

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

Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Barbados on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Bridgetown on February 28, 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 forfeiture of assets, restitution, and collection of fines; and rendering 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 Treaties Between the Government of the United States of America and the governments of four countries comprising the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. The Treaties are with: Antigua and Barbuda, signed at St. John's on October 31, 1996; Dominica, signed at Roseau on October 10, 1996; Grenada, signed at St. George's on May 30, 1996; St. Lucia, signed at Castries on April 18, 1996. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaties.

The Treaties are part of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activity more effectively. They should be an effective tool to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of crimes, including "white-collar" crime and drug trafficking offenses. The Treaties are self-executing.

The Treaties provide for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaties includes: taking of testimony or statements of persons; providing documents, records, and articles of evidence; serving documents; locating or identifying persons or items; transferring persons in custody for tes-

timony or other purposes; executing requests for searches and seizures; assisting in proceedings related to forfeiture of assets, restitution to the victims of crime, and collection of fines; 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 these Treaties 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 Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters ("the Convention"), adopted at the twenty-second regular session of the Organization of American States (OAS) General Assembly meeting in Nassau, The Bahamas, on May 23, 1992, and the Optional Protocol Related to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters ("the Protocol"), adopted at the twenty-third regular session of the OAS General Assembly meeting in Managua, Nicaragua, on June 11, 1993. Both of these instruments were signed on behalf of the United States at the OAS headquarters in Washington on January 10, 1995. In addition, for the information of the Senate, I transmit the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention and the Protocol.

When ratified, the Convention and the Protocol will constitute the first multilateral convention between the United States and other members of the OAS in the field of international judicial cooperation in criminal matters. The provisions of the Convention and Protocol are explained in the report of the Department of State that accompanies this message.

The Convention and Protocol will establish a treaty-based system of judicial assistance in criminal matters analogous to that which exists bilaterally between the United States and a number of countries. These instruments should prove to be effective tools to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of modern criminals, including members of drug cartels, "white-collar" criminals, and terrorists. The Convention and Protocol are self-executing, and will not require implementing legislation.

The Convention provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Convention includes: (1) taking testimony or statements of persons; (2) providing documents, records, and articles of evidence; (3) serving documents; (4) locating or identifying persons or items; (5) transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; (6) executing requests for searches and seizures; (7) assisting in forfeiture proceedings; and (8) rendering any other form of assistance not prohibited by the laws of the Requested State.

The Protocol was negotiated and adopted at the insistence of the United States Government, and will permit a greater measure of cooperation in connection with tax offenses. I believe that the Convention should not be ratified by the United States without the Protocol. If the Convention and Protocol are ratified, the instruments of ratification would be deposited simultaneously.

One significant advantage of this Convention and Protocol is that they provide uniform procedures and rules for cooperation in criminal matters by all the states that become Party. In addition, the Convention and Protocol would obviate the expenditure of resources that would be required for the United States to negotiate and bring into force bilateral mutual assistance treaties with certain OAS member states.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention and the Protocol, and that it give its advice and consent to ratification, subject to the understandings described in the accompanying report of the Department of State.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 3, 1997.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 4, 1997

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, September 4.

I further ask that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and the Senate immediately resume consideration of amendment No. 1077 to the Labor, HHS appropriations bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mrs. HUTCHISON. For the information of all Members, tomorrow the Senate will immediately resume consideration of amendment No. 1077 offered by Senator COATS to S. 1061, the Labor, HHS appropriations bill. It is hoped that a vote on the Coats amendment will occur by mid morning.

In addition, Members can anticipate additional votes on amendments currently pending to the Labor, HHS appropriations bill and other amendments expected to be offered to the bill throughout Thursday's session of the Senate as we make progress on this important legislation.

As always, Members will be notified as any votes are scheduled. It is hoped that the Senate will complete action on the Labor, HHS appropriations bill tomorrow. Also, as a reminder to all Members, a cloture motion was filed this evening on the motion to proceed to the FDA reform bill. Therefore, Members can anticipate a vote to occur on the cloture motion Friday morning.