

with Japan as part of the multilateral negotiations that were to be launched at the WTO Ministerial in Seattle (November 30-December 3).

Conference agreement

The Senate recedes to the House.

REPORT ON WTO MINISTERIAL

Present law

No provision.

House bill

No provision.

Senate amendment

Section 709 of the Senate amendment expresses the Sense of Congress on the importance of the new round of international trade negotiations that was to be launched at the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference in Seattle, Washington from November 30 to December 3, 1999. Subsection (b) requires that the United States Trade Representative shall submit a report to Congress regarding any discussions on the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (the Antidumping Agreement) and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures during the Seattle Ministerial Conference.

Conference agreement

The Senate recedes to the House.

MARKING OF IMPORTED JEWELRY

Present law

Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. §1304) requires that all articles of foreign origin imported into the United States "shall be marked in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly and permanently as the nature of the article (or container) will permit a manner to indicate to the ultimate purchaser in the United States the English name of the country of origin of the article." The provision authorizes several exceptions to this standard including where "such article is incapable of being marked" and "such article cannot be marked prior to shipment to the United States, except at an expense economically prohibitive of its importation." 19 U.S.C. §1304(3)(A), (C). Part 134, Customs Regulations (19 C.F.R. part 134), implements the country of origin marking requirements and exceptions of 19 U.S.C. 1304.

The Customs Service has not implemented any specific regulation with respect to costume jewelry. In practice, however, the Customs Service has interpreted the statute and its exceptions to permit articles of costume jewelry to be marked with a hang tag, applied tag, or similar labeling where the article is incapable of being marked in a more permanent manner or where it is economically prohibitive to indelibly mark the article.

House bill

No provision.

Senate amendment

Section 720 of the Senate bill directs the U.S. Department of Treasury to implement regulations, consistent with the existing statutory framework, with respect to the marking of costume jewelry of foreign origin within one year of the date of enactment of this bill. These regulations are intended to clarify the existing statutory standard and are to be modeled after the Customs Service's regulation with respect to Native American jewelry, codified in 19 C.F.R. §134.43(c).

The U.S. jewelry industry continues to report, however, that hang tags and labels on imported costume jewelry that are in place upon entry into the United States often disappear or are removed prior to the jewelry's display or sale. When country-of-origin markings do not appear on imported jewelry

or other items offered to the consumer, it constitutes a violation of federal marking law and prevents purchasers from being informed about the origin of such products.

Conference agreement

The Senate recedes to the House.

UNREASONABLE ACTS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES.

Present law

Sections 301-310 of the Trade Act of 1974 provides authority to the United States Trade Representative to enforce U.S. rights under international trade agreements. Section 301(a) authorizes the Trade Representative to take action to enforce such rights if the Trade Representative determines that an act, policy, or practice of a foreign country is unreasonable or discriminatory and burdens or restricts United States commerce. Section 301(d)(3)(B)(i) defines unreasonable acts, policies, and practices to include acts which deny fair and equitable market opportunities, including the toleration by a foreign government of systematic anticompetitive activities by enterprises in the foreign country that have the effect of restricting access of U.S. goods or services in that foreign market or a third country market.

House bill

No provision.

Senate amendment

Section 725 of the Senate amendment adds language to section 301(d)(3)(B)(i) to define unreasonable acts, policies, and practices which deny fair and equitable market opportunities as including predatory pricing, discriminatory pricing, or pricing below the cost of production if such acts, policies or practices are inconsistent with commercial practices. This provision also deletes the existing reference to systematic anticompetitive activities.

Conference agreement

The House recedes to the Senate.

From the Committee on International Relations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
EDWARD R. ROYCE,
SAM GEJDENSON,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BILL ARCHER,
PHIL CRANE,
CHARLES B. RANGEL,

As additional conferees, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

AMO HOUGHTON,
JOE HOEFFEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

W.V. ROTH, Jr.,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
TRENT LOTT,
DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN,
MAX BAUCUS,
JOE BIDEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 434
AVAILABLE ON INTERNET

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the House that the conference report just filed for the Trade and Development Act of 2000, which contains the provisions of the

Africa CBI legislation, is now available on the Internet at www.waysandmeans.com.

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DEBATE ABOUT CHINA IS
NATIONAL SECURITY, NOT TRADE

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, China is methodically developing a powerful military presence. China is building and buying missiles, tanks, aircrafts, and submarines. What China has not built, China has stolen from Uncle Sam, no less. To boot, China is doing all of this with our money. Beam me up.

The debate about China is not about trade, Mr. Speaker, it is about national security. I honestly believe our national security has been compromised by turning the Lincoln Bedroom into the Red Roof Inn. Think about that statement.

I yield back over 90 witnesses who took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about Chinese bribe money.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION'S
GROSS MISMANAGEMENT OF
MONEY NO LONGER TOLERATED

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, the Department of Education notified 39 very fortunate students they had won the prestigious Jacob Javits Fellowship Award, a rather high honor for these students. But, unfortunately, a few days later, the Department called these very same students back to say, "Whoops, sorry, we were wrong. You actually did not win this award."

Well, not surprisingly, Mr. Speaker, this will cost the American taxpayers nearly \$4 million since, by law, the Department of Education now must provide these students with the promised scholarships even if awarded in error.

This mistake is not the first and probably will not be the last costly mistake for the Department of Education. Such mistakes simply highlight the agency's lack of responsibility in managing the Federal dollars appropriated for our children's education.

Gross mismanagement of the American taxpayer dollars can no longer be tolerated.

I yield back the failing and obvious delinquency of the Department of Education.

EDUCATION

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)