

In contrast, State Department negotiators indicate that the proposal that Canada put on the table failed to meet even the minimum requirements necessary to conserve coho.

Regarding sockeye, the last proposal put on the table by the United States would have assured Canada received more than 80 percent of the Fraser River sockeye harvest. To accomplish this, the United States negotiators proposed a major restructuring of the sockeye fleet to reduce the nontreaty commercial fishery by 40 percent. This would have led to significant sacrifice on the United States side, but Canada would not recognize this and accept the proposal, and instead pushed for an even greater reduction.

The point is that our side has been trying and is continuing to push for an overall renegotiation of the treaty that benefits both nations. I believe that Mary Beth West, the lead U.S. negotiator on the treaty, is working in good faith to reach an expeditious resolution to the major sticking points in the negotiations. Recently, she appointed former EPA Director and Washington resident William Ruckelshaus, to serve as a mediator to help get the negotiations back on track.

We all want to see progress and a long-term resolution to problems associated with the extension of the United States-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty. However, illegal acts and attempts at blackmail are not the way to make the situation better and to move us forward. The negotiations are complex, the underlying issues have enormous economic implications for the commercial and recreational fishing industry on both sides of the border. But we must deal with these matters and resolve tensions through good faith negotiations.

The Canadian fishermen were wrong to blockade the Alaskan ferry *Malaspina*, and the Canadian Government was wrong not to act to enforce laws against that illegal action.

I support this resolution condemning these events and urge Canada to return to good faith negotiations on the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 124 to respond to what I call goon squad tactics taken by Canadian fishermen on the weekend of July 19, 1997.

Canadian fishermen, frustrated with their Government's effort to resolve Pacific Salmon Treaty disputes, further escalated the salmon strife by illegally blockading the M/V *Malaspina*, an Alaskan ferry, in Prince Rupert, British Columbia. What I find most reprehensible, is the failure of the Canadian Government to enforce a court order to end the blockade. Innocent passengers were held hostage while the Government of Canada turned a blind eye.

This isn't the first time the Government of Canada has condoned illegal actions. In 1994, 258 United States fishermen were unfairly charged an illegal transit fee by the Canadian Government to transit from Washington to Alaska through the Inside Passage. U.S. fishermen have only two choices when traveling from Washington to Alaska. The safe route is through the Inside Passage, while the alternate is traveling in the treacherous waters of the Pacific Ocean. This illegal fee forced U.S. vessels to either risk their safety or be illegally fined.

In 3 years, the Canadian Government or its citizens have purposefully ignored and violated

international law and harassed United States citizens. How many times are we supposed to put up with Canada's disregard for international law? House Concurrent Resolution 124 asks the President to use all necessary and appropriate means to compel the Government of Canada to prevent any further illegal actions.

Mr. Speaker, Canada's past actions are serious and I would hope that Congress and the administration can work together to develop and implement measures to help protect the interests of the United States with respect to the Pacific salmon fishery. The United States should not tolerate threats to those interests from the action or inaction of a foreign government or its citizens.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 124, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the legislation just considered, H.R. 1855, S. 430 and House Concurrent Resolution 124.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR SAFE KIDS BUCKLE UP CAR SEAT SAFETY CHECK

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 98) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the SAFE KIDS Buckle Up Car Seat Safety Check.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 98

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The National SAFE KIDS Campaign (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the SAFE KIDS Buckle Up Car Seat Safety Check, on the Capitol grounds on August 27 and 28, 1997, or on such other dates as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event authorized to be conducted under section 1 shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress,

under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor may erect upon the Capitol grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, and may take such other actions, as may be required for the event authorized to be conducted under section 1.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board may make such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LAMPSON] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 98, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Safe Kids Car Seat Check on August 28, 1997. This event is sponsored by the National Safe Kids Campaign. This campaign will educate families about the importance of the proper installation and use of car seats for children. Parents will have the opportunity to have an expert inspect car seats for proper installation.

There is a nationwide effort to conduct these inspections. This campaign is a grassroots effort intended to deliver important safety messages through more than 200 Safe Kids Coalitions and other private service organizations nationwide. This event is open to the public and free of charge and will be arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress under the conditions prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and other members of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in bipartisan support for House Concurrent Resolution 98, which would authorize use of the Capitol Grounds for the Safe Kids Buckle Up program. The event is scheduled for August 28 and is part of a national effort to assist parents in protecting young children from the leading cause of unintentional death of children, which is motor vehicle injury.

Each year, approximately 1,400 children die as motor vehicle passengers and more than 280,000 are seriously injured. I am deeply saddened to report that in my State of Texas, Mr. Speaker, 86 children age 8 and under died in motor vehicle crashes in 1995. Because

many of those children were completely unrestrained, many of those deaths could have been prevented.

This event will focus on proper installation of car seats and provide other important preventive tips to reduce injury and increase child safety. Educating our families is critical to protecting our children from becoming national statistics. It is a very worthwhile event. It deserves our support. Mr. Speaker, it could prove to save lives.

I also want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] as well as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] for their expeditious handling of this matter.

In closing, I would like to thank both the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] for their introducing the resolution and for focusing national attention on the importance of child safety seat use. Unfortunately the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] could not come here this afternoon because of his involvement with the Committee on Appropriations.

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

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA].

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to bring House Concurrent Resolution 98 to the House floor. This resolution will allow the National Safe Kids Campaign to use a small portion of the Capitol Hill Grounds to conduct a car seat safety check.

I particularly want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], the subcommittee chairman. I want to thank also the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the ranking member, for their leadership and support in moving this bill through the House in a timely manner.

The Safe Kids Buckle Up initiative is a joint project between the National Safe Kids Campaign and General Motors Corp. to educate all families across America about the importance of buckling up on every ride. Child passenger safety is on the minds of citizens nationwide.

This program will provide parents and care givers with essential information about properly securing children in an automobile. It is not an insignificant issue, Mr. Speaker. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury-related death to children ages 14 and under. Yet 40 percent of children are still riding unrestrained.

More disturbing is the fact that of children who are buckled up, 8 out of 10 are restrained incorrectly. Each year, more than 1,400 children die as motor vehicle passengers and an additional 280,000 are injured. Tragically, most of

these injuries could have been prevented. Car seats are proven life savers, reducing the risk of death by 69 percent for infants and 47 percent for toddlers.

Since 1990, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has reported that 43 children have died as a result of air bag deployment. This is a statistic that has prompted nationwide concern about air bags. But let me tell my colleagues the rest of the story. Thirty-nine of these children would have lived if they had been properly restrained in a child safety seat in the rear of their car. Eleven of those children were infants placed in the front seat of a car in a rear-facing child seat, and 27 of those children were totally unrestrained, while two others were only wearing their lap belts.

It will take a nationwide effort to combat this problem. Safe Kids Buckle Up is a grassroots effort that will disseminate key safety messages through more than 200 Safe Kids Coalitions, health and education outlets like hospitals and community health centers, and GM dealerships in all 50 States. In addition, educational workshops and car seat checkup events will be available at participating GM dealerships.

The car seat checkup will be the highlight of the program which will take place at the foot of the Capitol on Thursday, August 28, to kick off the Labor Day weekend, one of the busiest travel weekends of the year. Federal employees, congressional Members and staff, and parents from the metropolitan area are all invited to participate. I am honored to say that I am supporting this event and the overall program along with the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], the other chief sponsor of this legislation.

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We urge everyone to support this concurrent resolution allowing this event to take place. Protecting our children is a national issue that deserves national attention.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 98, authorizing the use of the Capitol for the safe kids buckle-up car seat safety check.

I have always believed, that it is of the utmost importance, that we protect those who are unable to protect themselves—our Nation's children.

Sadly, in 1995, in North Carolina alone, 39 children, ages 8 and under died, as occupants in motor vehicle accidents. Of these, only nine, were restrained in child safety seats, and six were restrained by seat belts. Twenty-two of these children were completely unrestrained.

In other words, many of these deaths could have been prevented, by proper child safety precautions.

The safe kids buckle-up car seat safety check will help parents learn the importance of child safety seats, and it will help them ensure that the seats are used properly, so that we can prevent such tragic deaths in the future.

This program will save children's lives.

As a member of the bipartisan Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus, working for the

safety of America's children, I strongly support House Concurrent Resolution 98.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning in support of House Concurrent Resolution 98, legislation authorizing the use of Capitol grounds for the safe kids buckle-up car seat safety check.

The car seat safety check is an excellent program worthy of our support. At the event, parents will be able to bring their cars and have an expert verify that their car seat is properly installed. This service is performed free of charge so that it will be accessible to all families regardless of their income level.

The car seat safety check will be sponsored by the National Safe Kids Campaign and by General Motors Corp. and is scheduled to be held on August 28. With a "yes" vote today we can ensure that it is held here on Capitol grounds thereby reinforcing the critical importance of properly restraining and protecting our Nation's children.

It is a tragic fact that motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury related death among children ages 14 and under in the United States, accounting for more than 40 percent of all unintentional injury related deaths. In 1995, 2,900 children ages 14 and under died, and more than 330,000 were injured, in motor-vehicle-related crashes. Children ages 4 and under account for nearly 40 percent of all childhood motor vehicle occupant deaths and nearly 30 percent of injuries. In my home State of Texas, 86 children, ages 8 and under, died as occupants in motor-vehicle-related crashes in 1995. Of these only 10 were restrained in child safety seats.

The majority of these deaths and injuries are preventable. For while motor vehicle safety features are designed for the comfort and protection of an adult-sized body, these same devices may place children at greater risk. Child safety seats and seat belts, however, when correctly used and installed, can prevent injury and save children's lives.

Child safety seats when correctly installed and used, reduce the risk of death by 69 percent for infants under age 1 and by 47 percent for toddlers ages 1 to 4. In fact, it is estimated that if all child passengers ages 4 and under were restrained, 200 of those children could be saved from death and an additional 20,000 from injury a year. Sadly, however, almost 40 percent of children ride unrestrained by either child car seats or seat belts, and even when installed, 8 out of 10 car seats are installed improperly.

I urge my colleagues to vote with me this afternoon in support of House Concurrent Resolution 98 and the safe kids buckle-up car seat safety check. This is a vote for our children's lives. Thank you.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I have no other requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers either, so I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. GOODLATTE]. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 98.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. 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 House Concurrent Resolution 98.

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

There was no objection.

CONCERNING THE CRISIS IN CAMBODIA

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 195) concerning the crisis in Cambodia, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 195

Whereas during the 1970s and 1980s Cambodia was wracked by political conflict, civil war, foreign invasion, protracted violence, and a genocide perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979;

Whereas the Paris Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict led to the end of 2 decades of civil war and genocide in Cambodia, demonstrated the commitment of the Cambodian people to democracy and stability, and established a national constitution guaranteeing fundamental human rights;

Whereas the 1991 Paris Peace Accords set the stage for a process of political accommodation, national reconciliation, and the founding of a state based on democratic principles;

Whereas the international donor community contributed more than \$3,000,000,000 in an effort to secure peace, democracy, and stability in Cambodia following the Paris Peace Accords and currently provides over 40 percent of the budget of the Cambodian Government;

Whereas the Cambodian people clearly demonstrated their support of democracy when over 93 percent of eligible Cambodian voters participated in United Nations sponsored elections in 1993;

Whereas since the 1993 elections, Cambodia has made significant progress, as evidenced by the decision last month of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to extend membership to Cambodia;

Whereas notwithstanding the notable societal and economic progress since the elections of 1993, concern has increasingly been raised regarding the fragile state of democracy in Cambodia, in particular the quality of the judicial system, which has been described in a United Nations report as thoroughly corrupt; unsolved attacks in 1995 on officials of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party; and the unsolved murders of journalists and political activists;

Whereas tensions within the Cambodian Government have erupted into violence in recent months;

Whereas on March 30, 1997, 19 Cambodians were killed and more than 100 were wounded in a grenade attack on a peaceful political demonstration in Phnom Penh;

Whereas preliminary reports by eyewitnesses and reports in Phnom Penh to the FBI of witness intimidation indicate that

forces loyal to Hun Sen were involved in the March 30, 1997, grenade attack;

Whereas in June 1997 fighting erupted in Phnom Penh between military and paramilitary forces loyal to First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Second Prime Minister Hun Sen;

Whereas on July 5, 1997, Second Prime Minister Hun Sen deposed the First Prime Minister in a violent military coup d'etat;

Whereas at least several dozen opposition politicians have died in the custody of Hun Sen's forces, some after being tortured, and hundreds of others have been detained due to their political affiliation;

Whereas democracy and stability in Cambodia are threatened by the continued use of violence to resolve political differences;

Whereas internal Cambodian Government reports and investigations by United States drug enforcement agencies have reported that Hun Sen and his forces have received millions of dollars in financial and material support from major international drug dealers; that Hun Sen has publicly threatened violence against any Cambodian official who attempts to arrest alleged drug barons Teng Bunma and Mong Rethy; and in a July 23, 1997, press conference in Cambodia Teng Bunma admitted to providing \$1,000,000 to Hun Sen to fund the ongoing coup and is providing his personal fleet of helicopters flown by Russian pilots to ferry Hun Sen's troops to suppress democratic forces in western Cambodia;

Whereas representatives of the United Nations and the Government of Thailand estimate at least 30,000 Cambodian refugees (including wounded civilians and malnourished children) displaced by the ongoing fighting are massed, without assistance, in northwest Cambodia near the border of Thailand;

Whereas the administration has suspended assistance to Cambodia for 1 month in response to the deteriorating situation in Cambodia; and

Whereas the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has decided to delay indefinitely Cambodian membership: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the forcible assault upon the democratically elected Government of Cambodia is illegal and unacceptable;

(2) the recent events in Cambodia constitute a military coup against the duly elected democratic Government of Cambodia;

(3) the authorities in Cambodia should take immediate steps to halt all extralegal violence and to restore fully civil, political, and personal liberties to the Cambodian people, including freedom of the press, speech, and assembly, as well as the right to a democratically elected government;

(4) the United States should release the report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the March 30, 1997, grenade attack in Phnom Penh;

(5) the United States should declassify and release all reports by the United States Drug Enforcement Agency related to Cambodia that were compiled between 1994 and the present;

(6) the United States should press the authorities in Cambodia to investigate fully and impartially all abuses and extralegal actions that have occurred in Cambodia since July 4, 1997, and to bring to justice all those responsible for such abuses and extralegal actions;

(7) the administration should immediately invoke section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), as it is required to do;

(8) the United States should urgently request an emergency meeting of the United

Nations Security Council to consider all options to restore peace in Cambodia;

(9) the United States should encourage the Secretary General of the United Nations to expand the monitoring operations of the United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights in Cambodia;

(10) the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should coordinate efforts to restore democracy, stability, and the rule of law in Cambodia;

(11) direct United States assistance to the Government of Cambodia should continue to be suspended until violence ends, a democratically elected government is reconstituted, necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the election scheduled for 1998 takes place in a free and fair manner, the military is depoliticized, and the judiciary is made independent;

(12) at least a substantial share of previously appropriated United States assistance to the Government of Cambodia should be redirected to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in western Cambodia through nongovernmental agencies or through Cambodian civilian, political, or military forces that are opposing the coup; and

(13) the United States should call for an emergency meeting of the Donors' Consultative Group for Cambodia to encourage the suspension of assistance as part of a multilateral effort to encourage respect for democratic processes, constitutionalism, and the rule of law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

[Mr. KIM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.]

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this resolution, House Resolution 195.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, earlier this month the world watched in disbelief as violence erupted once again in Cambodia. On July 5, Second Prime Minister Hun Sen and his forces loyal to him ousted the democratically elected First Prime Minister in a classic coup d'etat.

The chairman of our committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], together with the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], along with several of their colleagues, introduced House Resolution 195 to express our deep concern about the tragic events that have unfolded in Cambodia. On behalf of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman of the committee, and I express my appreciation to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] as well as to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] and the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN],