

escape their desperate living conditions. Their hardships are a direct result of inept Mexican economic policies and the harsh austerity measures the Clinton administration imposed upon the Mexican people as part of the bailout.

Mr. President, Mexico has received over \$25 billion and it has not solved anything. The Clinton administration bypassed Congress and sent billions of hard-earned American taxpayer dollars to a country reeling under narco-corruption and failed economic policies. Mexico's downward spiral is accelerating and the fallout is only beginning.

According to the terms of the Financial Assistance Agreement between the administration and Mexico—Article 3, section 7—the agreement expires after 1 year, on February 21, 1996, and it may be extended by the Secretary of Treasury for another 6 months. Secretary Rubin has indicated that the Treasury Department intends to extend the bailout for another 6 months so now is the time for Congress to act.

Mr. President, my colleague and friend, Senator FEINSTEIN and I, are cosponsoring this bill which would place strong conditions on the administration to stop them from wasting more taxpayer dollars on the Mexican bailout, by preventing an extension of the Assistance Agreement, and stopping any additional rollovers of the money already owed to the United States, as of the first of this year.

At the very least, if the President decides to continue squandering any more of the remaining \$10.5 billion of U.S. taxpayer money already committed to Mexico, he should be required to certify that Mexico is doing all that it can to stop the massive flow of narcotics into our country. This should not be a simple certification—it should be tough and thorough. This bill will require Mexico to take strong action to fight the drug lords and narcotics kings who are becoming multimillionaires by importing drugs into our country.

Our bill sets several pertinent conditions regarding the enormous amounts of drugs Mexico is sending to this country every day. In our bill, the President must certify that Mexico has satisfied each of these conditions before sending any more taxpayer money to Mexico. The Congress already passed a certification requirement related to the Mexican bailout last year in the Mexican Debt Disclosure Act, which required the President to certify normal business standards were being imposed on the loans and money sent to Mexico.

A few key facts on the severity of the drug problem with Mexico vividly illustrate the need for immediate action:

The Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] estimates that over 70 percent of the cocaine in the United States crosses the United States-Mexico border. Using Mexico as storage for the cocaine, the Colombian drug organizations may be holding cocaine with a street value of up to \$1 billion.

According to the DEA, virtually all of the heroin produced in Mexico is trafficked in the United States.

The DEA also reports that more than 50 percent of the marijuana found in the United States came from Mexico, either cultivated there or transshipped through Mexico from other localities.

It appears that trafficking gangs in Mexico are also involved in all aspects of the methamphetamine trade: producing, trafficking, and distributing it as well as the chemicals used to manufacture the methamphetamines. Law enforcement officials have noticed an increase in its availability in the United States.

The recent arrest of Juan Garcia Abrego, described as an international drug kingpin and said to have headed a billion-dollar drug empire, may hold the key to understanding just how big the Mexican drug organizations are and the volume of drugs they traffick into the United States. The information that he provides to U.S. law enforcement is a glimpse into the underground world of international drug trafficking. His arrest is merely the tip of the iceberg.

Currently, the Colombian cartel and the drug trafficking gangs in Mexico are working in partnership to deliver and distribute multiton of narcotics into the United States. However, Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gelbard told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that, with the arrest of leaders of the Columbian Cali cartel, Mexican drug trafficking gangs may be able to actively traffick these drugs themselves.

No doubt, there will be an increase in the availability of narcotics as a direct result of the Mexican drug gangs' interest in narcotics distribution, and the ease with which they can transport it into the United States.

Mr. President, this bill is an important first step in addressing two very serious problems affecting the American people. This bill will force the Clinton administration and the Mexican Government to make real and substantial efforts to halt the flow of illegal drugs into our country. The bill also sends notice to the administration that the Congress, and the American people, are tired of having hard-earned taxpayer dollars squandered. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan effort.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 10

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 10, a bill to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government, to reform lobbying registration and disclosure requirements, to amend the gift rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to reform the Federal election laws applicable to the Congress.

S. 837

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico

[Mr. DOMENICI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 837, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

S. 990

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 990, a bill to expand the availability of qualified organizations for frail elderly community projects (Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)), to allow such organizations, following a trial period, to become eligible to be providers under applicable titles of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1028

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1028, a bill to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, and for other purposes.

S. 1334

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] were added as cosponsors of S. 1334, a bill to amend chapter 28 of title 35, United States Code, to provide for noninfringing uses of patents on medical and surgical procedures.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1379, a bill to make technical amendments to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1392

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1392, a bill to impose temporarily a 25 percent duty on imports of certain Canadian wood and lumber products, to require the administering authority to initiate an investigation under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to such products, and for other purposes.

S. 1541

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM], the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut

[Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a co-sponsor of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 40—TO COMMEMORATE THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF TEXAS STATEHOOD

Mrs. HUTCHINSON (for herself and Mr. GRAMM) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 40

Whereas 1995 marks 150 years since the United States of America admitted Texas as the 28th State of the Union;

Whereas the sesquicentennial of Texas statehood is a truly momentous occasion that allows all Texans to reflect on their State's proud heritage and bright future;

Whereas acting on the advice of President John Tyler, the United States Congress adopted a joint resolution on February 28, 1845, inviting the Republic of Texas to enter the Union as a State with full retention of its public lands; today, a century and half later, Texas enjoys the distinction of being the only State admitted with such extensive rights;

Whereas the citizens of the Republic of Texas were deeply committed to the goals and ideals embodied in the United States Constitution, and, on June 16, 1845, the Congress of the Republic of Texas was convened by President Anson Jones to consider the proposal of statehood;

Whereas Texas took advantage of the offer, choosing to unite with a large and prosperous Nation that could more effectively defend the borders of Texas and expand its flourishing trade with European countries; by October 1845, the Congress of the Republic of Texas had approved a State constitution, charting a bold new destiny for the Lone Star State;

Whereas the proposed State constitution was sent to Washington, D.C., and on December 29, 1845, the United States of America formally welcomed Texas as a new State; the transfer of governmental authority, however, was not complete until February 19, 1846, when Anson Jones lowered the flag that had flown above the Capitol for nearly 10 years and stepped down from his position as president of the Republic of Texas; and

Whereas with the poignant retirement of the flag of the Republic, Texas emerged as a blazing Lone Star in America's firmament, taking its place as the 28th State admitted into the Union; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) commemorate the sesquicentennial of Texas statehood; and

(2) encourage all Texans to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities on this historic occasion.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Texas Congressional Delegation, to the Governor of Texas, to the National Archives, and to the Texas Archives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 217—TO DESIGNATE THE FIRST FRIDAY IN MAY 1996 AS "AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE DAY"

Mrs. KASSEBAUM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 217

Whereas the American Foreign Service was established in 1924 and some 11,600 men and women now serve with the foreign affairs agencies of the United States at home and abroad;

Whereas the diplomatic, consular, communications, trade, development, and numerous other functions these men and women perform constitute the first and most cost-effective line of defense of our Nation by protecting and promoting United States interests abroad;

Whereas the men and women of the American Foreign Service are increasingly exposed to risks and danger to themselves and their families, even in times of peace, and many have died in the service of their country;

Whereas in this uncertain post-Cold War era, an ever-vigilant American Foreign Service remains essential to the strategic, political, and economic well-being of this Nation by strengthening the United States' relations with other countries and promoting a safer, more peaceful world;

Whereas the United States Government's foreign affairs agencies and the American Foreign Service Association have observed Foreign Service Day on the first Friday in May for many years; and

Whereas it is both appropriate and just for the country as a whole to recognize the dedication of the men and women of the American Foreign Service and to honor those who have given their lives in the loyal pursuit of their duties and responsibilities representing the interests of the United States of America and of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commend the men and women who have served or are presently serving in the American Foreign Service for their dedicated and important service to country;

(2) honor those in the American Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty; and

(3) designate the first Friday in May 1996 as "American Foreign Service Day".

The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and the Federal, State, and local administrators to observe the day with the appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, today I am submitting legislation to acknowledge the important work and great sacrifice of the men and women of the American Foreign Service. By passing this resolution, the Senate will commend these dedicated public servants for their important service to our country, honor those killed in the line of duty, and seek broader recognition this year of American Foreign Service Day.

For many years, the U.S. Government's foreign affairs agencies and the American Foreign Service Association have jointly sponsored a Foreign Service Day observance during which new names are added to the memorial plaque in the Department of State honoring those "who have died under heroic or inspirational circumstances" while serving our country abroad. This ceremony has been held within the walls of the State Department. This year, I believe that we as a Nation should join in this observance, just as we join together to honor our military personnel on Armed Forces Day and Veterans Day.

The memorial plaque contains the names of 171 brave Americans who have died in service to our country at posts abroad. I ask unanimous consent that a list of these names be printed in the RECORD. Later this year, the names of the three American negotiators who were killed last fall in search of peace in Bosnia will be added to that plaque. All of us were deeply moved by the tragic sacrifice of Ambassador Robert Frasure, Assistant Secretary of Defense Joseph J. Kruzel, and Col. S. Nelson Drew.

We have many debates in this body that involve the American Foreign Service. In the past year, we have debated its structure, we have reduced its funding, we have seen Foreign Service officers unpaid or kept from work because of partial Government shut-downs, and we have been slow to act on many Foreign Service nominees. Each of these actions has its own purpose, but I worry that the cumulative effect may well be to send a signal to our Foreign Service officers that the U.S. Senate doubts the importance of their work. Nothing could be further from the truth. With this legislation, I hope the Senate will send a clear message that, whatever our views on the difficult policy matters that affect America's overseas presence, we all stand firmly behind the important work of America's dedicated Foreign Service officers, and we recognize the undeniable importance of their work.

In the coming year, I hope to explore steps we may take to strengthen our Foreign Service. I believe we need to act to ensure that we are recruiting and retaining the very best people that our country has to offer, and I hope to work with the Foreign Service community and my colleagues to identify ways in which the Senate can help. For many people around the world, the men and women of the American Foreign Service are the faces of America.

I, for one, believe America owes these men and women a debt of gratitude.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICANS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES UNDER HEROIC OR OTHER INSPIRATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES WHILE SERVING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ABROAD IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Names are listed not chronologically but as placed on State Department memorial plaques)

William Palfrey: Lost at sea, 1780.

Joel Barlow: Exposure, Zarnowice, 1812.

Richard C. Anderson: Yellow Fever, Cartagena, Colombia, 1823.

Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Jr.: Fever, Tampico, Mexico, 1824.

Harris E. Fudger: Murdered, Bogota, Colombia, 1825.

James A. Holden: Lost at sea, 1827.

John S. Meircken: Lost at sea, 1832.

William Shaler: Cholera, Havana, Cuba, 1833.

William S. Sparks: Cholera, Venice, Italy, 1849.

Thomas T. Turner: Epidemic, Bahia, 1849.

Thomas I. Morgan: Yellow fever, Rio De Janeiro, 1850.