

our business in this House will forever be influenced by Mo. We can disagree, but Mo demonstrated time and again that humor will insure that we do not have to be disagreeable.

It is no secret that politically, Mo and I were on opposite sides of the political spectrum, but when it came to Arizona, we could work together as well as any two Members. His legacy in Arizona is really twofold. We both came from a generation that saw Arizona boom from a State of small communities in rural environment to aggressive growth in full-fledged urban areas. What made Arizona attractive to so many from around the country, the lifestyle and the uniqueness and beauty of the environment, were the focus of Mo's work in Arizona. While he worked tirelessly to protect Arizona's grandeur and protect it for future generations, he was also instrumental in insuring that Arizona had the resources she needed to support a growing population and economy. Protection through wilderness areas, and water through the Central Arizona Project. Such were the dichotomies of Mo Udall.

Mo earned people's respect through listening, hard work, humor, and compromise. He certainly earned mine.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to Mo Udall, and would note that two Udalls, MARK and TOM, are Members of the 106th Congress and are carrying on the legacy set by Mo and his brother Stewart.

There are those today who will speak about Mo Udall, the gentleman from Arizona. Mo Udall, the Presidential candidate. Mo Udall, the powerful chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and his vast legislative accomplishments. Mo Udall, the man.

I share the sentiments of my colleagues in these matters. As a freshman Member of Congress I began serving on the Interior Committee in 1977, the year Mo became its chairman. Under Mo's leadership, the years that followed were extremely productive for the committee. Many of Mo's legislative initiatives were enacted into law, such as the Alaskan Lands Act. Under Mo Udall's guidance the committee produced a legendary amount of wilderness and park legislation that will stand as testimony to the will and foresight of this great man.

Others will speak to those issues. I will speak to but one of Mo Udall's legislative achievements; one that left its mark on the lives of every citizen of this Nation's coalfields: The landmark Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Mr. Speaker, for many years leading up to the enactment of this law, the gentleman from Arizona saw what was occurring in the Appalachian coalfields of this Nation due to unregulated surface coal mining. By the 1970's, it became increasingly clear that the proliferation of acidified streams, highwalls, refuse piles, open mine shafts, and other hazards associated with past coal mining practices could not be ignored.

It was on February 26, 1972, that a coal waste dam located on Buffalo Creek in Logan County, WV, collapsed causing a flood of truly horrible proportions in loss of life, injuries, property damage, and people left homeless.

This disaster, coupled with mounting concerns over the failure of several States to properly regulate mining, ensure reclamation and the development of surface coal mining in the semiarid West for the first time raised the

level of public attention to the plight of coal-field citizens adversely affected by certain coal mining practices from a local, to a truly national, level.

The Congressional debates of the mid-1970's, and bills passed only to be vetoed, set the stage for Mo Udall's introduction of H.R. 2 on the opening day of the 95th Congress in 1977.

As a newly elected Representative from West Virginia, I was honored to serve on the Interior Committee at this time, at the very time when Mo Udall took the leadership reins of the Committee, at the very time when after years of struggle it looked likely that a federal strip mining act would pass muster. I was given a great compliment when Mo Udall chose this freshman Member from West Virginia to serve on the House-Senate Conference Committee on H.R. 2, and stood in the Rose Garden with President Carter and Mo Udall when the bill was signed into law as the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

This law has served the people of the Appalachian coalfields well. It has made the coalfields of this Nation a much better place in which to live. The vast majority of the coal industry is in compliance with the law, and countless acres of old abandoned coal mine lands have been reclaimed under the special fund established by the act.

Mo Udall's original insight and foresight have proven correct and we are very much indebted to him. When God made the mountains of my home State of West Virginia, he made a special breed of people to preside over them. We are born of the mountains and hollows of our rugged terrain. Our State motto is "montani semper liberi"—mountaineers are always free. Although Mo Udall is from the southwest, from Arizona, he understood us. He understood the true beauty of our hills and hollows. He is, in my mind, an honorary West Virginian. And his years of diligence in not only gaining the enactment of the 1977 law, but in pursuing its implementation, will be long remembered by all West Virginians.

Now, if Mo was here, I can imagine what he would say. He would tell the story about a young man at a banquet. This young man was getting an award and he was flustered and he said, "I sure don't appreciate it, but I really do deserve it."

Mo turned over responsibility on the committee for the surface mining act to this gentleman from West Virginia, his chairman of the Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources. As I undertake my duties in this regard, the words Mo spoke on the 10-year anniversary of the enactment of the 1977 law ring in my ears: "The act was, and is, more than a piece of legislation. It is a vehicle of hope for those who live and who will live in America's coalfields." Mo left some big shoes to fill.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot conclude without making note of one other mining initiative. Mo understood what was occurring in the coalfields. But he also understood the abuses that took place in the West, in hardrock mining for copper, gold, silver and other such minerals under the Mining Law of 1872.

It was also in 1977 that the effort to reform the Mining Law of 1872 came to a head. Mo Udall, a reform supporter, however, found that the press of Committee business and other considerations would cause this particular initiative to be shelved for the time being.

Ten years later, in 1987, as his Mining Subcommittee chairman I resurrected the issue and today, mining law reform legislation is being actively considered by the Congress. Mo, I will do my best to use the same judgment, same humor, you would bring to the debate. Mo Udall, this one piece of unfinished business, once completed, is for you.

God bless you, Mo Udall.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the concurrent resolution.

The previous question was ordered. The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 40, the concurrent resolution just adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1999

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

HOURLY OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1999

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, March 8, 1999, it adjourn to meet at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 9, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

□ 1330

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as

member of the Committee on the Judiciary:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,
Washington, DC, February 25, 1999.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby request a rescission of my waiver to serve on three standing committees of the House and submit my withdrawal from the Judiciary Committee effective immediately.

Sincerely,

STEVE BUYER,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

WE NEED AN EFFECTIVE, GLOBAL SOLUTION TO ADDRESS THE STEEL CRISIS

(Mr. QUINN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Steel Caucus to ask the House to direct our attention at the ongoing steel crisis in the United States. Because the U.S. remains the world's steel dumping ground, we need an effective global solution now to address the serious injury being done to America's steel companies, our employees, and our communities.

Unfortunately, the administration's recent announcements of tentative steel agreements with Russia go in exactly the opposite direction of what is required. These agreements deny the

petitioners the relief they are entitled to under law, and U.S. steel companies and employees strongly oppose the agreements.

I agree with what the petitioners said in their February 22nd statement, that the way to help Russia is not by sacrificing the jobs and property of private sector industries and our modern world-class steel industry.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD American Iron and Steel's February 19th Import Release, and the February 22nd reaction.

The material referred to is as follows:

[News Release]

1998 STEEL IMPORTS OF 41.5 MILLION TONS HIGHEST EVER—ANNUAL TOTAL EXCEEDS 1997 RECORD BY ONE-THIRD 4TH QUARTER IMPORTS UP 55 PERCENT FROM SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In 1998, the United States had the highest import tonnage ever, 41,519,000 net tons of steel mill products, up 33.3 percent from the previous record of 31,156,000 net tons imported in 1997, the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) reported today, based on a compilation of U.S. Department of Commerce data. The 1998 import tonnage was 77 percent higher than the annual average for imports over the previous eight years. Total imports in 1998 accounted for 30 percent of apparent consumption, up from 24 percent in the same period of 1997. Fourth quarter imports in 1998, at 11,002,000 net tons, were 55 percent greater than the 7,080,000 net tons imported in the fourth quarter of 1997.

The U.S. imported 2,861,000 net tons in December 1998, up 35.6 percent from the 2,110,000 net tons imported in December 1997. December 1998 imports accounted for 29.0 percent of apparent consumption, up from 20.6 percent a year earlier.

With respect to finished steel imports, 1998 was also a record. The total for the year was 34,744,000 net tons. Of the total December

1998 imports, finished products were 2,443,000 net tons, up 41 percent from the 1,733,000 net tons imported in December 1997. Excluding semifinished, imports in 1998 were 26 percent of U.S. apparent consumption.

As the chart on page 3 shows, steel imports in 1998 surged from many countries. Comparing fourth quarter 1998 with same period 1997, imports were up 141 percent from Japan; up 162 percent from Russia; up 102 percent from Korea; up 65 percent from Brazil; and up substantially from many other countries, e.g., Indonesia (up 553 percent), India (up 365 percent), China (up 131 percent), South Africa (up 73 percent) and Australia (up 38 percent).

Comparing fourth quarter 1998 product totals with same period 1997: the 2,708,000 net tons for hot rolled sheet were up 112 percent, the 1,222,000 net tons for cold rolled sheet were up 42 percent; the 871,000 net tons for plate in coil were up 181 percent; the 706,000 net tons for structural shapes were up 130 percent; the 575,000 net tons for cut-to-length plate were up 180 percent; and the 523,000 net tons for galvanized HD sheet and strip were up 24 percent.

In response to the December and full-year 1998 import data, Andrew G. Sharkey, III, AISI President and CEO, said this: "In 1998, the U.S. had a steel crisis caused by unprecedented levels of unfairly traded and injurious steel imports. The factors that caused this crisis remain. The December level itself is too high to avoid sustained injury to U.S. steel companies, employees and communities. Any December decline can be directly tied to the pending trade litigation on a single product category; hot rolled carbon steel, from three countries—Japan, Russia and Brazil. America's current steel import problem is global. The U.S. steel import crisis continues."

Total 1998 exports of 5,519,000 net tons were 9 percent lower than the 6,036,000 net tons exported in 1997. The U.S. exported 366,000 net tons of steel mill products in December 1998, down 29 percent from the 512,000 net tons exported in December 1997.

U.S. IMPORTS OF STEEL MILL PRODUCTS—BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[Thousands of net tons]

	Dec 1998	Nov 1998	Dec 1997	12/98 vs 12/97 % change	12 Mos 1998	12 Mos 1997	Ytd % change
European Union	540	656	481	12	7214	7,482	-4
Japan	436	828	199	119	6728	2,554	163
Canada	341	381	380	-10	4914	4,775	3
Brazil	252	297	185	36	2729	2,851	-4
Mexico	250	207	133	88	3167	3,312	-4
Korea	239	327	136	76	3430	1,638	109
Russia	167	738	133	26	5274	3,319	59
China	66	61	41	61	632	477	32
Australia	54	58	80	-33	951	439	117
South Africa	43	54	19	126	649	315	106
Indonesia	42	37	19	121	542	91	496
Turkey	40	53	57	-30	527	614	-14
India	31	2	3	933	377	194	94
Ukraine	24	68	70	-66	882	581	52
Others	336	264	174	93	3504	2515	39
Total	2861	4031	2110	36	41,520	31,157	33

	4th Qtr. 1998	4th Qtr. 1997	4Q 1998 vs 4Q 1997 % change
Japan	2146	890	141
European Union	1883	1,752	7
Russia	1508	576	162
Canada	1132	1,156	-2
Korea	859	426	102
Brazil	738	447	65
Mexico	626	646	-3
Australia	247	179	38
China	210	91	131
Indonesia	196	30	553
South Africa	157	91	73
Africa			
Ukraine	155	164	-5
Turkey	110	178	-38
India	79	17	365
Others	956	437	119

	4th Qtr. 1998	4th Qtr. 1997	4Q 1998 vs 4Q 1997 % change
Total	11002	7,080	55

RUSSIAN AGREEMENTS ON STEEL EXPORTS TO U.S.

Washington, D.C., February 22, 1999. Bethlehem Steel Corporation, U.S. Steel Group, a unit of USX Corporation, LTV Steel Company, Ispat/Inland Inc., National Steel Corp., Weirton Steel, Gulf States Steel, Inc., Ipsco Steel Inc., Gallatin Steel, Steel Dynamics, and the Independent Steel Workers Union made the following statement in response to the announcement that the Administration has reached agreements with the Russian government to settle the hot-rolled steel

dumping case and to limit other steel exports to the U.S.

Suspension agreement

We continue to oppose a suspension agreement. It is contrary to applicable laws and is inconsistent with the Administration's own recent critical circumstances finding. Further, it is contrary to the plan to respond to steel imports which the President submitted to the Congress in January.

While we welcome the extremely high preliminary margins ranging from 71 to 218 percent found by the Department in its investigation, we deeply regret that the Department does not want to allow this prescribed remedy to go into effect.

Imports of Russian hot-rolled have increased 700 percent from 508,000 metric tons in 1995