

Lott motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with instructions and report back forthwith.

Lott amendment No. 296 (to the instructions of the Lott motion to recommit), to provide for Social Security surplus preservation and debt reduction.

Lott amendment No. 297 (to Amendment No. 296), in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk to the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the pending amendment No. 297 to Calendar No. 89, S. 557, a bill to provide guidance for the designation of emergencies as a part of the budget process:

Trent Lott, Pete Domenici, Rod Grams, Michael Crapo, Bill Frist, Michael Enzi, Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Judd Gregg, Strom Thurmond, Chuck Hagel, Thad Cochran, Rick Santorum, Paul Coverdell, James Inhofe, Bob Smith, Wayne Allard.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LOTT. For the information of all Senators, under the previous order, this cloture vote will occur on Friday, July 16, at 10:30 a.m. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived. And I ask consent the bill be placed back on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Let me emphasize to all Senators to double-check and recheck their calendars—there will be a vote on Friday morning, the 16th, at 10:30—so that everybody will know they will be expected to be present and voting at that time.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Pennsylvania has 30 minutes.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

Mr. REED addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield for a few seconds for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. SPECTER. I agree to yield for 15 seconds, which the Senator asked for, for a unanimous consent request.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

AMENDMENT NO. 1193

Mr. REED. I ask unanimous consent to send an amendment to the desk to

the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill and that the amendment be laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF LAWRENCE SUMMERS AND PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I had asked for a reservation of some 30 minutes to speak on the pending nomination of Mr. Larry Summers for the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

In considering the nomination of Mr. Summers for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, I have reviewed the many facets of the work of that particular office and have focused with particularity, at this time, on the administration's policy on nonenforcement of the antidumping laws. I had met with Mr. Summers on Friday, June 18th, and told him at that time that I was giving consideration to a protest vote against his nomination because of the administration's failure to enforce the antidumping laws after having discussed with him his own views.

Since that time I have decided to direct my efforts, instead, to try to put together a coalition of Members of Congress, both in the House and the Senate, to find a remedy where a private right of action could be used to enforce the antidumping laws.

This is a subject that has been of great concern to me during my entire tenure in the Senate, having introduced a variety of bills—which I shall discuss in due course—going back as early as 1982.

In the course of a number of legislative proposals, I have had cosponsorship from a wide variety of my Senate colleagues, including then-Senator GORE, Senators THURMOND, BYRD, HELMS, COCHRAN, HATCH, INOUE, MURKOWSKI, KENNEDY, LEVIN, SANTORUM, MIKULSKI, and SESSIONS.

The problem of dumping is an extraordinarily acute problem in America today. It has come into very sharp focus with what has been happening in the steel industry, which has been decimated over the past two decades.

Steel, two decades ago—in 1979—had employees numbering approximately 500,000. Today, we have about a third of that number. In the course of the past several months, some 10,000 steelworkers have lost their jobs because of dumping from many foreign importers. But in reviewing the issue of dumping, I have found that it is extraordinarily widespread.

Here is a partial list of the products which are dumped in the United States, in addition to steel: wheat, hogs, lamb, cotton, sugar, orange juice, raspberries, flowers, salmon, mushrooms, paper clips, pencils, garlic, brake rotors, telephone systems, brass, pasta, picture tubes, rubber, industrial belts. And the series goes on and on.

I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my remarks, the antidumping duty orders in effect as of March 1, 1999, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. SPECTER. This list contains, I am advised, some 280 products which are dumped in the United States where our dumping laws, simply stated, are not enforced.

There is a groundswell in America today protesting the failure to enforce the antidumping laws. Dumping is a situation where, for example, steel coming from Russia will be sold cheaper in the United States than it is being sold in Russia. That is flatly against the laws of the United States. It is flatly against international trade laws. The United States has laws against that kind of dumping. But they are, simply stated, ignored.

The groundswell of opposition to dumping is reflected in the very strong vote in the House of Representatives on the so-called steel quota bill; 289 Members of the House voting in favor of it, 141 in opposition, more than enough votes to override a veto.

When the issue came to the Senate last week, there was considerable speculation as to whether there would be 67 votes to override a veto and whether there would be an excess of 60 votes for cloture. Then, as a result of some very intense, last-minute lobbying by the administration, a great many Senators changed their votes, reversed their announced intentions, and we had 42 votes in favor of the steel quota bill. Even so, it was a large vote in the Senate—considering all the circumstances—because of the very strong public policy against quotas, remembering the problems in the Smoot-Hawley era. I think the effort at the quota bill was really to attract the attention of the administration, to show how serious the problem was.

In my capacity as chairman of the steel caucus, I have convened a number of meetings of our caucus. I have met with Treasury Secretary Rubin and Commerce Secretary Daley and Trade Representative Barshefsky. We have made the case of the need for enforcement of our trade laws. While not exactly a deaf ear, there was certainly little by way of any positive response.

I had an opportunity to talk personally with the President during a long plane ride from Andrews to Tel Aviv last December. The plane ride was more than 10 hours, an opportunity to talk about a great many subjects. I discussed with the President the very serious problems with the steel industry. He was sympathetic but nothing really has come from the administration to deal effectively with the problem of dumping.

The fact of life is, where it comes to considerations of foreign policy or defense policy, American industry is traditionally sacrificed and the antidumping laws are not enforced.

This is an issue which has concerned me, as a Pennsylvania Senator, since 1981 when I took my oath of office. In 1984, there was a favorable ruling by

the International Trade Commission supporting the steel industry. It was then up to the President, President Ronald Reagan, to determine whether or not that International Trade Commission ruling would stand. My then colleague, Senator John Heinz—the late Senator Heinz, who we all miss so very much—and I made the rounds of key administration officials. Then-Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige was in favor of upholding the International Trade Commission order. Then-Trade Representative Bill Brock was in favor of upholding the International Trade Commission order. Then-Senator Heinz and I met with Secretary of State George Shultz, separately with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and were told in no uncertain terms by the Secretary of State that our foreign policy was such that the ITC decision had to be reversed by the President. That was Secretary Shultz' recommendation. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said about the same thing, that defense policy required the ITC ruling be overturned, which the President had the right to do. So, in fact, in September of 1984, President Reagan did overturn the International Trade Commission ruling. That was just symptomatic and characteristic of what had happened with respect to dumping and the harm of lost jobs to the industry.

Since the early 1980s, the steel industry has poured \$50 billion of capital into modernization efforts and has pared the payrolls, as I noted earlier, from about 500,000 to about a third of that. There is no way that the American steel industry can compete with dumped steel; where Russians or Brazilians or others are prepared to steal—dumping is a form of stealing, spelled different from steel—the product. There is no way the American steel industry can compete with dumping.

On June 18 of this year, the Washington Post contained a notation that Secretary of Commerce Daley had declared the steel crisis was over. Outraged by that conclusion, 12 chief executive officers of American steel companies wrote to Secretary William Daley, in part as follows:

The steel crisis is still very much with us. Cold rolled imports are up dramatically, 24 percent above the level for the first 4 months of last year. Imports of cut-to-length plate are up dramatically, 25 percent year-to-year in for this period. The prices remain extremely depressed. Operating rates have plunged from 93 percent to 80 percent on an annualized basis.

A 10 percent change in operating rates equals about \$5 billion in revenue, so that decrease would be in the \$7 to \$8 billion range in decreased revenue.

Within the next week, after the letter of June 18 to Secretary Daley from the steel executives, the statistics released by the Department of Commerce showed a tremendous additional surge. From April to May, imports went up by almost 700,000 metric tons, more than 30 percent. Imports of cold-rolled steel

products from Russia were 7,296 metric tons in April 1999, and almost 41,000 metric tons the following month of May, an increase of more than 450 percent.

So we have seen the problem aggravated. The steel companies have brought seven antidumping cases with the Department of Commerce. Six of those have been subjected to suspension agreements by the Department of Commerce. When a complaint is brought, the Department of Commerce has the authority to end the complaint with a suspension agreement.

I had an opportunity to talk at some length just yesterday to Secretary of Commerce Daley to try to get an update on enforcement of the antidumping laws, and more particularly, the enforcement of the antidumping laws with regard to steel. Secretary Daley, at least to my way of thinking, was not at all on target with what the Department of Commerce is doing.

I confronted him with the specifics on the suspension agreement that the Department of Commerce entered into with Russia on February 22 of this year. That agreement permits unfair traders to avoid liability for millions of dollars in penalties due on steel dumped since November of 1998. The terms of the suspension agreement result in imports rising to a level of 750,000 metric tons per year and further displace very substantial domestic production. With respect to the proposed Brazilian antidumping suspension agreement, the fixed exchange rate locks in unrealistic low prices without allowing for future changes in the exchange rate. On another proposed Brazilian countervailing suspension agreement, it is 37 percent above the prelevel crisis.

So here we have efforts made under section 201, where the President has the right to rescind the remedy. That is consistently done. Here we have these countervailing duty cases brought, where the Department of Commerce has the authority to enter into a suspension agreement to the detriment of the American steel industry. That is consistently done.

The remedy which I suggest on pending legislation is to provide for a private right of action so the injured parties—whether they are the steelworkers who have been demonstrating and protesting in Washington, D.C. in major rallies or whether it would be the steel companies who have written to administration officials—the injured parties would have an opportunity to go into Federal court to get justice.

You have the trade laws of the United States which prohibit dumping; you have the international trade laws, which prohibit dumping. The laws prohibiting dumping are entirely consistent with GATT, our international trade agreements. But those antidumping laws are, simply stated, not enforced.

In my discussions with Secretary Daley yesterday, he raised the question

about the very substantial trade, the lower prices to consumers, and noted that in an era where there is overcapacity around the world and there is a world depression, the United States is an obvious target for this dumping, to the benefit of our consumers. But that is not an adequate answer. That is not an adequate answer when thousands of steelworkers are laid off, or when the farmers are having a disastrous economic time, when the Congress has to appropriate billions of dollars in farm relief because of the dumping of wheat, the dumping of hogs, and dumping of lamb.

I recall as a teenager working in the wheat fields in Kansas before moving to Pennsylvania. I grew up in a small community, Russell, KS, in the heart of America's breadbasket, the heart of America's wheat basket. The wheat that has been dumped on the American markets has had a tremendously devastating effect on the American farm community, as so much of the other dumping of the commodities I have noted.

There is a remedy that would provide a private right of action to go to court, where the courts would be concerned with what the law is against dumping and would be concerned with what the evidence is—strong evidence to prove that dumping exists. Then the court, under the legislation I have introduced, would enter what is called an "equitable order," to assess a duty or a tariff that is consistent with GATT, based upon the difference between what the goods ought to sell for and the price at which they are dumped.

There is, obviously, concern by the administration about the use of the court system when the administration wants to have the power to make decisions as the administration chooses. But when the administration acts in the interest of foreign policy, or in the interest of defense policy, to the prejudice of so many workers in America who are not getting justice, that simply is not right.

The equity action would not submit the case to a jury. Rather, it is decided on traditional principles of the law of equity by a judge alone. It is possible to have a temporary restraining order issued on the basis of affidavits submitted. It is not a complicated matter to prove dumping. A judge then has the authority, under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, to issue what is called an ex parte order just on the application of one party—without even the other party being present—where the affidavits are sufficient. The duty then arises for the court to have a hearing within 5 days on a preliminary injunction. Then these equity matters can be tried in a matter of a few days, or a couple of weeks at the outside.

When some administration officials have complained that court cases take a very long time, it simply is not true. Where a court of equity issues an order, that order stays in effect even when an appeal is taken, unless there

is an issuance of a supersedeas. To get a supersedeas, there has to be a bond posted in twice the amount of the damages. The fact is that once these enforcement actions would be taken, the dumpers would find it more expensive to violate the law than to comply with the law. This would be a remedy that would have a very profound effect.

This is not an idea I have proposed for the first time in the legislation filed this year. During the 97th Congress, I introduced Senate bill 2167. In the 98th Congress, I introduced similar legislation under the number of Senate bill 418. In the 99th Congress, it was S. 236. In the 100th Congress, it was S. 361. In the 102d Congress, it was S. 2508. In the 103d Congress, it was S. 332. On March 3 of this year, I introduced the pending legislation as Senate bill 528.

Votes have been held, with one vote as close as 51-47, losing on an effort to attach that as an amendment. One of the bills was reported unanimously out of the Judiciary Committee and, as noted before, a considerable group of colleagues have sponsored one or more of these bills: then-Senator GORE, Senators THURMOND, BYRD, COCHRAN, HELMS, INOUE, MURKOWSKI, HATCH, KENNEDY, LEVIN, SANTORUM, MIKULSKI, and SESSIONS have all been supportive of this legislation.

I must say that the hearings in the Finance Committee have not produced a consideration of this legislation in a markup. So it is my intention to find a vehicle on which to offer this legislation, some other bill that comes to the floor. In discussions with many colleagues, there is very considerable interest in many quarters because when the matter is discussed, so many of my fellow Senators say, well, that is a wheat issue that prejudices the farmers of my State; or that is a hog issue or a lamb issue that prejudices the farmers of my State; or with the enormous list of products involved, so many jobs are being taken.

So the essence of the issue is: What will happen on enforcement of antidumping laws in America? The bitter fact of life is that administrations that are both Republican and Democrat have not been interested or diligent in enforcing our antidumping laws. Instead, they have preferred to bend to the interests of the foreign policy considerations, or defense policy. When Russia dumps in the United States—and Russia's economy is in a precarious shape—the administration enters into a suspension agreement badly prejudicing the American steel industry, causing the loss of thousands of

jobs on the administration's conclusion that it is more important to have a solid economy in Russia and not to have instability with Boris Yeltsin than it is to lose thousands of jobs of the steelworkers. When wheat, or lambs, or hogs, or orange juice, is dumped, there again, the avalanche of those cases is beyond the capacity of the administration to handle.

There is a solid precedent in our legal procedures for private rights of action. We have the antitrust laws that are enforced by private parties, who are authorized under Federal statutes to get not only damages, but treble damages, three times the damages. You have the securities laws of the United States that are enforced by private rights of action.

The Securities and Exchange Commission simply can't handle all of the enforcement of our securities laws, just as the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission cannot handle all of the antitrust laws. This has been a subject of deep concern to me, since my days as a law student when I wrote an extensive article in the Yale Law Journal, appearing in 1955, on private rights of action. It was directed at the criminal process, but the analogies are the same. If we enact legislation that enables the steelworkers, or the steel companies, or the farmers, or the wheat companies, or the electronics industry, or the telephone industry, or the long list of industries that have been victimized by dumping to go into court, the judge will not look at what is our foreign policy or what is our defense policy, but will see the U.S. law that prohibits dumping, and will analyze the GATT provisions which authorize the enforcement of antidumping laws.

The legislation calls for these actions to be brought in the U.S. International Court of Trade in New York City.

So this is not a matter of the steelworkers going to a friendly judge in Pittsburgh, or the wheat farmers going to a friendly judge in Wichita, but it will be handled by the International Court of Trade which sits in New York City and has the expertise and the detachment to look at the law—to look at the facts—and to do justice. But justice is not being done in America today where you have the failure of the administration to enforce these laws.

During the almost two decades that I have served in the Senate, it has been the same whether the administration was of one party or the other, and that it is easy to slough off the loss of jobs and the loss of American industry. But that, simply stated, is not fair.

It may be that if we mobilized a group of Senators to vote against the nomination of Mr. Summers, or if I voted against the nomination of Mr. Summers, it would attract more attention than a 22-minute floor statement. But after having considered the matter for the intervening almost 2 weeks since I met with Mr. Summers, I thought that it would be not fair to him. He has an excellent record, a good academic record, and a strong record in the Department of the Treasury. But when I discussed with him the enforcement of the antidumping laws, I did not find the concerns that I thought the Secretary of the Treasury-Designate ought to have. But we have agreed to talk further.

Yesterday, when I talked to Secretary of Commerce Daley, again I did not find the kind of sensitivity or concerns that I thought the Secretary of Commerce ought to have.

When I reviewed the suspension agreements that Secretary Daley's Department entered into, I thought that they were prejudicial to the interests of the American steel industry. But in America, we have had so many illustrations where the legislative bodies don't act, or where the executive branches don't act but where the courts do. It is nothing like life tenure for a Federal judge and the dispassionate application of the rule of law but, rather, the facts to the case. But were that to be done, it is not a matter of protectionism. It is a matter of enforcing the basic rule of free trade.

Anytime someone takes up the cudgel to complain about what is happening for failure to enforce antidumping laws, the financial publications are always saying that is a cry for protectionism. But the fact is that it is not protectionism. It is enforcing the basic tenet of free trade, which means no dumping. If you have dumping you do not have free trade.

We are going to continue to work with the coalition of Senators. We will not use this occasion to protest the administration's failure to enforce the antidumping laws by a protest vote against Mr. Summers but to try to bring a coalition together, and perhaps even to persuade the new Secretary of Treasury, the existing Secretary of Commerce, and perhaps even the President, that justice and fairness and equity requires enforcement through the judicial process, which is the only way to get appropriate relief.

I thank the Chair.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

ANTIDUMPING DUTY ORDERS IN EFFECT ON MARCH 1, 1999

[Duty orders revoked by Sunset Review remain in effect until Jan. 1, 2000]

Case No. and country	Product	D I
A-357-007 Argentina	Carbon steel wire rod	1
A-357-405 Argentina	Barbed wire and barbless wire strand	1
A-357-802 Argentina	L-WR welded carbon steel pipe and tube	0
A-357-804 Argentina	Silicon metal	0

ANTIDUMPING DUTY ORDERS IN EFFECT ON MARCH 1, 1999—Continued

[Duty orders revoked by Sunset Review remain in effect until Jan. 1, 2000]

Case No. and country	Product	D I
A-357-809 Argentina	Line and pressure pipe	0
A-357-810 Argentina	Oil country tubular goods	0
A-831-801 Armenta	Solid urea	0
A-602-803 Australia	Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products	0
A-832-801 Azerbaijan	Solid urea	0
A-539-802 Bangladesh	Cotton shop towels	0
A-822-801 Belarus	Solid urea	0
A-423-077 Belgium	Sugar	0
A-423-602 Belgium	Industrial phosphoric acid	1
A-423-805 Belgium	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-351-503 Brazil	Iron construction castings	0
A-351-505 Brazil	Malleable cast iron pipe fittings	0
A-351-602 Brazil	Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings	0
A-351-603 Brazil	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-351-605 Brazil	Frozen concentrated orange juice	0
A-351-804 Brazil	Industrial nitrocellulose	1
A-351-806 Brazil	Silicon metal	0
A-351-809 Brazil	Circular welded non-alloy steel pipe	1
A-351-811 Brazil	Hot rolled lead/bismuth carbon steel products	0
A-351-817 Brazil	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-351-819 Brazil	Stainless steel wire rod	0
A-351-820 Brazil	Ferrosilicon	0
A-351-824 Brazil	Silicomanganese	1
A-351-825 Brazil	Stainless steel bar	0
A-351-826 Brazil	Line and pressure pipe	0
A-122-047 Canada	Elemental sulphur	0
A-122-085 Canada	Suger and syrup	0
A-122-401 Canada	Red raspberries	0
A-122-503 Canada	Iron construction castings	0
A-122-506 Canada	Oil country tubular goods	0
A-122-601 Canada	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-122-605 Canada	Color picture tubes	1
A-122-804 Canada	New steel rails	1
A-122-814 Canada	Pure and alloy magnesium	1
A-122-822 Canada	Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products	0
A-122-823 Canada	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-337-602 Chile	Fresh cut flowers	0
A-337-803 Chile	Fresh Atlantic salmon	0
A-337-804 Chile	Preserved mushrooms	0
A-570-001 China PRC	Potassium permanganate	0
A-570-002 China PRC	Chloropicrin	0
A-570-003 China PRC	Cotton shop towels	0
A-570-007 China PRC	Barium chloride	1
A-570-101 China PRC	Greig polyester cotton print cloth	0
A-570-501 China PRC	Natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads	0
A-570-502 China PRC	Iron construction castings	0
A-570-504 China PRC	Petroleum wax candles	0
A-570-506 China PRC	Porcelain-on-steel cooking ware	1
A-570-601 China PRC	Tapered roller bearings	0
A-570-802 China PRC	Industrial nitrocellulose	1
A-570-803 China PRC	Heavy forged hand tools, w/wo handles	0
A-570-804 China PRC	Sparklers	0
A-570-805 China PRC	Sulfur chemicals (sodium thiosulfate)	0
A-570-806 China PRC	Silicon metal	0
A-570-808 China PRC	Chrome-plated lug nuts	1
A-570-811 China PRC	Tungsten ore concentrates	0
A-570-814 China PRC	Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings	0
A-570-815 China PRC	Sulfanilic acid	1
A-570-819 China PRC	Ferrosilicon	0
A-570-820 China PRC	Compact ductile iron waterworks fittings	0
A-570-822 China PRC	Helical spring lock washers	1
A-570-825 China PRC	Serbic acid	0
A-570-826 China PRC	Paper clips	1
A-570-827 China PRC	Pencils, cased	1
A-570-828 China PRC	Silicomanganese	1
A-570-830 China PRC	Coumarin	0
A-570-831 China PRC	Garlic, fresh	0
A-570-832 China PRC	Pure magnesium	0
A-570-835 China PRC	Furfuryl alcohol	0
A-570-836 China PRC	Glycine	0
A-570-840 China PRC	Manganese metal	1
A-570-842 China PRC	Polyvinyl alcohol	0
A-570-844 China PRC	Melamine institutional dinnerware	0
A-570-846 China PRC	Brake rotors	0
A-570-847 China PRC	Persulfates	0
A-570-848 China PRC	Freshwater crawfish tailmeat	1
A-583-008 China Taiwan	Small diam. welded carbon steel pipe and tube	0
A-583-080 China Taiwan	Carbon steel plate	1
A-583-505 China Taiwan	Oil country tubular goods	0
A-583-507 China Taiwan	Malleable cast iron pipe fittings	0
A-583-508 China Taiwan	Porcelain-on-steel cooking ware	1
A-583-603 China Taiwan	Top-of-the-stove stnls steel cooking ware	0
A-583-605 China Taiwan	Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings	0
A-583-803 China Taiwan	Light-walled rect. welded carbon steel pipe and tube	0
A-583-806 China Taiwan	Telephone systems and subassemblies thereof	0
A-583-810 China Taiwan	Chrome-plated lug nuts	1
A-583-814 China Taiwan	Circular welded non-alloy steel pipe	1
A-583-815 China Taiwan	Welded ASTM A-312 stainless steel pipe	1
A-583-816 China Taiwan	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	0
A-583-820 China Taiwan	Helical spring lock washers	1
A-583-821 China Taiwan	Stainless steel flanges	0
A-583-824 China Taiwan	Polyvinyl alcohol	0
A-583-825 China Taiwan	Melamine institutional dinnerware	0
A-583-826 China Taiwan	Collated roofing nails	1
A-583-827 China Taiwan	Static random access memory	0
A-583-828 China Taiwan	Stainless steel wire rod	0
A-301-602 Colombia	Fresh cut flowers	0
A-331-602 Ecuador	Fresh cut flowers	0
A-447-801 Estonia	Solid urea	0
A-405-802 Finland	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-427-001 France	Sorbitol	0
A-427-009 France	Industrial nitrocellulose	0
A-427-078 France	Sugar	0
A-427-098 France	Anhydrous sodium metasilicate	0
A-427-602 France	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-427-801 France	Antifriction bearings	0
A-427-804 France	Hol rolled lead/bismuth carbon steel products	0
A-427-808 France	Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products	0
A-427-811 France	Stainless steel wire rod	0

ANTIDUMPING DUTY ORDERS IN EFFECT ON MARCH 1, 1999—Continued

[Duty orders revoked by Sunset Review remain in effect until Jan. 1, 2000]

Case No. and country	Product	D I
A-427-812 France	Calcium aluminate cement and cement clinker	0
A-100-001 General Issues	Antifriction bearings	0
A-100-003 General Issues	Carbon steel flat products (filed 30-Jun-92)	0
A-833-801 Georgia	Solid urea	0
A-428-811 Germany United	Hot rolled lead/bismuth carbon steel products	0
A-428-814 Germany United	Cold-rolled carbon steel flat products	0
A-428-815 Germany United	Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products	0
A-428-816 Germany United	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-428-820 Germany United	Seamless line and pressure pipe	0
A-428-821 Germany United	Large newspaper printing pressure and components	0
A-428-082 Germany West	Sugar	0
A-428-602 Germany West	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-428-801 Germany West	Antifriction bearings	0
A-428-802 Germany West	Industrial belts	0
A-428-803 Germany West	Industrial nitrocellulose	1
A-428-807 Germany West	Sulfur chemicals	0
A-428-801 Greece	Electrolytic manganese dioxide	0
A-437-601 Hungary	Tapered roller bearing	0
A-533-502 India	Welded carbon steel pipes and tubes	0
A-533-806 India	Sulfanilic acid	0
A-533-809 India	Stainless steel flanges	0
A-533-810 India	Stainless steel bar	0
A-533-813 India	Preserved mushrooms	0
A-560-801 Indonesia	Melamine institutional dinnerware preserved mushrooms	0
A-560-802 Indonesia		0
A-507-502 Iran	In shell pistachios	1
A-508-602 Israel	Oil country tubular goods	0
A-508-604 Israel	Industrial phosphoric acid	1
A-475-059 Italy	Pressure sensitive plastic tape	0
A-475-401 Italy	Brass fire protection products	0
A-475-601 Italy	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-475-703 Italy	Granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin	1
A-475-801 Italy	Antifriction bearings	0
A-475-802 Italy	Industrial belts	0
A-475-811 Italy	Grain-oriented electrical steel	0
A-475-814 Italy	Seamless line and pressure pipe	0
A-475-816 Italy	Oil country tubular goods	0
A-475-818 Italy	Pasta, certain	0
A-475-820 Italy	Stainless steel wire rod	0
A-588-028 Japan	Roller chain other than bicycle	0
A-588-041 Japan	Methionine, synthetic	0
A-588-045 Japan	Steel wire rope	0
A-588-054 Japan	Tapered roller bearing, under 4"	1
A-588-056 Japan	Melamine in crystal form	1
A-588-068 Japan	P.C. steel wire strand	1
A-588-401 Japan	Calcium hypochlorite	0
A-588-405 Japan	Cellular mobile telephones and subassemblies	1
A-588-602 Japan	Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings	0
A-588-604 Japan	Tapered roller bearings, over 4"	0
A-588-605 Japan	Malleable cast iron pipe fittings	0
A-588-609 Japan	Color picture tubes	1
A-588-702 Japan	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	0
A-588-703 Japan	Internal combustion and forklift trucks	0
A-588-704 Japan	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-588-706 Japan	Nitrile rubber	0
A-588-707 Japan	Granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin	1
A-588-802 Japan	3.5" microdisks and media therefor	0
A-588-804 Japan	Antifriction bearings	0
A-588-806 Japan	Electrolytic manganese dioxide	0
A-588-807 Japan	Industrial belts	0
A-588-809 Japan	Telephone systems and subassemblies thereof	0
A-588-810 Japan	Mechanical transfer presses	0
A-588-811 Japan	Drafting machines and parts thereof	0
A-588-812 Japan	Industrial nitrocellulose	1
A-588-813 Japan	Multiangl laser light scattering instr	0
A-588-815 Japan	Gray Portland cement and cement clinker	0
A-588-816 Japan	Benzyl P-Hydroxybenzoate (Benzyl paraben)	0
A-588-823 Japan	Prof electric cutting/sanding/grinding tools	0
A-588-826 Japan	Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products	0
A-588-829 Japan	Defrost timers	0
A-588-831 Japan	Grain-oriented electrical steel	0
A-588-833 Japan	Stainless steel bar	0
A-588-835 Japan	Oil country tubular goods	0
A-588-836 Japan	Polyvinyl alcohol	0
A-588-837 Japan	Large newspaper printing presses and components	0
A-588-838 Japan	Clad steel plate	0
A-588-840 Japan	Gas Turbo compressors	0
A-588-843 Japan	Stainless steel wire rod	0
A-834-801 Kazakhstan	Solid Urea	0
A-834-804 Kazakhstan	Ferrosilicon	0
A-779-602 Kenya	Fresh cut flowers	0
A-580-507 Korea South	Malleable cast iron pipe fittings	0
A-580-601 Korea South	Top-of-the-stove stnls steel cooking ware	0
A-580-603 Korea South	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-580-605 Korea South	Color Picture tubes	1
A-580-803 Korea South	Telephone systems and subassemblies thereof	0
A-580-805 Korea South	Industrial nitrocellulose	1
A-580-807 Korea South	Polyethylene terephthalate (pet) film	0
A-580-809 Korea South	Circular welded non-alloy steel pipe	1
A-580-810 Korea South	Welded ASTM A-312 stainless steel pipe	1
A-580-811 Korea South	Carbon steel wire rope	0
A-580-812 Korea South	Drams of 1 MEGABIT and above	0
A-580-813 Korea South	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	0
A-580-815 Korea South	Cold-rolled carbon steel flat products	0
A-580-816 Korea South	Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products	0
A-580-825 Korea South	Old country tubular goods	0
A-580-829 Korea South	Stainless steel wire rod	0
A-835-801 Kyrgyzstan	Solid urea	0
A-449-801 Latvia	Solid urea	0
A-451-801 Lithuania	solid urea	0
A-557-805 Malaysia	Extruded rubber thread	0
A-201-504 Mexico	Porcelain-on-steel cooking ware	1
A-201-601 Mexico	Fresh cut flowers	0
A-201-802 Mexico	Gray Portland cement and cement clinker	1
A-201-805 Mexico	Circular welded non-alloy steel pipe	1
A-201-806 Mexico	Carbon steel wire rope	0
A-201-809 Mexico	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-201-817 Mexico	Oil country tubular goods	0
A-841-801 Moldova	Solid urea	0

ANTIDUMPING DUTY ORDERS IN EFFECT ON MARCH 1, 1999—Continued

[Duty orders revoked by Sunset Review remain in effect until Jan. 1, 2000]

Case No. and country	Product	D I
A-421-701 Netherlands	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-421-804 Netherlands	Cold-rolled carbon steel flat products	0
A-421-805 Netherlands	Aramid fiber of PPD-T	0
A-614-502 New Zealand	Low fuming brazing copper wire and rod	0
A-614-801 New Zealand	Fresh kiwifruit	0
A-403-801 Norway	Fresh and chilled Atlantic salmon	0
A-455-802 Poland	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-485-601 Romania	Urea	0
A-485-602 Romania	Tapered roller bearings	0
A-485-801 Romania	Antifriction bearings	0
A-485-803 Romania	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-821-801 Russia	Solid urea	0
A-821-804 Russia	Ferrosilicon	0
A-821-805 Russia	Pure magnesium	0
A-821-807 Russia	Ferrovandium and nitrided vanadium	0
A-559-502 Singapore	Small diameter standard and rectangular pipe and tube	1
A-559-601 Singapore	Color picture tubes	1
A-559-801 Singapore	Antifriction bearings	0
A-559-802 Singapore	Industrial belts	0
A-791-502 South Africa	Low fuming brazing copper wire and rod	0
A-791-802 South Africa	Furfuryl alcohol	0
A-469-007 Spain	Potassium permanganate	0
A-469-803 Spain	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-469-805 Spain	Stainless steel bar	0
A-469-807 Spain	Stainless steel wire rod	0
A-401-040 Sweden	Stainless steel plate	0
A-401-601 Sweden	Brass sheet and strip	0
A-401-603 Sweden	Stainless steel hollow products	1
A-401-801 Sweden	Antifriction bearings	0
A-401-805 Sweden	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-401-806 Sweden	stainless steel wire rod	0
A-842-801 Tajikistan	Solid urea	0
A-549-502 Thailand	Welded carbon steel pipes and tubes	0
A-549-601 Thailand	Malleable cast iron pipe fittings	0
A-549-807 Thailand	Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings	0
A-549-812 Thailand	Furfuryl alcohol	0
A-549-813 Thailand	Canned pineapple fruit	0
A-489-501 Turkey	Welded carbon steel pipe and tube	0
A-489-602 Turkey	Aspirin	1
A-489-805 Turkey	Pasta, certain	0
A-489-807 Turkey	Rebar steel	0
A-843-801 Turkmenistan	Solid urea	0
A-823-801 Ukraine	Solid urea	0
A-823-802 Ukraine	Uranium	1
A-823-804 Ukraine	Ferrosilicon	0
A-823-806 Ukraine	Pure magnesium	0
A-412-801 United Kingdom	Antifriction bearings	0
A-412-803 United Kingdom	Industrial nitrocellulose	1
A-412-805 United Kingdom	Sulfur chemicals	0
A-412-810 United Kingdom	Hot rolled lead/bismuth carbon steel products	0
A-412-814 United Kingdom	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	0
A-461-008 USSR	Titanium sponge	1
A-461-601 USSR	Solid urea	0
A-844-801 Uzbekistan	Solid urea	0
A-307-805 Venezuela	Circular welded non-alloy steel pipe	1
A-307-807 Venezuela	Ferrosilicon	0
A-479-801 Yugoslavia	Industrial nitrocellulose	1

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING AMENDMENTS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have been asked to request on behalf of the leader that the deadline for failing first-degree amendments on the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill be extended until noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.
The Senator from Connecticut.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for Ellen Gadois, a Fellow in Senator KENNEDY's office, be allowed floor privileges for 1 day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF LARRY SUMMERS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to say to my colleague from Pennsylvania, who just addressed the issue of Treasury and the issue of steel, that I supported the proposal last week of Senator ROCKEFELLER and felt as though that was a strong message that we needed to be sending. We didn't prevail in that particular issue. It is an

important issue for the Senator from Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's economy depends on many sectors. But steel is a very important one. And the trade issue is extremely important.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague from Connecticut for those comments. I dare say that if we polled all of our colleagues, the other 98, there would not be a Senator who would not have problems in his own State on dumping. Some may object saying that they do not want to have anything to impede the flow of commerce, but there are some limits.

When it comes to the law, I know my colleague from Connecticut is as concerned about the rule of law as I am. If we want to eliminate the antidumping provisions, I will keep quiet. But when the law prohibits dumping and there is so much of it to the prejudice of so many people—talk about victims' rights—this is an injustice that is being perpetrated day in and day out. If it goes to court, justice will be done.

Mr. DODD. I thank my colleague. Everyone faces these dumping issues. We are a very open society. That is one of our strengths. But there are limits. The only thing I would say—again, I don't want to tie us up because we have

other matters to attend to—is that I happen to be a strong supporter of Larry Summers as a candidate for the Secretary of the Treasury position.

He is a very fine individual who I think will do a tremendous job. First of all, he will be listening to people such as our distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, and I hope the colleague of the Senator from Pennsylvania, the Senator from Connecticut, on these matters. I am sure he will do that. I know that he will do that.

But, obviously more importantly, we need not just good listening but also a willingness to make the fight as only can be done at the executive branch level. We in Congress can pass amendments and bills to try to do it. But in the area of trade—I know that my colleague from Pennsylvania will agree—the executive branch is really where the influence is most felt through the Office of the President, the Secretary of Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of State, where they raise these issues at that level. That is where we have the most success, I think, at least historically, in dealing with the kind of issues that he has addressed this morning.

I am confident that Larry Summers is going to be a very strong advocate