

school lands and, upon sale, the value of the school lands is to become available to the State of California for the purposes of retired teacher benefits; and

Whereas, The federal government, in the 1996 Defense Authorization Act, recognized and provided a means to adjudicate California's claim to revenues from the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve; and

Whereas, The State of California, through the Governor and the Attorney General, have complied with all requirements and have reached agreement with the federal government on the state's claim; and

Whereas, The agreement between the Secretary of Energy and the State of California, pursuant to the 1996 Defense Authorization Act, provides that 9 percent of the net sale value will be used for California; and

Whereas, The sale has been completed and approximately three hundred twenty million dollars (\$320,000,000) is the state's 9 percent share; and

Whereas, The funds received from the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve will be used to provide retirement benefits to those teachers who have lost most of the value of their pension to inflation; and

Whereas, These teachers are mainly over 80 years old and have the lowest pensions from the State Teachers' Retirement System; and

Whereas, The federal government and the President have included, within the 1999 fiscal year budget proposals, the sum of thirty-six million dollars (\$36,000,000) as the first payment pursuant to the agreement; and

Whereas, The State of California believes that the appropriation should be made and honored at the earliest date possible; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to approve the appropriation included in the 1999 fiscal year proposed energy appropriation in the bill appropriating funds for the support of the Department of the Interior; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-528. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding term limits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-529. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 505

Whereas, The United States General Accounting Office issued a report entitled, "Proprietary Schools; Millions Spent to Train Students for Oversupplied Occupations", claiming that an oversupply of cosmetologists exists; and

Whereas, In reality, a serious shortage of cosmetologists exists; hundreds of job opportunities in salons are not being filled, which has resulted in salon clients being turned away; and

Whereas, While compiling data for the report, the General Accounting Office did not talk to anyone in the private sector, including salon owners, trade schools, and state and national associations; and

Whereas, The report used statistics from state-level labor market data, which are inaccurate because employers and job seekers do not use unemployment offices, employees

rarely use Labor Department offices, and employers use direct marketing and classified advertisements instead; and

Whereas, In counting available places for job openings, the General Accounting Office incorrectly counted each chain of stores as only one entity, when each of their multiple locations should be counted as a separate retail outlet to more accurately reflect the need to fill the multitude of openings that are immediately available; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Ninetieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we urge the U.S. Congress to insure that federal financial aid assistance continues for cosmetology training; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and each member of the Illinois congressional delegation.

POM-530. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 547

Whereas, The United States' embargo against Cuba, imposed 35 years ago, has increasingly created physical hardships for the people of Cuba, depriving them of much needed food and medicines and exposing them, including the children, to the effects of malnutrition and other severe health concerns; and

Whereas, The recent visit to Cuba by Pope John Paul II focused world attention on the needs of the Cuban people and called for mutually beneficial reconciliation and the lifting of the United States' embargo against Cuba; and

Whereas, Many Cuban-Americans living in the United States as American citizens have families that are being subjected to these hardships and would want to help their families without breaking the laws of the United States; and

Whereas, The State of Illinois, a leader in education, commerce, agriculture, and technology, stands to benefit from the potential economic development and trade that could be established with the island nation of Cuba; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States is currently considering HR 1951 and S 1391, which seek to lift the embargo against Cuba for the purpose of making available humanitarian aid in the form of food and medicines; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Ninetieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we urge the passage and enactment of HR 1951 and S 1391 to lift the United States' embargo for humanitarian reasons and that the delivery of food and medicine to the Cuban people be allowed; and that such an adjustment in our foreign policy reflects America's humanitarianism that transcends political ideology; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, and each member of the Illinois congressional delegation.

POM-531. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 51

Whereas, The current State sales tax on coal burned in Illinois raises approximately \$60 million dollars each year in revenue for the State; and

Whereas, Ninety percent of Illinois coal is purchased by the electric utility industry,

and about one-half of the electricity used in the State comes from coal-burning plants; and

Whereas, The 1990 Federal Clean Air Act amendments have resulted in fuel switching from Illinois high-sulfur coal to western, low-sulfur coal to generate electricity; and

Whereas, The sale of Illinois coal has continued to decrease, due primarily to increased competition from western, low-sulfur coal, resulting in the loss of thousands of jobs directly related to coal mining; and

Whereas, Illinois coal is mined in 18 counties and accounts for as much as 16% of employment and 23% of personal income in individual counties; and

Whereas, The coal mining industry provides approximately 5,000 jobs and more than 17,000 spin-off jobs in the State; and

Whereas, Almost \$800 million dollars has been spent on clean coal technology projects to expand the use of high-sulfur Illinois coal; and

Whereas, It is important to keep the Illinois coal industry competitive because coal is the State's most abundant and economically important natural resource; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Ninetieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein; That a 12-member Task Force be formed to study the feasibility of eliminating the sales tax on Illinois coal; the Task Force shall consist of the Directors, or their designees, of the Department of Revenue and the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs; a member of the Illinois Coal Development Board (within the Department of Natural Resources); the President of the United Mine Workers; the Vice President of the Illinois Coal Association; one member from the Governor's office; 2 members appointed by the President of the Senate; 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate; and one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; appointments made by the General Assembly shall be made within 30 days after this Resolution is adopted; and be it further

Resolved, That the Task Force report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and the Governor no later than January 1, 1999; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the Senate, and each member of the Illinois congressional delegation.

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. REED (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. DODD):

S. 2436. A bill to require that jewelry imported from another country be indelibly marked with the country of origin; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. REED:

S. 2437. A bill to require that jewelry boxes imported from another country be indelibly marked with the country of origin; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 2438. A bill to suspend until December 31, 2001, the duty on parts for use in the manufacture of certain high-performance loudspeakers; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2439. A bill to suspend until December 31, 2001, the duty on certain high-performance loudspeakers not mounted in their enclosures; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. Res. 271. A resolution designating October 16, 1998, as "National Mammography Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. DODD):

S. 2436. A bill to require that jewelry imported from another country be indelibly marked with the country of origin; to the Committee on Finance.

LEGISLATION REQUIRING MARKING OF IMPORTED JEWELRY

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, today, I am introducing legislation to require permanent country of origin markings on most imported fashion or "costume" jewelry products. I am joined in this effort by Senator D'AMATO, who founded the Senate Jewelry Task Force with me, as well as Senators INOUE, KERRY, TORRICELLI, and DODD, who I would like to thank for their strong support of the 16,200 Americans employed by our nation's fashion jewelry manufacturers.

Like many sectors of our nation's economy, domestic fashion jewelry manufacturers are all too familiar with the pressures of the new global economy. And, for many years, little attention was paid to the industry by our trade negotiators and other officials. Today, that is changing: The Commerce Department is working with our fashion jewelry makers and has undertaken a competitiveness study of the industry, and our trade negotiators now recognize the needs of America's jewelry manufacturers when they sit down with our trading partners.

Yet, the industry still faces an uphill battle against low-wage importers, who do not have to abide by appropriate environmental standards and other important U.S. laws. For that reason, we are introducing this legislation to require a permanent country of origin label on imported fashion jewelry products so American consumers know where it was made. This is the same labeling requirement we see on thousands of imported products from televisions to tennis shoes. Unfortunately, the current marking requirement for jewelry imports is a hanging tag or sticker, which can be removed, fall-off, or be obscured by price tags.

Consumers deserve better, and this legislation allows them to make an informed choice, in light of the \$524 million worth of fashion jewelry imported

in 1995 alone. Our bill is modeled on the current permanent marking requirement for imported Native American style jewelry products, and it is endorsed by the nation's largest jewelry trade organizations such as the Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America and the Jewelers of America.

Mr. President, imported jewelry is a fact of our international economy, but consumers have a right to know where a product is made and hard working American jewelry makers have a right to a level playing field. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation, and I look forward to its consideration by the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2436

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MARKING OF IMPORTED JEWELRY.

(a) MARKING REQUIREMENT.—By no later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe and implement regulations that require that all jewelry described in subsection (b) that enters the customs territory of the United States have the English name of the country of origin indelibly marked in a conspicuous place on such jewelry by cutting, die-sinking, engraving, stamping, or some other permanent method. The exceptions from marking requirements provided in section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) shall not apply to jewelry described in this section.

(b) JEWELRY.—The jewelry described in this subsection means any article described in heading 7117 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "enters the customs territory of the United States" means enters, or is withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States. •

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, today along with my colleague Mr. REED of Rhode Island I introduce legislation that will require country of origin marking on imported costume jewelry in order to better inform American consumers about the country of origin of their costume jewelry purchases.

The jewelry industry in the U.S. consisted of more than 3500 companies and 55,000 American workers in 1994, with sales totaling in the billions of dollars annually. In 1977 imports of costume and fine jewelry were about 14% of the jewelry sales in the U.S. By 1994 the imported costume jewelry sales reached 26% of all costume jewelry sales, and 50% of all fine jewelry sales. This increase in imports led to a decline in employment in the U.S. jewelry manufacturing industry by 26%. Of course we all favor the advantages that come from foreign competition in the marketplace. And we also favor informed consumers.

Currently, imported jewelry is one of the few products that does not require a country of origin stamp. This bill

will require imported costume jewelry to be stamped in English with the country of origin. This eliminates the problem of removal or loss of adhesive labels or tags that state the country of origin prior to reaching the retail store. In this way we respect the integrity of our American workers by removing any question as to the origin of any costume jewelry purchases. This bill is a reasonable and low-cost response that extends the country of origin marking law to cover a product that should be included.

With the increasing wealth of our country, the sales of jewelry are increasing and those who wish to know the country of manufacture of their jewelry will be easily satisfied by a simple stamp or imprint on these items. This jewelry should be subject to same rules as all other imports. The industry trade group, The Manufacturers, Jewelers, and Silversmiths of America, also support this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this bill as well. •

By Mr. REED:

S. 2437. A bill to require that jewelry boxes imported from another country be indelibly marked with the country of origin; to the Committee on Finance.

LEGISLATION REQUIRING MARKING OF IMPORTED JEWELRY BOXES

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation at the request of Rhode Island's jewelry box manufacturers to require a permanent country of origin marking on imported jewelry boxes.

This bill is similar to another piece of legislation I am introducing today to require a permanent country of origin label on imported fashion jewelry items, and it is my hope that this jewelry box bill will be considered in tandem with that legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of this legislation be printed in the RECORD I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2437

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MARKING OF IMPORTED JEWELRY BOXES.

(a) MARKING REQUIREMENT.—By no later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe and implement regulations that require that all jewelry boxes described in subsection (b) that enter, or are withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States have the English name of the country of origin indelibly marked in a conspicuous place on such jewelry boxes by cutting, die-sinking, engraving, stamping, or some other permanent method. The exceptions from marking requirements provided in section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) shall not apply to jewelry boxes subject to this section.

(b) JEWELRY.—The jewelry boxes referred to in subsection (a) are jewelry boxes provided for in headings 4202.92.60, 4202.92.90, and