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.

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. 1643, which would extend permanent most-favored-nation [MFN] tariff treatment to the products of Bulgaria. 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.

At present, Bulgaria's MFN status is regulated by title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, the provision of U.S. law which governs the extension of MFN tariff treatment to nonmarket economies. Bulgaria was first granted MFN treatment by the United States in 1991 under a Presidential waiver from the freedom of emigration requirements contained in the Trade Act of 1974. Since 1993, Bulgaria's MFN status has been renewed after the President has found the country to be in full compliance with the requirements stipulated in U.S. law.

The political and economic circumstances in Bulgaria have changed considerably since the enactment of the Trade Act of 1974. The Communist dictatorship in Bulgaria has collapsed and a democratically elected government has taken office which has instituted basic market-oriented principles, including privatization, in the Bulgarian economy.

Normalizing United States trade relations with Bulgaria, as has been done of other Eastern European countries, by authorizing the removal of the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, from Bulgaria will enhance our bilateral relations with that country and foster the economic development of the region by providing the business community with greater certainty with respect to Bulgaria's status under United States law.

At the present time, Bulgaria is in the process of acceding to the World Trade Organization [WTO]. For this reason, the extension of permanent MFN tariff treatment to Bulgaria is also necessary in order for the United States to avail itself of all WTO rights vis-a-vis Bulgaria at the time of the country's accession to the agreement.

The Congressional Budget Office has indicated that its baseline revenue projections assume that Bulgaria's MFN status will be renewed annually by the President. Therefore, enactment of H.R. 1643 will not affect projected Federal Government receipts.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again, the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. CRANE] has adequately explained this legislation. I will be brief.

The trade subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means first visited Bulgaria as an official delegation in 1985. We were impressed then that Bulgaria was moving faster than most of the countries in the Eastern Bloc away from a centrally planned economy and toward a free and open economy. The evidence was clear then that that was their ultimate goal.

Bulgaria, like most Eastern European countries, has had a tortured history, occupied by many different foreign powers over a long period of time, most recently occupied by the Germans during World War II and, prior to World War I, by the Turkish Government, the Ottoman Empire, for 500 or 600 years.

They were abused greatly during their occupation, suffered a great deal, and have come out of it a wiser, but sadder nation.

Mr. Speaker, we should grant to this country most-favored-nation treatment; in other words, ordinary trade treatment for a civilized country. It will help us. It will help them.

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

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the very able ranking minority member for yielding time to me.

I apologize for speaking a little bit out of order. If it is 4 o'clock, it must be Bulgaria, which means I missed Cambodia. I admire the dispatch. I do not mean to get in the way of it. I think we sometimes take too long on things, but I did want to address a couple of words to the situation in Cambodia and, with the indulgence that the ranking minority member has given me, I will do that now.

I was supportive of a letter that was sent by Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL–CIO, to the Government of Cambodia in which he makes some very cogent objections to the proposed labor law. The gentleman from Florida has quite correctly pointed out that most-favored-nation treatment is a misnomer, since it does not mean that you are given preferential treatment.

On the other hand, it is something which it is within our power to confer and you are better off with it than without it. And I do believe as a matter of course, we should now be doing everything we can to urge better labor laws among other things, better respect for working people in our trading partners as one way of preventing an erosion of the rights that have been gained by people here, in eastern Europe, and elsewhere.

I do not oppose the Cambodia resolution, which is a good thing, since it is already over, but I do want to take the opportunity to have in the appropriate RECORD my concern. I have been told that the Cambodian Government has given assurances to Mr. Kirkland and others that they intend to correct the labor law that they are going to promulgate so that we will genuinely reflect the rights of workers to make their own choices and to advocate for their own rights.

I would just note that many of us are supportive of the most-favored-nation treatment for Cambodia on that assumption. I hope that by the next time it comes up, when it is time to be renewed, if it has to be, we will have that assurance.

I thank the ranking minority member for yielding time to me.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1643, extending most-favored-nation status to Bulgaria. Bulgaria has made great strides in the areas of human rights, foreign policy, economic reforms, and Jackson-Vanik requirements. MFN has been granted to Bulgaria since 1991 and this bill will continue Bulgaria's commitment to minority rights and a free market with permanent and unconditional most-favored-nation trade status.

Mr. Speaker, since the fall of communism, Bulgaria has pledged progress toward democratic and economic reforms. They have met some significant barriers which have slowed the pace of some of these reforms, including a budget crisis and high inflation. It should be noted that much of the $8 billion debt is due to its commitment to participate in the UN embargo against Yugoslavia.

Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, human rights are respected in this diverse country of ethnic Bulgarians, Turks, Gypsies, and Bulgarian muslims. Ethnic Turks, in particular, have seen their situation improve considerably since the fall of communism and the Bulgarian Government has also displayed leadership in improving its traditionally rocky relations with Turkey. In virtually every area * * * freedom of movement, treatment of national minorities, and freedom of expression, Bulgaria has improved dramatically.

In the former Yugoslavia, Bulgaria continues to work for a peaceful resolution and was the first country to recognize all of the former Yugoslav republics, including Macedonia. With a resolution of this nightmare if and when it ends, Bulgaria will see much improved economic conditions.

Mr. Speaker, the future for Bulgaria is very bright. Their continued movement to a free market means a better standard of living for the Bulgarian people and improved relations with the United States. H.R. 1643 is a major step in the right direction toward reaching this end and I urge its passage. Thank you.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, today we are voting on granting MFN to Cambodia. Cambodia did not have MFN in the past because they were under Communist rule. Over the past few years the country has had democratic elections, and the new government has made steps toward a market economy.

I am concerned about granting MFN to Cambodia. This legislation provides Cambodia with permanent and unconditional MFN status. In my opinion, Cambodia needs to make

progress in two extremely important areas: Human rights and labor rights.

Democracy and human rights are continually under attack in Cambodia. The Royal Cambodian Government is persecuting journalistic critics, expelling government opposition members of Parliament, and creating an atmosphere of fear to stifle those who would speak up for democracy.

The granting of MFN does not mean Congress is not concerned about human rights violations. Congress will continue to monitor Cambodia's progress in this area.

Cambodia has still not passed a labor law that meets international labor standards. At this time, freedom of association for workers is not guaranteed. The right to strike does not exist. In addition, there are no minimum labor standards.

Recently, an opposition member of the Cambodia National Assembly, Sam Rainsy, was expelled from the assembly without a vote by the governing parties lead by the co-Prime Ministers. Also, there is a rumor other human rights supporters might be expelled.

In recent months, the situation in Cambodia has not improved. I have raised these issues with USTR and the State Department and I will continue to follow them closely. We have to continue to monitor Cambodia and strongly encourage improvements.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. 1643.

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 material on H.R. 1643.

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

There was no objection.

SIKES ACT IMPROVEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1141) to amend the act popularly known as the Sikes Act to enhance fish and wildlife conservation and natural resources management programs, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1141

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Sikes Act Improvement Amendments of 1995''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF SIKES ACT.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Act entitled ''An Act to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations'', approved September 15, 1960 (16 U.S.C. 670a et seq.), commonly referred to, and in this Act referred to, as the ''Sikes Act''.

SEC. 3. INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS GENERALLY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a) (16 U.S.C. 670a(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''is authorized to'' and inserting ''shall'';

(2) by striking ''in each military reservation in accordance with a cooperative plan'' and inserting the following: ''on military installations. Under the program, the Secretary shall prepare and implement for each military installation in the United States an integrated natural resource management plan'';

(3) by inserting after ''reservation is located'' the following: '', except that the Secretary is not required to prepare such a plan for a military installation if the Secretary determines that preparation of such a plan for the installation is not appropriate''; and

(4) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(a)'', and adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) Consistent with essential military requirements to enhance the national security of the United States, the Secretary of Defense shall manage each military installation to provide—

''(A) for the conservation of fish and wildlife on the military installation and sustained multipurpose uses of those resources, including hunting, fishing, and trapping; and

''(B) public access that is necessary or appropriate for those uses.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title I, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is further amended—

(1) in section 101(b) (16 U.S.C. 670a(b)) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''cooperative plan'' and inserting ''integrated natural resource management plan'';

(2) in section 101(b)(4) (16 U.S.C. 670a(b)(4)) by striking ''cooperative plan'' each place it appears and inserting ''integrated natural resource management plan'';

(3) in section 101(c) (16 U.S.C. 670a(c)) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''a cooperative plan'' and inserting ''an integrated natural resource management plan'';

(4) in section 101(d) (16 U.S.C. 670a(d)) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''cooperative plans'' and inserting ''integrated natural resource management plans'';

(5) in section 101(e) (16 U.S.C. 670a(e)) by striking ''Cooperative plans'' and inserting ''Integrated natural resource management plans'';

(6) in section 102 (16 U.S.C. 670b) by striking ''a cooperative plan'' and inserting ''an integrated natural resource management plan'';

(7) in section 103 (16 U.S.C. 670c) by striking ''a cooperative plan'' and inserting ''an integrated natural resource management plan'';

(8) in section 106(a) (16 U.S.C. 670f(a)) by striking ''cooperative plans'' and inserting ''integrated natural resource management plans''; and

(9) in section 106(c) (16 U.S.C. 670f(c)) by striking ''cooperative plans'' and inserting ''integrated natural resource management plans''.

(c) CONTENTS OF PLANS.—Section 101(b) (16 U.S.C. 670a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (D) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a comma; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) wetland protection and restoration, and wetland creation where necessary, for support of fish or wildlife,

''(F) consideration of conservation needs for all biological communities, and

''(G) the establishment of specific natural resource management goals, objectives, and timeframes for proposed actions;'';

(2) by striking paragraph (3);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(4) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) shall for the military installation for which it is prepared—

''(A) address the needs for fish and wildlife management, land management, forest management, and wildlife-oriented recreation;

''(B) ensure the integration of, and consistency among, the various activities conducted under the plan;

''(C) ensure that there is no net loss in the capability of installation lands to support the military mission of the installation;

''(D) provide for sustained use by the public of natural resources, to the extent that such use is not inconsistent with the military mission of the installation or the needs of fish and wildlife management;

''(E) provide the public access to the installation that is necessary or appropriate for that use, to the extent that access is not inconsistent with the military mission of the installation; and

''(F) provide for professional enforcement of natural resource laws and regulations;''; and

(5) in paragraph (4)(A) by striking ''collect the fees therfor,'' and inserting ''collect, spend, administer, and account for fees therefor,''.

(d) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Section 101 (16 U.S.C. 670a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide an opportunity for public comment on each integrated natural resource management plan prepared under subsection (a).''.

SEC. 4. REVIEW FOR PREPARATION OF INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(a) REVIEW OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—

(1) REVIEW.—The Secretary of each military department shall, by not later than 9 months after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) review each military installation in the United States that is under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to determine the military installations for which the preparation of an integrated natural resource management plan under section 101 of the Sikes Act, as amended by this Act, is appropriate; and

(B) submit to the Secretary of Defense a report on those determinations.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense shall, by not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the Congress a report on the reviews conducted under paragraph (1). The report shall include—

(A) a list of those military installations reviewed under paragraph (1) for which the Secretary of Defense determines the preparation of an integrated natural resource management plan is not appropriate; and

(B) for each of the military installations listed under subparagraph (A), an explanation of the reasons such a plan is not appropriate.

(b) DEADLINE FOR INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—Not later than 2