

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following bills:

H.R. 3161. An act to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of Romania.

H.R. 497. An act to create the National Gambling Impact and Policy Commission.

At 2:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3107) to impose sanctions on persons making certain investments directly and significantly contributing to the enhancement of the ability of Iran or Libya to develop its petroleum resources, and on persons exporting certain items that enhance Libya's weapons or aviation capabilities or enhance Libya's ability to develop its petroleum resources, and for other purposes.

At 4:54 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, and one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1627. An act to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3267. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit individuals who do not hold a valid private pilots certificate from manipulating the controls of aircraft in an attempt to set a record or engage in an aeronautical competition or aeronautical feat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 3536. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to require an air carrier to request and receive certain records before allowing an individual to begin service as a pilot, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 3845. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 3159. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997, 1998, and 1999 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on July 18, 1996 he had presented

to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bills:

S. 966. An act for relief of Nathan C. Vance, and for other purposes.

S. 1899. An act entitled the Mollie Beattie Wilderness Area Act.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3514. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "United States Standards for Grades of Frozen Green and Frozen Wax Beans," received on July 19, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3515. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Oranges and Grapefruit Grown in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas," received on July 22, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3516. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California," received on July 22, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3517. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Tobacco Inspection," received on July 19, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3518. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of nine rules including a rule entitled "The Public Housing Management Assessment Program," (FR4048, 3567, 3970, 3447, 3977, 3331, 3957, 3902, 4069) received on July 19, 1996; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H.R. 3845. A bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-328).

By Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals from the Concurrent Resolution for Fiscal Year 1997" (Rept. No. 104-329).

By Mr. SHELBY, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H.R. 3756. A bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-330).

By Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with an amendment

in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 88. A bill to increase the overall economy and efficiency of Government operations and enable more efficient use of Federal funding, by enabling local governments and private, nonprofit organizations to use amounts available under certain Federal assistance programs in accordance with approved local flexibility plans (Rept. No. 104-331).

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ROBB, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. HELMS, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. FORD):

S. 1982. A bill to provide a remedy to damaging imports of men's and boys' tailored wool apparel assembled in Canada from third country fabric and imported at preferential tariff rates; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. AKAKA):

S. 1983. A bill to amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act to provide for Native Hawaiian organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ROBB, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. HELMS, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. FORD):

S. 1982. A bill to provide a remedy to damaging imports of men's and boys' tailored wool apparel assembled in Canada from third country fabric and imported at preferential tariff rates; to the Committee on Finance.

#### THE EMERGENCY SAFEGUARD ACT OF 1996

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to correct a grievous error committed by U.S. negotiations in the final hours of the NAFTA negotiations. This error has ripped apart the social fabric of dozens of communities as factory after factory in the wool and wool apparel industry have shut their doors. Let me state for the record that I supported the Canadian Free-Trade Agreement, but I was a vigorous opponent of the North American Free-Trade Agreement. The bill I introduced today is not aimed at scuttling the NAFTA. At another time I will debate the merits of the NAFTA. Instead the bill is designed to close a loophole in the NAFTA that has exposed the wool and wool apparel industry to a tidal wave of Canadian imports and has left the industry without a fundamental right to impose a safeguard against import surges. How this industry lost its right to impose a safeguard is one of the tragic stories in the history of trade agreements. In the wee hours of the morning our negotiators bargained

away the wool and wool apparel industry in order to secure the Canadians agreement to several provisions of the NAFTA. Mr. President the NAFTA contains a rule of origin for textile products that was supposed to benefit and encourage production in North America. A special tariff preference level was established for fabrics that were in short supply or unavailable. A gentleman's agreement was reached that the products coming in under the TPL would be spread out over a broad range of product categories. Instead, the Canadians have flooded the United States market in one product category, wool suits. These suits which have been dumped into the U.S. market are not made of North American fabric, which is readily available. Instead these suits are made of fabric produced in China, Turkey, and Italy. The last I checked, these countries are not in North America.

Since 1988 as a result of the abuse of the TPL, production of wool suits has declined by 40 percent. Dozens of companies have suffered losses, laid off employees, or in some cases declared bankruptcy. Grief, the third largest manufacturer of suits in the United States, was forced to close plants in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Over 1,300 workers have lost their jobs. The 500 Fashion group, makers of Botany 500, announced that it will close two plants in Pennsylvania and one plant in Florida. Over 1,000 people are now without work.

Plaid, the second largest manufacturer of suits, was forced into bankruptcy. Plants were closed in Georgia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, and 1,500 jobs were eliminated. The same sad story can be told in the fabric industry. Frostman Co., the second largest producer of wool fabric, was forced into bankruptcy. Burlington Industries, the largest producer of wool fabric, has suffered a 30-percent drop in its menswear wool fabric, business and laid off over 1,000 employees.

What recourse do these companies have? Can they, like every other industry in America turn to their Government to seek relief? No, that option was dealt away in the dark of night. So the bill I introduce will correct that situation. It directs the United States Trade Representative to negotiate an agreement with the Canadians. The bill would permit Canada to maintain the same overall level of wool apparel exports to the United States while at the same time preventing serious injury to the United States industry by adjusting the distribution among different product lines. If the Canadians fail to come to an agreement the bill requires that the President apply MFN duty rates to all wool apparel TPL imports from Canada as of March 1, 1997. Mr. President the men and women were unfortunate pawns in an international negotiation. It's time we stood with them and gave them there rights back and protect their jobs.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I join Senator HOLLINGS and others as a

cosponsor of the Emergency Safeguard Act of 1996, and call on the Congress to move this bill with great haste. This is vitally important to over 600 employees of Corbin Limited in West Virginia, who are facing an unprecedented threat from a surge in imports of wool suits from Canada.

Those of us who opposed the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA] did not want to find ourselves with situations like this, but we certainly feared they would occur. In this case, decisive action is now needed to stand up for American workers and industries facing an unfair threat.

Three years ago, when explaining my vote against the NAFTA, I pointed to the disparities between the economies of Canada, the United States, and Mexico, as a primary reason for opposing the trade agreement. At that time, I did not think it was right to ask West Virginia and other States with fragile economies to absorb the brunt of forced integration with Mexico. I was particularly concerned that workers in our labor intensive industries would face a considerable threat from much lower wage Mexican workers.

Since that time, in the last 2-plus years, many of my concerns have proved well founded. Certainly, last year's bailout of the Mexican peso is the most conspicuous evidence of problems raised by the NAFTA, but today I am here for a wholly different reason.

Today, I am forced to discuss a problem with our neighbors to the North—specifically to textile manufacturers in Canada.

During consideration of the NAFTA, a provision was inserted at the last minute which allowed Canadian manufacturers to import fabrics from third countries nearly duty free—compared with the 36 percent duties that we pay—and then export finished garments to the United States regardless of the harm they might do to American industry and workers.

Specifically, the provision precluded taking what are known as "safeguard" measures under the NAFTA for wool apparel exported to the United States under the tariff preference levels established during the Canada-United States Free-Trade Agreement. At that time, the Canadians assured our negotiators that this loophole was needed simply to protect the existing levels of exports of various categories of low cost wool products; things such as caps, sweaters, knits and socks. At that time, 10 percent of Canadian wool exports were high end products such as suits.

However, Mr. President, since the NAFTA went into effect, nearly all Canadian wool exports have been suits, and of that, virtually all of them are coming from one Canadian company. Contrary to the stated intention of the negotiators, suits now account for 90 percent of Canada's wool exports, instead of 10 percent when the deal was made. This has done grievous harm to American suit manufacturers, who were blindsided by this shift in Canadian export patterns.

Under normal circumstances, when you have an import surge of this sort, and obvious harm is being done to a domestic, American industry, the American companies and its workers can seek relief. They can take action under the trade laws to stem the surge, and get remedies from unfair and injurious trade. You can do this in every area we trade in but one, textile and apparel from Canada. In fact, if these very same imports were from Mexico instead of Canada, the United States industry and its workers could petition the United States Government for a safeguard to prevent serious injury.

That is why this legislation is needed, and needed in a hurry. When I opposed the NAFTA I was afraid this kind of thing would happen. We may not be able to rewrite history and undo the NAFTA, but we can take reasonable steps to stem the hemorrhaging. I know the calendar shows very few days in which this body will be conducting legislative work, but I hope the majority leader will work with us to make this into law before even more harm is done.

This Senator counts the creation of new and better paying jobs for the people of West Virginia as one of the most important things he can do to help improve the way of life of the good people of his State. But just as important is maintaining the jobs we already have. This legislation is necessary, and should be passed.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to join with my colleague from South Carolina, Senator HOLLINGS, and several others Senators to sponsor the Emergency Safeguard Act of 1996. This legislation corrects a loophole created by the passage of NAFTA that has allowed Canadian suit makers an unfair advantage in the United States marketplace. Currently, over 140,000 people are employed in the textile and apparel industry in South Carolina. Several thousand of these jobs supply or manufacture men's and boys' wool suits, sport coats, and slacks. These jobs are in jeopardy due in part to a manipulation of the tariff preference level [TPL] by Canada.

The TPL, which was established under the Canadian Free-Trade Agreement, was originally designed to allow special trade benefits to wool products made in Canada from foreign wool fabric when that fabric could not be sourced in either Canada or the United States. However, Canada has begun sourcing wool fabric from other countries, despite the fact that fabric is available from NAFTA countries. Canada has been importing fabric from Turkey, Italy, China, and Korea to make items which are shipped into the United States under the favorable NAFTA tariffs.

Canada has seized on the TPL loophole to specifically target and flood the United States market with men's and boys' tailored wool apparel. The import surges are causing layoffs and is putting the future of the domestic wool apparel industry in jeopardy.

Mr. President, this legislation would place a reasonable sublimit on tailored wool apparel exported through the TPL to the United States by Canada. The size of the TPL would not change, but Canada would be prohibited from using it in a damaging way. This language is necessary because NAFTA eliminated the safeguard for U.S. industries to prevent injurious imports from flooding the U.S. market. Due to NAFTA, the domestic apparel industry has no recourse in stemming the damage caused by Canada while all other industries have this protection. Therefore, legislation is needed to correct this inequity.

Mr. President, I hope this measure can be expeditiously considered to bring relief to the domestic textile and apparel industry.

By Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN and Mr. AKAKA):

S. 1983. A bill to amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act to provide for native Hawaiian organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill, cosponsored by Senators MCCAIN and AKAKA, which would amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act to clarify certain provisions of that act as they pertain to native Hawaiian organizations.

In 1990, the Congress enacted the native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] to address the growing concern among Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and native Hawaiian organizations associated with the disposition of thousands of native American human remains and religious objects currently in the possession of museums and Federal agencies.

The act requires museums and Federal agencies in the possession of such cultural items to compile inventories and written summaries of human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The act further establishes a process governing the repatriation of such items to appropriate Indian tribes or native Hawaiian organizations.

In the years since its enactment, native Hawaiians have been at the forefront in the repatriation of ancestral remains.

Hundreds of native Hawaiian kupuna (ancestors) have been returned to Hawaii—released from the confines of over twenty museums in the United States, Canada, Switzerland, and Australia—and returned to the lands of their birth.

Despite these accomplishments, native Hawaiian organizations have experienced great difficulty in ensuring the act's implementation—ironically, not abroad—but in Hawaii.

In written testimony submitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs by

Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii Nei, a Hawaiian organization recognized under the act, for a December 9, 1995, oversight hearing on the act, a number of concerns were raised—concerns which this bill seeks to address, namely—the lack of written consent where native American remains are excavated or removed for purposes of study; following an inadvertent discovery of remains, the lack of assurances that the removal of native American remains will adhere to the same requirements as an intentional excavation; and the lack of notification to native Hawaiian organizations when inadvertent discoveries are made of native American human remains on Federal lands.

As one of the original sponsors of the act, it is my view that the amendments which I propose are consistent with the original purpose, spirit, and intent of NAGPRA, and are necessary to clarify the existing law.

It is my expectation that, if adopted, these amendments will ensure better cooperation by Federal agencies in the implementation of the act in the State of Hawaii.

The responsibility born by those who choose, or who are called upon to care for the remains of their ancestors is a heavy one.

By acting favorably on this measure, I hope that we can assist these individuals and organizations as they continue in their efforts to bring their ancestors home.

Mr. President, I thank you for this time today, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill when it comes before the Senate for consideration.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 297

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 297, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the exclusion from gross income for veterans' benefits.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], and the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] were added as cosponsors of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 969

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 969, a bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child, and for other purposes.

S. 1118

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from West Vir-

ginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLINGS] were added as cosponsors of S. 1118, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of bone mass measurements for certain individuals under part B of the medicare program.

S. 1554

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1554, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the exemption for houseparents from the minimum wage and maximum hours requirements of that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1694

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1694, a bill to prohibit insurance providers from denying or canceling health insurance coverage, or varying the premiums, terms, or conditions for health insurance coverage on the basis of genetic information or a request for genetic services, and for other purposes.

S. 1740

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] were added as cosponsors of S. 1740, a bill to define and protect the institution of marriage.

S. 1830

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1830, a bill to amend the NATO Participation Act of 1994 to expedite the transition to full membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe.

S. 1832

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of S. 1832, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies, subject to a reduction of 50 percent if the recipient dies during the first 15 days of such month, and for other purposes.

S. 1867

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1867, a bill to restore the American family, enhance support and work opportunities for families with children, reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies, reduce welfare dependence, and control welfare spending.

S. 1873

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Montana