

economics or any organization dedicated to capitalism and sound money. They are all experts in understanding the corporate welfare state and are promoters of the Export/Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, foreign aid, the military industrial complex, fractional reserve banking, public housing, all types of government guaranteed loans and much more. So why this sudden loyalty to freedom of trade and low tariff taxes? This is a question worth pondering. Could it possibly be that fast track, NAFTA and the WTO have nothing to do with real free trade? Could it be that corporate America is ensconced in a modern-day corporatism that see fast track as a vehicle toward a managed trade system that serves the powerful at the expense of the weak? Certainly the ready willingness to grant exemptions to various industries and commodities during the negotiations suggests less than a principled effort to promote free and unhampered trade.

Third, this current debate has entirely ignored the nature of modern-day protectionism. Already, in recent years, sanctions have been applied through international governmental bodies 61 times. These originate from complaints from industries that claim they are being subject to unfair competition from those who are selling their products at a lower price. Currently, there are still pending 27 proposals for more sanctions.

Fourth, since the breakdown of the Bretton Woods Agreement, trade has been manipulated by the various countries through competitive currency devaluations. This is ongoing and is currently driving the bailout in Southeast Asia, just as was done 2 years ago in Mexico. All this currency and IMF activity is to promote trade in one direction or another and to bail out the powerful special interests who invested in countries when the times were good but want help once the markets turned against them.

There is no reason why free trade agreements can't be drawn up much more simply and in a bilateral fashion with Congress fully participating. Low tariffs and free trade with any country can be accomplished with an agreement less than one page in length. This whole debate ignores the fact that countries that impose high tariffs on their people suffer much more so than the countries hoping to export products to them.

This whole debate on fast track was designed to obscure the definition and process of real freedom in trade. Fortunately further casual endorsement of this process, first started by Richard Nixon, was met with a setback, temporary as it may be, in the inexorable march toward the NWO and the one world government.

#### TRIBUTE TO REV. J.A. PANUSKA

#### HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 13, 1997*

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of America's preeminent educators, Rev. J.A. Panuska, on the occasion of his retirement as president of the University of Scranton in Scranton, PA.

Father Panuska is an extraordinary man who is well respected in the local community,

the academic community, and the spiritual community. He is known for his studies in cryobiology, as well as for his dedication to his true passion—his students. Father Panuska enjoys a hands-on approach in his duties at the university which carries over into his work with many local organizations. His insight has greatly enhanced the activities of these groups as they work toward improving the community.

Founded in 1888, the University of Scranton has been enriched by Father Panuska's leadership over the past 16 years. He guided the university through its largest expansion effort in history, and has brought the school into a period of constant academic recognition and praise. Under Father Panuska's guidance, the university has ranked consistently among the top comprehensive institutions in the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states. It has also become widely recognized for the remarkable record of its graduates receiving Fulbright scholarships.

Mr. Speaker, in 1998, Father Panuska will conclude his 16-year tenure as president of the University of Scranton, the same year he celebrates the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the Society of Jesus. I would like to thank him for his close friendship, which has been dear to me, congratulate him on a remarkable record of achievement and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

#### HONORING RECIPIENTS OF HISPANIC INDEPENDENCE AWARDS

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 13, 1997*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hispanic Independence Awards Ceremony that will be held on Saturday, November 15, 1997, at Mott Community College in my hometown of Flint, MI.

September is National Hispanic Heritage Month and the Hispanic Independence Awards is a special event to celebrate Hispanic culture, ideas, and achievements in Genesee County. The Hispanic community will once again honor individuals who have unselfishly committed themselves to making Flint and Genesee County a better place for all people.

The Pedro Mata Leadership Award is given to a person who has provided leadership, encouragement, and influence in the Hispanic community. Mr. Chris Flores is this year's honoree. The Tano Resendez Community Service Award is being bestowed upon Mr. Pedro Suarez for his dedicated personal efforts to promote civic and cultural activities.

The Joe Benavidez Education Award will be presented to Ms. Marcie Forsleff for her support of educational issues relating to Hispanics of all ages. The Rafael Arceo, Sr. Labor Involvement Award will be given to Ms. Marcie Garcia for her efforts to increase community awareness, improve the quality of life, and open doors for Hispanics.

Ms. Sue Quintanilla will be honored with the Bruno Valdez Arts and Entertainment Award for promoting Hispanic culture through professional and personal activity. The Domingo Berlanga Veterans Award will be given to Mr. Refugio Rodriguez for his honorable service in the U.S. Armed Forces. The final award, the Pedro Mata, Jr. Scholarship Award will be

given to a student that has a commitment to community service and a desire to continue their education.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of these individuals and the entire Hispanic community. I congratulate the honorees for their compassion and commitment to helping their fellow citizens.

#### OPPOSITION TO FAST-TRACK LEGISLATION IN CURRENT FORM

#### HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 13, 1997*

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent decision to postpone consideration of the fast-track bill, I would like to make clear my position in opposition to this legislation in its current form. While I believe in the notion of free trade and voted for MFN for China and GATT, I also strongly believe in fair trade and our insistence on trade parity.

I would vote against this bill, but I want to make it clear that I will support free and fair trade in the future. I support expanding U.S. export opportunities and our position as the world's leader in trade. I have consistently supported, as I do now, efforts to expand fair and free trade. For example, I just recently voted for the United States-Caribbean Trade Partnership Act, also known as CBI.

I did not support NAFTA when it was considered by the House of Representatives in 1993, and I am proud of my vote. I believe that this fast-track bill, as written, will only aggravate NAFTA's failed legacy—larger trade deficits, expanding jobs losses, and rapidly declining standards of living. Bad trade deals like NAFTA have destroyed good jobs and go a long way to lure businesses to where it is cheaper to pay their employees and cheaper to meet safety requirements.

Bad trade deals include the 1995 automotive trade agreement with South Korea "Memorandum of Understanding to Increase Market Access for Passenger Vehicles in Korea." South Korea simply failed to abide by the agreement to open up its markets. Bad trade deals like NAFTA are running up our \$114 billion trade deficit. This deficit exacerbates job losses. It is eroding our automotive industry and chipping away at the number of high-paying jobs, including many quality jobs in Indiana's Third Congressional District. Our trade deficit with Mexico and Canada jumped from \$11 billion to \$39 billion after NAFTA passed. We should not agree to all trade deals. And most trade deals need constant vigilance. We must engage in trade but then follow through with verification, implementation, and enforcement.

Despite our healthy economy, there are still too many people in our country earning only \$5 or \$6 per hour, and often working a second job to raise their families. Families are working more hours at more jobs while just keeping pace or sometimes falling behind. Too many families have little or no time to spare for volunteer work or even time to raise their children. This causes social and developmental problems profoundly affecting our schools and communities. We must reach back and bring

our working people along with us in a rapidly changing economy involved in global trade. This includes education and worker training programs rather than merely giving trade adjustment assistance that is more similar to temporary welfare.

Rather than expanding a bad trade policy like NAFTA, we should strengthen existing trade policies with tougher enforcement provisions like Super 301, which is used to force our trading partners to open their markets to American goods. So-called Super 301 gives the President authority to challenge foreign barriers to our exports, and helps us fight unjustifiable and unreasonable foreign trade practices. The Federal Maritime Commission recently invoked Super 301 to impose \$100,000 entry fee sanctions on each ship entering a United States port from Japan, the second largest supplier of United States imports. These sanctions were promptly delivered in response to Japan's failure to address anti-competitive maritime practices. This needs to be used more often.

Section 301 has also helped stifle China's aggressive trade practices, particularly with respect to intellectual property piracy. We should also use Super 301 against Korea, which has violated the 1995 automotive trade pact by imposing more restrictive policies, including new taxes on imports and even the threat of conducting tax audits of anyone who buys or leases an imported automobile. We should require that more trade agreements are enforced under Super 301. It is a proven weapon in the U.S. trade arsenal to open markets in the most forceful manner provided by U.S. law.

Additionally, we should offset the side-effects of our trade deals with education and training for our workers. These trade deals need to provide more job retraining and community-preserving programs. For example, this fast-track bill should have included pilot projects establishing new education and employment programs for displaced workers and tax relief for displaced workers. We cannot be satisfied with training adjustment assistance programs which simply treat workers like temporary welfare recipients. We should also be more forceful in arguing that our trading partners provide assistance to development banks to pay for their own job training for women, anti-child labor programs and environmental cleanup.

Since NAFTA was enacted, we have entered into 200 new trade agreements without fast track. We must consider the merits of each new trade agreement and its impact on our workers, consumers, and taxpayers. Each trade deal should be considered with careful oversight to insist on fair trade but enhanced opportunity for free trade. And we should search out new markets to help American farmers, workers, and businesses to compete fairly in order to sell their products abroad. But we should not tie our hands to far-reaching trade agreements pushed by international interests. Rather, we should ensure that fair trade and sound agreements are at the heart of our trade policy. Our prosperity and our ability to benefit from trade agreements will depend not just on the quantity of that trade, but the quality and enforcement of the agreement.

I support free trade and I know that the United States needs to trade to be competitive in the global economy. More important, I want

U.S. businesses to enjoy greater access to foreign markets. But free trade must be a two-way street. The trade agreements we enter into must ensure that foreign tariff barriers are removed in addition to opening our markets. Currently, our trade policy focuses too much on providing access to our markets. This is not reciprocal trade, as the name of this fast-track bill implies.

As some new Democrats profess, we need a new trade policy. Many on the Republican side are pure free traders. We must establish the rules of fair trade, and those must give priority to more vigorous enforcement of super 301 provisions and penalties against countries which practice unfair trade. Our trade deals must encourage, but not mandate, other countries to comply with child labor standards, minimum wage requirements, and anti-pollution laws as they compete with foreign producers who do not. U.S. trade policy must reflect compliance with standards we know to be reasonable and fair. This should probably be a goal, not something we dictate and demand from other countries before we even negotiate with them.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, fast-track does not go far enough to encourage fair trade, but it does open our markets. This bill does not help our workers get education and training for a new career. It is not new trade policy, and I would encourage my colleagues to vote against this authorization.

#### CLINTON'S CLIMATE COMPACT CRUSHES COLORADO

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this December in Kyoto, Japan, the United Nations will consider adopting a treaty regarding greenhouse gases. The treaty seeks to commit the United States to binding international agreements that would severely limit greenhouse gas emissions. Remarkably, the treaty will most likely exempt 132 of 166 of the world's nations, leaving the developed and industrialized countries like the United States holding the bag.

If this plan goes through, residents of our State will feel the pinch in a big way. According to the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry [CACI], natural gas prices would likely double, gasoline prices could increase \$.50 a gallon, and household energy bills would see a jump of \$900 to \$1,100 annually. In addition, nearly 30,000 jobs could be lost, including about 7,000 in the manufacturing industries.

When fossil fuels, such as coal, natural gas, and petroleum are burned, they emit so-called greenhouse gases—carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Some scientists have theorized that emissions of these greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere and cause the planet to warm, melting glaciers and potentially threatening health and life as we know it. There is, however, no current consensus among scientists that the Earth's temperature is actually on the rise. In fact, the Government's own satellites and balloons, measuring the entire Earth at all altitudes, reveal a slight cooling trend of about one-third of a degree per century.

Unfortunately for the American people, the Clinton administration has embraced the highly disputed theory of global warming without question. Consequently, President Clinton and Vice President GORE have recently unveiled their plan to limit greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2008 to 2012.

The burden of all this seems to fall disproportionately on Coloradans. Each Colorado resident has the potential to lose more than \$430 in personal income in the year 2010, if these emissions are scaled back to 1990 levels by then. Also, housing prices would be 8.3 percent higher, medical costs could rise by 13 percent, and food prices would go up 9.5 percent.

Recently, in an attempt to gain steam for the global warming movement, and to curry favor for an administration plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions, Vice President GORE visited Glacier National Park in Montana. He blamed the shrinking of the icefields there on an increase in global temperature. The fact is, those icefields have been rolling back since the end of the Little Ice Age in the 1850's, which itself coincided with a long period of low solar activity.

It should be kept in mind that global warming proponents are dealing in theory, not fact. Even if their theory is cogent, there is still no way to know for certain whether manmade conditions cause global temperatures to rise. Nor is there any way to know for certain the extent to which the consequences of a global temperature increase will be bad or good.

The American people clearly, cannot afford to remain silent while the Clinton administration risks the well-being of our citizens by proceeding at Kyoto, on what amounts to an uneducated guess.

#### TRIBUTE TO JUAN VENÉ

#### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Juan Vené, one of the most knowledgeable and experienced sports reporters and writers about baseball in the history of this sport.

Mr. Vené was honored for his achievements and dedication to writing about baseball by the organization Latino Sports. The banquet dinner in his honor was held at the Grand Hyatt, in New York City, on October 30.

Mr. José Rafael Machado Yanes, better known by his pen name of Juan Vené, was born in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1929.

His career as a reporter started in 1947, and since then he has dedicated every single day of his life to his profession as a director, editor, investigative reporter, columnist, sports writer, radio and TV commentator. The Spanish newspaper *El Diario/La Prensa* in New York City has honored him for each of the past 11 years as the most distinguished reporter who writes about the Yankees and the Mets.

Mr. Vené holds the record as the only sports reporter in the United States and Latin America who has covered every World Series for the past 37 years.

He was born with the passion for writing and reporting about the sport of baseball. Mr.