

TRADE FAIRNESS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, golf was not invented in the United States. But the United States leads the world in the manufacturing of quality golf clubs. Golfers know that most of these manufacturers are headquartered in California, predominantly in Carlsbad in my congressional district. They dominate this \$2-billion industry because they lead in research and development of new materials that improve the performance, durability, and appearance of golf clubs. Major American investments have been made in the research, development, design, and manufacture of golf clubs, components, and their materials.

To remain competitive, these companies at times source components, such as golf club heads, offshore. Their high-paying research and design and final manufacturing operations remain here in the United States. Modern quality domestic golf clubs undergo precision operations involving many skilled U.S. technicians, using leading edge assembly and test equipment here in the United States.

Unfortunately, the prosperity of American employers is threatened and disrupted by arbitrary or capricious country of origin marking rules and regulations. These have been adopted and proposed by the U.S. Customs Service. They include the NAFTA marking regulations, the proposed marking regulations, and ultimately the Uruguay round country of origin changes scheduled for implementation in several years. The U.S. golf club industry has been able to cope with U.S. Customs regulations prior to implementation of the NAFTA marking rules. But the new country of origin marking requirements have become real trade and economic barriers. Contrary to their stated purpose, the new requirements are less understandable, more subjective, and more burdensome than previous marking requirements.

The marking problems can be resolved by recognizing that the process of final manufacturing of golf clubs in the United States is clearly a substantial transformation. Unlike golf clubs of the past, the final manufacturing of modern golf clubs is a high-precision, multi-step process by skilled U.S. technicians requiring significant attention to detail. They use laser-guided equipment and highly sensitive scales to determine the weights of individual components and final clubs. Any slight variance causes the rejection of a club that does not meet company or industry swingweight standards.

The U.S. golf club manufacturing industry is a significant domestic employer that deserves to be treated fairly by trade laws. New and Proposed country of origin marking requirements simply fail to recognize the technological progress this industry has made, at the demand of golfers everywhere. By enacting legislation that reflects current industry practices, we restore trade fairness to the U.S. golf club industry, preserve good American jobs, and enhance our trade competitiveness.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the Republican Party have continued to argue that they oppose campaign finance reform because we first need to investigate the abuses by the White House during the last campaign. While I fully support the airing of the abuses that may have taken place in 1996, I do not accept the excuse that we cannot act on changing the system until the Republican investigations are concluded.

The reality is that much of the abuses of the system in 1996 were technically legal. Parties are allowed to raise soft money, intended for party building activities, without any limits and with very little accountability. It is the completely legal soft money contributions of hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars that are corrupting the political system.

Furthermore, the hearings are not covering every abuse of the current system. One such example is the multibillion-dollar tax break given to the tobacco industry during the balanced budget agreement. In that agreement, the Republican leadership in the House and the Senate inserted a \$50 billion tax break for the tobacco industry. Campaign contributions of more than \$1.9 million to the Republican Party over the past 18 months, all legal under the current system, bought the tobacco industry a multibillion-dollar tax break. Yet no one is investigating that issue.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we vigorously investigate possible violations of the law, by both political parties, during the 1996 election cycle. However, we should not use that as an excuse to delay making real changes to the campaign finance system as soon as possible. The time to act is now, we can no longer accept no as an answer.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF
CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC.**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of coming before Congress today to pay tribute to a company operating in my district that has played a major role in the economic, cultural and historical development of northern Michigan and in the rise of the economic and military power of the United States itself in the last century and a half.

The history of Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. is a fascinating one, because it is entwined with the development of the Soo Locks, the growth of shipping on the Great Lakes, and the development of pelletizing iron ore. The company's history even has ties to a candidate for the U.S. Presidency in the year 1876.

The company began as the Cleveland Iron Co. in 1847, just 3 years after iron ore was discovered in the remote wilderness of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Michigan had been given the Upper Peninsula as compensation for a disputed piece of land along the Michigan-Ohio border known as the Toledo strip.

The discovery of iron and of copper in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan made this exchange suddenly seem very much worthwhile.

Northern Michigan in those years was still a remote frontier area. Mining began in earnest in the 1850's, but getting the ore to port from this wilderness was a great challenge. The construction of a plank road through miles of rugged terrain brought ore to the budding city of Marquette on Lake Superior, and by 1857 a railroad with steam engines was hauling ore to the new docks in Marquette.

The opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal, allowing ships to bypass the rapids on the St. Mary's River en route between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, was a significant event in the development of the iron and steel industry in the United States. The passage of the two-masted brigantine *Columbia* through the Soo Locks in August 1855 with 120 tons of ore was significant in this regard. It meant not only that ore would be mined in Upper Michigan, and later in Minnesota, but that processing of ore and the manufacture of steel would be done in blast furnaces far from the mines, in States on the south shore of the eastern Great Lakes.

During the Civil War and in the years that followed the war, production tonnages increased on a regular basis, with shipments hitting the 200,000 ton mark in 1880. Surface deposits of ore were exhausted by then, and shaft mining was begun to follow the rich iron ore veins underground.

By 1890 there were two major iron mining operations on the Marquette Iron Range. Joining the Cleveland Iron Co. was the Iron Cliffs Co., founded by Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic Party nominee for President against Rutherford B. Hayes. A merger of these two companies in 1891 created the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.

This new company was a pioneer, bringing many firsts to the industry and to the region. It brought electrical power to the Upper Peninsula by building an hydroelectric plant in 1910. In 1900 it created the first geological department for an iron mining company in the Lake Superior Region. It organized a welfare department in 1905, developed a pension plan in 1909, formed the region's first mine safety department in 1911, built a modern hospital in 1918, and even build lumber mills to harvest the abundant timber.

Making good use of its vast land holdings, the company hired a landscape architect to design a model town for the area. The community of Gwinn is named for Elizabeth Gwinn, mother of company president William Gwinn Mather.

Perhaps the most significant breakthrough for the region and for the industry occurred when Cleveland Cliffs researchers, working with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, developed the current method of concentrating low-grade ore into pellets. The process of pelletizing iron ore has provided Cleveland Cliffs and the steel industry with more than 375 million tons of iron ore pellets. These pellets are made from ore once considered too low in iron to have any value. Despite periods of economic slowdown, the company, now known as Cleveland-Cliffs Inc., is the world's largest producer of iron ore pellets and the leading supplier of high-quality iron ore products to the steel industry in North America.

The company employs approximately one-third of its 6,000-member work force in northern Michigan. Others work in the corporate

headquarters in Cleveland, OH, as well as in northern Minnesota, where the company also mines iron ore.

Mr. Speaker, Cleveland-Cliffs has an economic, historical and cultural presence deep in the geography and the people of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and in the economy of the United States. We wish the company and its employees years of success and the blessings of innovation that will keep it viable well into a new millennium.

CONGRATULATING MASSACHUSETTS STATE SENATOR MARK MONTIGNY

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Massachusetts State Senator Mark Montigny as a 1997 recipient of the Dr. Nathan Davis Award in the category of Outstanding State Senator. The Davis awards, presented to local State, and Federal career and elected government officials, were established by the American Medical Association in 1989 and are truly one of the most prestigious forms of recognition for outstanding public service in the advancement of public health.

The Massachusetts Senate president, Thomas Birmingham, and the Massachusetts Medical Society, nominated Senator Montigny for this award because of his effort as Senate Chair of the Joint Committee on Health Care to protect the physician-patient relationship and to improve the health of our citizenry, particularly the working poor and their children.

Senator Montigny's innovative legislative initiatives include a new Massachusetts State law that provides health insurance to most of the Commonwealth's uninsured children and a pilot prescription drug subsidy program for indigent seniors. He has also authored a bill to limit the use of pre-existing condition clauses and waiting periods in health coverage—virtually guaranteeing the right to obtain health insurance coverage. He has also championed a Physician Profiling bill that supports both consumer empowerment and the need for accuracy and fairness to physicians. In addition, Senator Montigny is working on legislation that would refinance Massachusetts' Uncompensated Care Pool, regulate the managed care industry, and preserve traditional values for community health care institutions in the State.

Mr. Speaker, I have mentioned only a very short portion of a very long list of accomplishments that Senator Mark Montigny has contributed to the public health needs of Massachusetts residents. I am honored to congratulate him today for an award he undoubtedly has earned and deserves.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE-CHOICES PREGNANCY CENTER

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center,

which has served the women of Joplin, MO since its inception in 1990. To date, over 4,000 women have received services from the center in the form of pregnancy testing, counseling for those considering an abortion, and support for those who have already had an abortion. The center also manages two programs that make a difference in the lives of many Joplin residents: Mom Care, is designed to help mothers deal with their parenting responsibilities, and the Virtuous Reality program provides valuable information to teens and parents about making responsible and healthy choices in their lives. As evidence of the good work of the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center, at least 160 babies who would have been aborted are alive and well today because of their counseling and support.

On October 7, the center will dedicate its new facility which will enable it to serve more women in a number of new ways. The center will immediately begin to offer ultrasound imaging, physical exams, and other forms of prenatal care for at-risk women. In the near future, they also plan to add testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, pre and post adoption counseling, abstinence education, and a 24 hour telephone help line to better serve the women of southwest Missouri.

Life constantly presents us with choices, and there are consequences to the choices that we make. A woman faced with an unplanned pregnancy has few options, and often feels that she has no where to turn. I am grateful that the women of Joplin can turn to the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center because there they can find a friend who has the patience to listen and the experience to understand and give advice that many would not be able to give. And, whatever her decision might be, I know that the center will provide her with the love, support, and counseling that she will need to make it through such a difficult time.

In closing, I remember the words of Mother Theresa. Speaking at a National Prayer Breakfast in 1994, she asked "How do we persuade a woman not to have an abortion? As always, we must persuade her with love and remind ourselves that love means to be willing to give until it hurts. Jesus gave even his life to love us." I thank everyone who made the choice to give of their time and love for the benefit of others at the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH PHILADELPHIA REVIEW ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my neighborhood newspaper, the South Philadelphia Review, which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary.

The South Philly Review is one of the best-written, best-edited community newspapers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Over the years, the Review has reported on many of my achievements here in Congress. But more importantly, the Review has been the eyes and ears of the unique community of South Philadelphia. Reporting on births and deaths,

food and drink, high culture and low, the Review is South Philadelphia.

In keeping with its commitment to the people of South Philadelphia, the Review has sponsored many initiatives to improve our community. In the 1980's, they started an annual food drive that helps to feed thousands of hungry citizens every year; founded a Youth Appreciation Award to promote the positive achievements of South Philadelphia students, backing it up with the reward of a U.S. Savings bond; and created a Lifestyles Section to feature local artists, writers, and entertainers who have made an impact on their community. In 1992, they created an Opinion/Editorial page to give residents a forum to voice and exchange opinions on important issues, and in 1995 they started a free concert series that runs throughout the month of June in Marconi Plaza.

In recognition of the quality of the publication, the Philadelphia Press Association awarded it the title of Best Weekly Newspaper in the Delaware Valley for 1996. In 1997, the Review repeated as the recipient of this award.

Mr. Speaker, in light of its contributions to local journalism and to the community of South Philadelphia, I hope my colleagues will join me today in congratulating the South Philadelphia Review for its first 50 years, and wish it the best of luck in its next 50.

WELFARE-TO-WORK PROVISIONS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention the Clinton administration's proposed welfare-to-work provisions. The House is currently considering H.R. 2400, the BESTEA legislation, which includes a welfare-to-work component. However, I believe that in order for our welfare reform package—which I supported—to succeed, we must have strong provisions to transition welfare recipients into the workplace.

The BESTEA legislation includes \$42 million with a cap of 10 projects nationwide. I commend Chairman SHUSTER and our ranking member, Congressman OBERSTAR, for recognizing the need for this program. However, I believe we should approve the Clinton administration's proposal for transit welfare-to-work, which calls for \$100 million. By the year 2002, States must have moved half of all adult welfare recipients—over 2 million people—off of welfare and into the workforce. This pilot program approach is now written in BESTEA will not be adequate to meet the needs of welfare reform.

The Metro East has over 10,000 welfare clients without earned income who need education and training to find meaningful employment, according to the Illinois Department of Human Services. Regional studies have shown that with training, we can reduce our welfare rolls and put people back into the workplace, and transportation plays a key role in making that happen.

I support the administration's welfare-to-work provisions and intend to work next spring to increase the amount for this program in the BESTEA legislation. I urge my colleagues to