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## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 2977) "An Act to reauthorize alternative means of dispute resolution in the Federal administrative process, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GLENN, and Mr. LEVIN, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1136. An act to control and prevent commercial counterfeiting, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1488. An act to convert certain excepted service positions in the United States Fire Administration to competitive service positions, and for other purposes; and

S. 1579. An act to streamline and improve the effectiveness of chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Single Audit Act").

### MORNING BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1995, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority and minority leaders limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

### HEALTH INSURANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized during morning business for 1 minute.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to report to my colleagues that we have a real opportunity in the next day or so to reach an agreement with the Clinton administration on guaranteed portability of health care, of health insurance with no preconditions. We are working very diligently in exactly the way we believe the House wants us to, to make sure that every working American who is in the insurance system will have a guarantee that if they change jobs, they can automatically get insurance without any preconditions for the rest of their life, so it will eliminate the major concern of working Americans.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, we have a program which will extend a lower cost health care option, health insurance option, to the self-employed and small businesses. Most of the people who do not have health insurance, who are working, are either self-employed or work in small businesses. So if we can find a solution to a lower cost health insurance option, we give more Americans the ability to buy health insurance at lower cost. So we have both greater access and greater affordability. We give greater affordability through medical savings accounts, which lower the after-tax cost of buying insurance, and we get greater access by providing portability without any preconditions.

I hope we are on the verge of a real breakthrough to get this agreed to. We have already gone to conference. The Senate Republicans are prepared to go to conference immediately, if we can simply get an agreement, and we are working very diligently to get this

agreement. I wanted to report on that to my colleagues.

### THE RATIONALE FOR VOTING FOR DENIAL OF MFN TRADE STATUS FOR CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on June 3 President Clinton requested a special waiver to grant most-favored-nation trade status for China. Since the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989, I have worked with my colleagues to provide alternatives to denial of most-favored-nation status, including conditional renewal or targeting revocation. However, this year I will be voting to deny MFN to China and to deny the President's special request, because of the increased violations of our bilateral trade agreements, because of the increased repression in China and Tibet, and because of China's proliferation of weapons, chemical, nuclear, and advanced missile technology, to unsafeguarded countries including Pakistan and Iran.

Mr. Speaker, while I know there is not a large enough vote in the Congress to override a Presidential veto, and the President would veto a motion to deny MFN, I do believe that a vote to support the status quo in United States-China relations is difficult to defend for several reasons.

In the area of trade, China does not play by the rules. Despite the fact that over one-third of China's exports come into the United States and are sold in the United States markets, Chinese high-tariff and nontariff barriers limit access to the Chinese market for United States goods and services and hold our exports to only 2 percent of our exports into China—a third of China's exports allowed into the United States,

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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