

work with Americans living and working overseas and can attest to the increasingly important role this segment of the U.S. population plays in our nation's economy and in our relations with countries and their citizens throughout the world.

In this era of growing globalization, we are all aware of the importance placed upon our nation's exports of goods and services overseas in an effort to provide a strong and versatile economy.

Not only are we reliant on Americans abroad to carry-out exports for the creation of U.S.-based jobs, but we rely on these U.S. citizens to best promote and advance U.S. interests around the world.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Census Bureau does not count private sector Americans residing abroad, despite the fact that the U.S. Government employees working overseas are currently included in the U.S. census. This is an inconsistent and inappropriate policy, especially if the bureau is true to its word in that it wants the Census 2000 to be the "most accurate census ever."

It is imperative that the U.S. Census Bureau count all Americans, including private citizens living and working abroad. Not only will such a policy provide an accurate Census 2000, but it will allow Congress and private sector leaders to realize how best to support U.S. companies and our citizenry abroad.

U.S. citizens abroad vote and pay taxes in the United States, yet are discriminated against by the U.S. Government solely because they are private citizens.

Let's change this policy and include private sector Americans residing overseas in the census.

Accordingly, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

H. CON. RES. 129

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS SHOULD INCLUDE IN THE 2000 DECENNIAL CENSUS ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES RESIDING ABROAD.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Bureau of the Census has announced its intention to exclude more than 3,000,000 citizens of the United States living and working overseas from the 2000 decennial census because such citizens are not affiliated with the Federal Government.

(2) The Bureau of the Census has stated its desire to make the 2000 decennial census "the most accurate ever".

(3) Exports by the United States of goods, services, and expertise play a vital role in strengthening the economy of the United States—

(A) by creating jobs based in the United States; and

(B) by extending the influence of the United States around the globe.

(4) Citizens of the United States living and working overseas strengthen the economy of the United States—

(A) by purchasing and selling United States exports; and

(B) by creating business opportunities for United States companies and workers.

(5) Citizens of the United States living and working overseas play a key role in advancing the interests of the United States around the world as highly visible economic, political, and cultural ambassadors.

(6) In 1990, as a result of widespread bipartisan support in Congress, the Bureau of the

Census enumerated all United States Government officials and other citizens of the United States affiliated with the Federal Government living and working overseas for the apportionment of representatives among the several States and for other purposes.

(7) In the 2000 decennial census, the Bureau of the Census again intends to so enumerate all such officials and other citizens of the United States.

(8) The Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975 gave citizens of the United States residing abroad the right to vote by absentee ballot in any Federal election in the State in which the citizen was last domiciled over 2 decades ago.

(9) Citizens of the United States who live and work overseas, but who are not affiliated with the Federal Government, vote in elections and pay taxes.

(10) Organizations that represent individuals and companies overseas, including both Republicans Abroad and Democrats Abroad, support the inclusion of all citizens of the United States residing abroad in the 2000 decennial census.

(11) The Internet facilitates easy maintenance of close contact with all citizens of the United States throughout the world.

(12) All citizens of the United States living and working overseas should be included in the 2000 decennial census.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Bureau of the Census should enumerate all citizens of the United States residing overseas in the 2000 decennial census; and

(2) legislation authorizing and appropriating the funds necessary to carry out such an enumeration should be enacted.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE ANTHONY J. GENOVESI

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1999

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join the members of the Thomas Jefferson Democratic Club in paying tribute to the memory of New York State Assemblyman Anthony J. Genovesi who died on August 10, 1998, at the age of 61.

Anthony J. Genovesi, lovingly known as "Tony," attended a private boarding school for his grade school education, followed by St. Francis Xavier High School. He graduated from St. Peter's College with a degree in Economics, and then from Fordham University School of Law in 1961. Following his admission to the New York State Bar in 1962, Tony Genovesi served Law Assistant to the Deputy Administrative Judge of the New York City Civil Court; Opinion Clerk, Civil Court of New York County, and Law Secretary, New York City Criminal Court.

Anthony J. Genovesi has a great interest in and affinity for "grass roots" politics, with a specific interest in protecting our children and improving our public school system. He joined the Thomas Jefferson Democratic Club in 1967 and in 1975 he was elected as the 39th Assembly District's State Committeeman, a position he held until his death. Elected to the New York State Assembly in 1986, Anthony J. Genovesi was the Chairman of the Assembly Oversight, Analysis & Investigation Committee, and served on the Education, Judiciary, and

Corporations and Public Authorities Committees.

Anthony J. Genovesi lived his life by the axiom "Help people. Help those without a voice. Help those who no one else would have the compassion to assist." This philosophy led him to become President of the Bergen Beach Civic Association; a member of Community Board 18; Jamaica Bay Citizens Committee; Knights of Columbus; Canarsie Mental Health Clinic; Rambam Canarsie Lodge of B'nai B'rith, and an active parishioner at St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church in Bergen Beach.

Admired and respected by friend and foe, Anthony "Tony" Genovesi possessed a great passion for life, a keen wit, fine intellect, a tireless work ethic and an uncompromising sense of honesty and fair play. He believed that the acquisition of power was not an end unto itself, but rather a vehicle through which to do things for people who were unable to help themselves.

Tony Genovesi was an innovator and beacon of good will to all those with whom he came into contact. Through his dedicated efforts, he helped to improve my constituent's quality of life. In recognition of his many accomplishments on behalf of our community, it is fitting that the Environmental Center be dedicated in this memory. In keeping with his spirit, the Anthony J. Genovesi Environmental Center will teach our children about their environment and provide them with lessons in ecology and hands on experience in dealing with different life forms. This Center will exist as one of the shining examples of Tony Genovesi's legacy, a man who was a giant among men and truly irreplaceable.

INTRODUCTION OF DRUG KINGPINS BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1999

HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1999

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the "Drug Kingpins Bankruptcy Act of 1999," which is intended to extend the reach of United States sanctions to the world's most significant narco-trafficking organizations. I am especially pleased to be joined in this important initiative by Representatives Rangel, Goss, Gilman, and Mica; companion legislation was introduced recently by Senators Coverdell and Feinstein.

The legal precedent for this legislation was the successful application of sanctions in 1995 and 1996 against the Cali Cartel narco-trafficking organization and its key leaders. Executive Order 12978, issued by the Clinton Administration in October 1995, had the effect of dismantling and defunding numerous business entities tied to the Cali Cartel. Coordinated law enforcement efforts by the U.S. and Colombian Governments in support of these sanctions put the Cali Cartel kingpins out of business.

Unlike earlier and more limited sanctions initiatives, the "Drug Kingpins Bankruptcy Act of 1999" is global in scope and specifically focuses on the major cocaine, heroin, and amphetamine narco-trafficking groups based in Mexico, Colombia, the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia. If enacted, this legislation will encourage U.S. law enforcement

and intelligence agencies to better coordinate their efforts against the leaders of the world's most dangerous multinational criminal organizations. This initiative will assist U.S. Government efforts to identify the assets, financial networks, and business associates of major narcotics trafficking groups. If effectively implemented, this strategy will disrupt these criminal organizations and bankrupt their leadership.

This "Drug Kingpins Bankruptcy Act of 1999" is intended to supplement—not to replace—the United States' policy of annual certification of countries based on their performance in combating narcotics trafficking. This bill will properly focus our Government's efforts against the specific individuals most responsible for trafficking in illegal narcotics by attacking their sources of income and undermining their efforts to launder the profits generated by drug-trafficking into legitimate business activities.

The bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury—in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State—to prepare and submit a list of the world's most significant narcotics traffickers on January 1st of each year. The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall review this list for submission to the President by February 1st of each year. The President then shall formally designate these major narco-traffickers on March 1st of each year as constituting an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and the economy of the United States. Individuals and entities linked to major narcotics trafficking groups may be added to the list by the President at any time during the year.

The effect of this legislation will be to block the assets of any specially designated drug trafficker that come within the control of United States law enforcement authorities. Second, it will block all assets of any other individuals who materially assist, provide financial or technical support, or offer goods and services to such specially designated narcotics traffickers. Third, it will block the assets of any persons, who are determined by the United States Government as controlled by or acting on behalf of specially designated narcotics traffickers. Fourth, designation on this list will result in the denial of visas and inadmissibility of specially designated narcotics traffickers, their immediate families, and their business associates.

The bottom line objective of these provisions is to bankrupt and disrupt the major narcotics trafficking organizations. The targets of this bill are not only the drug kingpins, but those involved in money laundering, in acquiring chemical precursors to manufacture narcotics, in manufacturing the drugs, in transporting the drugs from the drug source countries to the United States, and in managing the assets of these criminal enterprises.

The "Drug Kingpins Bankruptcy Act of 1999" establishes a precedent for the future content and scope of the "Global Drug Kingpins" list by specifically identifying the first group of 12 named individuals from Mexico, Burma, Thailand, Colombia, and Haiti. This "Dirty Dozen" includes many of the world's most significant narco-traffickers, such as Khun Sa of Burma, Ramon Arellano Felix of the Tijuana Cartel, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes of the Juarez Cartel, and Wei Hsueh-Kang of the United Wa State Army. Virtually all of these individuals are billion-dollar criminals with global

assets and organizations that threaten the security and freedom of all Americans.

The first "Global Drug Kingpins" list has been developed with the close cooperation of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am especially pleased to report that one of the kingpins originally identified by the DEA and the FBI for inclusion in this list was extradited to the United States by the Mexican government on June 1, 1999; as a result of this extradition, we have now filled this vacancy with a major money launderer from the Eastern Caribbean, who has been sought for extradition on numerous U.S. indictments.

I look forward to quick passage of this important crime-fighting legislation and hope that the Clinton Administration would implement this initiative on its own.

WEI HSUEH-KANG

@ PRASIT CHIWINITPARYA

@ CHARNCHAI CHIWINNITIPANYA

DOB: 06/29/52.

Criminal Organization: Commander of the United Wa State Army (UWSA), Southern Military Region. The UWSA is considered the largest scale narcotics processing and trafficking organization in Southeast Asia and as such, poses the greatest threat to Thailand, the U.S. and the international community.

U.S. Pending Criminal Charges: August 30, 1993, Eastern District of New York, Conspiracy to Import Heroin into the United States.

Wei Hsueh-Kang had been sentenced to death (in absentia) by the Royal Thai Government for his involvement in a 1,496 pound heroin shipment seized off the coast of Thailand in 1987. This sentence has since been reduced to life in prison.

Status: Thai fugitive. Currently residing in Burma.

CHANG CHI-FU

@ KHUN SA

DOB: 02/17/33 (ALT: 02/12/32).

Criminal Organization: Former Head of the Shan United Army @ Mong Thai Army.

U.S. Pending Criminal Charges: December 20, 1989, Eastern District of New York:

1. Conspiracy to Import Heroin into the United States.
2. Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE).
3. Distribution of Heroin in Both Burma and Thailand.
4. Importation of Heroin into the United States.
5. Possession of Heroin with Intent to Distribute & Distribution of Heroin.
6. Attempted Distribution of Heroin in Thailand.
7. Attempted Importation of Heroin into the United States.

Status: U.S. Fugitive. Residing in Burma under the protection of the Burmese Government.

JOSE DE JESUS AMEZCUA-CONTRERAS (AKA JESUS AMEZCUA-CONTRERAS)

DOB: 07/13/63 (alt 07/31/64), (alt 07/31/65).

Criminal Organization: Amezcua-Contreras Organization.

U.S. Pending Criminal Charges: February 11, 1993, Southern District of California:

- (1) Conspiracy to possess cocaine with intent to distribute.
- (2) Attempted possession of cocaine with intent to distribute.

June 18, 1998, Southern District of California:

- (1) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise to manufacture and distribute methamphetamine.

- (2) Conspiracy to possess ephedrine.

Status: U.S. fugitive. Arrested June 1998 in Mexico. Incarcerated in Mexico. Provisional Arrest Warrant request—for purpose of extradition. Extradition on appeal in Mexico.

LUIS IGNACIO AMEZCUA-CONTRERAS

DOB: 02/22/64 (alt 02/21/64), (alt 02/21/74).

Criminal Organization: Amezcua-Contreras Organization.

U.S. Pending Criminal Charges:

December 21, 1994, Central District of California:

- (1) Conspiracy to manufacture, possess with intent to distribute, and distribute methamphetamine.

- (2) Possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine.

- (3) Possession of a listed chemical with reasonable cause to believe the chemical would be used in the manufacture of methamphetamine.

- (4) Conspiracy to launder money.

- (5) Money laundering.

June 18, 1998, Southern District of California:

- (1) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise to manufacture and distribute methamphetamine.

- (2) Conspiracy to possess ephedrine.

Status: U.S. fugitive. Arrested June 1998 in Mexico. Incarcerated in Mexico. Provisional Arrest Warrant request—for purpose of extradition. Extradition on appeal in Mexico.

RAMON EDUARDO ARELLANO-FELIX

DOB: 08/31/64.

Criminal Organization: Arellano-Felix Organization.

U.S. Pending Criminal Charges: September 11, 1997, Southern District of California: Conspiracy to import cocaine and marijuana.

Status: U.S. fugitive. Not arrested. Provisional Arrest Warrant request.

VICENTE CARRILLO-FUENTES

DOB: 10/16/62.

Criminal Organization: Juarez Cartel, formerly known as Amado Carrillo-Fuentes Organization.

U.S. Pending Charges:

October 6, 1993, Northern District of Texas: (1) Conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine.

August 6, 1997, Western District of Texas:

- (1) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE).

- (2) Conspiracy to import and possess with intent to distribute controlled substances.

- (3) Importation of controlled substances.

- (4) Possession with intent to distribute controlled substances.

- (5) Money laundering.

Status: U.S. fugitive. Not arrested. Provisional Arrest Warrant request.

ARTURO PAEZ-MARTINEZ

DOB: 08/31/67 (alt 11/22/66).

Criminal Organization: Arellano-Felix Organization.

U.S. Pending Charges:

June 27, 1997, Southern District of California: (1) Conspiracy to import cocaine.

December 19, 1997, Southern District of California:

- (1) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) to launder money.

- (2) Conspiracy to distribute and the distribution of cocaine.

- (3) Conspiracy to import and the importation of cocaine.

- (4) Aiding and abetting.

Status: Arrested in Mexico. Incarcerated in Mexico. Provisional Arrest Warrant request.

OSCAR MALHERBE DE LEON

DOB: 01/10/64.

Criminal Organization: One of the key leaders of the Juan Garcia Abrego drug trafficking organization, also known as the Gulf

Cartel. The Juan Garcia Abrego organization is known by U.S. law enforcement agencies for its importation of large quantities of controlled substances, its propensity for violence, and its efforts to corrupt officials on both sides of the U.S. Mexico border.

U.S. Pending Charges: May 1995, District of Southern Texas:

(1.) Conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine.

(2.) Conspiracy to commit money laundering.

(3.) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise.

Status: Arrested in Mexico. Incarcerated in Mexico. Provisional Arrest Warrant Request. Extradition on appeal in Mexican courts. Extradition to U.S. may take place after completion of his sentence in Mexico for weapons offenses.

LORQUET SAINT-HILAIRE

Criminal Organization: One of the key leaders of a Colombian-Haitian drug trafficking organization that has moved significant quantities of cocaine from Colombia through Haiti and then into Florida. On October 5, 1995, Saint-Hilaire and five of his associates conspired to rob and kill a federal agent who was acting in an undercover capacity. Although the federal agent was shot at by Saint-Hilaire, he was not injured. All five of Saint-Hilaire's associates were later convicted on numerous drug and assault violations.

U.S. Pending Charges: October 1995, District of Southern Florida:

(1.) Conspiracy to commit narcotics offenses.

(2.) Assault against a U.S. federal officer.

(3.) Attempt to rob mail, money or other property of the U.S.

Status: Believed to be residing in the vicinity of Port de Paix, Haiti. Provisional Arrest Warrant Request. No extradition treaty in effect with Haiti.

JHON RAUL CASTRO

DOB: 09/05/63

Criminal organization: One of the key leaders of a major cocaine trafficking organization based in Miami and Medellin, Colombia. Castro's organization is known by U.S. law enforcement agencies for its importation and distribution of large quantities of cocaine from Colombia across the United States. Since 1994, U.S. law enforcement authorities believe that Castro has been responsible for the importation and distribution of several thousand kilograms of cocaine through cells located in Miami, Boston, New York, Chicago, Houston, and Los Angeles.

U.S. Pending Charges: February 1999, District of Southern Florida:

(1.) Conspiracy to distribute cocaine.

(2.) Other substantive drug charges being prepared.

Status: Believed to be residing in the vicinity of Medellin, Colombia. Provisional Arrest Warrant Request. Extradition request proceedings have been initiated with the Colombian Government.

RAFAEL CARO—QUINTERO

DOB: 10/24/52 (alt 11/24/55), (alt 10/24/55).

Criminal Organization: Caro-Quintero Organization.

U.S. Pending Criminal Charges:

April 29, 1987, Central District of California:

(1.) Conspiracy to distribute and possession with intent to distribute controlled substances.

(2.) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE).

(3.) Criminal forfeiture.

(4.) Possession of controlled substance.

(5.) Alien in possession of firearm.

(6.) Aiding and abetting.

(7.) False identification documents used to defraud United States.

(8.) False statement.

(9.) Travel act conspiracy.

July 14, 1988, District of Arizona:

(1.) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE).

(2.) Conspiracy to import a controlled substance.

(3.) Importation of a controlled substance.

(4.) Bribery.

(5.) Exportation of currency.

(6.) Aiding and abetting.

July 30, 1991, Central District of California:

(1.) Violent crimes in aid of racketeering.

(2.) Conspiracy to commit violent crimes in aid of racketeering.

(3.) Conspiracy to kidnap a Federal Agent.

(4.) Kidnapping of a Federal Agent.

(5.) Felony murder of a Federal Agent.

(6.) Aiding and abetting.

(7.) Accessory after the fact.

Status: U.S. fugitive. Incarcerated in Mexico. Provisional Arrest Warrant request.

CHARLES MILLER AKA: EUSTACE O'CONNOR

DOB: 03/29/60

Criminal organization: Is the leader of a major Caribbean drug trafficking organization based in St. Kitts that has moved significant quantities of cocaine from Colombia through the Eastern Caribbean and then into Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Florida. In October 1994, Miller and six of his associates conspired to murder the Superintendent of St. Kitts' Police. Since May 1996, the U.S. Government has sought the extradition of Miller and two other notorious St. Kitts' drug traffickers who are wanted in the U.S. on drug trafficking charges. In October 1996 and again in January 1999, a St. Kitts magistrate ruled against the U.S. request for Miller's extradition.

U.S. Pending Charges: October 1994, District of Southern Florida: Conspiracy to commit narcotics offenses.

Status: Believed to be residing in the vicinity of Basseterre, St. Kitts. Provisional Arrest Warrant Request. Extradition request under deliberation by St. Kitts Government since May 1996.

WILLIAM BRIAN MARTIN

DOB: 08/02/63 (alt 08/02/62).

Criminal Organization: Martin Organization.

U.S. Pending Charges:

May 4, 1993, District of Arizona:

(1.) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE).

(2.) Conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine and marijuana.

(3.) Conspiracy to commit money laundering.

February 23, 1994, District of Arizona:

(1.) Conspiracy to distribute over 1000 kilograms of marijuana.

September 6, 1994, District of Arizona:

(1.) Operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE).

(2.) Conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine and marijuana.

Status: Arrested in Mexico. Incarcerated in Mexico. Provisional Arrest Warrant request. Extradition from Mexico on June 1, 1999.

IN CELEBRATION OF MEDTRONIC, INC.'S 50-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 50-year anniversary of Medtronic,

Inc. and to commend its sponsorship of the Public Broadcast System (PBS) show, *Frontiers of Medicine*.

Frontiers of Medicine, currently broadcast on public television, has been underwritten by the Medtronic Foundation to highlight many of the ground breaking medical innovations that are dramatically changing the nature of patient care. In the short five months that *Frontiers of Medicine* has been on the air, it has been an enormous success. By the end of June 1999, *Frontiers of Medicine* will be carried in over 75 percent of the country making it the most popular health show on public television today. The show generated considerable support from viewers and stations who e-mail and phone daily requesting additional information about the topics covered in each episode.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my warm congratulations to Medtronic, Inc. for 50 years of medical innovation, and commend their commitment to providing valuable and innovative information through their sponsorship of the *Frontiers of Medicine* program. I am always pleased to see private industry serving the public interest by raising awareness and promoting education of the critical issues facing our country.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1906) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to address the Bass-DeFazio amendment to the Agricultural Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2000. The Bass-DeFazio amendment sought to reduce the Wildlife Services budget within the U.S. Department of Agriculture by \$7 million.

I object to the use of Wildlife Services funds in the western states of our nation for the control of predators such as coyotes. I agree with groups like the Humane Society that the practices used in the control of coyotes and other predatory animals are inhumane and a misuse of federal dollars.

Unfortunately, I could not support the Bass-DeFazio amendment because the proposed cuts did not specifically target predator control programs in the west. As written, the amendment could have made a \$7 million across-the-board cut to Wildlife Services—a crippling blow to a program that is typically funded at a level of \$30 million. I would like to include for the record a letter from Secretary Glickman that describes how the proposed \$7 million cut would have impeded the public health and safety efforts of Wildlife Services across the nation.

Michigan is in the midst of a Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) crisis. A growing number of deer have been discovered with Bovine TB that is