

British climbers who disregarded warnings and advice from park ranger stationed on the mountain. This rescue included what is probably the world's highest short haul helicopter rescue at 19,000 feet and entailed a very high level of risk for the rescue team. This is just one example of many rescues the Park Service conducts each year on Mt. McKinley.

Mr. President, I personally do not feel that the American taxpayer should be left with the bill for rescues on this mountain. The Federal Government does not force these climbers to climb; they engage in this activity voluntarily and with full knowledge of the risks. While I admire the courage and tenacity of mountain climbers, I do not think it is fair to divert scarce park funds from services that benefit the majority of park visitors for the purpose of providing extraordinarily expensive services to a small number of users who put themselves in harm's way with their eyes wide open. Mountain climbers are a special breed who are proud of their self-sufficiency and independence—and rightly so. For that reason I think they should recognize the simple equity of paying their fair share of the public costs of their sport.

As a result of a recent field hearing on this issue, I found that while I have received many letters of support, there are a few stalwart individuals who do not agree with my point of view and have raised some legitimate questions. That is why I want the Secretary of the Interior to look at the feasibility and desirability of some sort of a cost recovery system that puts a minimal burden on climbers, whether it be an insurance requirement or any other scheme. The pros and cons of these cost recovery mechanisms need to be carefully explored before we act.

Last but not least, Mr. President, I want the Secretary to evaluate requiring climbers to show proof of medical insurance so that hospitals in Alaska and elsewhere are not left holding the bag as they sometimes are under present circumstances. It is a good neighbor policy that should be put into effect at the earliest opportunity. ●

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 261

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 261, a bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 1089

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1089, a bill to terminate the effectiveness of certain amendments to the foreign repair station rules of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 1529

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1529, a bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes.

S. 2418

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2418, a bill to establish rural opportunity communities, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 55

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 55, a joint resolution requesting the President to advance the late Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel on the retired list of the Navy to the highest grade held as Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, during World War II, and to advance the late Major General Walter C. Short on the retired list of the Army to the highest grade held as Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, during World War II, as was done under the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 for all other senior officers who served in positions of command during World War II, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 94

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 94, a concurrent resolution supporting the religious tolerance toward Muslims.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 298

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 298, a resolution condemning the terror, vengeance, and human rights abuses against the civilian population of Sierra Leone.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 300—ELECTING JAMES W. ZIGLAR, OF MISSISSIPPI, AS THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 300

*Resolved*, That James W. Ziglar, of Mississippi, be, and he is hereby, elected Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate effective November 9, 1998.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 301—RELATIVE TO RULE XXXIX

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 301

*Resolved*, That if a Member who is precluded from foreign travel by the provisions of Rule 39 is appointed as a delegate to an official conference to be attended by Members of the Senate, then the appointment of that individual shall constitute an authorization

by the Senate and the individual will not be deemed in violation of Rule 39.

SEC. 2. This resolution shall be applicable only until November 21, 1998.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 302—RELATIVE TO RULE XXXIII

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 302

*Resolved*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXXIII, the Senate authorize the videotaping of the address by the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Byrd) to the incoming Senators scheduled to be given in the Senate Chamber in December 1998.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 303—AUTHORIZING CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS DURING THE RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE PRESENT SESSION

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 303

*Resolved*, That during the recess or adjournment of the present session of the Senate, the President of the Senate, the President of the Senate pro tempore, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to make appointments to commissions, committees, boards, conferences, or interparliamentary conferences authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 304—TENDERING THE THANKS OF THE SENATE TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 304

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable Al Gore, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the second session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 305—TENDERING THE THANKS OF THE SENATE TO THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 305

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable Strom Thurmond, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the second session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 306—TO COMMEND THE EXEMPLARY LEADERSHIP OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution:

## S. RES. 306

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the distinguished Democratic Leader, the Senator from South Dakota, the Honorable Thomas A. Daschle, for his exemplary leadership and the cooperative and dedicated manner in which he has performed his leadership responsibilities in the conduct of Senate business during the second session of the 105th Congress.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 307—TO COMMEND THE EXEMPLARY LEADERSHIP OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following resolution:

## S. RES. 307

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the distinguished Majority Leader, the Senator from Mississippi, the Honorable Trent Lott, for his exemplary leadership and the cooperative and dedicated manner in which he has performed his leadership responsibilities in the conduct of Senate business during the second session of the 105th Congress.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 308—COMMENDING THE CREW MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY DESTROYERS OF DESRON 61 FOR THEIR HEROISM DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 308

Whereas, DesRon 61, a group of nine United States destroyers composed of the U.S.S. DeHaven (DD 727), U.S.S. Mansfield (DD 728), U.S.S. Swenson (DD 729), U.S.S. Collett (DD 730), U.S.S. Maddox (DD 731), U.S.S. Blue (DD 744), U.S.S. Brush (DD 745), U.S.S. Taussig (DD 746), and U.S.S. Moore (DD 747), and commanded by Captain T.H. Hederman, penetrated Tokyo Bay, Japan, on rough seas and at night;

Whereas, although surrounded in darkness, the vigilant and intrepid members of the crews of the United States destroyers were able to detect a Japanese convoy attempting to sneak out of Tokyo Bay along the coastline, engage and defeat the heavily-armed warships of the Imperial Japanese Navy escorting the convoy, and subdue the convoy; and

Whereas the victory was gained without the loss of a single sailor or ship: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate, on behalf of the people of the United States commends the members of the crews of the United States Navy destroyers of DesRon 61 who participated in the July 22, 1945, surface naval engagement in Tokyo Bay for their heroism, intrepidity, and skill in battle that contributed to the defeat of Japanese forces in World War II.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 309—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE CULPABILITY OF HUN SEN FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN CAMBODIA

Mr. HELMS (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following

resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. RES. 309

Whereas under the Vietnamese communist occupation of Cambodia (the former People's Republic of Kampuchea and the State of Cambodia) between 1979 and 1989, Hun Sen was among a large number of former Khmer Rouge members who were designated by the Vietnamese communists as surrogate leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, where international human rights organizations documented widespread human rights violations;

Whereas during the period leading to internationally supervised elections in 1993, as Prime Minister of the State of Cambodia and a Politburo member of the communist Cambodian People's Party (CPP), Hun Sen was responsible for the disappearances, murder, and assassination attempts against democratic opponents of the Cambodian People's Party;

Whereas after the Cambodian People's Party lost the 1993 national election, Hun Sen organized a military force that threatened a military coup, resulting in his being given a share of the Prime Minister position with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the election winner, and his Cambodian People's Party maintaining control of the military, the internal security forces, and provincial government administration;

Whereas in July 1997, Hun Sen ordered a coup d'etat against First Prime Minister Prince Ranariddh which resulted in the deaths of a large number of civilians caught in the crossfire and the torture and summary execution of at least 100 government officials and the forced displacement of at least 50,000 people as assaults continued on people or communities loyal to Prince Ranariddh;

Whereas during the period leading to the July 1998 national election there were widespread threats, assaults, and the suspected assassination of scores of members of parties opposed to Hun Sen;

Whereas in September 1998, Hun Sen ordered a violent crackdown on thousands of unarmed demonstrators, including Buddhist monks, who supported credible investigations of irregularities in the electoral process and the change in the format for allocating seats in the National Assembly which permitted Hun Sen to maintain a small edge over Prince Ranariddh's FUNCINPEC Party and entitled Hun Sen to maintain the post of Prime Minister, which resulted in the brutality toward tens of thousands of pro-democracy advocates and the deaths and disappearances of an unknown number of people, and led to widespread civil unrest which threatens to further destroy Cambodian society; and

Whereas Hun Sen has held, and continues to hold, high government office in a repressive and violent regime, and has the power to decide for peace and democracy and has instead decided for killing and repression, who has the power to minimize illegal actions by subordinates and allies and hold responsible those who committed such actions, but did not, and who once again is directing a campaign of murder and repression against unarmed civilians, while treating with contempt international efforts to achieve a genuinely democratic government in Cambodia: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is a sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should establish a collection of information that can be supplied to an appropriate international judicial tribunal for use as evidence to support a possible indictment and trial of Hun Sen for violations of international humanitarian law after 1978;

(2) any such information concerning Hun Sen and individuals under his authority already collected by the United States, including information regarding the March 1997 grenade attack against Sam Rainsy, should be provided to the tribunal at the earliest possible time;

(3) the United States should work with members of interested countries and non-governmental organizations relating to information any country or organization may hold concerning allegations of violations of international humanitarian law after 1978 posed against Hun Sen and any individual under his authority in Cambodia and give all such information to the tribunal;

(4) the United States should work with other interested countries relating to measures to be taken to bring to justice Hun Sen and individuals under Hun Sen's authority indicted for such violations of international humanitarian law after 1978; and

(5) the United States should support such a tribunal for the purpose of investigating Hun Sen's possible criminal culpability for conceiving, directing, and sustaining a variety of actions in violation of international humanitarian law after 1978 in any judicial proceeding that may result.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

# MONEY LAUNDERING AND FINANCIAL CRIMES STRATEGY ACT OF 1998

## GRASSLEY (AND D'AMATO) AMENDMENT NO. 3828

Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. GRASSLEY for himself and Mr. D'AMATO) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1756) to amend chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, to require the development and implementation by the Secretary of the Treasury of a national money laundering and related financial crimes strategy to combat money laundering and related financial crimes, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 2, strike line 21, and all that follows through page 3, line 3 and insert the following:

“(2) MONEY LAUNDERING AND RELATED FINANCIAL CRIME.—The term ‘money laundering and related financial crime’—

“(A) means the movement of illicit cash or cash equivalent proceeds into, out of, or through the United States, or into, out of, or through United States financial institutions, as defined in section 5312 of title 31, United States Code; or

“(B) has the meaning given that term (or the term used for an equivalent offense) under State and local criminal statutes pertaining to the movement of illicit cash or cash equivalent proceeds.”.

## GOVERNMENT PAPERWORK ELIMINATION ACT

### ABRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 3829

Mr. GRAIG (for Mr. ABRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2107) to enhance electronic commerce by promoting the reliability and integrity of commercial transactions through establishing authentication