

As a businessman, he set standards. As a philanthropist, he transformed a community. Indeed, it is safe to say rarely has one man made himself so singularly important and particularly indispensable as Charles L. Horn made himself to the city of Anoka, and the state of Minnesota as a whole.

In 1922, despite the fact that he "knew nothing of ammunition," Charles Horn had built up such an impressive record as the young President of the American Ball Company that he was asked to come to Anoka to run the defunct Federal Cartridge Corporation. He accepted this opportunity with characteristic eagerness.

Through his innovative marketing and distribution techniques, ambitious agenda for growth, and his revolutionary "dealership network," Horn guided F.C. Corp from a startup straining for market-share among such goliaths as Remington and Winchester, to a leadership role in the industry. In doing so, he helped bring hundreds of jobs and stimulate the economic growth of an entire community.

Perhaps more impressive than his storied successes in business are his wonderfully generous philanthropic efforts through which he established himself as a pillar of the community in the city of Anoka and beyond. As the chairman of the Olin Foundation, Horn directed donations in excess of \$425,000 for college scholarships and educational buildings, a feat impressive enough to lead 12 different colleges and universities to award him with honorary doctorates. In 1951, Horn began a long relationship establishing himself as one of the most important benefactors in community history by donating funds on the behalf of F.C. Corp to help pay for lighting a recreational field. Thereafter he established the George Green Scholarship award for deserving seniors from Anoka High, created two Charles L. Horn Math Scholarships at St Cloud University, donated \$50,000 to the Mercy Hospital fund drive, and sponsored a yearly Christmas party for the children of the community. Finally, further cementing his invaluable role in community life, Horn authorized \$635,000 to complete a new City Hall for Anoka.

Mr. Speaker, Charles L. Horn was a true American icon. A successful businessman who gave generously to his community, Horn will long be remembered in Anoka and throughout our state as an innovator and a dedicated philanthropist who truly embodied the values Minnesota holds so dear.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE
PANCYPRIAN ASSOCIATION WOMEN'S
ISSUES NETWORK AND
THELMA PIERI WOMAN OF THE
YEAR HONOREE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Pancyprian Association Women's Issues Network (WIN) on the evening of its annual Dinner Dance, and to recognize WIN's 2004 Woman of the Year Award honoree, Ms. Thelma Pieri.

WIN was founded in 1997 to serve the Cyprian-American community, promote the Hel-

lenic Cypriot culture and provide opportunities for future generations of Cyprian women. The organization sponsors health lectures, health fairs, cultural events and breast and cervical cancer screening for women with no health insurance. Additionally, WIN has worked against the Turkish occupation of Cyprus since 1974.

Thelma Pieri was born in Galata, Cyprus on September 28, 1936; she is the daughter of Emilio and Theophanis Michalides. Thelma was educated in Cyprus and graduated from high school in 1954. As a young adult, she fell in love with and married Andreas Pieri. Mr. and Ms. Pieri have three children and nine grandchildren.

In 1967, Andreas and Thelma immigrated to the United States and made their home in Queens, New York. For the Pieri family, the United States has truly been a land of opportunity: with her husband, Thelma owned and operated two successful beauty salons.

Thelma's dedication to community service and the liberation of Cyprus is amply demonstrated by her tireless work for the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) and the Pancyprian Organization. She served as the chairperson of the Pancyprian Organization's Cultural Division and president of its athletic committee. Furthermore, she has received awards for her community service efforts from, among others, AHEPA, the Queens Borough President, the Pancyprian Organization and the Panhellenic Federation. She has truly given selflessly of her time and talent so as to improve the quality of life in her community. She is one of those rare individuals who can always find the time and energy to do more and give more.

In 1986, Mr. and Ms. Pieri moved to Newport Ritchie, Florida, where Thelma founded the Pancyprian Association of Florida and the Greek School at the St. George Church of Newport Ritchie.

Thelma continues to be a passionate spokesperson for the liberation of Cyprus. "I wish to return to Greece, where my children live, and participate in their lives and that of my grandchildren," Thelma recently remarked. "I work for the freedom of Cyprus and my heart is bleeding when I see my beautiful island under Turkish occupation. I will continue to work and fight until I see the sun set on a free, united Cyprus."

Thelma Pieri truly exemplifies the tradition of community involvement that makes America the greatest nation in the world. On behalf of the residents of the Fourteenth Congressional District of New York, I would like to extend to Ms. Pieri and the Women's Issues Network my continuing respect, admiration and support.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to this wonderful organization and its honoree, Thelma Pieri.

COMMEMORATING PEACE CORPS
43RD ANNIVERSARY AND THE
CONTRIBUTION OF SAN MATEO
VOLUNTEERS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the Peace Corps' 43rd anniver-

sary. Since 1961, over 170,000 Peace Corps volunteers in 137 countries have taught English as a second language in dimly lit classrooms, planted rice seedlings in water-covered fields, shared accounting practices with women cooperatives of local markets, conducted workshops under palm trees on the benefits of long-term nursing, and successfully accomplished many other worthy development projects.

Among this legion of volunteers are seventeen residents of my district in San Mateo County, California. They are Corrine Basanez, Qamrul Bhuiyan, Martha Cheng, Sonya Chi, James Choy, Emily Doan, Joann Gaasland, Michael Henley, Jonathan Kahn, Angela Lee, Celina Lee, Andrew Lind, Eileen McCarthy, Michelle Pena, Doreen Peterson, Peter Rabover, and Shona Simpson. I applaud all of them for the dedication and commitment.

Mr. Speaker, Peace Corps volunteers promote American values and world understanding, and, thus, are our country's best ambassadors in the villages and towns in which they live and work. Upon their return to the United States, Peace Corps volunteers share their experiences with family, friends, and the community at large, thereby exposing Main Streets across America to foreign cultures and customs. As a result, the Peace Corps experience enriches not only foreign countries, but also the volunteers and our nation. In fact, the State Department, USAID, and Congress have benefitted from the experiences of Returned Peace Corps volunteers within their ranks.

Mr. Speaker, in the last session, Chairman HYDE and I, in collaboration with other Members, crafted the Peace Corps Expansion Act of 2003 to better equip the Peace Corps to recruit, train, and support current and future volunteers during the next four years. The Act also facilitates the work of Returned Peace Corps volunteers as they carry out the mission of the Peace Corps—helping people in developing countries meet basic needs, promoting understanding abroad of U.S. values and ideals, and promoting a better understanding by our citizens of other cultures and societies. Significantly, the Act also encourages greater diversity within the Peace Corps and among volunteers to ensure better that all the faces of America are reflected in the faces of Peace Corps volunteers and staff, as the agency seeks to double the number of volunteers by 2007. I am pleased to say that this House passed the Peace Corps Expansion Act of 2003 with overwhelming bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want again to salute the many thousands of Peace Corps volunteers across the globe who are currently serving their country and the many more who have returned home to continue contributing to their communities. They are the reason for National Peace Corps Week.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
REGARDING TRADE LAW EN-
FORCEMENT

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to change the process for enforcing U.S. trade laws. This bill will shift the

authority to bring cases of unfair trade practices before the World Trade Organization (WTO) from the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to the Department of Commerce.

I believe this change is critical in the face of the new world trade dynamic of the 21st century. In 2003, the U.S. registered a record \$484.9 billion trade deficit, of more than 17 percent above the previous record shortfall of \$418 billion in 2002. Some analysts predict that the trade deficit could soon top \$600 billion. Since 1991, our trade deficit has grown nearly 620 percent—620 percent! Some say such a trade imbalance is not a bad thing. Others aren't so sure. I, for one, am deeply concerned that there has not been a sufficient amount of attention focused on the long-term impacts of the trade imbalance to our country.

Just as important, I believe this change is necessary because of the entry of the People's Republic of China into the WTO in December 2001 and the growing allegations from U.S. businesses that China, now our fourth largest trading partner, is not living up to its trade agreements. That concern multiplies when you consider that the U.S. trade deficit with China in 2003 was \$124 billion—almost a quarter of the entire U.S. trade deficit last year.

Last year I started to hear from a number of small and medium-sized businesses about the unfair trading practices of Chinese companies. There were charges that U.S. trade agencies were unfairly favoring Chinese corporations at the expense of American companies in trade dumping cases. The Commerce-Justice-State appropriations subcommittee, which I chair and which oversees the funding for most U.S. trade-related agencies, held a hearing to look into this matter. My subcommittee heard from representatives of hard-hit furniture, pharmaceutical and agriculture industries. Their testimony was alarming.

America's manufacturers contend that China is deliberately undervaluing its currency—the yuan—by as much as 40 percent, giving China a trade advantage when competing with U.S. companies and contributing to the loss of U.S. factory jobs. During a visit to China last September, U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow called on China to adopt a more flexible exchange rate system. The Chinese government has not made any such changes.

When it comes to trade with China, the list is long with promises made and promises broken. China has broken its promise:

To remove agricultural and industrial quotas and tariff rate quotas;

To stop requiring American companies to pay exorbitant rates to partner with Chinese companies so our companies can have access to the Chinese markets; and

To stop using its tax policies on U.S. imports into China, therefore discriminating against the import of our goods. For example, our semiconductor companies and our fertilizer producers state that China's practice of rebating more than 80 percent of its value-added tax (VAT) to domestic firms puts foreign suppliers, our companies, at a huge disadvantage in the Chinese market.

China also has a complete disregard for U.S. intellectual property rights. The Chinese market also continues to be dominated by piracy of copyrighted material. Some U.S. sources charge that American businesses have lost billions in revenue due to China's

copyright piracy and other intellectual property rights violations. We have heard that they have even copied an entire car!

Estimates are that 93 percent of the business software applications in China are pirated and 88 percent of the motion pictures and the music seen or heard in the country are stolen. Pirated copies of new software being released in America often ends up for sale on the streets of Beijing before we can buy the real thing in northern Virginia.

But the United States has not brought an intellectual property rights case against China since Beijing's entry into the WTO. Not one case.

How can U.S. manufacturers, especially the small and medium-sized businesses, compete with Chinese-based factories operating with the most advanced technologies, the most modern equipment, and virtually free Chinese labor?

We have had many debates on the importance of intellectual property rights on this floor and later on in the week, we may have another. Innovation is the cornerstone of the American economic engine. We cannot continue to trust the Chinese when they promise to enforce their intellectual property laws.

I ask one question: when has the People's Republic of China closed down a market with the most egregious cases of counterfeit goods?

Not one of the markets selling counterfeit pharmaceuticals, health and safety goods, and automobile parts has been shut down. Not a single one. Yet, the USTR believes the People's Republic of China is keeping its promise to enforce intellectual property rights.

I know the Office of the USTR has hard-working people whose goal is to give U.S. businesses the opportunity to flourish in the global economy. But I believe it is being stretched too thin under its current operation of having the same people who negotiate trade agreements be the same people who determine whether or not countries are living up to their obligations.

Enforcement is being shortchanged and U.S. companies are not being well served. I believe our nation's business community and our trade policy would be better served by having the Department of Commerce as the trade law enforcer.

The Department of Commerce has the budget and the resources to address the issues of small and medium-sized companies. The Commerce Department works daily with American companies to promote competitiveness and increase productivity. The Commerce Department is on the ground floor with these companies. They understand how Chinese imports and trade barriers are hurting American companies.

By comparison, the Office of the USTR has 202 federal employees to do all this work. The USTR is in the Executive Office of the President and regardless of the administration, this office's budget requests are tightly controlled. Within the past two years alone, the budget request was woefully inadequate to just maintain ongoing operations of the office.

The FY 2004 request also was insufficient to continue the operations of the USTR and at the urging of the trade community, the Appropriations committees provided additional funding for the USTR. This effort was supported by the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees.

Astonishingly, the FY 2005 USTR budget request released in early February includes less money than was provided this year. Less money. Yet the office says it will begin seven more free trade agreements. And they hope to accomplish this extra work with less money than the year before? It is preposterous that such a level of work would require less money. And what happens to the mounting allegations of unfair trade practices under trade agreements already signed while the USTR negotiates new deals—with fewer resources than the year before when no unfair trade cases were brought before the WTO?

I have not yet touched on what I believe is the overriding issue involving trade with China—China's egregious human rights record. For the record, I did not support granting China permanent normal trade relations (PNTR), a term recently changed from what I believe was a more appropriate "most-favored-nation trade status" designation. I know there were good and reasonable people on both sides of this issue, but for me, trade agreements must come with a price and that price is respect for the universal declaration of human rights.

As we have seen with its trade obligations, China also has a long list of broken promises when it comes to improving the rights of its people. Last year, I requested that the U.S. support a resolution condemning the human rights abuses in China in the context of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. The State Department explained to me that the department was encouraged by promises made by the Chinese. Therefore, the U.S. refused to put forth condemning resolutions.

Last week, the State Department released the 2003 Human Rights Report on China. This report showed that not only did China fail to live up to its promises, but its human rights record actually grew worse. The people of China do not enjoy the freedoms that we have as American citizens. Imagine a country where factory workers have no workplace safety, labor or environmental protections and are required to work 80 hour-weeks for no more than \$110 per month to produce goods for export.

Many CEO's of U.S. companies supported PNTR with China hoping for new markets for their products and services. We are now seeing some of these same business leaders questioning whether or not it was the right decision for their businesses and their communities in the long term. Many of these companies today who trade with China do so with the hope that the Chinese don't copy their products before they can make a profit.

That's not the way free and fair trade should work. If the U.S. has made trade agreements with China and with other countries, we need to make sure those agreements are enforced. The Office of the USTR has had many opportunities to bring unfair trading cases against China. Meanwhile, U.S. factories continue to close, American workers continue to lose jobs to foreign companies, and the U.S. trade deficit continues to soar.

Free trade must be our strategy and not just a goal. If trading partners don't play by the rules, then U.S. firms are at a disadvantage and American workers and families are hurt. The U.S. must enforce trade laws, and we need to give the Commerce Department the opportunity to take on that responsibility.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”; and

(B) by striking “Trade Representative” each subsequent place it appears and inserting “Secretary”; and

(2) in subsections (b) through (g), by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary”.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED STATES RIGHTS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS AND RESPONSE TO CERTAIN FOREIGN TRADE PRACTICES.—Chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 301(a)(1) is amended by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”.

(2) Section 303(b)(1)(A) is amended by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”.

(3) Section 301(d)(8) is amended to read as follows:

“(8) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Commerce.”

(4) Sections 301 through 310 are amended by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary”.

SEC. 2. APPLICABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the amendments made by section 1 shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) PENDING PETITIONS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND DETERMINATIONS.—The amendments made by section 1 shall not affect any petition filed before, or investigation pending on, the effective date set forth in subsection (a), under chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974. Such petitions and investigations shall proceed as if section 1 had not been enacted. The amendments made by section 1 shall not affect any determination made or action taken under chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974 before the effective date set forth in subsection (a).

SEC. 3. URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ACT.

(a) TRANSFER OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS.—Those functions of the United States Trade Representative under the following provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act are transferred to the Secretary of Commerce, effective 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act:

(1) Section 123.

(2) Paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of section 124.

(3) Section 127.

(4) Subsections (e) and (f) of section 281.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3538) is amended—

(A) by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”;

(B) in subsection (a)(6), by striking “direct the administering authority to”;

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “the administering authority and”;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “shall,” and all that follows through “issue a determination” and inserting “may issue a determination”;

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking “the administering authority and”;

(iv) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by striking “the administering authority and”;

(II) by striking “direct the administering authority to”; and

(D) in subsection (c)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the date on which” and all that follows through “determination,” and inserting “the date on which the Secretary of Commerce revokes an order pursuant to that determination,”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the date on which” and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting “the date on which the Secretary of Commerce implements that determination”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**FCC MUST COMPLY WITH
FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS**

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the decision made by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on March 2, 2004 with regard to the United States Telecom Association's challenge to the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Triennial Review Order. This is a decisive victory for consumers, for innovation and for free markets. The decision in the case of USTA v. FCCII has once again, as it did previously in 2002 in USTA v. FCC I, correctly interpreted the intent of Congress regarding the unbundling requirements of Section 251 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The FCC, on the other hand, has for 8 years now rejected that intent, even after two previous Federal court decisions rejecting their unbundling rules decisions. The FCC must comply with the decisions of the Federal Courts without delay.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes on Tuesday, March 2, 2004 due to the Ohio Primary. I respectfully request an excused absence for this date. Had I been present, the record would reflect that I would have voted: “Yea,” on Roll 33, H. Res. 526 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree, Expressing the sympathy of the House of Representatives for the victims of the devastating earthquake that occurred on December 26, 2003, in Bam, Iran, and “Yea,” on Roll 32, H.R. 3769 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, Ben Atchley Post Office Building.

**HONORING THE MEMORY OF
CHICAGO SUN-TIMES COLUMNIST
STEVE NEAL**

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a respected journalist and good

friend, Steve Neal. Steve was a strong and intelligent voice in Illinois politics for over two decades as a writer for the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Tribune. We lost that voice when he died on February 17th at the age of 54.

Politics was fun to Steve. He enjoyed the game more than anyone I ever met. He enjoyed taking a story and finding an angle that had not yet been reported on. And, I for one can tell you that he knew how to praise as well as criticize. But, Steve was always willing to look at an issue or a person and give you his honest opinion.

I will always remember Steve as the toastmaster of the greatest political discussions in Chicago, hosted over a great plate of food at Gene and Georgetti. It was at these Friday lunches, where scholars, historians, and elected officials of all backgrounds discussed everything from our thoughts on an upcoming election, to a discussion of a new book on philosophy.

Steve's table did not discriminate along party lines and neither did his column. His weekly analysis addressed all sides of the political spectrum and every level of government with the same uncompromising objectivity and directness.

Steve was born and raised in Oregon. He began his career covering sports for local papers, and after earning a graduate degree in journalism at Columbia University he moved to Chicago to work as a general assignment reporter for the Chicago Tribune.

After six months, he was sent to Washington, DC to cover politics at the national level. Many journalists come to this town and never look back, but when the Tribune offered him a chance to return to his adopted home to write a column covering local politics, he took the opportunity and Chicago has benefited from his insight ever since.

The column was always about politics, but the focus could easily be the American Revolution one day, ward level conflicts the next. The late Senator Paul Simon noted that he was one of only a few political writers with a sense of history. He knew the history behind each office, and was even more familiar with each office holder. He always looked for the story behind the story, and his writing reflected this sense of perspective. He also wrote several history books, on topics including Wendell Wilkie, Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower. He recently finished writing a book called Happy Days are Here Again, about the early days of the Franklin Roosevelt administration.

Among his last columns was an assertion that James Madison was the most important founding father, and he provided the facts to back it up. Another column provided a historical perspective on the current Presidential primaries by citing specific details about the campaigns of Adlai Stevenson and Thomas Dewey. You always learned something more than his opinion when you read his column. You learned about our city, our state, and our country.

Mr. Speaker, my thoughts are with Steve's wife, his two daughters, and the rest of his family today, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of this important and talented journalist.