

S. 1536

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1536, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for qualified individuals for bone mass measurement (bone density testing) to prevent fractures associated with osteoporosis and to help women make informed choices about their reproductive and post-menopausal health care, and to otherwise provide for research and information concerning osteoporosis and other related bone diseases.

S. 1621

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1621, a bill to provide that certain Federal property shall be made available to States for State use before being made available to other entities, and for other purposes.

S. 1638

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1638, a bill to help parents keep their children from starting to use tobacco products, to expose the tobacco industry's past misconduct and to stop the tobacco industry from targeting children, to eliminate or greatly reduce the illegal use of tobacco products by children, to improve the public health by reducing the overall use of tobacco, and for other purposes.

S. 1643

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1643, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to delay for one year implementation of the per beneficiary limits under the interim payment system to home health agencies and to provide for a later base year for the purposes of calculating new payment rates under the system.

S. 1647

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) were added as cosponsors of S. 1647, a bill to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 1682

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 1682, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal joint and several liability of spouses on joint returns of Federal income tax, and for other purposes.

S. 1693

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the names of the Senator from Wyoming

(Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1693, a bill to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System.

S. 1724

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1724, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the information reporting requirement relating to the Hope Scholarship and Lifetime Learning Credits imposed on educational institutions and certain other trades and businesses.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1737, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a uniform application of the confidentiality privilege to taxpayer communications with federally authorized practitioners.

S. 1754

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1754, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to consolidate and reauthorize health professions and minority and disadvantaged health professions and disadvantaged health education programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1755

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1755, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow tax deductions for advertising, promotional, and marketing expenses relating to tobacco product use unless certain advertising requirements are met.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 41

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 41, A joint resolution approving the location of a Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial in the Nation's Capital.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 30, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Republic of China should be admitted to multilateral economic institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

SENATE RESOLUTION 188

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. GLENN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 188, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding Israeli membership in a United Nations regional group.

SENATE RESOLUTION 193

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr.

BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 193, A resolution designating December 13, 1998, as "National Children's Memorial Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 194

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 194, A resolution designating the week of April 20 through April 26, 1998, as "National Kick Drugs Out of America Week."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 84—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATIVE TO PROTECTING THE LIVES OF PROPERTY OWNERS IN COSTA RICA

Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. CRAIG) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 84

Whereas, although the United States embassy in Costa Rica had forewarned Costa Rican officials about threats on Max Dalton's life, on November 13, 1997, 78 year-old United States citizen from Idaho and World War II veteran Max Dalton was surrounded and murdered in a dispute with squatters, some of whom were illegally occupying his property in the Pavones region of Costa Rica;

Whereas the murder of Max Dalton was the tragic conclusion to a seven-year assault perpetrated against Mr. Dalton by the squatters in an attempt to steal his property, and Costa Rican citizen Alvaro Aguilar was also killed in the incident;

Whereas the initial investigation of Max Dalton's death was flawed in that investigators failed to take fingerprints, collect bullets, and secure the scene of the crime;

Whereas, landowners, including United States and Costa Rican citizens, have reported harassment and invasions by squatters in areas of the country, other than Golfito in Pavones, including Cocotales in the North East, the Caribbean cities of Cahuita and Cocles, and Jaco on the Pacific Coast;

Whereas the squatters' tactics have included stealing and starving livestock, burning homes, leveling crops and fruit trees, death threats, machete attacks, and, in the case of United States citizen, murder;

Whereas Costa Rica has a long history of democratic governance, respect for human rights and close, friendly relations with the United States. Nonetheless, successive Costa Rican governments have failed to deal with squatters invading property held by foreign and Costa Rican landowners;

Whereas, although Article 45 of the Costa Rican Constitution states that "no one may be deprived of his [property] unless on account of legally proved public interest and after compensation in conformity with the law," this Constitutional guarantee has been eroded by the broad interpretation of the Agrarian Code by individuals who have used it as the basis for aggressive campaigns against landowners;

Whereas United States citizens who were drawn to Costa Rica by the relatively reasonable cost of living and property, particularly for retirement, report spending tens of thousands of dollars in legal costs to pursue repeated challenges in the Costa Rican courts without achieving permanent solutions to the squatter problems on their lands;

Whereas a concerted national effort on the part of the Government of Costa Rica to deal with the legal confusion and enforcement issues relating to property expropriations by squatters is necessary and desirable: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Government of Costa Rica should—

(1) in the interest of justice to which Costa Ricans have long been committed, consider fundamental reform to protect the property rights and lives of all law-abiding residents and property owners of Costa Rica from acts of intimidation, violence, and property invasion.

(2) conduct a complete and thorough investigation into the death of Max Dalton.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise today to express my concern with the government of Costa Rica which has failed to deal with the theft of property from American and Costa Rican landowners by squatters. At the same time, I call on the Government of Costa Rica to come to a quick and thorough conclusion in their investigation into the death of United States citizen Max Dalton of Idaho.

Despite claims of the Costa Rican Government to the contrary, landowners, including United States and Costa Rican citizens, have reported harassment and invasions by squatters in all areas of the country. The squatters' tactics have included stealing and starving livestock, burning homes, leveling crops, death threats, machete attacks, and, in the case of one Idahoan, murder.

The Washington Post reported in its March 2 edition that Max Dalton had been threatened by these squatters for nearly five years before his death in November. Before he was murdered, Max was harassed by squatters who attacked him with machetes, bombed his house, stole his horses, and set fire to his boat. Just days before his death, Max's children again notified authorities about the threats against their father.

The United States embassy in Costa Rica had warned Costa Rican officials about threats on Max Dalton's life. Nonetheless, on November 13, 1997, this 78-year-old United States citizen and World War II veteran was surrounded and ultimately murdered by land squatters, some of whom were illegally occupying his property in the Pavones region of Costa Rica. This crime was the tragic conclusion to a 5-year assault perpetrated against Mr. Dalton by the squatters in an attempt to steal his property.

Many facts remain unanswered surrounding Max Dalton's death. The investigation into the murder remains stalled and the killers remain at large. This cannot be tolerated. The murder

of Max Dalton must be investigated and I urge the Costa Rican Government to make sure this happens.

I call on the Costa Rican Government to take immediate and decisive action to clarify and protect lives and property rights. Law-abiding citizens and residents should not be threatened by acts of intimidation, violence and property theft by bands of squatters who have been terrorizing legitimate landowners through all regions of the country. Max Dalton's death must not be in vain.

That is why, Mr. President, I am submitting a resolution, along with 13 of my colleagues, condemning the incompetence surrounding the investigation into the death of Max Dalton. It is important that this body, the United States Senate, acknowledge this situation and let the Government of Costa Rica know that reform is required.

Mr. President, I submit this resolution on behalf of myself, Senator HELMS, Senator FAIRCLOTH, Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator BOXER, Senator GRAMM of Texas, Senator HUTCHISON of Texas, Senator CRAIG, Senator DEWINE, Senator SMITH of New Hampshire, Senator CHAFEE, Senator LEAHY, Senator COVERDELL, and Senator WARNER.

It is time for use to send a very clear message to Costa Rica, that we ask them for a thorough investigation, that we call upon them for the reform so that the landowners—the citizens in Costa Rica and the U.S. citizens that are there—can know that there are laws that will be adhered to and that justice will be done.

SENATE RESOLUTION 196—RECOGNIZING THE COURAGE AND SACRIFICE OF SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR DURING THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. COATS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FORD, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr.

MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. RES. 196

Whereas participation by the United States Armed Forces in combat operations in Southeast Asia during the period from 1964 through 1972 resulted in several hundreds of members of the United States Armed Forces being taken prisoner by North Vietnamese, Pathet Lao, and Viet Cong enemy forces;

Whereas John McCain's A-4E Skyhawk was shot down over Hanoi, North Vietnam on October 26, 1967, and he remained in captivity until March 14, 1973;

Whereas John McCain's aircraft was shorn of its right wing by a surface-to-air missile and he plunged toward the ground at about 400 knots prior to ejecting;

Whereas upon ejection, John McCain's right knee and both arms were broken;

Whereas John McCain was surrounded by an angry mob who kicked him and spit on him, stabbed him with bayonets and smashed his shoulder with a rifle;

Whereas United States prisoners of war in Southeast Asia were held in a number of facilities, the most notorious of which was Hoa Lo Prison in downtown Hanoi, dubbed the "Hanoi Hilton" by the prisoners held there;

Whereas historians of the Vietnam war have recorded that "no American reached the prison camp of Hoa Lo in worse condition than John McCain";

Whereas his North Vietnamese captors recognized that John McCain came from a distinguished military family and caused him to suffer special beatings, special interrogations, and the cruel offer of a possible early release;

Whereas John McCain sat in prison in Hanoi for over 5 years, risking death from disease and medical complications resulting from his injuries, steadfastly refusing to cooperate with his enemy captors because his sense of honor and duty would not permit him to even consider an early release based on special advantage;

Whereas knowing his refusal to leave early may well result in his own death from his injuries John McCain told another prisoner "I don't think that's the right thing to do They'll have to drag me out of here";

Whereas following the Paris Peace Accords of January 1973, 591 United States prisoners of war were released from captivity by North Vietnam;

Whereas the return of these prisoners of war to United States control and to their families and comrades was designated Operation Homecoming;

Whereas many members of the United States Armed Forces who were taken prisoner as a result of ground or aerial combat in Southeast Asia have not returned to their loved ones and their whereabouts remain unknown;

Whereas United States prisoners of war in Southeast Asia were routinely subjected to brutal mistreatment, including beatings, torture, starvation, and denial of medical attention;

Whereas the hundreds of United States prisoners of war held in the Hanoi Hilton and other facilities persevered under terrible conditions;