

the rules were suspended and said bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶88.11 PACIFIC SALMON FISHERY

Mr. SAXTON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 124); as amended:

Whereas Pacific salmon migrate across international boundaries, allowing United States salmon stocks and Canadian salmon stocks to intermingle as they travel through the waters of the North Pacific Ocean;

Whereas after many years of negotiations, in 1985 the United States and Canada signed the Pacific Salmon Treaty based on a primary principle of conservation and a secondary principle of equity;

Whereas the United States and Canada formed the Pacific Salmon Commission to implement the Pacific Salmon Treaty;

Whereas the Pacific Salmon Commission does not regulate the Pacific salmon fishery, but provides regulatory advice and recommendations to the United States and Canada;

Whereas since the signing of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, the United States and Canada have not agreed on the definition of "equity" for purposes of the principle of equity underlying the Treaty, and this disagreement has created a rift between the 2 governments and the regional stakeholders of the Pacific salmon fishery;

Whereas Pacific salmon fishery regulatory regimes have not been in place since 1994 because of a lack of agreement;

Whereas an illegal fee in violation of international agreements was assessed on the United States fishermen traveling to Alaska, and neither the United States Government nor United States fishermen have been reimbursed for that fee;

Whereas since 1994, the United States and Canada have used special negotiators, a mediation process, and the current stakeholders process to attempt to resolve past disputes and negotiate annual and long-term Pacific salmon fishery regimes;

Whereas the good faith efforts of the United States in attempting to resolve differences under the Pacific Salmon Treaty have not been matched, as demonstrated in particular by the rejection of continued attempts by the United States to reach agreement and the withdrawal from negotiations in June 1997 when an agreement seemed imminent;

Whereas Canadian fishermen have been frustrated with their own government's effort to resolve the Pacific Salmon Treaty disputes and have used the harassment of United States citizens as a way to get attention;

Whereas Canadian fishermen, in protest over the lack of an agreement regarding various issues under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, recently undertook acts of illegal aggression against United States citizens by blocking the passage of a United States vessel, and there was a failure to act quickly to end those acts; and

Whereas those acts and that failure should be condemned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the recent acts of illegal aggression by Canadian fishermen with respect to the Pacific salmon fishery and the slow response to those acts should be condemned;

(2) the President should immediately take steps to protect the interests of the United States with respect to the Pacific salmon fishery and should not tolerate threats to those interests;

(3) the President should use all necessary and appropriate means to prevent any further illegal or harassing actions against the United States or its fishermen with respect to the Pacific salmon fishery; and

(4) negotiations with the stakeholders with respect to the Pacific salmon fishery should resume in good faith in the fall following the 1997 fishing season.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, recognized Mr. SAXTON and Mr. ABERCROMBIE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

¶88.12 PACIFIC SALMON FISHERY
AGGRESSION

Mr. KIM moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (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, Mr. GOODLATTE, recognized Mr. KIM and Mr. LAMPSON, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

¶88.13 CAMBODIAN CRISIS

Mr. KIM moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 195); as amended:

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;