

don't exist. "The Customs Service can find cocaine and heroin, but they can't find bras and underpants," she said sarcastically. "If they can't find it now, this isn't going to be an incentive to them to find it later."

The bill is not expected to pass this session because the schedule is too crowded.

"We just don't want this shoved off the table," Coble said.

Rep. John Spratt, D-S.C., was the main author and introduced the bill. But in an election-year press release, Rep. Richard Burr, the 5th District Republican and an original co-sponsor, claimed credit for introducing it.

By all accounts, Burr worked hard to collect co-sponsors to help demonstrate wide support for the bill. It has more than 100.

Some in the industry have criticized the Clinton administration, arguing that it has done little to enforce textile treaties. Helms, though, was more expansive in directing his criticism. "I have got to be honest and say that previous administrations and the present administration have not done enough. It's a bipartisan folly," he said.

Work on the bill seemed to rattle the administration's cage.

Customs announced last month that it was taking measures designed to stem Chinese transshipments through Macau and Hong Kong, requiring greater verification that textiles shipped from those countries were made there. Customs just this month received the power to block shipments from factories that won't allow Customs investigators inside.

Whether the bill and this Customs effort, will half the job losses is unclear. Burr said

that it is imperative to introduced the bill because of continuing plant closings, citing the two that Sara Lee Knit Products announced in Sparta, costing 250 jobs, and in Jefferson, costing 589.

But Sara Lee officials said that both plants closed because of weak domestic sales and that opening foreign markets would not have prevented the move. "It's really completely unrelated," Nancy Young said.

Textile and apparel companies are suffering through an extended retail slowdown. But the companies are also cutting jobs, as Gordon A. Berkstresser III notes, because of continuing automation and other efficiencies.

And Berkstresser, a professor of textile and apparel management at N.C. State University, also questioned whether the companies are prepared to sell in Indonesia or Malaysia.

"We haven't gone over and done the kind of market research to see what kind of products we can sell in Asia," he said.

But Dennis M. Julian the executive vice president of the N.C. Textile Manufacturers Association, said he thinks that the bill would help stabilize the industry.

Jerry Cook, the director of international trade for Sara Lee Knit Products, said: "Anything that helps open market access, I think we'd be really supportive of. It's a tough market out there."

#### TEXTILE TRADE WITH ASIA

[In millions of dollars]

#### U.S. Exports to:

Bangladesh .....

China .....	63.0
Taiwan .....	93.5
Hong Kong .....	268.3
India .....	14.9
Indonesia .....	21.4
Japan .....	145.6
South Korea .....	136.7
Macau .....	
Malaysia .....	23.0
Pakistan .....	
Philippines .....	53.1
Singapore .....	103.6
Thailand .....	41.3

Total ..... 1,964.4

#### U.S. Imports from:

Bangladesh .....	1,114.5
China .....	4,802.5
Taiwan .....	2,757.8
Hong Kong .....	4,390.8
India .....	1,614.9
Indonesia .....	1,336.2
Japan .....	481.1
South Korea .....	2,271.1
Macau .....	764.3
Malaysia .....	745.2
Pakistan .....	964.8
Philippines .....	1,704.0
Singapore .....	425.5
Thailand .....	1,419.8

Total ..... 24,792.5

#### TEXTILE AND APPAREL PLANT CLOSINGS AND LAYOFFS IN NORTH CAROLINA—ANNOUNCED IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THIS YEAR

Company	Location	Jobs lost	Reason given
Champion Products .....	Weaverville .....	200	Cutting costs
CMI Industries .....	Elkin, Boonville .....	100	Slow sales
Comar Industries .....	Monroe .....	105	Decreased demand
Dupont .....	Kinston .....	200	Cutting costs
	Wilmington .....	50	Cutting costs
Fieldcrest Cannon .....	Concord .....	150	Relocating operations
Ithaca Industries .....	Gastonia .....	70	Reduction in force
	Wilkesboro .....	50	Reduction in force
Jaspar Textiles .....	Angler .....	75	Consolidation
Jonbil .....	Henderson .....	62	Import competition
Lucia .....	Winston-Salem .....	55	Restructuring
	Elkin .....	13	Restructuring
N.C. Garment Co. ....	High Point .....	32	Import competition
Oxford Industries .....	Burgaw .....	90	Import competition
Rocky Mount Mills .....	Monroe .....	320	Competition
Royals .....	Skyland .....	50	Import competition
Sarah Lee Hosiery .....	Winston-Salem .....	45	Slow sales
Sara Lee Knit Products .....	Lumberton .....	370	Cutting costs
SCT Yarns .....	Cherryville .....	180	Foreign competition
SOFT Care Apparel Co. ....	Fuquay-Varina .....	100	Economics
Southern Apparel Co. ....	Robersonville .....	80	Lost contract
The Bibb Co. ....	Rockingham .....	250	Downsizing
Tultex .....	Marion .....	141	Production moved overseas
U.S. Colors .....	Rocky Mount .....	50	Ceased product line
Whisper Soft Mills .....	Kenansville .....	80	Decreased profits
Total jobs lost to closings and layoffs .....		2,918	

Source: Newspaper articles supplied to the N.C. Employment Security Commission.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wholeheartedly support the bill that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] has just introduced. The Textile and Apparel Global Competitiveness Act of 1996 will provide needed protections for struggling U.S. textile and apparel producers from unfair competition caused by overseas producers who seek to exceed U.S. quotas. These overseas producers ship excess goods through circuitous routes so that they appear to originate in third countries whose U.S. import quotas have not been met. The Customs Service and industry estimates put the cost of this practice to American industry and its workers at \$2 to \$4 billion.

The Textile and Apparel Global Competitiveness Act requires more equitable trade negotiations on textile and

apparel goods, with greater access to foreign markets for U.S.-produced textile and apparel goods. It also provides for increased enforcement of existing trade laws, with higher fines providing additional trade adjustment assistance to U.S. textile and apparel producers.

In West Virginia, two companies that sew clothing proudly bearing "Made in the USA" labels, Hodges Apparel and Safety Stitch, have been feeling the squeeze created by that kind of overseas competition. This spring, both manufacturers were notified that their major supplier would be forced to move its work offshore in order to regain profitability. Unless these West Virginia firms can garner other orders, the last 200 talented and dedicated garment workers in Harrisville will be out of work. In this economically challenged

area, job losses on this scale constitute more than a minor unravelling of the economic fabric of Ritchie County—they are a tear in the very fabric of American society.

Mr. President, these potential job losses are not occurring because the quality of clothing produced in the United States is poor; quite the contrary. U.S.-made clothing and textiles are competitive with their overseas competitors on the basis of design, quality, and any standard other than cost. But U.S. production costs must include pension and health care payments for workers, and costs to meet workplace safety and environmental standards. Overseas producers are not required to cover these costs and meet these standards. They may overwork and underpay their workers, forcing

them to labor in unsafe factories that pollute the air and water around them.

The United States is proud of its laws protecting workers and the environment. The Senate this week voted to increase the minimum wage, so that working men and women can provide an adequate standard of living for their families. None of us wants to reduce that standard of living, or give up workplace safety or clean air and water in order to "compete" with inexpensive goods produced by workers paid just pennies a day before they return to squalid homes under skies laden with pollutants. But if we are to preserve our jobs in the face of such undercutting competition, we must ensure that U.S. producers are needed in order to meet the demand for clothing and textile goods. That is, in part, why quotas exist—to prevent overseas producers from saturating the market for U.S. goods, undercutting U.S. products produced at higher cost.

Attempts by these overseas producers to evade U.S. import quotas, or to evade other U.S. trade laws and treaties, must be firmly and effectively halted. Enforcement, fines and other remedies must be sufficient to deter this kind of behavior. The bill introduced by the Senator from Kentucky accurately targets these problems. It also provides a source of additional revenue for trade adjustment assistance for U.S. textile and apparel producers, helping them to modernize and more effectively compete on a cost basis with overseas competitors, both here and in foreign markets. I am proud to be a cosponsor, and I thank Senator FORD for his leadership in introducing this bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Kentucky and others in introducing the Textile and Apparel Global Competitiveness Act. This important legislation addresses a problem of grave consequence in my State and others where the textile and apparel industry has been hurt dramatically in recent years due to job relocation and factors resulting from the enactment of NAFTA and GATT. This bill does nothing to undo these agreements, but it does go a long way toward strengthening protections for the textile and wearing apparel sector of the economy and the millions of workers affected by the changes which are occurring.

This legislation requires the U.S. Trade Representative, when negotiating textile agreements with nations who are not members of the World Trade Organization to secure effective market access for American textile and apparel producers. It includes provisions allowing penalties for noncompliance with these market-access agreements under WTO rules and U.S. law. Furthermore, it creates a special 301 list for market access for these products and requires the Secretary of Commerce to issue a report to Congress each year that outlines the economic contribution of the American textile and apparel industries.

While the industry enjoys broad support in Congress and in the administration, it has been the target of aggressive attacks during the last several years. Most of these attacks have been thwarted, but they have come at a time when the textile and apparel industry is undergoing major transformation as it pushes to increase productivity and to become more global in its perspective and methods of operation.

The American textile and apparel industry is seeking to make a successful transition to a quota-free environment within a 10-year timeframe. This transition must have the safeguards provided by this measure in order to allow the industry to realize that success.

I congratulate Senator FORD for his leadership on this issue and urge my colleagues to join us in supporting the Textile and Apparel Global Competitiveness Act.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to join with several of my colleagues to sponsor the Customs Enforcement Act of 1996. This legislation is designed to strengthen our laws which fight illegal trade in textile and apparel items and open foreign markets to more American products. A companion measure, H.R. 3654, was recently introduced in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, I have often stated that trade with other countries should be fair, as opposed to free. This means that when exporters from another country seek unlimited access to our markets, then our U.S. producers should likewise have open access to their country's markets. Many examples exist where the United States has given another country access to our marketplace, only to have our access limited in their country. The legislation we are introducing today attempts to mitigate this practice. This measure will require the USTR to secure effective market access for U.S. produced textile and apparel products. Further, if these markets are not opened, the USTR has the ability to impose penalties in an attempt to force these markets open.

Mr. President, another major concern this legislation attempts to address is transshipping. This is a practice where an exporter ships goods through a third country to avoid U.S. import quotas. The worst offenders in the area of transshipment countries are China, India, and Pakistan. It is estimated that transshipments account for at least 4 billion dollars' worth of the textile and apparel items shipped into the United States in a year and this figure could be as high as \$8 billion. This bill, Mr. President, tightens the requirements for importing items into this country and provides for better documentation so that transshipping can be more easily traced. Further, penalties are increased for each transshipping violation.

Mr. President, this is not a protectionist bill. Nor does it limit textile

imports. This measure attempts to level the playing field for the domestic textile and apparel industry. I hope my colleagues will support this measure and move it expeditiously through the legislative process.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1397

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1397, a bill to provide for State control over fair housing matters, and for other purposes.

S. 1868

At the request of Mr. BREAU, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1868, a bill to amend the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 to promote the use of deepwater ports to transport Outer Continental Shelf oil by reducing unnecessary and duplicative regulatory requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 1938

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT] were added as cosponsors of S. 1938, a bill to enact the model Good Samaritan Act Food Donation Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1943

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1943, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt inmates from the minimum wage and maximum hour requirements of such Act, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 278—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 278

Whereas, in the case of *State of Florida v. Kathleen Bush*, Case No. 96-6912 CF10(A), pending in the Circuit Court for Broward County, Florida, testimony and document production has been requested from Mary Chiles, an employee on the staff of Senator Bob Graham;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently

with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Mary Chiles, and any other employee from whom testimony may be required, are authorized to testify and to produce documents in the case of *State of Florida v. Kathleen Bush*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mary Chiles, and any other employee from whom testimony or document production may be required, in connection with *State of Florida v. Kathleen Bush*.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

#### NUNN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 4453

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. NUNN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1894) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert:  
SEC. . In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this act, \$150,000,000 is appropriated for defense against weapons of mass destruction, including domestic preparedness, interdiction of weapons of mass destruction and related materials, control and disposition of weapons of mass destruction and related materials threatening the United States, coordination of policy and countermeasures against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and miscellaneous related programs, projects, and activities as authorized by law: *Provided*, That the total amount available under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" for the Joint Technology Insertion Program shall be \$2,523,000: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" is hereby reduced by \$12,000,000: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby reduced by \$138,000,000.

#### NUNN AMENDMENTS NOS. 4454-4459

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. NUNN submitted six amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1894, supra; as follows:

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4454

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . The total amount appropriated under the heading "Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction" is hereby increased by \$150,000,000: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby reduced by \$138,000,000: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" is hereby reduced by \$12,000,000.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4455

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . The total amount appropriated under the heading "Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction" is hereby increased by \$150,000,000: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby reduced by \$150,000,000.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4456

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . Of the amounts appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$150,000,000 is available only for matters related to defense against weapons of mass destruction: *Provided*, That the total amount available for other purposes under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby reduced by \$150,000,000.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4457

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . The total amount appropriated under the heading "Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction" is hereby increased by \$150,000,000.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4458

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . The total amount appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby increased by \$150,000,000.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4459

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . The total amount appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" is hereby reduced by \$150,000,000.

#### DORGAN AMENDMENT NO. 4460

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1894, supra; as follows:

On page 30, strike lines 12 through 13 and insert in lieu thereof: "\$8,890,092,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading, not more than \$508,437,000 shall be available for national missile defense."

#### FEINSTEIN AMENDMENTS NOS. 4461-4462

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by her to the bill, S. 1894, supra; as follows:

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4461

On page 29, line 20, strike out "Forces." and insert in lieu thereof "Forces: *Provided further*, That of the funds available under this paragraph, \$18,000,000 shall be available for the Pulse Doppler Upgrade modification to the AN/SPS-48E radar system."

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4462

On page 29, line 10, strike out "1998." and insert in lieu thereof "1998: *Provided further*,

That of the funds available under this paragraph, \$4,000,000 shall be available for the procurement of a real-time, automatic cargo tracking and control system."

#### GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 4463

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1894, supra; as follows:

On page 88, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

SEC. 8099. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used for supporting more than 68 general officers on active duty in the Marine Corps.

#### PELL AMENDMENT NO. 4464

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. PELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1894, supra; as follows:

On page 88, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

SEC. 8099. Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense under title IV of this Act under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY" for the National Oceanographic Partnership Program, there shall be available such funds as the Secretary of the Navy shall require for the establishment of the National Coastal Data Centers required by section 7901(c) of title 10, United States Code, as added by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997.

#### GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 4465

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1894, supra; as follows:

On page 88, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

SEC. 8099. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used for supporting more than 68 general officers on active duty in the Marine Corps until—

(i) the Inspector General of the Department of Defense—

(A) has conducted a comprehensive review of all headquarters within the department and all general and flag officer positions that involves—

(i) an evaluation of the structure of headquarters within the department and the general and flag officer positions in relation to past, current, and future changes in the force structure of the Armed Forces, including consideration of the increasing importance of joint headquarters since enactment of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 and the roles and missions of the headquarters in the headquarters structure; and

(ii) a determination of the adjustments in such headquarters and positions that are necessary to provide an appropriate relationship between the headquarters structure and the force structure and between the number of general and flag officer positions and the force structure; and

(B) has submitted to the Secretary of Defense a report on the results of the review, including the Inspector General's recommendations for eliminating any headquarters and general and flag officer positions that the Inspector General considers redundant or otherwise unnecessary;