

Tonight, Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor to urge immediate action to stop the slide towards reductionist thinking on medical technology and the research that makes it possible. Yes, we want to heal the sick and prevent crippling disease. Therapies to make life longer and better are affecting every family. Who would not want more time with their parents and fewer trips to the pediatrician?

It is truly amazing what God has allowed our scientific community to reap in this area. However, it is clear from the debate that these events have triggered across the country that Americans understand the moral implications of the experimentation that I have described here this evening. Cloning human embryos is a step too far. I urge my colleagues to move quickly to place these practices where they belong: beyond the pale of the law.

Ever since witnessing the disaster that was the eugenics movement, civilized societies have recognized that involuntary experimentation on human beings is utterly indefensible. Let us as elected leaders of the foremost civilized society in the world today reaffirm our commitment to this principle.

Today, Mr. Speaker, the House Chaplain began our proceedings with a prayer in which he mentioned the fabled tower of Babel. This was a tower rising to the skies, the pride of its time, a testament to the human technology of the day, but it eventually destroyed its builders and their very civilization.

I submit tonight that the creation of human life for research or for vanity is such a tower of Babel. It threatens to tear the fabric of our society, our law, and indeed, our very civilization, and it must be stopped.

FAST TRACK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, many people in the Chamber know about the problems of LTV, one of the third-largest integrated steel-makers in the United States, and its announcement that it may in fact close operations in Cleveland and other places across the country.

Despite the overwhelming passage of a sense of Congress urging the President to keep U.S. antidumping laws off of the negotiating table, the World Trade Organization in Qatar, U.S. Trade Representative Bob Zoellick did just the opposite. We needed help in this country from the USTR, the steel industry needed help from the USTR, LTV needed help from the USTR, but the United States Trade Representative, President Bush's man in Qatar, has remained open to further weakening the rules on trade dumping, fur-

ther jeopardizing American steel, further threatening American jobs.

Many of us have been concerned about Qatar long before these negotiations began. It is a country that does not allow free elections, it is a country that does not allow freedom of expression, it is a country where women are treated not much differently from the way women have been treated by the Taliban, and it is a country where public worship by non-Muslims is banned.

The message that that meeting of the World Trade Organization sends to people around the world, the trade ministers are meeting in a city and country where public protest is not allowed, where free speech is not allowed, public expression is not allowed, freedom of worship is not allowed, where free election is not allowed, and that message is quite troubling.

It is troubling because all too often our own trade minister, President Bush's Bob Zoellick, has used language to suggest that those of us who do not support his free trade agenda, his agenda to weaken environmental and labor standards, and environmental and labor standards around the world, that those of us who do not support his trade agenda are simply not concerned about terrorism.

He has questioned our patriotism by pointing out that most of us that oppose fast track are indifferent to terrorism, saying we do not share American values if we do not support fast track because that is the way, he says, to combat terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, fast track, to be sure, does not embody those American values that our trade rep has indicated. In fact, his claims that the President needs fast track are also simply not true. President Bush already has the authority to negotiate trade deals on behalf of the United States. Instead of simply dealing with tariffs and quotas, modern trade agreements contemplate issues as wide-ranging as environmental law, food safety, worker safety, local banking and tax standards.

Congress must not shirk its responsibility for trade agreements when so much is at stake. Supporters of fast track tell us the U.S. is being left behind. They tell us we need fast track to increase American exports and to bring new jobs to American workers. But our history of flawed trade agreements has led to a trade deficit with the rest of the world that surged to a record \$370 billion.

The deficit last year is 40 percent higher than the deficit, the record-setting deficit, of the year before. The Department of Labor reported that NAFTA alone has been responsible, and these are the pro-NAFTA government statistics, that NAFTA alone has been responsible for the loss of 300,000 U.S. jobs.

While our trade agreements go to great lengths to protect investors and

protect property rights, these agreements do not include enforceable provisions to protect workers or to protect the environment.

CEOs of America's biggest corporations tell us that globalization stimulates development and allows nations to improve labor and environmental standards. They say interaction with the developing world spreads democracy.

But as we engage with the developing countries in trade and investment, democratic developing countries are losing ground to authoritarian developing countries; in other words, democratic nations such as India are losing out to more totalitarian nations such as China. Democratic nations such as Taiwan are losing out to more authoritarian regimes such as Indonesia.

Why is that? Why are 65 percent of developing country exports coming from authoritarian countries? It is clear corporations locate their manufacturing bases in more authoritarian regimes where the most minimal standards are often ignored. Western investors want to go to China, want to go to Indonesia, want to go to countries which are dictatorships because they have docile workforces, because they do not allow trade unions to organize, because they have authoritarian governments, because they are predictable for western business, because they do not have environmental laws, because they do not have labor standards.

They do not want to go to India, they do not want to go to Taiwan, to South Korea. They do not want to stay even in this country, many times, because we have strong environmental laws, because we have labor protections, because labor unions can organize and bargain collectively, because we have free elections.

Western corporations want to invest in countries that have poor environmental standards and below-poverty wages, that have no worker benefits, that have no opportunities to bargain collectively. Mr. Speaker, that is why fast track is a very bad idea.

MAJOR GENERAL PAUL A. WEAVER, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House of Representatives today to take a moment to recognize one of the finest officers in our Armed Forces, Major General Paul A. Weaver, Jr., the director of the Air National Guard.

Well known and respected by many Members in this Chamber, General Weaver will soon retire after almost 35 years of selfless service to our country. Today I am honored to acknowledge some of General Weaver's distinguished accomplishments, and to commend the