

The Polish values we celebrate during the month of October are universal values, embraced by millions of Americans. On behalf of the active and growing Polish-American community that I am proud to represent in northern New Jersey, I urge all my colleagues to reaffirm our nation's warm relations with Poland during Polish-American Heritage Month.

To be sure, Polish-Americans are rightly proud of the high level of cultural, social, economic and political involvement they have established in America. By assisting Poland's current transition to democratic governance and a market economy, the Polish-American community is continuing a long tradition of aiding their homeland. Following World War II, it was the Polish-American community that initiated legislation that enabled the resettlement to America of over 200,000 members of the Polish Armed Forces who had fought for the cause of freedom. These efforts, coupled with the unbridled patriotism and ingenuity of millions of Polish-Americans, have made our country a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, I want to praise the dedicated work of the Polish-American Heritage Month Committee and the hard work of the Polish-American Congress in sponsoring this worthwhile month-long celebration of the Polish experience in America. I salute the efforts of all those who have endeavored to highlight the tremendous contribution Polish-Americans have made to our nation.

CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO RESPOND TO INCREASE OF STEEL IMPORTS AS A RESULT OF FINANCIAL CRISES IN ASIA AND RUSSIA

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H. Con. Res. 350.

This resolution, while drafted with the best intentions, falls far too short. It completely misses the mark. Foreign nations are illegally dumping their cheap steel in our market, and with this resolution, what is the U.S. going to do? With this non-binding resolution, we're only asking the Administration to go and consult. We're not even telling them. We're asking if they could please go and consult with Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Russia, Europe, and so forth. Consult? Under this Administration, under the Republican controlled Congress, we've been consulting for years. How much longer do we have to consult? How many more reports do we have to look at? How much longer should workers in Illinois and across this nation suffer? How many more good-paying jobs in the steel industry do we have to lose? How long do we have to wait?

With this resolution, we might as well wait. Let us continue to wait as American workers see their paychecks shrink. Let us continue to wait as the U.S. steel industry closes more plants and factories. Let us continue to wait for more consultations and more reports that tell us what we already know. Let us continue to wait as American workers wind up on the unemployment lines. Let us continue to wait as more and more families file for bankruptcies.

Mr. Speaker, we can talk all we want, but if our talk isn't backed up with action, foreign nations will see all the talk as hot air, and unfortunately, that is what has happened. Instead of hot air, let's back up our words with trade sanctions. Instead of a non-binding resolution, why not pass a law that directs the President to take a stronger stand against cheap imports and unfair competition?

Since I've been a Member of this body, I have always advocated a simple philosophy. If you don't let us sell American products in your market, we won't let you sell your products in ours. But instead of fighting for American workers and American industry, this Administration and free trade advocates continue to bend over backwards to let foreign competitors flood our markets with cheap products while putting up protectionist barriers around their markets. How is that free trade? Let us not kid ourselves any longer. We do not live in a world of free trade. We live in a global economy of special interests. Our special interests should be American workers, but our trade policies don't reflect that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote against this empty resolution. This resolution is watered-down, toothless, and ineffective. A yes vote for this is pure political posturing and does nothing for the U.S. steel industry. We don't need more talk. We need the force of law, and this toothless resolution isn't it.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FORMER SOVIET UNION'S REPRESSIVE POLICIES TOWARD UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

SPEECH OF

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, this fall marks the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine, or more precisely, of the world's recognition of the famine that had been developing in Ukraine for two years. We have seen many horrors in this century of civilization. The holocaust in Germany and Central Europe in World War II was the most shocking and has justifiably attracted the most recognition. But it was by no means the only incident of diabolic mass slaughter. We have seen the slaughter of Armenians in the early years of the century, the massacre of Cambodians by their own leaders, and most recently the horrors in Rwanda and Bosnia.

We should not allow the abundance of horrors to dull our senses or to allow us to forget any of these terrible incidents. We must remember that the instruments and techniques we have developed in this century can be used against any people in any country, no matter how advanced or supposedly civilized.

As a Ukrainian-American I wish to call the attention of the House and the American people to the crimes against my family's people. Ukraine is the most fertile farmland of Europe, long called the breadbasket of the continent. Yet millions of Ukrainians—perhaps as many as 10 million, we will never have an exact figure—starved to death in the midst of plenty in the early 1930's. They starved because Stalin decided that traditional farming in the Ukraine

would stop, and with the power of the Soviet state, he was able to make it stop. If people did not conform to his will, he would see to it that they had no food to eat, no seeds to plant. The wheat that was harvested was sold at cheap prices on world markets. Protests around the world did not stop the famine; instead, the markets found ways to profit from it and conduct business as usual.

In this respect and others, the Ukrainian famine resembled the great Irish famine of the nineteenth century, when the British government allowed people to starve by the millions rather than interfere with grain markets. I am an Irish-American too, and many of us in this chamber are descended from the people who fled that famine.

The Ukrainian famine did not end until Stalin had gotten his way and subjugated the Ukrainian people. They still suffer today from the consequences of his actions: they have never been able to fully rebuild the agricultural economy that had once made Ukraine the envy of the region. I believe they will rebuild it, hopefully with our help.

But let us learn from the horrors they endured. Let us commit ourselves to the principle that people should always come first, that no one should be allowed to starve. Let us apply that lesson at home, and pledge that no one should go hungry in our prosperous country because of the strictures of ideology or because of the discipline of the market. Let us commit ourselves to opposing oppression around the world, when oppression leads to genocide and death, whether the tools of that oppression are overly violent, or whether they are the subtler but no less cruel tools of deliberate starvation, deliberate hunger, deliberate poverty. Let us remember that all people are our brothers and sisters.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in my family, I was unable to record my vote on several measures. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on final passage of H. Res. 494, Commending the Loyalty of the U.S. Citizens of Guam; "aye" on final passage of S. 1364, Federal Reports Elimination Act; "aye" on final passage of H.R. 4756, Ensuring that the U.S. is Prepared for the Year 2000 Computer Problem; and "aye" on final passage of S. 1754, Health Professions Education Partnerships Act. I appreciate being granted a leave of absence, and thank the Speaker for having my remarks appear at the appropriate place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND LYNN HAGEMAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary human being and a man who made an enormous contribution to the lives of the people of East Harlem,