

we trying to put the American standard of multiethnic, peaceful democracy into a place that is not ready? I think we are. And I think we are risking a lot doing it. So I am asking the President and his Cabinet members to come together and say, let's look again at Dayton. Let's look at whether the time is now for resettling refugees, for forcing people to live in this Federation with a joint Government of Croats and Muslims and Serbs, all of whom have committed, or had committed on them, terrible atrocities. And we are now saying come together, form a government, have a joint presidency, have a joint government, create a school system that will accommodate a Muslim religion and a Catholic religion and come together and bring all of this in in the next 9 months.

Let us step back. Let us revisit Dayton. Let us see if we can make a Dayton that has a chance to succeed. I will support leaving our troops on the ground beyond June 1998; I will support the money it takes if we have a policy that has a reasonable chance to succeed, that will bring a peaceful coexistence. And I think the time has come to look at a division where people can come together of like mind and form a government that will serve their purposes where they can invest in infrastructure, where we can help them invest in infrastructure, and they can build their factories and they can have jobs and begin to live in peace with their neighbors who are different from them.

That happens all over Europe. In fact, the lesson of history is that many times people who cannot live together split apart. You can name example after example. And it can be done peacefully. Why not let them come together in their own groups, form their governments, create their livelihoods. In the former Bosnia, there were taxes on the minority ethnic groups. There were restraints on what certain minority ethnics could do. They could not be doctors. They could not be small business people around the corner selling hardware. They could not be lawyers. They could only have certain farming-type jobs.

That is not a recipe for success. Why not look at a division that might work. Let them have their government. Let them have an economy. Let us help them build the sewer lines and the roads and the streets and the airports and the factories so they can pull themselves up. Let them trade with their neighbors. Let that be the beginning of getting along together, whether they are Catholic or whether they are Muslim or whether they are orthodox, and then perhaps eventually, after they have had good relationships for years, they will be able to mix and move in to the other country.

I hope that the President of the United States will not continue to say, well, if we just keep trying, we just stay at it, we will have an infinite commitment of American troops and Amer-

ican dollars along with our European allies, all of whom are also stretched in their budgets, all of whom care about their soldiers and their troops just as we do, all of whom, I believe, would like to see a policy that has a chance for success. They are there on the ground because they, too, are generous people.

So I ask the President of the United States, I ask Madeleine Albright, I ask Bill Cohen, go back to the drawing board. Look at something that might have a chance to work. Do not be in a rut trying to put a round peg in a square hole. It is time to look for a round hole. What we are doing now is not working. Maybe a division will not work either, but let us try something that has a better chance. Let us learn from the experience and let us go forward.

Mr. President, we are going to hear a lot more about this. I hope we will not wait 9 months to determine that this is not going to work. Let us start now. Let us give our troops a chance now. Let us give our taxpayers a chance now. Let us give the people of Bosnia more hope than they are seeing now. Senator ROBERTS talked about the experience of these poor Muslim people trying to move back into their old homes and the Serb factions kept them out, beat them up, finally burned their homes up. Mr. President, that is not a recipe for success.

Let us step back. Let us give peace a chance by looking at something new. And let us do something now rather than frittering away 9 months and not having any better chance than we have today.

Thank you, Mr. President.

On behalf of the leader, I would like to close the Senate.

NATIONAL DAY OF RECOGNITION FOR THE HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS OF DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 118, submitted earlier today by Senators HATCH and LEAHY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 118) expressing condolences on the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and designating September 6, 1997 as a "National Day of Recognition for the Humanitarian Efforts of Diana, Princess of Wales."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, all of us have heartfelt grief for the people of Great Britain. That is why the Senate is acting in this resolution, saying this is a woman and a leader who cared so much about AIDS victims, people who did not have the chance in life

that she did. I think she really did show many of us that if we will just reach out a helping hand to those less fortunate, it will make a difference.

The Senate stands today in unanimous agreement that we grieve with the people of Great Britain and we will set aside a day of recognition and one in which all of us will be thinking about her accomplishments, the tragic, senseless death that she suffered, and hope that through her children and the Royal Family and all of the British Government and the people of Great Britain good things will come from the leadership she showed and the compassion she showed for others and that because she lived we will all be better people.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in support of the resolution expressing the Senate's condolences upon the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. I can think of no event in recent times that has moved so many people from different parts of the world and different walks of life as the untimely and tragic death of this remarkable woman. Diana was loved and respected worldwide. She meant different things to different people, but the essence of her universal appeal seems to derive from the fact that, at the height of fame and privilege, Diana never lost the simple, human touch.

To many people, the greatest tragedy of Diana's death is the loss to her two young sons, William and Harry. Diana was a committed and caring mother who did a remarkable job rearing her children under great pressure and intense public scrutiny. Many of us have seen the moving footage of Diana hugging her sons unabashedly, or beaming at the end of an amusement park adventure the three of them had shared. These things may seem simple to people outside the spotlight, but they were quite daring for someone charged with molding the character of the future King of England.

Diana's human touch was daring in other ways, too. She may have single-handedly changed the way people around the world view their fellow human beings suffering from AIDS and leprosy when she simply touched their hands. With a simple, compassionate gesture, the princess showed that we can afford to reach out to the sick.

Despite many bouts with personal adversity, Diana never withdrew into the comforts of her privileged background. Instead, she seemed to relish tackling new challenges, becoming a passionate humanitarian who spent countless hours ministering to the sick, the poor, and the forgotten. Many Americans, including a number of my colleagues, knew her from her charitable work with the homeless and with victims of AIDS, breast cancer, leprosy, and other human afflictions.

Most recently, Princess Diana helped to shed light on the horrors of indiscriminate injury and death caused by the worldwide proliferation of anti-personnel landmines. I have joined my

colleague from Vermont, Senator LEAHY, in his effort to enact a ban on the use of landmines, and this campaign received an invaluable boost from the efforts of Princess Diana. I can think of no greater tribute to her legacy than for us to summon the will and courage to enact such a ban.

Mr. President, when the eyes of the world turn to London this Saturday, I hope that passage of this resolution will convey the thoughts and prayers of the American people to the family of the Princess of Wales and the British people. It is the least we can do for someone who deeply touched, and forever changed, so many of our lives.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, as the dean of the women in the Senate, I rise to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Diana, the Princess of Wales. Our hearts go out to her family and to the British people. We believe it is appropriate that we adopt this resolution to create a national day of mourning on September 6, the day of her funeral.

People have expressed surprise at the outpouring of love and grief from the British people. But we shouldn't be surprised. Princess Diana was a remarkable person. We were dazzled by her grace and beauty—but what we truly valued was her compassion.

She was called the people's princess. She was born a member of the aristocracy and married into royalty—but she never forgot that Britain's strength was its ordinary working people. The thousands of people laying flowers and waiting in line for hours to sign the condolence book represent a cross section of Britons. They are the senior citizens, the working mothers, the new immigrants—and especially, the children.

She treated the people she met with respect and compassion and she taught her children to do the same. Many people go through the motions of doing good works. But with Princess Diana, it came from the heart.

The Princess of Wales had her personal challenges. But it is for her public commitments that we will most remember her. She chose her causes carefully. She worked on behalf of those who were most in need. She campaigned for awareness of AIDS and tolerance and compassion for those who suffered from AIDS. She helped support battered women's shelters. She worked on behalf of children's hospitals. She worked to raise money for breast cancer research. These causes were universal in nature and supported by many women around the world.

She was also a leader in the effort to end the use of antipersonnel landmines. She traveled to Angola and Bosnia to show the world the tragic effects of landmines on ordinary civilians. By visiting mine fields and landmine victims, she showed us more than any report or international symposium ever could.

In the U.S. Senate, Senator LEAHY and Senator HAGEL have led our effort to end the use of landmines. I am proud

to be part of that effort. We have stopped exporting mines, and are now trying to stop their use. The world's most technologically advanced military does not need a weapon that cannot distinguish between a soldier and a child—who may be killed while playing in a field 10 years after the war is over.

Mr. President, Princess Diana's death was a tragedy. But her life was a triumph. Her legacy is her work on behalf of those in need, and, most importantly, her children—whose lives will reflect the values their mother taught them. We can best honor her legacy by continuing to work as she did for those who are most in need.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table and that any statements relating to this resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 118) and its preamble read as follows:

S. RES. 118

Whereas the Senate and the American people heard the announcement of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, with profound sorrow and deep regret;

Whereas the Princess of Wales touched the lives of millions of Americans and people throughout the world as an example of compassion and grace;

Whereas the Princess of Wales was a committed and caring mother who successfully raised two young sons under great pressure and public scrutiny;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the tireless humanitarian efforts of the Princess of Wales, including the areas of—

(1) raising awareness of and attention to breast cancer research and treatment;

(2) HIV/AIDS, particularly in the areas of pediatric AIDS, educating the public regarding the facts of HIV/AIDS transmission, and fostering a public attitude that is intolerant of discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS;

(3) banning antipersonnel landmines from the arsenals of war, as these indiscriminate weapons often result in casualties to civilians, including children, sometimes many years after the armed conflict in which the mines were used; and

(4) eliminating the problem of hopelessness around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends to the people of the United Kingdom sincere condolences and sympathy on the death of Diana, Princess of Wales.

(2) recognizes the extraordinary impact of the Princess of Wales' humanitarian efforts around the world; and

(3) designates September 6, 1997, as a "National Day of Recognition for the Humanitarian efforts of Diana, Princess of Wales".

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Diana, Princess of Wales.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NOS. 105-22, 105-23, 105-24, AND 105-25

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous

consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on September 3, 1997, by the President of the United States:

Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Trinidad and Tobago (Treaty Document No. 105-22);

Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Barbados (Treaty Document No. 105-23);

Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia (Treaty Document No. 105-24);

Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters with related Optional Protocol (Treaty Document No. 105-25).

I further ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time, that they be referred, with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed, and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The President's messages are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Port of Spain on March 4, 1996. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activities more effectively. The Treaty should be an effective tool to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of crimes, including drug trafficking offenses. The Treaty is self-executing.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes: taking of testimony or statements of persons; providing documents, records, and articles of evidence; serving documents; locating or identifying persons; transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; executing requests for searches and seizures; assisting in proceedings related to restraint, confiscation, forfeiture of assets, restitution, and collection of fines; examining objects and sites; and any other form of assistance not prohibited by the laws of the Requested State.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 3, 1997.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty