

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 protectism. 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