

The nomination was considered and confirmed as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

Barry R. McCaffrey, of Washington, to be Director of National Drug Control Policy.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the nomination of Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, USA, to be Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. I congratulate the President on his fine choice.

As a strong supporter of the legislation to create the Office of National Drug Control Policy as part of the Executive Office of the President, I regret that the Office has not met my expectations. Perhaps no one should be surprised that the directors have been unable to exercise full authority over the numerous Federal agencies that have jurisdiction and responsibilities over some aspect of the far-flung war on drugs. These agencies range from the military, law enforcement agencies, public health agencies, education agencies, foreign affairs agencies, and border control agencies, among others.

The Director of this Office must be skilled in the ways of the numerous bureaucracies that come within his domain. He must be able to meld these disparate agencies into a single, effective weapon reaching toward the same goal, even through widely different means. He must be able to handle competing political demands for resources and balance long-term goals with short-term needs. The most important weapon in the Director's arsenal is the President's committed support to the ending the plague of drug use in our Nation.

In 1992, our Nation had achieved a remarkable record in reducing drug use over the previous 10 years. While still confronting excessive crime rates due to illegal drugs, we had made real headway. Not surprisingly, crime rates soon followed in a downward trend. I regret that this record of success has been turned around since 1993.

While cocaine use has been relatively stable since then, the use of other drugs has increased significantly. Heroin use is up, as is the purity of that pernicious drug. Meanwhile, the price is down, demonstrating that heroin supplies have been increasing. This is not an unexpected problem. Under Senator BIDEN's leadership, the Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the subject of heroin trafficking in 1992. The problem has still not been satisfactorily addressed.

Even more troubling is the sharp increase in juvenile drug use. Recent studies show increases in the use of all sorts of drugs among students in junior high and high schools. The sharp increase in marijuana use among these children, double between 1992 and 1994, is most troubling because of marijuana's frequent use as an entry-level drug. Students who use marijuana are

85 times more likely to use more serious drugs than those who do not. LSD, methamphetamine, and inhalant use among students is also increasing.

I believe leadership from the top has been lacking for the past few years. I hope that the nomination of General McCaffrey signals a renewed commitment to fighting the war on drugs.

Wars must be fought on many fronts. Even armies with overwhelming strength and superiority can lose a war to a foe that can take advantage of strategic weaknesses. While the United States has been waging its war on drugs, we have not been doing it intelligently. Too many resources have been wasted on international eradication and interdiction efforts. Not enough resources have been dedicated to the real, long-term answers to the drug problem: education, prevention, and rehabilitation.

While I was a little concerned with General McCaffrey when he was nominated, because of his background in interdiction, those concerns were put to rest by the commitment he expressed both at his confirmation hearing and in his responses to questions submitted for the record to prevention and treatment programs as the key to solving America's drug problem. General McCaffrey is right. America cannot win the drug war by focusing on law enforcement. Prevention, education, rehabilitation are the real keys to winning this war. With General McCaffrey leading our efforts, I am convinced that we will do better and once again begin to make strides in our collective effort to reduce the drug problem.

I also want to note my appreciation to General McCaffrey for his willingness to come to Philadelphia to view first-hand the scope of the drug problem in an American city and some of the innovative steps taken to combat that problem. I look forward to his visit soon.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today the U.S. Senate considers the nomination of Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, President Clinton's nominee to be Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy—the so-called drug czar. I strongly support General McCaffrey's nomination and applaud President Clinton's choice of this decorated hero of the Vietnam and Desert Storm conflicts.

General McCaffrey currently runs the United States military's joint command in Latin American—Southern Command, also known as SOUTHCOM. SOUTHCOM is responsible for overseeing the military's Latin American interdiction efforts.

I have been a vocal critic of President Clinton's drug policy, or should I say, lack of drug policy. While President Clinton has abdicated his responsibility to combat the plague of illegal narcotics to fight the war on drugs by refusing to use the bully pulpit of the Presidency to speak out against drugs, I believe that he should be commended for the nomination of General McCaf-

frey to join forces with others such as Judge Freeh [FBI], Tom Constantine [DEA] and Attorney General Janet Reno who have been instrumental in fighting the drug war. General McCaffrey has the opportunity to use his position to condemn drug use and take active steps in formulating a policy that will help this Nation triumph over drug abuse.

A question I have is whether the selection of General McCaffrey signals a new-found commitment by the President to lead in the drug war, or whether it is, more simply, an election year make over. But I am willing to give the President the benefit of the doubt. I am willing to see if he will provide General McCaffrey with the support necessary to reverse the disturbing trends we have seen the past 2 years, trends that suggest substantial increases in youthful drug use.

In order to be successful, General McCaffrey will need to engage the full support and involvement of the President. The general promised me that he enjoys the President's full support. I want General McCaffrey to know that he will have strong allies in Congress for a serious effort against drugs.

Senator BIDEN and I, for example, have made a major commitment of time and energy to the drug issue, including shoring up the drug czar even after President Clinton slashed it substantially in his first year in office. While the President cut the Office of National Drug Control staff from 147 to 25, I am pleased that General McCaffrey said he plans on increasing staff to its original level of 150.

Last summer Senator BIDEN and I saved the office from elimination. As late as last week we interceded to lift an earmark against ONDCP's operating budget. These recent efforts to eliminate or cut back the drug czar's office reflect congressional frustration with the Clinton administration's abdication of responsibility. I hope we will see the President take a more active role in supporting General McCaffrey and in condemning illegal drug use.

General McCaffrey has raised three children free from the scourge of illegal drugs. I hope he will now view all this Nation's children as his own, and take their futures to heart as he devises and implements a drug strategy. I hope the Senate will commit to assisting him any reasonable way that it can.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, it is a distinct pleasure for me to speak briefly on the confirmation of Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey as the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy today. It comes as no surprise that a man of General McCaffrey's stature and accomplishments has been confirmed so swiftly by the Judiciary Committee and the full Senate. As Senator HATCH mentioned in his remarks at the Judiciary hearing yesterday, President Clinton has made a bold and enlightened choice to be our next drug czar and I know he will bring fresh energy,

ideas, and experience to this difficult challenge.

I cannot let this occasion go by without briefly mentioning some of the many awards and accomplishments that General McCaffrey has received during his illustrious military career: two awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, two awards of the Silver Star, three awards of the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in Vietnam, leader of the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division whose left hook attack against the Iraqi army was the decisive ground battle in our gulf war efforts. In order to accept the President's call to duty in the drug war, General McCaffrey will retire from the Army: there is no greater indication of his love of country than this sacrifice to take on a new challenge.

The extent of the drug war is well known and seems to have worsened during the last few years, especially among our young people. General McCaffrey's recent responsibilities as commander of the Southern Command has plunged him into the counter-narcotics battle, experience which will serve him well in his new post. Along with his unquestioned moral authority and leadership skills, this experience makes Gen. Barry McCaffrey uniquely qualified for this position.

I urge the Congress to assist our new drug czar in this fight in policy determination, financial commitment, and moral leadership. Only by enlisting all of us as soldiers in this war will the generals in the fight, such as General McCaffrey, be able to win the war on drugs. I wish my friend the best in his new position and it has been a singular honor for me to participate with my friend, Senator NUNN, in introducing General McCaffrey to the Judiciary Committee.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, in anticipation of the visit by a foreign dignitary, so that we can bring him to the floor, I now observe the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, we will be a few minutes yet before the foreign dignitary will be able to visit with us in the Chamber, so I thought we would go ahead and proceed with the debate. So, I seek recognition to speak on the Whitewater committee extension.

WHITEWATER

Mr. LOTT. First, Mr. President, I want to make note of what is being done here. The distinguished chairman of the Banking Committee has asked for a very fair unanimous consent that the Senate bring up the resolution extending the Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corp., and that it would be presented in a most fair manner, 2 hours of debate, equally divided, with an amendment in order by the distinguished Democratic leader, Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, and an hour of debate on that, and we would then proceed to vote.

That unanimous-consent request has been objected to. It seemed like a fair way to proceed to me. It is normal business. You bring up a resolution, you have a very fair procedure where the other side can offer an alternative and we can have a vote on that and then proceed to vote on the resolution as it is presented. That has been objected to now about four times. We are just trying to find a way to move this to a conclusion.

This Whitewater committee has a job to do. The American people understand that. They want the job to be done. But that job is not complete. It would have been nice if it could have been wrapped up a month ago, or today. But the work is not completed. It is not completed partially because there has been this slow process. They talk about a perception of politics; how about a perception of coverup?

I can understand how there are documents can be misplaced at one time and then turn up, like the billing records did in the private residence at the White House. That is one example. And then there are these documents that Mr. Gearan found. Then there are the documents which Mr. Ickes found. I think that came out just in the last week or so.

Every time it looks like all the documents that can be found have been found—and I am not on the committee; I am just observing it as a normal Member of the Senate would—and when the Senate seems like it is getting to the point where we could begin to move to some conclusions, another raft of papers just appears out of thin air.

I want to commend the chairman of the Banking Committee. He has been diligent. He has been very calm in the way he has handled this committee. He has been very fair. Yet he is, on the one hand, criticized because they have not had hearings every day and on the other criticized because of all that has been done and all the documentation that has been accumulated. I just think he is entitled to some credit for the very calm and methodical job that has been done.

Those who want to say, well, it is politics, those who are opposed to extending this hearing in the way that it should be extended, certainly you would think that they would have had the Washington Post or New York

Times and other media in their corner. But that is not so.

The New York Times, in fact, on the 28th of February, said that Senator D'AMATO has in a non-partisan way made a very strong point about the need to continue the Whitewater committee. I want to read an excerpt from the New York Times. The editorial supports an indefinite extension of the committee and the duty of the Senate to pursue this matter in a fair way.

The New York Times editorial reads thusly:

The Senate's duty cannot be canceled or truncated because of the campaign calendar. Any certain date for terminating the hearings would encourage even more delay in producing subpoenaed documents than the committee has endured since it started last July. The committee has been forced to await such events as the criminal trial next week of James McDougal, a Clinton business partner in the failed Whitewater land venture.

No arguments about politics on either side can outweigh the fact that the White House has yet to reveal the full facts about the land venture, the Clintons' relationship to Mr. McDougal's banking activities, Hillary Rodham Clinton's work as a lawyer on Whitewater matters and the mysterious movements of documents between the Rose Law Firm, various basements and closets and the Executive Mansion. The committee, politics notwithstanding, has earned an indefinite extension. A Democratic filibuster against it would be silly stonewalling.

The New York Times is not exactly a Republican National Committee publication. The New York Times is not the only newspaper which has expressed similar views. There have been similar articles in the Washington Post.

So, I am a little surprised at what I have heard here today: that we're dragging the investigation out; that Whitewater is only about empty allegations and politics. There are also these complaints that there is nothing really to Whitewater. There is no "there, there," so to speak.

I do not know all the details. But I do know this, that in connection with this matter, there have been numerous guilty pleas and indictments. David Hale pleaded guilty on March 22 to two felony violations. Charles Matthews pleaded guilty on June 23, 1994, to two misdemeanor violations. Eugene Fitzhugh pleaded guilty on June 24, 1994. Robert Palmer pleaded guilty on December 5, 1994. Webster Hubbell pleaded guilty on December 6, 1994. Christopher Wade pleaded guilty on March 21, 1995. Neal Ainley pleaded guilty on May 2. Stephen SMITH pleaded guilty on June 8. Larry Kuca pleaded guilty on July 13, 1995.

We have indictments on numerous felony counts of Mr. McDougal. Eleven felony indictments were handed down against Governor Tucker. You know, I do not think we can lightly dismiss all of these things.

I acknowledge that these are separate proceedings that are being carried forth by the independent counsel's office. But as a matter of fact, the Senate has an even higher responsibility.