

[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 shutdowns, 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.

Hardy M. Burton: Yellow fever, St. Thomas, 1852.
 George R. Dwyer: Coast fever, Mozambique, 1854.
 Beverly L. Clarke: Tropical fever, Guatemala, 1860.
 Isaac S. McMicken: Yellow fever, Acapulco, Mexico, 1860.
 George True: Smallpox, Funchal, 1862.
 Edward W. Gardner: Lost at sea, 1863.
 Charles G. Hannah: Yellow fever, Demerara, 1864.
 Abraham Hanson: African fever, Monrovia, Liberia, 1866.
 Hiram R. Hawkins: Epidemic, Tumbez, Peru, 1866.
 Allen A. Hall: Epidemic, La Paz, Bolivia, 1867.
 H.E. Peck: Yellow fever, Haiti, 1867.
 James Wilson: Yellow fever, Venezuela, 1867.
 James H. McColley: Yellow fever, Callao, 1869.
 William Stedman: Yellow fever, Santiago, Cuba, 1869.
 Charles E. Perry: Epidemic, Aspinwall, Colombia, 1872.
 Thomas Biddle: Epidemic, Guayaquil, 1875.
 John F. Flint: Drowned saving life, La Union, El Salvador, 1875.
 Philip Clayton: Yellow fever, Callao, 1877.
 Henry H. Garnet: African fever, Monrovia, 1882.
 Jesse H. Moore: Yellow fever, Callao, 1883.
 David T. Bunker: Yellow fever, Demerara, 1888.
 Victor F.W. Stanwood: Murdered, Madagascar, 1888.
 William D. McCoy: Fever, Monrovia, Liberia, 1893.
 John R. Meade: Yellow fever, Santo Domingo, 1894.
 Alexander L. Pollock: Yellow fever, San Salvador, 1894.
 Frederick Munchmeyer: Yellow fever, San Salvador, 1895.
 John B. Gorman: Malignant malaria, Matamoros, Mexico, 1896.
 Albert S. Willis: Malaria, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1897.
 Rounseville Wildman: Lost at sea, 1901.
 Thomas T. Prentiss: Volcanic eruption, Martinique, 1902.
 Amedee Testart: Volcanic eruption, Martinique, 1902.
 Thomas Nast: Yellow fever, Guayaquil, 1902.
 William F. Havemeyer: Cholera, Bassorah, Turkey, 1904.
 Philip Carroll: Fever, Manzanillo, Mexico, 1906.
 Benjamin H. Ridgely: Exhaustion, Mexico City, 1908.
 Arthur A. Cheney: Earthquake, Messina, 1908.
 John W. Gourley: Smallpox, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, 1910.
 Theodore C. Hamm: Smallpox, Durango, Mexico, 1914.
 Robert N. McNeely: Lost at sea, 1915.
 Charles P. McKiernan: Smallpox, Chungkiang, China, 1916.
 Charles F. Brissel: Cholera, Baghdad, 1916.
 Alfred L.M. Gottschalk: Lost at sea, 1918.
 Maddin Summers: Exhaustion, Moscow, 1918.
 John D. O'Rear: Smallpox, La Paz, Bolivia, 1918.
 Luther K. Zabriskie: Smallpox, Aguas Calientes, Mexico, 1921.
 Carl R. Loop: Saving life, Catania, 1923.
 Max D. Kirjassof: Earthquake, Yokohama, Japan, 1923.
 Paul E. Jenks: Earthquake, Yokohama, Japan, 1923.
 Clarence C. Woolard: Epidemic, Cape Haitien, Haiti, 1923.
 Robert W. Imbrie: Murdered, Teheran, Persia, 1924.

William T. Francis: Yellow fever, Liberia, 1929.
 William I. Jackson: Drowned attempting to save life, Matanzas, Cuba, 1930.
 John T. Wainwright: Drowned attempting to save life, Matanzas, Cuba, 1930.
 G. Russell Taggart: Hurricane, Belize, British Honduras, 1931.
 J. Theodore Marriner: Murdered, Beirut, Syria, 1937.
 John M. Slaughter: Earthquake, Guayaquil, 1942.
 Thomas C. Wasson: Shot by sniper, Jerusalem, 1948.
 Douglas S. Mackieman: Killed by gunfire, Tibet, 1950.
 Robert Lee Mikels: Burned attempting to save life, Pusan, Korea, 1951.
 David LeBreton, Jr.: Drowned saving lives, Tunis, 1953.
 William P. Boteler: Killed by grenade, Nicosia, Cyprus, 1956.
 Robert A. McKinnon: Tropical disease, Ouagadougou, 1961.
 Barbara A. Robbins: Killed in bombing of Embassy, Saigon, Vietnam, 1965.
 Joseph W. Grainger: Murdered, Vietnam, 1965.
 Joseph R. Rupley: Killed by gunfire, Caracas, Venezuela, 1965.
 Dolph B. Owens: Vietnam, 1960.
 Jack J. Wells: Vietnam, 1965.
 Norman L. Clowers: Vietnam, 1966.
 William D. Smith III: Vietnam, 1966.
 Don M. Sjostrom: Laos, 1967.
 John R. McLean: Laos, 1967.
 Robert K. Franzblau: Vietnam, 1967.
 Dwight Hall Owen, Jr.: Vietnam, 1967.
 Carroll H. Pender: Vietnam, 1967.
 Frederick J. Abramson: Vietnam, 1968.
 Thomas M. Gompertz: Vietnam, 1968.
 John T. McCarthy: Vietnam, 1968.
 Kermit J. Krause: Vietnam, 1968.
 Jeffrey S. Lundstedt: Vietnam, 1968.
 Robert R. Little: Vietnam, 1968.
 Stephen H. Miller: Vietnam, 1968.
 Hugh C. Lobit: Vietnam, 1968.
 Richard A. Schenk: Vietnam, 1968.
 Michael Murphy: Vietnam, 1968.
 John Gordon Mein: Guatemala, 1968.
 George B. Gaines: Vietnam, 1969.
 Robert P. Perry: Jordan, 1970.
 Dan A. Mitriane: Uruguay, 1970.
 Cleo Allen Noel, Jr.: Sudan, 1973.
 George Curtis Moore: Sudan, 1973.
 Everett D. Reese: Vietnam, 1955.
 Thomas W. Ragsdale: Vietnam, 1967.
 Donald V. Freeman: Vietnam, 1967.
 Albert A. Farkas: Vietnam, 1968.
 Robert W. Brown, Jr.: Vietnam, 1968.
 Robert W. Hubbard: Vietnam, 1968.
 Joseph B. Smith: Vietnam, 1970.
 Rudolph Kaiser: Vietnam, 1972.
 John Paul Vann: Vietnam, 1972.
 John S. Patterson: Mexico, 1974.
 Rodger P. Davis: Cyprus, 1974.
 James C. Marshall: Vietnam, 1968.
 Steven A. Haukness: Vietnam, 1968.
 Charles W. Turberville: Cambodia, 1971.
 John Patrick Egan: Argentina, 1975.
 Charles McMahon: Vietnam, 1975.
 Darwin L. Judge: Vietnam, 1975.
 Francis E. Meloy, Jr.: Beirut, 1976.
 Robert O. Warning: Beirut, 1976.
 Adolph Dubs: Kabul, 1979.
 Steven J. Crowley: Islamabad, 1979.
 Bryan L. Ellis: Islamabad, 1979.
 Charles Robert Ray: Paris, 1982.
 Robert C. Ames: Beirut, 1983.
 Thomas R. Blacka: Beirut, 1983.
 Phyllis N. Faraci: Beirut, 1983.
 Terry L. Gilden: Beirut, 1983.
 Kenneth E. Haas: Beirut, 1983.
 Deborah M. Hixon: Beirut, 1983.
 Frank J. Johnston: Beirut, 1983.
 James F. Lewis: Beirut, 1983.
 Monique Lewis: Beirut, 1983.
 William R. McIntyre: Beirut, 1983.

Robert V. McMaugh: Beirut, 1983.
 William R. Sheil: Beirut, 1983.
 Albert N. Votaw: Beirut, 1983.
 George Tsantos: Athens, 1983.
 Leamon R. Hunt: Rome, 1984.
 Kenneth G. Crabtree: Namibia, 1984.
 Dennis Whyte Keogh: Namibia, 1984.
 A. A. Schaufelberger III: San Salvador, 1983.
 Charles F. Soper: New Delhi, 1983.
 Michael Ray Wagner: Beirut, 1984.
 Kenneth V. Welch: Beirut, 1984.
 Charles F. Hegna: Tehran, 1984.
 William L. Stanford: Tehran, 1984.
 Enrique Camarena: Guadalajara, 1985.
 Viegina Warfield: New Delhi, 1983.
 Bobby Joe Dickson: San Salvador, 1985.
 Thomas T. Handwork: San Salvador, 1985.
 Patrick R. Kwiatkowski: San Salvador, 1985.
 Gregory H. Weber: San Salvador, 1985.
 Laurence A. Steinhart: Ottawa, 1950.
 William F. Buckley: Beirut, 1985.
 William E. Nordeen: Athens, 1988.
 Arnold L. Raphael: Pakistan, 1988.
 Herbert M. Wassom: Pakistan, 1988.
 Matthew K. Gannon: Scotland, 1988.
 Ronald A. Lariviere: Scotland, 1988.
 Daniel E. O'Conner: Scotland, 1988.
 James N. Rowe: Philippines, 1989.
 John A. Butler: Grenada, 1989.
 Gladys D. Gilbert: Ethiopia, 1989.
 Robert W. Woods: Ethiopia, 1989.
 Thomas J. Worrick: Ethiopia, 1989.
 Freddie R. Woodruff: Georgia, 1993.
 Barbara L. Schell: Iraq, 1994.
 Barry S. Castiglione: El Salvador, 1992.
 Gary C. Durell: Pakistan, 1995.
 Jacqueline K. Van: Landingham, Pakistan 1995.
 As of 1/25/96, there are 171 names listed.

SENATE RESOLUTION 218—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATIVE TO MEXICO

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 218

Whereas Mexico is one of the most significant source countries for the transport of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances into the United States;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that at least 75 percent of all cocaine available in the United States travels through Mexico;

Whereas various United States drug enforcement agencies have estimated that 70 percent to 80 percent of all foreign-grown marijuana in the United States originates in Mexico;

Whereas according to the United States Customs Service, 69.5 percent of the individuals arrested for drug smuggling at border stations in the United States are Mexican nationals;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration has stated that drug smugglers have been flying airplanes into Mexico carrying 10 to 20 tons of cocaine per flight, which airplanes then return to Colombia carrying \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 of United States currency;

Whereas Mexico has failed to prevent or punish the laundering of drug-related profits or drug-related moneys in Mexico;

Whereas Mexico has failed to prevent or punish adequately bribery and other forms of public corruption which facilitate the production, processing, and shipment of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances into the United States or