

[Mr. BOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1271, a bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

S. 1274

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1274, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to improve management of remediation waste, and for other purposes.

S. 1276

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1276, a bill to permit agricultural producers to enter into market transition contracts and receive loans, to require a pilot revenue insurance program, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146

At the request of Mr. JOHNSTON, the names of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 146, a resolution designating the week beginning November 19, 1995, and the week beginning on November 24, 1996, as "National Family Week," and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2815

At the request of Mr. BIDEN the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2815 proposed to H.R. 2076, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2818

At the request of Mr. BIDEN the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2818 proposed to H.R. 2076, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 130—RELATIVE TO MEXICO

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 30

Whereas the United States and Mexico share a 2,000-mile border and economic relations between the two nations are increasing;

Whereas Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo has stated his commitment to "create a nation of law," combat drug trafficking, investigate political assassinations, and punish official malfeasance;

Whereas President Zedillo's appointed an opposition party member, Antonio Lozano, as Attorney General, the first opposition member in the Cabinet;

Whereas the Government of Mexico has taken steps to end impunity by arresting Raul Salinas, the brother of former President Carlos Salinas, for his involvement in

the murder of Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu, and by requesting the extradition of Mario Ruiz Massieu, former Deputy Attorney General, for his alleged tampering with evidence in the investigation into the murder of his brother and for accepting money from drug traffickers;

Whereas the investigations of the assassinations of the Cardinal Posadas, PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio, and PRI General Secretary Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu remain unresolved;

Whereas elements of Mexico's bureaucracy are engaged in drug-related and other corruption, including collaborating with drug traffickers who pay for protection, allowing the drug trade to proliferate and threatening United States and Mexican security;

Whereas Mexico is both a major transit point for drugs produced in South America and elsewhere, and a production source of much of the marijuana and heroin shipped into the United States;

Whereas increased drug enforcement efforts in the southeastern United States have achieved some positive results;

Whereas drug smuggling activity has increased along the U.S.-Mexican border;

Whereas, despite President Zedillo's initial efforts, actions by the Government of Mexico have not pursued aggressively President Zedillo's public commitments to eliminate impunity for former and current government officials: Now, therefore be it *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That

(a) the Congress recognizes the initial steps taken by the Mexican Government of President Ernesto Zedillo to investigate drug-related and other corruption in Mexico.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the President of the United States should encourage and support President Zedillo's efforts to create an independent Mexican judicial body to evaluate the financial holdings of former and present Mexican officials;

(2) the President of the United States should encourage and support President Zedillo's efforts to investigate to the fullest extent possible corruption and economic malfeasance in an effort to bring about a true democracy in Mexico;

(3) the United States Congress should pursue efforts to strengthen relations with the Mexican Congress;

(4) the Attorney General of the United States should pursue greater cooperation with the Mexican Government to investigate cross-border corruption and to provide protection for those willing to come forward

(5) the President of the United States and senior United States officials should encourage and support efforts by President Zedillo to investigate vigorously the killings of Cardinal Juan Posadas in May 1993, PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio in March 1994, and PRI Secretary General Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu in September 1994;

(6) the Government of Mexico should replace and prosecute corrupt regional police commanders;

(7) the Mexican people have the support of the United States in efforts to eliminate illegal drug trafficking on both sides of the United States-Mexico border; and

(8) the interdiction of illegal narcotics should be a top priority for the United States in its management of the U.S.-Mexican border.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American people have an enormous stake in Mexico—a neighboring coun-

try with which the United States shares a 2000-mile border and which is a significant trading partner. Many of Mexico's problems have become our problems, especially drug trafficking fueled by incredible corruption which touches every community in America.

On August 8, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee conducted a hearing on the magnitude of the illegal Mexican drug trade and its affect on United States-Mexican relations. It was startling to hear both United States officials and Mexican experts describe the spreading tentacles of drug trafficking and drug-related corruption threatening to engulf the 10-month presidency of Ernesto Zedillo. The hearing, however, was not limited to the bad news; the witnesses offered several initiatives that could be helpful to President Zedillo and the Mexican people in confronting the drug lords.

This hearing prompted Senator FEINSTEIN and me, working with Senator GRASSLEY as chairman of the Senate Drug Enforcement Caucus, to prepare a resolution I now send to the desk for first reading and appropriate referral.

The enormity of the problem confronting Mexico is such that the Mexican Government's own National Institute for Combating Drugs concluded recently that the increasing power of the drug kingpins could ultimately make Mexico "ungovernable."

All too often, Mr. President, these evil traffickers are aided and abetted by unscrupulous Mexican Government and law enforcement officials. For example, it has been reported that the leader of the so-called gulf cartel, Juan Garcia Abrego—who also has become a fixture on the FBI's most wanted list—bribes senior Mexican Government officials to the tune of \$50 million a month in running his operations.

While United States officials were heaping praise upon former Mexican president Salinas' commitment to fighting drugs, Mr. Salinas' senior drug enforcement officials were on the traffickers' payroll. Two of his three drug enforcement directors have been charged with accepting bribes from drug traffickers. Salinas' Deputy Attorney General, Mario Ruiz Massieu, kept millions of dollars in U.S. bank accounts which the U.S. district attorney for southern Texas alleges are pay-offs from drug traffickers.

And in another disturbing revelation, in May, Mexican newspapers published transcripts of phone conversations involving Marcella Bodensadt, identified as a Garcia Abrego associate and the wife of a cartel money-launderer, and Salinas' Minister of the Presidency, with whom she was having an affair. The Minister of the Presidency, who managed the national security and intelligence apparatus for the Salinas government, claims he knew nothing about Ms. Bodensadt's drug connections.

This concurrent resolution recognizes that President Zedillo inherited the governmental structure influenced

by the drug lords. It acknowledges his initial efforts at reform. And it urges President Clinton to encourage and support President Zedillo's initiatives to create a nation of law, combat drug trafficking, investigate political killings—many of which also are related to the drug trade—and to punish official malfeasance.

It is in Mexico's interest to pursue vigorously the investigations of three high-profile murders linked to drug trafficking. The May 1993 murder of Cardinal Juan Posadas, allegedly by drug traffickers led by the kingpins of the so-called Tijuana cartel, Benjamin and Ramon Arellano Felix, shocked the world. However, 2½ years later, the Arellano Felix brothers are still free, even though they reportedly are seen around town.

Then there was the killing of PRI Presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio in Tijuana in March 1994. Drug traffickers and corrupt police officials have been implicated in the killing and in subsequent efforts to obstruct investigations. Two weeks after Colosio's murder, the local police chief was gunned-down while conducting his own investigation into the assassination. In May 1995, the Governor of Baja California confirmed that the Tijuana police chief had been murdered by a Federal Judicial Police officer.

Mr. President, corruption within the police remains a serious problem. In March 1995, 14 officers of the same Federal Judicial Police—a group known for torture, rape, and drug corruption—were accused of stealing and selling cocaine base. Earlier this year, NBC Nightly News aired film footage of Mexican police helping traffickers unload cocaine. And when President Zedillo's appointed chief of police, Juan Pablo de Tavira, decided to purge the force of corrupt officers, he was mysteriously poisoned hours before a meeting with the Attorney General to implement the cleansing of the police force.

In the case of Mexico, President Zedillo must guarantee that his nation will be governed by law—which has not been the case during the PRI's 66-year one-party rule of Mexico. It is not sufficient to arrest an occasional drug lord who has not paid for protection. A consistently applied standard of punishment against all drug traffickers and corrupt government and law enforcement officials, regardless of position or wealth, is crucial.

U.S. programs to combat drug trafficking are a waste if senior foreign government officials assist drug gangs and policemen are in cahoots with traffickers. The U.S. Government must send the message that we support tough antidrug and anticorruption initiatives. While a few dedicated United States officials daily combat drug trafficking, in diplomatic exchanges with Mexico, drug trafficking and corruption are rarely ever mentioned. It seems that U.S. officials fear that the mere mention of drugs will offend their

counterparts and perhaps ruffle cozy diplomatic relationships. This is absurd.

The insidious influence of drug trafficking and political corruption are the greatest threat to both nations' national security. All of us are affected by drugs and crime—much of which is committed by persons under the influence of drugs. We have a responsibility to fight drugs crossing our borders. The lives and well-being of our families, children, and grandchildren are at stake. It is the intent of this resolution to signal our resolve in fighting the scourge of illegal drugs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 181—RELATIVE TO THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 181

Resolved, That the appointment of Thomas B. Griffith to be Senate Legal Counsel, made by the President pro tempore this day, shall become effective as of October 24, 1995, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

SENATE RESOLUTION 182—RELATIVE TO THE DEPUTY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 182

Resolved, That the appointment of Morgan J. Frankel to be Deputy Senate Legal Counsel, made by the President pro tempore this day, shall become effective as of October 24, 1995, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

SENATE RESOLUTION 183—MAKING MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS TO CERTAIN SENATE COMMITTEES FOR THE 104TH CONGRESS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for Mr. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 183

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following standing committees for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

Appropriations: Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Specter, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Bond, Mr. Gorton, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Mack, Mr. Burns, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Campbell.

Finance: Mr. Roth, Mr. Dole, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Pressler, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Nickles, and Mr. Gramm.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—MAKING MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS TO CERTAIN SENATE COMMITTEES FOR THE 104TH CONGRESS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for Mr. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 184

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following standing committees for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

Agriculture: Mr. Lugar, Mr. Dole, Mr. Helms, Mr. Cochran, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Craig, Mr. Coverdell, Mr. Santorum, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Grassley.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Bond, Mr. Mack, Mr. Faircloth, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Grams, and Mr. Domenici.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. Pressler, Mr. Stevens, Mr. McCain, Mr. Burns, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Lott, Mrs. Hutchinson, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Ashcroft, and Mr. Frist.

Governmental Affairs: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Roth, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cochran, Mr. McCain, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brown.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY [LIBERTAD] ACT OF 1995

SIMON AMENDMENTS NOS. 2899-2900

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SIMON submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the amendment No. 2898 proposed by Mr. DOLE to the bill (H.R. 927) to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2899

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

TITLE —FREEDOM TO TRAVEL

SEC. .01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Freedom to Travel Act of 1995".

SEC. .2. TRAVEL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) FREEDOM OF TRAVEL FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND LEGAL RESIDENTS.—The President shall not restrict travel abroad by United States citizens or legal residents, except to countries with which the United States is at war, where armed hostilities are in progress, or where there is imminent danger to the public health or the physical safety of United States travelers.

(b) INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.—Section 203(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of paragraphs (2) and (3); and

(2) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

"(4) any of the following transactions incident to travel by individuals who are citizens or residents of the United States:

"(A) any transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from any country, including the importation into a country or the United