

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.

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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.

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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 Rafaél 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.