

(3) the President should call upon the heads of state of major illicit drug producing countries, major drug transit countries, and major money laundering countries to establish similar high level task forces to work in coordination with the United States; and

(4) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President should call for the convening of an international summit of all interested governments to be hosted by the Organization of American States or another international organization mutually agreed to by the parties, for the purpose of reviewing the findings and recommendations of the task forces referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) and adopting a counternarcotics plan of action for each country.

(C) **SUSPENSION OF DRUG CERTIFICATION PROCESS.**—(1) Section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291j), relating to annual certification procedures for assistance for certain drug-producing and drug-transit countries, shall not apply in 1998 and 1999.

(2) The President may waive the applicability of that section in 2000 if the President determines that the waiver would facilitate the enhancement of the United States international narcotics control programs.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I join with my colleague and friend, Senator DODD, in introducing a joint resolution calling on the President to take concrete steps to increase the level of international cooperation in combating the flow of narcotics into this country, and to lead America toward coming to grips with the domestic demand that is tearing this country apart while enriching the drug cartels of Latin America and our own organized crime groups.

This legislation acknowledges the problems endemic in waging the war on drugs while domestic demand continues to remain high. It further recognizes the failure of numerous previous efforts at stemming the flow of illegal narcotics. It consequently expresses the sense of Congress that the President should appoint a high level task force, to be chaired by the Director of the Office of National Drug Policy, to establish a framework for improving international cooperation in these efforts. Finally, and of particular importance, it suspends for 2 years the process by which countries are certified as cooperating in the war on drug.

The drug problem in this country dates at least as far back as the Civil War, when wounded soldiers were turned into morphine addicts as the only way to deaden the horrific pain caused from battle and disease. The problem grew to such an extent that President Nixon felt compelled to establish the Drug Enforcement Administration in order to better coordinate the antidrug effort. President Reagan assigned Vice President Bush to oversee a major escalation in the war on drugs, a war carried on at considerable monetary cost throughout the Bush administration. President Clinton, to his credit, appointed perhaps our finest "drug czar" in Gen. Barry McCaffrey, who has waged the drug war as valiantly as he led troops in combat during Desert Storm.

And still, the flow of illegal narcotics continues virtually unimpeded. Record-breaking seizures serve mainly to remind us of how much more is getting through our porous borders undetected. Street prices alert us to the failure of our best efforts at putting a dent in the problem of drug trafficking. To the extent that one area, for example, cocaine, is tackled with any degree of success, another bigger problem—the resurgence of heroin abuse comes to mind—rises up in its place. Clearly, it is time to step back again and look more critically at every facet of the problem.

I do not believe "chicken-and-egg" debates about which problem, supply or demand, should take higher priority serve any useful purpose. The bill we are offering today addresses both problems. Nor I believe the certification process has accomplished its intended goal any more than such processes ever really do irrespective of the subject matter. In fact, the decision by the White House to decertify Colombia, which has waged a valiant and costly—in both lives and treasure—struggle against extremely powerful and ruthless cartels while recertifying Mexico, whose law enforcement agencies are so rife with corruption that that country's equivalent of General McCaffrey was arrested for drug-related crimes, illuminates all too well the impracticality of the current process.

It is easy to argue that the drug problem has been studied to death. It has not, however, been examined from the perspective, and at the level, recommended in this resolution. If I believed for a second that this resolution represented just another attempt at studying the problem of drugs, I would not have attached my name to it. The recommended steps, however, combined with the suspension of the drug certification process, constitute a real and meaningful effort at focusing the Nation's attention on one of our most serious problems. Drugs are, in every sense of the word, a scourge upon our society. We must take a comprehensive, sober look at the scale of the problem and what realistically can be done about it. We must do this domestically and internationally. We must, once and for all, wage the war on drugs as though we intend to prevail. I hope that my colleagues in the Senate and the House of Representatives will support this legislation.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 61

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] were added as cosponsors of S. 61, a bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to extend eligibility for veterans' burial benefits, funeral benefits, and related benefits for veterans of certain service in the United States merchant marine during World War II.

S. 224

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 224, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit covered beneficiaries under the military health care system who are also entitled to Medicare to enroll in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, and for other purposes.

S. 260

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 260, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to penalties for crimes involving cocaine, and for other purposes.

S. 358

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 358, a bill to provide for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products, and for other purposes.

S. 387

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 387, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide equity to exports of software.

S. 683

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 683, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the bicentennial of the Library of Congress.

S. 751

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 751, a bill to protect and enhance sportsmen's opportunities and conservation of wildlife, and for other purposes.

S. 863

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of S. 863, a bill to authorize the Government of India to establish a memorial to honor Mahatma Gandhi in the District of Columbia.

S. 927

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] were added as cosponsors

of S. 927, a bill to reauthorize the Sea Grant Program.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 6

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 6, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 532

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 532 proposed to S. 949, an original bill to provide revenue reconciliation pursuant to section 104(b) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 537

At the request of Mr. THURMOND his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 537 proposed to S. 949, an original bill to provide revenue reconciliation pursuant to section 104(b) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 539

At the request of Mr. GRAMM the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 539 proposed to S. 949, an original bill to provide revenue reconciliation pursuant to section 104(b) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 551

At the request of Mr. NICKLES the names of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 551 proposed to S. 949, an original bill to provide revenue reconciliation pursuant to section 104(b) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

At the request of Mr. KEMP THORNE his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 551 proposed to S. 949, supra.

At the request of Mr. CRAIG his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 551 proposed to S. 949, supra.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 555

At the request of Mr. KERRY his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 555 proposed to S. 949, an original bill to provide revenue reconciliation pursuant to section 104(b) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD], the Senator from Alaska [Mr.

STEVENS], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 555 proposed to S. 949, supra.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 562

At the request of Mr. BIDEN the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 562 proposed to S. 949, an original bill to provide revenue reconciliation pursuant to section 104(b) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35 URGING ISSUANCE OF A POSTAGE STAMP TO COMMEMORATE THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST WOMEN'S RIGHT CONVENTION

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. D'AMATO) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

#### S. CON. RES. 35

Whereas 1998 marks the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention, which was held at the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19 and 20, 1848;

Whereas the Women's Rights Convention was called to consider "the Social, Civil, and Religious Condition of Women";

Whereas the Women's Rights Convention is considered by many historians to be one of the most important events in the history of the women's movement in the United States;

Whereas the Convention participants issued a Declaration of Sentiments which was modeled after the Declaration of Independence;

Whereas the Declaration of Sentiments further included a list of the "injustices" that were imposed on women over the centuries, such as denying them the right to participate in government, to retain their civil rights after marriage, to own property, to keep their wages, to vote, and to pursue a college education;

Whereas the Women's Rights Convention and the Declaration of Sentiments was a vital early step toward reversing such injustices;

Whereas the participants in the Women's Rights Convention also played a prominent role in the movement to abolish slavery;

Whereas commemorating this historic anniversary will highlight the importance of continuing the struggle for equal rights and opportunity for women in such areas as health care, education, employment, and pay equity;

Whereas Congress recently honored Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the organizers of the Women's Rights Convention, along with Susan B. Anthony, as revolutionary leaders of the women's movement by placing a statue of them in the Capitol Rotunda with statues of other revolutionary leaders of our Nation's history such as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas a portion of this statue purposefully was left unfinished in 1921, the year following passage of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote, to signify the need to continue working for an Equal Rights Amendment, pay and pension equity, and other women's rights;

Whereas, in light of the fact that commemorative stamps have recently been

issued to honor the marathon, the lunar new year, and football coaches, honoring a historic convention that led to many breakthroughs in the history of the women's rights movement is highly appropriate;

Whereas honoring the first Women's Rights Convention is educational, historically important, and of widespread national appeal;

Whereas stamp issuance and stamp collecting teach children about our Nation's history and our Nation's culture; and

Whereas in the history of the struggle for equality, the significance of this event is immeasurable: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) a postage stamp should be issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention; and

(2) the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee of the United States Postal Service should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise along with my friend and colleague, Senator D'AMATO, to submit a resolution that urges the United States Postal Service to issue a commemorative postage stamp to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, NY. In 1980 I introduced legislation to commemorate the idea of equal rights for women by creating the Women's Rights National Historic Park in Seneca Falls. That is where the Declaration of Sentiments was signed in 1848, stating that "all men and women are created equal" and that women should have equal political rights with men. From this beginning sprang the 19th amendment and many other advances for women this century and last.

Western New York was home to an emerging reform movement during the 1830's and 1840's. Among reformers settling in Seneca Falls were Quaker women such as Lucretia Mott who took an active role in the effort to end slavery. For Mott, Martha Wright, Mary Ann M'Clintock, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, reform also included demanding rights for women. In July 1848, they planned the convention and hammered out a formal list of grievances based on the Declaration of Independence, denouncing inequities in property rights, education, employment, religion, marriage and family, and suffrage. On July 19, the Declaration of Sentiments was presented before an audience of 300.

The Women's Rights Convention and the Declaration of Sentiments were a vital early step toward reversing these injustices against women. Many historians consider the convention to be one of the most important events in the history of the women's movement in the United States.

The women of Seneca Falls challenged America to social revolution with a list of demands that touched upon every aspect of life. Testing different approaches, the early women's rights leaders came to view the ballot as the best way to challenge the system, but they did not limit their efforts to this one issue. Fifty years after