

Mr. President, when I became a United States Senator, one of my pledges to the people of Maine was that, and continues to be, that I will work to the best of my ability to ensure that their jobs are not lost because of actions taken by their government.

The administration and proponents of NAFTA told us over and over again how good the Agreement would be for creating American jobs. I now hear the same argument with this legislation and I want to say that if what has happened is considered good, then I could not imagine what poor trade legislation would do to the textile and apparel industry.

**THE CLIMATE CHANGE ENERGY POLICY RESPONSE ACT AND THE CLIMATE CHANGE TAX AMENDMENTS OF 1999**

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act would bring the debate on global warming and climate change out of the arena of mass speculation and back to the refuge of sound, practical science. This legislation I am cosponsoring with my colleague from Idaho, Senator LARRY CRAIG, would not only move our Nation toward a healthier environment by requiring Federal agencies to establish clear goals for addressing climate change concerns, but it also seeks to protect rural economies that are currently threatened by policies based on scare tactics developed by professional global warming special interest activists and the politicians that cater to their agenda.

One thing that should be pointed out is that for many of the people who attend global warming conferences and who circulate global warming propaganda, global warming is an occupation. This is how they make their living. I make my living by ensuring the people of Wyoming and the United States get a fair deal. Committing our Nation's valuable resources and our children's futures to policies that unduly burden our communities is, to me, not only unfair, it's unconscionable.

This bill would direct the Secretary of Energy to coordinate and establish Federal policy for activities involving climate change. It would require increased peer review of the science used to create that policy and it establishes important objectives for the science such as understanding the Earth's capacity to assimilate natural and man-made greenhouse gas emissions and to evaluate natural phenomena such as El Niño.

I also am cosponsoring companion legislation that would put the power of addressing global warming issues into the hands of those most affected by climate change initiatives. It does this by amending the Internal Revenue Service Code to provide incentives for vol-

untary reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and for the development of global climate science and technology. This would permanently extend a tax credit for research and development involving climate change. It also would apply tax credits for greenhouse gas emission reduction facilities. This rewards industry for investing in cleaner technology without punishing it for thinking beyond short-term profits.

Our entrepreneurs, small businesses and the employers and employees of large companies have the ability to protect and preserve the environment without sacrificing the global economy. The goals of environmental health and economic stability are not mutually exclusive. For example, voluntary, incentive-based programs, in combination with private efforts, have been largely responsible for the success of wetlands restoration. We made developing and preserving wetlands an asset instead of a burden and as a result we have more wetlands now than before we enacted the incentive-based programs. Resorting to Federal regulations, on the other hand, has produced hostility and confusion on the part of private citizens. Why? Federal regulations are typically cost prohibitive and are promulgated with a single-minded purpose that sacrifices America's ability to respond to future challenges via proactive incentives.

It is my hope that proponents of government-knows-best policy and special interest mandates will set aside their rhetoric and walk with us on the practical path of real, reasonable environmental progress.

**THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE**

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, October 25, 1999, the federal debt stood at \$5,676,428,132,415.49 (Five trillion, six hundred seventy-six billion, four hundred twenty-eight million, one hundred thirty-two thousand, four hundred fifteen dollars and forty-nine cents).

Five years ago, October 25, 1994, the federal debt stood at \$4,711,435,000,000 (Four trillion, seven hundred eleven billion, four hundred thirty-five million).

Ten years ago, October 25, 1989, the federal debt stood at \$2,876,559,000,000 (Two trillion, eight hundred seventy-six billion, five hundred fifty-nine million).

Fifteen years ago, October 25, 1984, the federal debt stood at \$1,599,358,000,000 (One trillion, five hundred ninety-nine billion, three hundred fifty-eight million).

Twenty-five years ago, October 25, 1974, the federal debt stood at \$480,139,000,000 (Four hundred eighty billion, one hundred thirty-nine million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,196,289,132,415.49 (Five trillion, one

hundred ninety-six billion, two hundred eighty-nine million, one hundred thirty-two thousand, four hundred fifteen dollars and forty-nine cents) during the past 25 years.

**FULL DISCLOSURE ON CHILE**

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the National Security Archives recently released an additional selection of declassified documents from the State Department, Defense Department, and the CIA on U.S. relations with Chile between 1970 and 1973, when the democratically-elected government of President Allende was overthrown by General Pinochet. The release of these documents is part of the Administration's ongoing "Chile Declassification Project," an effort begun following the arrest of General Pinochet last year. According to the President's directive, U.S. national security agencies are directed to "review for release \* \* \* all documents that shed light on human rights abuses, terrorism, and other acts of political violence during and prior to the Pinochet era in Chile."

On October 24, the Washington Post carried two articles which emphasized the need for full disclosure by the CIA of its documents related to its covert operations in Chile during this period. The release of these documents will facilitate a full understanding of this period in U.S.-Chile relations. I believe that these articles will be of interest to all of us in Congress concerned about this issue, and I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 24, 1999]  
STILL HIDDEN: A FULL RECORD OF WHAT THE U.S. DID IN CHILE  
(By Peter Kornbluh)

As Augusto Pinochet continues to fight extradition from England to face charges of crimes against humanity, the historical record of U.S. support for the former Chilean dictator remains *desaparecido*—disappeared—like so many victims of his violent regime. Unless President Clinton ensures that the record is brought to light, a singular opportunity to find answers to unresolved cases of atrocities against Chileans and Americans, and to fully understand the role U.S. Government played in this Cold War tragedy, will be lost.

In the wake of Gen. Pinochet's stunning arrest in London one year ago, the Clinton administration has been conducting a special "Chile Declassification Project." On Feb. 1, U.S. national security agencies were directed "on behalf of the president" to begin searching their archives "and review for release . . . all documents that shed light on human rights abuses, terrorism, and other acts of political violence during and prior to the Pinochet era in Chile."

What began as a precedent-setting exercise in official openness, however, has devolved into an example of government censors holding history hostage. The "securocrats" of the national security bureaucracy are blocking the release of virtually all documents