

- 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. Prentis: 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 Haiti, 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.
- Vieginia 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. Steinhardt: Ottawa, 1950.
- William F. Buckley: Beirut, 1985.
- William E. Nordeen: Athens, 1988.
- Arnold L. Raphael: Pakistan, 1988.
- Herbert M. Wasson: 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—EX-PRESSING 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

which discourage the investigation and prosecution of such activities;

Whereas the continued, large-scale transportation of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances from Mexico into the United States is very detrimental to the vital interests of the United States;

Whereas not later than March 1, 1996, the President must determine and report to Congress pursuant to section 490A(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291k(b)) whether Mexico has taken sufficient steps to combat international narcotics trafficking: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President should not make the following certifications pursuant to section 490A(b)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291k(b)(1)):

(1) That Mexico has cooperated fully with United States in controlling narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances, and activities relating to such drugs and substances, as set forth in subparagraph (A) of that section.

(2) That vital national interests of the United States require United States assistance to Mexico or multilateral development bank assistance for Mexico.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RETIREMENT OF CONGRESSWOMAN BARBARA VUCANOVICH

• Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Congresswoman BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH for her many years of public service, particularly in the House of Representatives. She has represented the State of Nevada's Second District for 14 years and is the first woman from Nevada elected to Federal office.

Representative VUCANOVICH has served in many leadership capacities during her time on Capitol Hill, including her current position as secretary of the House Republican Conference for the 104th Congress. She is a member of the House Appropriations Committee, and chairwoman of the Military Subcommittee. Congresswoman VUCANOVICH is also a member of the Subcommittee on the Interior, the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies.

As members of the Nevada delegation, Congresswoman VUCANOVICH and I have worked together to prevent the practice of source taxation, which unfairly burdened the residents of our State. Representative VUCANOVICH has also been an ally in our fight to protect Nevada from becoming a high-level nuclear waste repository. She has been active in promoting travel and tourism to benefit Nevada's economy.

Representative VUCANOVICH demonstrated remarkable personal courage in her battle with cancer. She never permitted the disease to slow her down, never missing a congressional vote in the midst of her treatment. She has worked to help increase public awareness of this disease and how it may be detected and treated.

I am pleased to recognize Congresswoman BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH for her many years of public service and dedi-

cation to the State of Nevada and the people she represents, and I wish her and George the very best in the future.●

A VOTE AGAINST THE NINTH CR

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss my vote against the continuing resolution on Friday, January 26.

The CR under which the Government is now operating is the ninth continuing resolution for fiscal 1996. That is four more CR's for 1 fiscal year than we have ever passed before. And we can be sure, come March 15, that we will be traveling down this road again.

This CR continues a dangerous and chaotic policy of haphazardly appropriating funds, while leaving State and local governments, Federal employees, and millions of Americans who depend on the Federal Government uncertain of the future.

This uncertainty can be traced in large part to the fact that months into fiscal 1996, the Republican controlled Congress has yet to complete work on all 13 appropriations bills.

This congressional foot dragging has brought us to the point we're at today: With a CR that is nothing more than a cynical attempt, by those who held the Government hostage and then didn't get their way, to dismantle critically important Federal programs in a piecemeal and indiscriminate fashion.

Let me be clear on one point: I am absolutely committed to balancing the budget. In 1981, I was one of six Senators to vote against President Reagan's budget, which I may add got us into this mess in the first place. I co-sponsored the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act and just last October, I was 1 of 19 Senators to vote for the Simon-Conrad bill that would balance the budget in 7 years with CBO numbers.

More important, after the havoc wreaked by the Republicans during the last Government shutdown, I am committed to seeing the Government stay open and Federal employees at their desks.

Continuing resolutions, Government shutdowns, and legislative blackmail are simply no way to run the Federal Government.

The majority party says we must balance the budget to protect our children from inheriting a crushing debt. Yet at the same time we hear this rhetoric, the majority is passing a CR that directly harms our children's future by eliminating \$3.1 billion from education programs—the largest cut in education funding in American history.

Education is not alone. This CR would cut back funding by 25 percent for the Cops on the Beat Program, summer jobs programs for disadvantaged youth, and environmental clean-up. How can this Congress claim it is protecting children at the same time it is cutting money to keep communities safe and our water and air clean?

The majority party came into Washington with the slogan "Promises Made, Promises Kept." Well if their promises were to shut down the Government, eliminate money for education and the environment, cut Medicare and Medicaid, raise taxes on working families, and now hamstring the Federal Government's efforts to maintain its responsibilities and obligations, then I suppose they have kept their promises.

I am hopeful that at some point in the future we will take our cue from President Clinton's State of the Union call for reconciliation by reaching a bipartisan agreement on how to balance the budget. Until then, this Government will stumble from CR to CR while millions of Americans suffer.●

COMMEMORATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF TEXAS STATEHOOD

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 40, submitted earlier by Senators HUTCHISON and GRAMM.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 40) to commemorate the sesquicentennial of Texas statehood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate a very special event in the history of my State. This recognition is almost identical to one passed by the Texas State Legislature on March 7, 1995.

Just last month, on December 29, 1995, Texas celebrated the sesquicentennial of their statehood. Unlike all other States ever admitted, we gave up the sovereignty of an independent republic to join the Union.

On March 1, 1845, Congress passed a resolution inviting the Republic of Texas to join the Union, and a special convention of Texans met to consider it, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson Rusk. The convention accepted the offer on July 4, and its decision was ratified by the people in October. We submitted a constitution, which Congress accepted on December 29.

Rusk went on to become the first U.S. Senator from Texas, and I, the great-granddaughter of his law partner, now hold his seat. Taylor and Rusk had signed the Texas Declaration of Independence from Mexico in 1836.

Texans mark the 29th, quietly, as the commencement of our statehood, although we didn't lower the Lone Star and post the Stars and Stripes until February 19, 1846. We must have been happy with statehood in 1955, because we expressly renounced the right to fly