

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