

II, thwarting its attempt to land protesters on a South Pacific atoll where France plans to conduct nuclear tests.

With its latest commando raid, France has demonstrated once again that they will go to whatever lengths necessary to restart their nuclear testing program. Firing tear gas at 11 people, including journalists, and acting like thugs, is not the behavior that behoves a nation which fancies itself the epitome of civilization.

The problem is that France is digging itself into a bigger hole than the one they created in Muroroa in the face of universal opposition. Since President Chirac announced on June 13 that France will resume its nuclear test program with eight tests French officials have ignored world opinion.

But this do as we say, not what we do attitude ignores France's responsibility as a nuclear power. France needs to join with other major powers in continuing a moratorium on nuclear testing before, not after, it conducts tests in the South Pacific. Instead of boarding the ships of protesters, it is time for France to get back on board the nuclear test ban.

COMPROMISING INTEGRITY

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, when we convened for the 104th Congress in January, we came with our word and honor to uphold. And we have done it. We promised the American people action toward a more responsive, efficient Government, and we came here with our honor and integrity on our minds, not the next campaign.

The President, however, doesn't seem to take his job as seriously. Instead, he compromises his integrity by using his office for personal political purposes. His agenda focuses not on service to the American people but on benefiting from special interest donations.

We can here with determination to do the work of the American people, not to sell our offices for political advantage. In his State of the Union Address, President Clinton implored politicians to just stop taking contributions from special interest donors. Now, several months afterward, he is blatantly practicing the very things he preached against. Unfortunately for him, actions speak louder than words.

COMMENDING PHILIP MORRIS CORP. FOR ACTION AGAINST ACCESS PROGRAM

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

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay recognition to a program initiated by the Philip Morris Corp. to help prevent access to cigarettes by young people. I applaud their efforts.

The program, action against access, will involve placing minimum age signs and other materials in over 200,000 retail outlets throughout the United States. The program will also conduct compliance seminars for retailers and law enforcement officers.

In an effort to end smoking by young adults, the action against access program will discontinue free cigarette sampling and will place additional notices on cigarette cartons prohibiting sales to minors.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Philip Morris on their efforts to address a serious problem in our Nation—I hope that other cigarette manufacturers will follow suit.

SELF-RIGHTEOUS HAVE FALLEN

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

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, my, my, how the self-righteous have fallen. It was just a week ago that Democrats were beating their chests on this floor about Republicans daring to have a fund-raiser in New York City. Why, that is something Democrats have never done before, have a fund-raiser in New York City.

Well, I guess what they meant to talk about is saying they are going to move their yard sale from New York City down to the front lawn of the White House, because now the President and the Democratic Party want to conduct all of its fund-raising activities on the lawn of the White House.

Could this be the same President who a few years ago beat his chest and said, "We will not put a 'for sale' sign on the front lawn of the White House?" Could that be the same President of the United States who is now saying, "Hey, if you want to talk to me, pay me \$100,000? The Democratic Party will even give you a special advisor."

Well, my goodness, if this is putting an end to business as usual, I think we need to go another step further.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 396(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for Fiscal Year 1994 and the Inventory of the Federal Funds Distributed to Public Telecommunications Entities by Federal Departments and Agencies: Fiscal Year 1994.

Since 1967, when the Congress created the Corporation, CPB has overseen the growth and development of quality services for millions of Americans.

This year's report, entitled "American Stories," is a departure from previous reports. It profiles people whose lives have been dramatically improved by public broadcasting in their local communities. The results are timely, lively, and intellectually provocative. In short, they're much like public broadcasting.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 10, 1995.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV. Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

EXTENDING MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT TO CAMBODIA

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1642) to extend nondiscriminatory treatment—most-favored-nation treatment—to the products of Cambodia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1642

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

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Cambodia is now under democratic rule after 20 years of undemocratic regimes and civil war, and is striving to rebuild its market economy;

(2) extension of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment would assist Cambodia in developing its economy based on free market principles and becoming competitive in the global marketplace;

(3) establishing normal commercial relations on a reciprocal basis with Cambodia will promote United States exports to the rapidly growing Southeast Asian region and expand opportunities for United States business with investment in the Cambodian economy; and

(4) expanding bilateral trade relations that includes a commercial agreement will promote further progress by Cambodia on human rights and toward adoption of regional and world trading rules and principles.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT TO THE PRODUCTS OF CAMBODIA.

(a) HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE AMENDMENT.—General note 3(b) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking "Kampuchea".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the effective date of a notice published in the Federal

Register by the United States Trade Representative that a trade agreement obligating reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment between Cambodia and the United States had entered into force.

SEC. 3. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The President shall submit to the Congress, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report on the trade between the United States and Cambodia pursuant to the trade agreement described in section 2(b).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE].

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1642, legislation to extend permanent most-favored-nation [MFN] tariff treatment to the products of Cambodia. This legislation, which was introduced by myself and the ranking member of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade, Mr. RANGEL, is noncontroversial and was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee by a voice vote on June 20.

After two decades of civil war, Cambodia held democratic elections in May, 1993. Upon the formation of the freely elected Royal Cambodian Government on September 24, 1993, the United States and Cambodia immediately established full diplomatic relations. To normalize trade relations between our countries, the United States concluded an agreement with Cambodia in the spring of 1994 on bilateral trade relations and intellectual property protection that calls for a reciprocal extension of MFN status.

Since taking office, the Cambodian Government has taken steps, and planned additional action, to convert the Cambodian economy from one based on central planning to one based on market-oriented principles. Establishing normal commercial relations with Cambodia will assist in this transformation by making Cambodian exports to the United States more competitive in the global marketplace.

In addition, establishing normal commercial relations with Cambodia on a reciprocal basis will promote United States exports to the rapidly growing southeast Asian region and expand opportunities for United States businesses and investment in the Cambodian economy. Furthermore, expanding our bilateral trade relations with Cambodia will promote further progress by Cambodia on human rights and toward the adoption of regional and world trading rules and principles.

The Congressional Budget Office has determined that enactment of H.R. 1642 has no significant budgetary effect.

I urge my colleagues to support enactment of this legislation.

□ 1545

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] has adequately explained this piece of legislation. I want to just comment a little on the term "most favored nation."

First of all, I heartily endorse what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] has said. We need to grant most-favored-nation treatment to Cambodia. Now, I hate to explain this to my colleagues, but most favored nation does not mean that much. It just means normal trading status for an emerging country.

I mention this because every now and then somebody gets on the floor and says, oh, for that horrible country, and then they will name the country, you are giving them most-favored trading status, which sounds like you are really giving them something.

Well, we are not really giving them anything. We are giving ourselves access to their markets and them to our markets on the same basis that we give all the other nations on earth, with very few minor exceptions.

So I hope nobody will take umbrage by the fact that we are granting most-favored-nation treatment to little Cambodia. Cambodia has had a tortured career in the last few years. They have had terrible revolutions in their country and awful bloodshed, but they have signaled that they want to go right and want to do the right thing.

It is time that we welcome them into the family of trading nations. Perhaps as more of our people go there and more of their people come here and as we exchange goods with each other, we may exchange some ideas that will do us both some good.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily endorse most-favored-nation treatment for Cambodia.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend our ranking minority member on the Committee on Ways and Means who has been a devotee of the advancement of free trade principles in all the years I have had the privilege of working with him. I think it illustrates the bipartisan support that we have on this proposal before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I year back the balance of by time.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1642.

The question was taken.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on H.R. 1642.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT TO BULGARIA

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill—H.R. 1643—to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment—most-favored-nation treatment—to the products of Bulgaria.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1643

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

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND SUPPLEMENTAL ACTION.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that Bulgaria—

(1) has received most-favored-nation treatment since 1991 and has been found to be in full compliance with the freedom of emigration requirements under title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 since 1993;

(2) has reversed many years of Communist dictatorship and instituted a constitutional republic ruled by a democratically elected government as well as basic market-oriented reforms, including privatization;

(3) is in the process of acceding to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and extension of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment would enable the United States to avail itself of all rights under the GATT and the WTO with respect to Bulgaria; and

(4) has demonstrated a strong desire to build friendly relationships and to cooperate fully with the United States on trade matters.

(b) SUPPLEMENTAL ACTION.—The Congress notes that the United States Trade Representative intends to negotiate with Bulgaria in order to preserve the commitments of that country under the bilateral commercial agreement in effect between that country and the United States that are consistent with the GATT and the WTO.

SEC. 2. TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 TO BULGARIA.

(a) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATIONS AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(1) determine that such title should no longer apply to Bulgaria; and

(2) after making a determination under paragraph (1) with respect to Bulgaria, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of that country.

(b) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On and after the effective date of the extension under subsection (a)(2) of non-discriminatory treatment to the products of Bulgaria, title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.