the most conservative estimates, more than 150,000 children woke up that morning as American citizens.

The joy of that sunny morning brimmed on the faces of adoptive families, their relatives and neighbors from coast to coast. Spontaneous commemorations, public and private, sprouted up in dozens of communities across the country, from Atlanta to Alaska.

It was a special pleasure to help host the national celebration one year ago today, in Boston's historic Faneuil Hall. Since its construction in 1742, that hall has occupied a hallowed place on our nation's trail toward freedom. It witnessed the revolutionary speeches of Samuel Adams, the anti-slavery oratory of Frederick Douglass, and the stirring call of Susan B. Anthony for women's suffrage. Last February 27, we gathered in that cradle of liberty to mark another step forward.

The new law lives not only in the bright eyes of these children and the pride in their parents' hearts, but also in the story of human compassion. In addition to those "overnight citizens" of last February 27, the Child Citizenship Act has conferred automatic U.S. citizenship upon the lawful completion of each international adoption since. In 2001 alone, U.S. parents adopted over 4600 orphans from China and 4200 from Russia, 1700 from South Korea, 1600 from Guatemala, 1200 from Ukraine, 700 from each of Romania, Vietnam and Kazakhstan; 500 from India; 400 from Cambodia; and hundreds more from Bulgaria, Colombia, the Philippines, Haiti, Ethiopia, Poland, Thailand, Mexico, Jamaica, Liberia, and dozens of other nations—altogether, more than 19,000 overseas children since the new law took effect.

Each is now a United States citizen. Not one had to struggle with the red tape or expense of the naturalization process. No federal agency was saddled with reams of paperwork to process their cases.

The real meaning, of course, cannot adequately be measured in statistics. The deepest gratification lies in the strengthening of the family—the American family and the universal, extended family of which we are all a part. During the Faneuil Hall celebration, my own daughter Kara, herself a beneficiary of the Saigon Babylift 26 years ago and a naturalized citizen, stressed that U.S. citizenship is not a rejection of one's country of origin, but rather an opportunity to weave a new, deeply personal heritage.

The enactment of the Child Citizenship Act was a model of bipartisan legislative collaboration. I still hope to build on this success to address, either administratively or through additional legislation, a number of questions that remain about the Act's application to children of American citizens living abroad.

My only real disappointment—last February and still today—is the reluctance of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to streamline its protocols for issuing certificates of citizenship.

Many of the 150,000 who assumed citizenship last year, and those since adopted, naturally desire official affirmation of their new status. Thousands have taken advantage of the new State Department procedures to acquire United States passports. The process is so straightforward that Senator KENNEDY was able to hand-deliver the first such passport in the nation on the stage at the Faneuil Hall celebration, within two hours of the legislation taking effect.

Inexplicably, however, the INS still has not followed suit. If an adoptive child who is now a U.S. citizen seeks an INS certificate, he or she must undergo the same lengthy, expensive and cumbersome process that faces a non-citizen seeking naturalization. This procedure is irrationally burdensome for both the applicant and the agency; and it offends nearly everyone who has the misfortune to have to undergo it.

These children are already American citizens. All adoptive parents want is a piece of paper affirming that fact. It should be no harder than getting a driver's license—or a passport.

Fortunately, this problem cannot negate the enormous benefits the law has conferred on adoptive families and our entire community. Especially in the wake of September 11, as we all struggle against global misunderstanding, this new law helps fulfill the lifelong dream of thousands of families and shows enormous respect to the compassion of our own great, diverse and generous nation.

IN HONOR OF GRAND MARSHAL  
MARYANN CONNELLY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 27, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and acknowledge the many accomplishments of Grand Marshal Maryann Connelly. The St. Patrick's Parade Committee honored her on Sunday, February 24th, 2002, at the annual brunch at the Hi-Hat Caterers in Bayonne, New Jersey.

Maryann Connelly is the Principal at the Philip G. Vroom Elementary School in Bayonne, New Jersey. She has been employed