

and serve her nation with the highest distinction and dignity.

IN SUPPORT OF OXI DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on October 28, 1940, the Greek prime minister was asked to surrender to the Italian Armed Forces. He refused to surrender Greece, replying simply, "Oxi"—the Greek word for "no".

Soon thereafter, Greece found herself battling Italian invading forces. What ensued went down in history as one of the most significant military victories of all time. Greek troops were outnumbered and under-equipped, but what they lacked in size and supplies they made up for in resourcefulness and determination. The world was amazed when Greece managed to repel the invading Italian forces, thus throwing a wrench into Hitler's plans for a swift takeover of the Balkans.

Oxi Day is an important milestone in Greece's long, proud history. We must not forget that throughout its history, Greece has been forced to defend its independence and its way of life. At the crossroads of Europe, the Mediterranean, and Asia, Greece has had to contend with an unending stream of aggressive neighbors. Greece has also weathered many challenges from within. The spirit that Greece demonstrated on Oxi Day is the same spirit that has guided Greece through the most difficult periods in its history.

Commemorating Oxi Day helps us reflect on Greece's great contribution to the Allied cause. It also provides an opportunity to thank the Greek people for their long tradition of friendship and partnership with the United States. We must continue to work to expand ties with Greece, support it in its relations with its neighbors, and work to bring about a peaceful resolution to the Cyprus crisis.

HONORING JOHN STURDIVANT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Sturdivant, who passed away on Tuesday. John's service with the Federal Government began in 1961 as an electronics technician with the Army Interagency Communications Agency. John's concern for the well-being of his fellow Federal employees was evident from the very beginning of his Government service. He soon became active in his local AFGE chapter. His passion soon earned him the respect of his peers, who elected him President of his local union in 1968.

John's continued success soon led him to AFGE's national office where he served in numerous positions culminating with his election as AFGE President in 1988. As the principal spokesman for Federal employees, John led the charge for countless reform proposals. In

particular, John succeeded in reforming the Hatch Act, so that Federal employees could participate in the political process in their free time. He also pushed for locality pay, to bring Federal salaries more in line with the cost of living.

One of John's greatest fights came in late 1995, when partisan politics caused two Government shutdowns. Shutting down the Government hurt all Americans, but Federal employees suffered first by being locked-out of their jobs. Federal employees should never be used as pawns in a political chess game. Without John's perseverance, Federal employees surely would have suffered even greater injustices.

Mr. Speaker, John should be remembered for all of his accomplishments, but I will remember him mostly as a friend. He was a compassionate man with a profound respect for equity and justice. Though pragmatic, he never lost sight of the very ideals that first led him to serve in his local union. John will be sorely missed.

UNFAIR WTO ACTION INITIATED
BY THE MEXICAN MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
AGAINST UNITED STATES PAPER
COMPANIES

HON. JAY DICKEY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to my attention that United States paper producers have encountered serious trade problems in Mexico relating to the World Trade Organization Antidumping code procedures. It appears that Mexico's Ministry of Commerce and Industry has ignored WTO rules relating to United States exports of apples and high fructose corn syrup. The result of not adhering to the rules on trade cases leads to lost business for our producers as their protectionism shields their domestic producers.

I wish to insert into the RECORD a copy of a letter from the American Forest and Paper Association [AF&PA] to Mr. Peter Allgeier, the Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for the Western Hemisphere, of a third case that involves U.S. cut-size bond. There are six paper mills in my district in Arkansas. All six are members of AF&PA. Two are currently exporting bond paper to Mexico and could be adversely affected if the WTO Antidumping Code is not followed. The result could be a loss of export sales for up to 6 months while the final decision on antidumping is being decided.

Free and fair trade with our neighbors must be the goal of each nation. We in Congress must insist that international rules of trade be adhered to. I will be following this matter closely to determine whether further action by Congress is not needed. Today, it may only be apples, corn syrup, and paper products. But, tomorrow, it could be a product produced in your district.

AMERICAN FOREST &

PAPER ASSOCIATION,

Washington, DC, October 9, 1997.

Mr. PETER ALLGEIER,

Assistant USTR for the Western Hemisphere,
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative,
Washington, DC.

DEAR PETER: On May 27, 1997 the Mexican Ministry of Commerce and Industry (SECOFI) initiated an anti-dumping investigation against U.S. producers of cut-size bond paper. While individual U.S. paper producers are responsible for responding to the anti-dumping questionnaire, AF&PA is closely monitoring Mexico's anti-dumping process to ensure that it does not violate international trade rules and is not used as a tool to limit imports of paper products from the U.S. We expect that the preliminary anti-dumping determination in this case will be issued in late November.

In this regard, we have noted with mounting concern reports regarding Mexico's actions in the anti-dumping investigation regarding high fructose corn syrup (on which USTR has sought consultations in the WTO) and, more recently, U.S. apples. AF&PA is deeply concerned that these actions by SECOFI are not isolated instances but rather may represent a developing trend toward politicization of the anti-dumping process in a manner calculated to roll back the market-opening benefits of NAFTA.

You may recall U.S. paper suppliers were already the target of Mexico's anti-dumping charges in Mexico in 1993-94. In that case, SECOFI arbitrarily used third country sales to calculate the residual dumping rate. Fortunately, the case was ultimately dismissed due to a negative final injury determination. Moreover, ISAC 12 cited the use of anti-dumping procedures against U.S. paper suppliers as a problem to be addressed in our submission for the Administration's NAFTA report.

We understand that USTR will meet with Mexican officials to discuss some of the issues in the apples case in the near future. At that time, we urge you to take an appropriate opportunity to indicate USTR's concern that similar irregularities be avoided in the pending investigation covering cut-size bond paper.

As always, your help with this problem is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

MAUREEN R. SMITH,

Vice President, International.

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY
HEALTH CENTERS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand before you today to highlight and honor the work of community health centers [CHC's] and the vital role they play in meeting the unmet health care needs of the less privileged individuals in America.

Tailoring their services to meet the needs of the entire family, CHC's provide a full range of family-oriented, culturally appropriate, preventive and primary care services. Currently, over 3.5 million or approximately 44 percent of the individuals receiving services at CHC's are children from newborn infants to adolescents 19 years of age, including 1 million uninsured children.

Living in economically depressed, underserved communities, these children and their