

from low-tech to very-high-tech. They produce televisions and VCR's, electric components and metals, automotive parts, textiles, and furniture. The four largest manufacturing sectors exist in Tijuana, and these are also the largest users of toxic chemicals.

Having such a large number of industries in a relatively small area poses a real threat to residents not only in Mexico but on the United States side of the border as well. NAFTA supporters promised that industrial growth would occur throughout Mexico, but in fact the majority of growth continues to be concentrated along our border.

In 1993, before NAFTA was passed, I had the opportunity to tour Tijuana, along with several of my congressional colleagues. We visited abandoned lead smelters, new industrial parks, and nearby residential areas. We witnessed the very poor environmental health conditions that existed at that time. Many of us, including myself, fought hard to ensure that NAFTA included detailed strategies to improve the environmental and labor conditions faced by people who lived along the border region.

However, despite the side agreements and the mechanisms which were promised to solve these issues, the situation has simply not improved. Industry continues to grow in areas with little or no infrastructure to support the environmental health and safety needs of the working people and the residents in these areas.

Just a few weeks ago, Madam Speaker, there was a tremendous hazardous waste fire in Tijuana, an unfortunate example of the many environmental hazards which NAFTA did not address. That fire, at a United States-owned plant called Pacific Treatment, which is a transfer station for hazardous industrial waste, ignited a mixture of chemical substances. Firebombs exploded over the neighboring residential areas and factories adjacent to what we call the Otay Mesa Industrial Park. Not only did the Pacific Treatment facility lack the necessary emergency systems, such as sprinklers, but the entire industrial park, filled with manufacturing and chemical storage plants, contained not one fire hydrant.

This industrial park is located only a few miles south of the United States-Mexico border. Over 200 tons of hazardous waste burned in the blaze, including organic solvent such as toluene, acetone, paint dust, and xylene, just to name a few. The blaze released a dark cloud of toxic fumes that blew directly in the residential neighborhood less than 300 yards away.

Nearby residents complained of strong odors during the fire, and in the days that followed, they reported headaches, vomiting, eye and skin irritation. We all know that exposure to the chemicals released can lead to long-term health repercussions ranging from reproductive problems to damage of internal organs and the nervous system.

The Tijuana Emergency Response Team was also put at risk by their dire shortage of equipment and inadequate preparation. They arrived on the scene with only 44 breathing apparatuses for 200 fire fighters. As a result, 50 fire-fighters suffered from smoke inhalation and 5 were hospitalized.

No one should be surprised by this calamity. We are only lucky it was not worse. There are many changes that we need to make to protect both the United States and Mexican sides of the border. NAFTA must be revisited to address these environmental issues. NAFTA should not be expanded without first making sure that adequate infrastructure is in place to handle the resulting industrial growth. NAFTA's environmental side agreements should be brought back to the table and amended to include such items as, No. 1, that the United States and Mexico must create a truly effective system to track hazardous materials and waste from beginning to end, providing freedom of access to both countries' data.

Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD my remaining recommendations and look forward to a further discussion of the issues of NAFTA. NAFTA has failed the environmental test.

The United States and Mexico must create a truly effective system to track hazardous materials and waste from beginning to end, providing freedom of access to both countries' data so that industry is more accountable and people are aware of the hazardous materials in their neighborhoods; the current HAZTRAKS system fails to meet these requirements.

We must also create a binational emergency response system so when disasters such as the Pacific Treatment fire occur, the impact of dangerous chemicals can be mitigated.

The binational efforts currently in place, such as the Border XXI Program, have had no real impact on the border region. Let's not continue to just study the problems, but instead let's take action. The money currently spent on Border XXI studies and conferences should be spent on cleaning up known contaminated sites and preventing new disasters.

Mr. Speaker, the environmental, health and safety problems that existed before NAFTA have not gone away. In fact, many of the conditions we witnessed three years ago have worsened. More people are at risk, more people are suffering the effects of industrialization without an adequate infrastructure. That is why we must not expand NAFTA. We must solve the very real health and safety problems that exist along the United States-Mexico border before we consider expansion of this trade policy.

NAFTA IS COSTING AMERICA TOO MUCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997 the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KUCINICH] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, the news from the latest assessment of

NAFTA's effects is bad. They reported bad news for northern Ohio, where I represent the west side of the city of Cleveland and the surrounding suburbs. The story there is repeated around the country's auto-dependent regions.

The latest report reveals that United States exports to Mexico are inconsequential. Mexico is not the consumer market the NAFTA cheerleaders promised that it would be. Mexico has been increasingly an export platform for vehicles sold in the United States. United States auto imports from Mexico are more than 10 times the value of United States exports to Mexico. The United States auto trade deficit has grown since NAFTA by about 400 percent, \$14.6 billion from \$3.6 billion.

The report is silent about jobs lost to Mexico. The report's authors claim that they can only estimate the number of jobs gained in the United States through exports but they cannot estimate the number of jobs lost due to increased imports. Well, that defies common sense. The Department of Labor's own figures of jobs lost due to NAFTA estimate over 120,000 jobs lost. Respectable academic estimates of jobs lost due to NAFTA put the number of jobs lost at about 420,000. The report can estimate only 90,000 to 160,000 jobs supported by NAFTA-associated exports to Mexico.

What the assessment did not say is how NAFTA has affected the American worker and the American way of life. The bad news is that NAFTA has cost the American people jobs, it has cost American families their stability, NAFTA has cost American people their homes, NAFTA has cost people health care benefits, and NAFTA has cost American parents an ability to help provide a college education for their children.

The report does not address the fact that NAFTA has made a big impact on the American workplace. NAFTA has strengthened employers' hands to take back wages and to crush collective bargaining in the United States. According to a Cornell University researcher, manufacturing and transportation firms have threatened to close the plant 62 percent of the time workers are either trying to form a union or trying to negotiate a new contract once they have a union.

Let me give a case in point. NTN Brower in Macomb, IL, used threats to scare workers. The company circulated a leaflet with the headline: "With the UAW, your jobs may go south for more than the winter." Now, against a map of the United States, a large arrow pointed south to Mexico, and it reads: "There are Mexicans willing to do your jobs for \$3 to \$4 an hour. Free trade treaty allows" this. This is right from the literature that was passed out in the plant.

Let me give another case in point: ITT Automotive in Michigan, where the company parked 13 flatbed trailers loaded with shrink-wrapped production equipment in front of the plant for the

duration of a union organizing drive. The trucks had these large signs posted which said, "Mexico Transfer Job."

So it is clear that people are making threats against workers ever time workers try to claim their rights.

The report makes no mention of health hazards or food hazards of the transporter trucking problem. NAFTA opened the floodgates to tainted food from Mexico. U.S. border inspectors are absolutely overwhelmed. Fewer than 1 percent of the 3.3 million trucks entering the United States each year are inspected. In about 6 weeks, Madam Speaker, this Congress will be deciding whether to spread NAFTA's poor performance over the entire hemisphere.

This is the meaning of the fast track vote. What we know about NAFTA's first 3 years does not justify spreading it throughout the hemisphere. As recently as March 18, 1997, a top official at the U.S. Trade Representative's Office said in a debate with me on national television that they could back up job growth estimates with specific companies, specific cities and towns where the growth has occurred, but they have not.

I think supporters of NAFTA should go back to the drawing board and report accurately and fully the effects of NAFTA. Congress should not give the President special fast track authority to expand NAFTA. We should look for ways to protect the American worker, protect American jobs, and assure that our economy will have the ability to prepare America for the new century.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 38 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10 a.m.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. PRYCE of Ohio) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We know, O God, that the lives of people are filled with all the emotions of the human heart, from the joy and gladness of love and peace to the disappointments and frustrations that cloud the day and trouble the soul. Yet, O gracious God, whatever our mood or whatever our situation in life, You are constant in Your grace and faithful in Your promises. For these gifts and all the confidence You bring to us and to all people, we offer these words of thanksgiving and gratitude. In Your name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SALMON] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SALMON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. McDevitt, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2203. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2203) "An Act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. REID, Mr. BYRD, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. DORGAN, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain fifteen 1-minute from each side.

LANDMARK OCCASION

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, this is the dawn of good news for the hard-working taxpaying Americans.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend the budget team, the negotiators from both sides of the aisle, both Democrat and Republican, for reaching a tentative budget agreement. As is the case with all compromise, the negotiated tax package does not contain everything or every provision that I would like. It does, however, contain many provisions that will dramatically improve the lives of hard-working men and women throughout this country.

Starting next year, the death tax exemption will jump to 1.3 million for small businesses and family farms, making it easier for parents to pass the family business onto their children. Most importantly, Madam Speaker, this budget agreement exemplifies the Republican message that working men and women in America should be allowed to keep more of their hard-earned money to spend as they see fit. This is a landmark occasion, and I urge my colleagues to support it, the tax relief bill tomorrow, when it comes to the floor.

DEMOCRATS CAN BE PROUD

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I am proud of the role the Democrats took in this budget deal to guarantee that working families got their fair share of the tax cuts. While the Republicans were fighting for Wall Street, the capital gains or estate tax breaks, Democrats were fighting for Main Street, the education and child tax credits. We wanted to make sure that the education and child tax credits went to all working Americans, including those with incomes less than \$30,000, who the Republicans wanted to cut out of the child tax credit.

Democrats also fought the battle and won to provide health insurance to the majority of the Nation's 10 million uninsured children. President Clinton wisely insisted on an increase in the tobacco tax to provide a larger amount, \$24 million to insure kids; and Democrats in the House, including our health care task force, pushed to close loopholes so the money could not be siphoned away for other purposes and would provide an adequate benefit package.

Madam Speaker, we still have to look at the details before we crow too much, but the general outlines of the agreement show that Democrats can be proud of their fight to stand up for the interests of working families.

COACH RON POLK

(Mr. PICKERING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKERING. Madam Speaker, I rise today to take notice of a very special man, Coach Ron Polk. He served as the head baseball coach at Mississippi State University for 20 years, where he led his Bulldogs to the college world series five times.

Coach Polk has compiled an incredible record at Mississippi State with a record 888 wins. Last February, he became only the 16th coach in college baseball history to reach the 1,000 win pinnacle.

He has been selected as the National Coach of the Year on two separate occasions and coached the U.S. Olympic