

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. Hutchison, 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