

when they had a problem. I could recount hundreds—if not thousands—of cases where Herb got personally involved. One that always comes to mind involved a woman from Williamsburg whose husband had died and was buried in Arlington Cemetery. The woman's husband had been an Air Force pilot and she asked that he be buried in the section in Arlington where you could have different types of tombstones. Soon after his funeral she went about designing a tombstone that she thought would be a fitting tribute. The cemetery approved the design and she had the stone carved. When the stone arrived at the cemetery several weeks later, cemetery officials did a complete 180 and told her she couldn't use the stone. Somehow, a columnist at the Washington Post caught wind of the situation and a story appeared in the paper. Herb saw it and asked me what I knew about it. After a few quick calls, it was evident the woman hadn't contacted us. But to Herb, that didn't matter. Within a matter of minutes, Herb, me and another staffer were in a car headed over to Arlington. We drove through the cemetery to where the woman's husband was buried, got out, looked at some of the other tombstones then headed back across the river. Upon returning to the office, Herb immediately called the Superintendent at Arlington and presto, the issue was resolved. When I called the woman to tell her the cemetery officials had relented, I asked why she didn't call us. She said she didn't want to burden the Congressman with her problem.

To Herb, it wasn't a bother; it was a pleasure. It was all about helping the people he represented. The Congress has lost more than an outstanding Member, it has lost a warm, caring individual who served his nation with great honor and distinction. God bless Herb, his family, and America's First District.

Mr. GOODE. Madam Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to TOM BLILEY, OWEN PICKETT and the late Herb Bateman for their service to the Commonwealth of Virginia and the entire nation. It has been a great pleasure to know and serve with these gentlemen in the House of Representatives. These men have served not only the people of their districts and the Commonwealth of Virginia, but the entire nation as well. Each has provided invaluable leadership, experience, and statesmanship to the people of their districts, state, and nation. I will miss their friendship and guidance and their districts, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the nation will miss their service, wisdom and experience.

TOM BLILEY's 20 years of service and his tenure as Chairman of the House Commerce Committee has benefitted his district, state, and country. TOM has led a life of public service and prior to his election and 20 years in the House of Representatives he was an outstanding mayor and leader for the City of Richmond.

OWEN PICKETT has always put the people, especially our military personnel, above partisanship. His many years of work and experience on the House Armed Services Committee and as Ranking Member of the Military Research and Development Subcommittee will be sorely missed by the 2nd District, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the nation.

The late Herb Bateman was a fine representative and a fine man. I appreciate his friendship as well as his service. We will miss his 18 years of service in the House and his experience on the Armed Services Committee and Chairmanship of the Military Readiness Subcommittee, but more than that we will miss Herb.

#### PNTR AGREEMENT WITH CHINA NOT GOOD FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, today they are going to have a ceremony to celebrate the signing of the PNTR agreement with China downtown at the White House. It would be better if they held a wake to mourn the loss of U.S. jobs and complete capitulation of U.S. interests to the dictators in Beijing.

The 1999 trade deficit with China was \$68.7 billion. It is headed toward \$80 billion this year. The trade deficit with China currently reflects a 6 to 1 ratio of imports to exports, but they only talk about the few goods we export, not about the flood of imports and the value of those imports and the lost jobs from China.

The United States International Trade Commission acknowledges that with the adoption of PNTR, and if China joins the WTO, which is becoming very unlikely, they still estimate an increase in the trade deficit with China. Using their model, the Economic Policy Institute estimates the deficits will continue to grow for the next 50 years, reaching a peak of \$649 billion in 2048. Our trade deficit with China would not fall below the current level until 2060, 60 years from now, when every currently employed American worker is retired or dead.

Even if the trends predicted by EPI only persisted for a decade, our deficit with China would reach \$131 billion in 2010. The growth in exports would generate 325,000 jobs, but, unfortunately, the growth in imports would lose 1.14 million jobs. That is a net loss of 817,000 jobs, and those job losses would be reflected across the United States.

Let us not kid ourselves: PNTR with China was never about expanding U.S. exports to the Chinese, which would improve our global trade balance; it was about access by large multinational corporations to a low wage, brutalized labor force of 1.3 billion people, in a country with lax environmental standards.

The day after the vote, the day after the vote in the House of Representatives, the Wall Street Journal admitted this in a headline: "This deal is about investment, not exports. U.S. foreign investment is about to overtake U.S. exports as the primary means by which U.S. companies deliver goods to China."

They went on in the article to quote the chief representative of Rockwell International. "In China, that is the direction we are going. We are looking for predictability, reliability. With that, Rockwell expects to set up more factories in China."

The list goes on. GM expects to go from 40 percent Chinese parts to 80 percent Chinese parts. Procter & Gamble,

Motorola, Eastman Kodak, Compaq, Coca Cola, a who's who of American businesses are saying this was about them building plants in China with U.S. capital, not about exporting U.S. manufactured goods to China.

They talk about all the concessions China made to join the WTO. But China has, as we pointed out during the debate, violated every major trade agreement for the last two decades on trade; all the nonproliferation agreements that they have had; the memorandum of understanding in 1992 on prison labor; in 1996, the bilateral agreement on intellectual property; the bilateral agreement on textiles; and the 1992 memorandum of understanding on market access. Why do we believe them this time?

In fact, they are already backtracking. Just after the negotiations, their chief negotiator said that these were only theoretical opportunities for U.S. exports, explaining the incongruity by saying, "During diplomatic negotiations, it is imperative to use beautiful words."

China says they still intend to protect machine, electronic, chemical, medical, military, telecommunications, energy, transportation, automobile and agriculture industries, even if they get in the WTO, and now they are saying they will not join the WTO because we are actually asking them to make some changes in their exclusionary practices, to actually begin to allow foreign goods into their country.

No, this is a sad day, and not a day to celebrate. A few large multinational corporations based in the U.S. have tilted U.S. policy in a way that is to the detriment of our workers, our national security, the global environment and the people of China and their workers and their rights and any improvement in human rights and labor rights in China. This should not be celebrated; it should be mourned.

#### KEEPING SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, a lot of problems face this country and certainly face our administration. One of those problems is keeping Social Security solvent. This affects everybody, not only existing retirees, but the young, middle age and future generations. What is going to be their future in terms of working and paying taxes and, maybe or maybe not, getting Social Security benefits when they retire?

Social Security probably is one of this country's most successful programs in terms of helping people retire with some security. When we started Social Security in 1935, when Franklin Roosevelt decided we should have a