EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FIGHTING THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage my colleagues to read the following speech by Mayor Rudolph Giuliani. Mayor Giuliani's statement is an excellent example of how our country's leaders need to be bold and aggressive in fighting the scourge of drugs. We have lost too many battles due to the apathy of leaders loaded with excuses. It is time to engage the enemy. It is time to win the war:

REMOVING DRUGS FROM OUR NEIGHBORHOODS AND SCHOOLS

(By Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani)

As we move toward the new millennium, we as New Yorkers can take pride in the fact that our great City has regained its true stature as the Capital of the World. Our crime rate is at levels not witnessed since the 1960s, tourism in the City is at historic levels and our streets and parks are the cleanest in recent memory.

Four years ago, few would have dreamed, much less believed that these strides were possible. In fact, New York City, like other American cities, was essentially written off as a symbol of urban decay. Yet we have proven the cynics wrong and shown what is possible. We did it by refusing to accept the notion that had pervaded City government for far too long—one of resignation and acceptance of the social and political problems that faced them. We saw these same problems as a challenge to our creativity, our courage and our intelligence—challenges to do better and improve the situation for all New Yorkers.

We recognized that the role of government is to allow its citizens to live productive, accountable lives so that they can realize the promise of independence and the satisfaction of living in a democratic society. Just a few days ago I spoke at the John F. Kennedy School of Government and explained how the use of principles of accountability have made it possible for us to reduce crime, reform welfare, restore jobs and improve schools.

We must now use that same philosophy, creativity and commitment to confront our biggest problem today, namely, drug abuse.

Removing drugs from our neighborhoods and our schools may sound like an unreachable and perhaps unrealistic goal—but many said the same thing about the goals we set for ourselves four years ago in the areas of crime, welfare, jobs and education to name a few—and we proved them wrong.

The fact is that we cannot turn our back on this ever growing problem and we must resolve to challenge ourselves to address it. Without such a resolve we will only continue to bear the burdens of drugs, their attendant violence, their enormous cost to society and the lost and wasted lives.

FACTS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Substance abuse affects literally every aspect of our lives—it detracts from our quality of life, our economy, our children's education, our very well being.

70% to 80% of those arrested in New York City each year test positive for drug use.

60% of the cocaine and heroin consumed by the entire nation each year is consumed by individuals arrested in that same year.

Substance abuse and addiction costs New York City more than $20 billion every year, with $21 out of every $100 in taxes paid to New York City subsidizing the consequences of substance abuse and addiction problems.

Over 70% of our nation's prison population are substance abusers.

60% to 70% of substance abusing parolees who do not receive treatment while on parole return to drugs and criminal conduct within three months of their release.

At least 30,000 or 71% of children in foster care in our City alone have at least one parent who was a substance abuser.

FIVE POINT NATIONAL DRUG PROGRAM

Our drug problem requires the commitment of every level of government and needs to be approached with the recognition it is a global matter. Some of our drug program originates abroad. Production of cocaine and heroin occurs beyond our borders, but the international criminal industry which organizes and markets it thrives, as with any business, on the simple economic principles of supply and demand.

For nearly twenty years, I have advocated for a five point national program aimed at our drug problem—five points which now serve as the essential elements of the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy.

First, the drug problem must be an integral part of our nation's foreign policy. In dealing with countries which are the origin for heroin and cocaine—primarily Peru, Columbia and Bolivia—we must use our persuasive abilities, power and foreign aid to convince those governments to cooperate with us fully in stopping these disastrous crops and trade.

Second, we must exercise more control over our nation's borders. The Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that 70% of the illegal drugs reaching the United States travel through Mexico with the majority of the remainder passing through the Caribbean. In recent years, significant reinforcements have been committed to the southwest border and significant efforts have been undertaken to disrupt the flow of drugs from the Caribbean. And I am heartened by the significant resource commitment in the Federal Fiscal Year 1998 Appropriations Bill to continue and augment these efforts.

Third, domestically the general rule must be established and it must be quickly learned in the streets that if you sell drugs and are convicted you will go to prison. We must make those who traffic in the destruction of human life realize that in exchange for big profits, they are taking a big risk.

Fourth, we must put emphasis on enhancing present drug treatment programs and improving those programs. Even if the success rate is no better than 30 or 40%, that is better than no success at all.

Fifth, and most importantly, we must educate our young people and our society about the dangers of drug abuse. In my view, we educated our present generation of drug abusers. We did it in the schools and on television, we did it in our music and our movies, we did it in the role models we presented to our young people, five, ten, fifteen and twenty years ago, we did it by allowing families, community groups and neighborhoods to deteriorate. If we in fact educated the present generation of drug abusers, we can re-educate them and educate the future generations to the realistic and powerful dangers of drug use.

NEW YORK CITY INITIATIVE: ''ACCOUNTABILITY''

Understanding that the drug problem is one of international dimensions, we in New York City are going to do what we can to address our local problem with the expectation that by removing drugs from our neighborhoods and our schools, we will become a model for other cities, states and the entire nation. Only then will we have fair claim to ask foreign countries who supply drugs to the United States to limit production of these disastrous crops.

The underpinning of any comprehensive drug strategy is one of accountability for government at all levels and for all individuals. Law enforcement, treatment and prevention/education efforts are primarily the responsibility of local government and it must be held accountable for major improvements in these areas with State and Federal governments assuring the provision of resources to support these efforts. In addition, the Federal government must be held accountable for its anti-drug efforts in the areas of foreign policy and border interdiction.

As government becomes more accountable in these areas, it can demand that individuals become more accountable. Those who choose to take drugs and burden their friends, families and society with their addiction must be held responsible to seek available treatment services. And those who choose to live off the misery of others by selling drugs must be punished.

With this underlying philosophy, our drug strategy has at its core three essential elements: Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice; Treatment; and Prevention/Education.

1. Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice

Over the last several years, the New York City Police Department has made dramatic strides in fighting drug activity in all of our City's neighborhoods. Particular emphasis has been placed on the two areas in our City which are responsible for much of the City's drug related crime; namely Brooklyn North and Northern Manhattan. In April 1996, over 500 uniformed personnel were assigned to the Strategic and Tactical Command (SATCOM) in Brooklyn North and one year later we undertook a similar initiative in three precincts in Northern Manhattan with the assignment of over 350 uniformed officers to that area.

In addition to murders being reduced by 60% in the first six months of this year compared to the same period in 1993 and shootings and shooting incidents down by over 60% in that same period, the Police Department's combined drug strategies have had a tremendous impact on drug activity. Reversing the previous Administration's policy of deterring uniformed police officers from making drug arrests, the Police Department in 1996 made an all-time high number of drug arrests [101,051 arrests]—exceeding the previous record year of 1989, the height of the Department's TNT program [94,887].

In addition, the Police Department recorded a 51% increase in drug seizures in 1996 when compared to 1993 [17,377 lbs vs. 11,475

lbs] and a 116% increase in drug currency seizures in that same period [$68,927,762 vs. $31,970,963].

Building on these successes, our enhanced anti-drug law enforcement efforts will focus on drug activity in our neighborhoods and in and around our schools.

Neighborhoods

Anti-drug initiatives in the South Bronx and Southeast Queens.—The first law enforcement component will be the implementation of two additional drug enforcement initiatives modeled after the two already in operation. The new initiatives will target neighborhoods in the South Bronx and include 40th Precinct [Mott Haven], the 41st Precinct [Hunts Point] and the 43rd Precinct [Soundview]; and neighborhoods in Southeast Queens and include the 103rd Precinct [Jamaica] and the 113th and 105th Precincts [South Jamaica]. These initiatives will involve the assignment of over 1,000 uniformed personnel and, following training of half the assigned personnel, will begin phased-in operation in the first week of November. Full operation of both initiatives is scheduled for the last week in December.

As with its two current drug initiatives, the Department anticipates that targeted drug enforcement in theses areas will not only reduce crime in these precincts over the reductions experienced to date, but also have a similar impact throughout the City since these precincts are hubs of drug activity for other areas in the City and the adjacent suburbs.

Accelerate hiring of 1,000 of the 1,600 police recruits scheduled for the July 1998 class to December 1997.—In order for these new drug initiatives to be fully staffed without draining our current precinct resources, I have directed that 1,000 of the 1,600 police recruits currently scheduled for the July 1998 class be hired and commence Police Academy training in December 1997 following the graduation later this Fall of over 1,300 recruits currently in the Academy. These new officers and recruits will ensure that the Police Department has the resources needed to maintain the historic declines in crime we have enjoyed over the last three and a half years.

Implement Drug Free Zone in Washington Square Park by targeting drug sellers on probation for dealing drugs in the Park.—As part of this strategy, we will immediately make Washington Square Park a drug free zone. Washington Square Park should not be a symbol of freedom from accountability. The Park has been plagued with repeat misdemeanor drug sellers—one of these offenders had been arrested no less than 75 times for misdemeanor drug selling in the park. Because of lax State laws in dealing with repeat misdemeanor drug sellers—laws I have sought to strengthen—these repeat offenders face short jail terms and/or probationary sentences. The Department of Probation and the District Attorney's Office will urge judges who sentence these offenders to probation to also place conditions on the offender's probation requiring him or her to stay out of the Park. If found in the park, the offender's probation will be revoked and he or she will immediately be placed in jail.

Implement Operation Night Light with NYPD and Department of Probation targeting Substance Abusing Adult Probationers.—A new initiative called Operation Night Light will also be implemented by the Police and Probation Departments. This initiative, modeled after a successful program in Boston targeting juvenile probationers, involves the assignment of 21 probation officers to teams in police precincts which target adult probationers with court imposed curfews to ensure compliance, as well as probationers who have violated conditions of their probation and/or have outstanding warrants against them.

Activate 1–888–374–DRUG hotline.—And, City residents will be encouraged to help in our anti-drug efforts by reporting drug activity in their neighborhoods to the Department's new 24 hours, seven day a week hotline, 1–888–374–DRUG.

SCHOOLS

Critical to our anti-drug efforts is the need to focus on our schools to ensure that our children are educated in a drug-free environment so that they can learn, develop and participate in all that New York City has to offer. To do this, we must make our government, our schools and our parents accountable for keeping our children off drugs. We have already made significant strides in reducing drug activity in our neighborhoods and our schools and we now are in a position to expand our successful initiatives to arrest and prosecute those who sell drugs to our children.

Substantial Increase in Drug Free School Zones and Safe Corridor Program.—Understanding the need to reinforce the message that those who sell drugs to our City's youth will be severely punished, the Department will increase by two and a half times its current drug free schools zone program from 40 to 100 schools. Anyone caught selling drugs within 1,000 feet of school grounds will be faced with enhanced felony penalties.

The Department will also double its Safe Corridor program to involve 240 schools to provide youth with extra police protection upon their arrival and release from school as they walk from and to nearby bus and subway stops.

Establish a curfew program for 1,000 drug offending juvenile probationers using beeper and voice tracking technology.—The Department of Probation will similarly begin a program designed to target 1,000 juvenile probationers with court-imposed curfews as a result of a drug offense. Using state-of-the-art tracking and beeper technology, probation officers will monitor the juveniles' activities and curfew compliance on a 24 hour basis.

Place Board of Education drug specialists in each Family Court.—The Board of Education will also be given resources to assign substance abuse specialists in each of the City's Family Courts. These specialists will act as a liaison between the juvenile justice system and the school system to ensure that drug offending juveniles are appropriately placed in services within the school-based program and/or referred to appropriate community based services.

2. Treatment

Given the fact that overwhelming numbers of persons arrested and imprisoned each year have some form of substance abuse problems and that those same individuals consumed over 60% of the nation's cocaine and heroin, it makes all the sense in the world that we provide appropriate treatment services in the criminal justice system. In fact, treatment models already in place in the criminal justice system here in New York City and in other jurisdictions have shown promising results in reducing both drug dependency and recidivism.

50% increase in DOC substance abuse treatment beds and implement pilot project to create linkages to community-based programs for substance abusing inmates released from Rikers Island.—To this end, the Department of Correction will be given resources to increase by 50% the number of drug treatment beds available in the Department's Substance Abuse Intervention Division—from 1058 to 1558 beds. And, the Department will implement a pilot program to contract with community based residential treatment services to provide services for substance abusing inmates released from Rikers Island after successfully completing treatment in jail. Studies have documented that post-release services to substance abusing inmates are critical to avoiding recidivist behavior.

Expand Probation residential and out-patient drug treatment programs for substance abusing probationers.—The Department of Probation will double its current residential drug treatment capacity to serve 360 probationers annually—up from 180. And its outpatient drug treatment capacity will be increased from 890 to 965. These programs have impressive success rates with participating probationers successfully completing the terms of their probation sentence at a 35% higher rate than probationers who did not take part in drug treatment programs.

Implement Manhattan Drug Court for 300 drug abusing defendants.—Later this Fall, the City, working in cooperation with the court system and the Special Narcotics Prosecutor, will be opening a Drug Court in Manhattan to complement the Drug Court currently operating in Brooklyn. Participating defendants agree to take part in an intensive 18 month drug treatment program in exchange for reduced criminal charges, and are monitored daily by case management court staff who provide regular reports to the judge. The court is expected to target 300 non-violent drug abusing defendants annually. An independent study of the Dade County Drug Court reported that only 3% of the participating defendants were re-arrested within one year of their completion of the program—an impressive record when one considers that over 30% of similarly situated defendants were re-arrested in that same period.

The City will pursue additional Federal funds to allow for Drug Courts to be opened in the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island. And, I applaud Chief Judge Judith Kaye's commitment to open a Drug Court in Manhattan Family Court next month and encourage the opening of similarly programs in the City's other four Family Courts.

Establish Drug Treatment Coordinator Unit—a citywide database on treatment programs and an 800 number for information on available services.—The prevailing wisdom among the drug policy experts in that less than 25% of substance abusers ever seek treatment—in fact, contrary to popular opinion the State and City funded drug treatment slots in the City do not have waiting lists of persons seeking treatment. As a January 1997 snapshot of these residential and outpatient programs drug treatment programs in the City demonstrated, less than 95% of the available treatment resources were being utilized. Substance abusers must and will be held accountable for seeking treatment or face the consequences of their actions. Unless abusers seek treatment, they will run the risk of being arrested. Regardless of who you are, where you live, and there you work, if you're a substance abuser, seek treatment now or run the risk of going to jail. The choice is yours.

In order to ensure that those seeking treatment have the information regarding available programs in or near their communities. I am creating a Drug Treatment Coordinator unit within the Mayor's office with the responsibility of developing an on-line database of all available drug treatment services in the City. The system will be designed to track on a daily basis the capacity of the programs and allow the unit to make referrals to appropriate programs. A 1–800 number will also be established to this unit so that substance abusers can access this information at any time.

Implement a Joint Program with ACS and HHC to provide Drug Treatment Services for

Mothers with Children in Foster Care.—Recognizing that 71% of the children in foster care have at least one biological parent who is a substance abuser, the Administration for Children Services (ACS) will team up with the Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) to implement a program designed to offer substance abuse treatment services to mothers whose children have been placed in foster care. ACS expects to motivate them to participate in treatment services which will be provided by HHC. The progress which these mothers make in treatment will be made known to the Family Court on a regular basis.

Report of Recommendations for Expansion of Existing and/or Creation of new Treatment Programs.—I have also directed my Special Health Advisor, Dr. Rosa Gil, and my Commissioner of the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Alcoholism Services, Dr. Neil Cohen, to undertake an extensive review of the various drug treatment programs throughout the City, whether funded with City, State or private dollars, and to report back to me within 45 days with recommendations for expansion of exiting programs and the development of new and creative approaches to substance abuse. I am particularly interested in treatment models which have proven results in ending drug and substance dependency. Viable treatment programs should instill in its participants the principle of personal accountability and give them the skills and tools they need to become productive and self-reliant individuals, rather than continuing them on a dependency.

3. Prevention/Education

The most important aspect of a successful anti-drug strategy is prevention and education efforts aimed primarily at our youth.

A recent study indicated that if a young person is successful in avoiding drug use by the time they reach the age of sixteen, he or she will more than likely avoid the dangers of substance abuse in the rest of his or her life. We must seize upon this promising data and resolve to continually reinforce for our children, in school, at home, in society as a whole that drug use is dangerous and deadly.

DARE Program.—Last year, the New York City Policy Department and the Board of Education launched the nationally acclaimed DARE program in our city's public school system. Over 100 specially trained police officers teach kindergarten through 6th graders about the dangers of drugs use as well as build the students' self esteem so they are capable of resisting peer pressure to engage in drug use. We will be providing extra resources to the DARE program to augment the program activities.

Expand DARE and GREAT program to after-school hours.—The Department will also be given the resources necessary to expand the DARE program to after-school hours and couple it with the Gang Resistance Education Assistance Treatment or GREAT Program. Both these programs foster greater understanding among youth as to the dangers of drugs and gang activity while at the same time providing structured activities between young and police officers.

Expand BEACON schools by 24% from 41 to 51 schools and provide funding to expand mentoring programs.—I have also directed that the number of BEACON schools operating throughout the City to provide after-school and evening activities for youth and community residents be expanded by 10 from 41 to 51 schools—a 24% increase. Statistics demonstrate that youth who participate in BEACON school programs have higher reading and math scores than their peers.

And funds will be allocated to expand successful mentoring programs for our City's youth so as to expose them to positive role models and encourage their development in successful careers. Mentoring programs, such as Big Brothers/Big Sisters, have positive results—one study reporting that mentored youth are 46% less likely to become involved in drug use than other youth.

Implement Drug Prevention Youth Initiative in Public Housing and Establish an Anti-Drug Parent Network Program.—Modeled after its new Partner in Reading program, the Housing Authority, working with my office, will implement an after-school drug prevention program aimed at youth in our City's public housing developments. The program will work in conjunction with the Authority's current youth mentoring programs and will be designed to engage the youth in structured activities and events on bi-weekly basis to make them aware of the dangers of drugs and how to avoid drug use.

Working with the Board of Education and the Parent Associations in each of the public schools, we will also undertake an effort to implement an Anti-Drug Parent Network Program. The program will be designed to make parents aware of the dangers of drugs, available drug counseling services in their neighborhoods and the tell-tale signs of drug use in their children. The program will facilitate the distribution of drug information pamphlets to parents of school aged children, sponsor anti-drug forums and fairs, and improve the coordination of drug counseling and treatment services available through the public schools.

Sponsor a Citywide Clergy Anti-Drug Forum in the next three months.—Within the next three months, my office will sponsor a Clergy Anti-Drug Abuse Forum. The forum will bring together leading members of our City's diverse religious communities to focus on and discuss the City's drug problem. A strategic action plan will be developed of initiatives which the City's clergy can implement to enhance and expand on the City's anti-drug agenda.

Pro Bono Multi-Media Anti-Drug Campaign.—I am proud to announce that McCann Erickson, one of our major advertising agencies, has agreed to provide pro bono services to develop and implement a multi-level anti-drug media campaign with the goal of deterring drug use.

Engage businesses in anti-drug program.—I challenge all of the City's small, medium, and large businesses to similarly pledge their resources to this effort and, to this end, we will reach out to our business community to encourage it to develop programs and provide resources to encourage our City's youth to avoid drugs—whether it be in the form of free movie passes to youth who participate in after drug prevention school programs, or the sponsoring of little league baseball, basketball or soccer leagues—all intended to engage our City's youth in productive and safe activities.

Develop Standards for Measuring the Drug Program's Impact.—These are a few of the many initiatives which I am committed to implement in the coming months, with the full understanding that as with our crime-fighting strategies it will require continuous monitoring and relentless follow-up so that we can be sure that what we are doing is working and to determine what more needs to be done. We need to apply the same management strategy in place in the Police Department for assessing, tracking and monitoring our City's crime rate, to our drug program. To this end, a monitoring/research unit will be created in my office and charged with the responsibility of developing appropriate measurements for how best to measure our success and to apply those measurements against our progress.

State Anti-Drug Agenda

Pursue State legislation to increase punishment for repeat drug misdemeanors; to toughen driving requirements for young adults; to create a rebutable presumption of neglect when infants are born with a ''positive tox''; and to provide for civil commitment of repeat violent substance abusers.—On the State level, I will continue to pursue tougher laws dealing with repeat misdemeanor drug offenders—requiring those who engage in their third or more misdemeanor drug sale to automatically face felony charges. And I will continue to support legislation to prevent teenagers who are found to have operated a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs from obtaining a driver's license until the age of 18—as well as long needed legislation for a rebutable presumption of parental neglect in cases in which babies are born with a ''positive tox''; and authorization for long term civil commitment of persons with known substance abuse problems that result in violent behavior.

Expand drug treatment in State prisons and for parolees and provide increased resources for drug treatment programs in New York City.—I have also consulted with Governor Pataki and expect to work with him to expand drug treatment services in the State prison system and those provided to parolees—an investment in drug treatment is a wise one. I will also seek additional State funding for drug treatment programs in our City understanding that our increased law enforcement efforts will undoubtedly increase the call on existing resources.

Federal Anti-Drug Agenda

Amend Crime Bill to allow monies for jail drug treatment and to assistance for NYPD anti-drug initiatives.—On the Federal level, I will continue to call for a foreign policy which provides priority focus on our nation's drug problem and for enhanced resources for border interdiction efforts. In addition, I will seek Federal assistance for our successful anti-drug law enforcement initiatives as was provided in the Department's Northern Manhattan initiative, and I will seek changes in the Federal Crime Bill to allow local jail systems, not just State prison systems, to directly receive funds to expand substance abuse services to inmates and as well as pursue increased resources for Drug Courts.

Similarly, increased resources will be sought from the Federal government to fund additional treatment services for substance abusers in New York City. And, finally, I will continue my efforts in urging Congress to appropriate Crime Bill funds for prevention programs authorized under the Crime Bill, including after-school sports activities, community anti-drug programs and youth mentoring programs.

CONCLUSION

Drug use is one of the nation's most difficult and complex problems, but I refuse to accept the notion that somehow it is beyond our reach and we must resign ourselves to it. We must also refrain from the notion that unless we win unconditionally, we have failed. This is not a problem that developed overnight and we will not solve it overnight, but we can begin to put in place a strategy such as the one I outlined today with realistic steps to reduce its toll on our neighborhoods and our schools. First steps always lead the way to major breakthroughts. By applying the principles of accountability, as we did in our successful strategies to reduce crime, reform welfare, restore jobs and improve schools, I am confident that we will succeed.

EMERGENCY STUDENT LOAN CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 2535 because I am very concerned that our higher education graduates are in need of greater assistance as they consolidate their student loan debts after graduation and begin the process of repayment.

Currently there is a backlog of between 80,000 to 86,000 student loan consolidation applications at the U.S. Department of Education. Graduates need this tool to effectively manage school debt, while at the same time embarking on their careers and often starting families. The consolidation program was enacted originally in 1993 as an initiative of the Clinton administration. The concept was good then, and it's good now, and with H.R. 2535, borrowers will be able to consolidate their loans with guarantee agencies and private lenders.

I want to thank subcommittee Chairman MCKEON and ranking member KILDEE for bringing this legislation to the floor in a timely fashion. I'm also pleased with the bipartisan approach to this issue. Helping people attain a higher education, and providing support for the repayment of the debt accumulated in the pursuit of that education, is a shared goal. Again, thanks to all involved in this effort, and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

DEMOCRACY IN COLOMBIA

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1997, Colombia attempted to conduct nationwide municipal elections despite the deadly impact of guerrilla scare tactics on voter turnout and candidate participation. The municipal elections in Columbia were marred by a brutal campaign of violence, kidnaping, and extortion carried out by the guerrilla movements of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and the National Liberation Army [ELN]. While the electoral process may have succeeded in the urban areas, the lack of participation in the rural sectors reflects the serious threat to the democratic process posed by the guerrilla war.

Through the deadly efforts of the FARC and ELN, 40 political candidates were murdered; over 1,900 candidates were forced to abandon their campaigns; nearly 120 municipalities had candidates reluctantly running; and 11 municipalities had no candidates at all. The situation continued to deteriorate during the week before the elections when FARC and ELN terrorist activities escalated into a national crisis with the kidnaping of international election observers from the OAS and a declaration of an armed strike in order to impede public transportation during the crucial time of the elections.

Largely responsible for the escalation of FARC and the ELN activities over the last couple of years is the increase in funding from narcotics trafficking. This has enabled both guerrilla elements to effectively quadruple their power base over the past 7 years so that it is now estimated that they control up to 40 percent of the territory of Colombia.

It is clear that the leaders of the FARC and ELN have resisted all overtures by the Government of Colombia to end the violence and establish peace. With nearly 70,000 people dead as a direct result of the guerrilla war in the last decade, it is past time to find a solution to this crisis. As reflected in the recent municipal elections, the campaign of the FARC and ELN now present a direct threat to the very democracy of Colombia and stability to the region.

In response to the critical situation in Colombia, I am introducing legislation that would:

First, recognize the importance of the threat of the guerrilla movement to Colombia's democracy and that the acts of violence to disrupt the electoral process in the municipal elections could spill over to the congressional and presidential elections to be held in 1998;

Second, urge the guerrilla leaders of the FARC and ELN to end the violence and sever their relationship with narcotics traffickers; negotiate a peace accord with the Government of Colombia and to take their agenda into the political arena for debate;

Third, call upon the international community, particularly the Organization of American States, to continue to play a more pro-active role in resolving the conflict; and

Fourth, urge the administration to reevaluate United States policies toward Colombia taking into account the threat of the guerrilla movement to Colombia's democracy, and to encourage a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Mr. Speaker, Colombia's democracy is one of the oldest and most important democracies in the hemisphere. It is critical for the stability of the hemisphere that this guerrilla movement, like all the others in the region, come to an end. Peace, political stability, and economic prosperity must be given the highest priority for all nations.

HONORING THE CENTER FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Center for Independent Living's 25th anniversary. It is appropriate at this time to highlight its many achievements and to underscore the positive impact that it has made in the local community.

The Center for Independent Living, the first of it's kind, was established in 1972 for the purpose of allowing people with disabilities to live independently, to attain their productive potential, and to participate fully in all aspects of society. Throughout it's history, the Center for Independent Living has played a pioneering role in advocating architectural changes to make the community more physically accessible, instructing in techniques of independent living, and offering a core of essential services. This comprehensive package of services to help people with disabilities is offered in the belief that it is the most effective way to serve clients who have complex and interconnected needs.

Currently there are 30 Centers for Independent Living throughout California, and over 300 throughout the country, which are modeled after the Center for Independent Living in Berkeley. The services that it offers include advocacy, attendant referral, blind services, deaf services, employment services, peer support services, youth services, services for people with mental disabilities, independent living skills information and referral, a client enhancement and empowerment project, and housing. Berkeley's Center for Independent Living has increased the quality of life for thousands of people with disabilities, independent living has increased the quality of life for thousands of people with disabilities locally, nationally, and internationally, and was involved in the passage of the 504 Act of 1973, State title XXIV, and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.

The Center for Independent Living has brought national and international attention to the state of California and the Nation as a leader in assuring access to people with disabilities, I commend the Center for Independent Living for all its hard work, dedication, and commitment to our community as well as to the Nation.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO ENCOURAGE THE SALE OF LARGE PLEASURE BOATS

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would greatly enhance the international yachting industry in the United States.

Most people are unaware how the sale or even the mere presence of large foreign-owned pleasure boats docked at a domestic port contributes to the local economy. A single large luxury boat can literally pump tens of thousands of dollars into the local economy a month. For example, the cost of supporting a crew, docking fees, boat repairs, supplies, and other related expenditures while the boat is moored at a domestic marina all help the economy and create jobs. Attracting these types of vessels to our shores is therefore beneficial to the economy. In fact, in my congressional district, a significant segment of the local economy is based on the recreational boating trade and its attendant services.

Unfortunately, current law and customs regulations as applied to large yachts have the unintended consequence of discouraging the sale of these vessels domestically. This is primarily for two reasons. First, when the yacht is imported into the United States for sale, the duty must be paid immediately, whether the yacht is eventually sold or not. This requirement is onerous for the yacht seller, because if the yacht is not sold, he or she cannot get a timely or full refund of the duty. This is due to the lengthy procedure—9 months to a year—that the Customs Service administrative process takes. If the value of the yacht exceeds $1 million, the loss of funds to the seller can be quite substantial.

Second, there is an old maxim among boaters that ''every boat is for sale.'' Consider this

scenario: a foreign boatowner enters U.S. waters, without intending to sell his or her boat. An interested buyer propositions the foreign owner, and informal negotiations ensue. Once the owner of the foreign boat offers the vessel for sale—and this sometimes can be a gray area—if a duty has not been paid on the boat, it can be immediately seized by the Customs Service. While such actions by the Customs Service are rare, this policy has a chilling effect on potential foreign boat sellers interested in entering the country because they are fearful their boats will be seized and impounded even if they casually talk to someone interested in purchasing their boat. To avoid this risk, some of these sellers conclude the sale of the boat offshore, where no duty is paid and no economic benefits are realized for the local economy.

My bill would remedy this problem by deferring payment of the duty on large pleasure boats until after the sale has been consummated. In order to ensure that the duty is paid when the boat is sold, the foreign seller would be mandated to post a bond, the value of which would be twice the amount of the duty. Because the value of the bond would be twice the duty on the boat the Federal Government would be virtually guaranteed of receiving its duty. Moreover, I have narrowly tailored this legislation so it applies only to large pleasure boats that are intended to be sold at domestic boat shows. I am hopeful this provision has the effect of not only promoting America's boat shows—which are among the largest and best in the world—but also ensuring the sale of these boats occur in an orderly setting.

Mr. Speaker, south Florida is the boating capital of the world. My bill helps make our ports and boat shows more attractive to international yacht sellers. Because this type of economic activity is highly beneficial to the economy, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. S. TIMOTHY ROSE

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a gentleman from Appleton, WI, Dr. S. Timothy Rose.

When the 139th annual session of the American Dental Association ended yesterday in San Francisco, CA, Dr. Rose became the organization's new president.

Dr. Rose has served 27 years in the American Dental Association, and has given his leadership to a host of other member organizations, such as the Wisconsin Dental Association, the Outagamie County Dental Association, the Midwest Society of Periodontics, and the Wisconsin Society of Periodontics. He has also served his Nation as a Major in the U.S. Army Dental Corps.

But Dr. Rose's commitments do not simply begin and end with dentistry. He has given his time to the Board of Directors of the Fox Alley Arts Alliance, the Friends of Hearthstone, the Tri Park Development Corp. and the American Cancer Society. In addition, Dr. Rose is an elder in his church, Memorial Presbyterian Church of Appleton.

I know my colleagues will join me today in wishing Dr. Rose, his wife, Ginny, and his children, Cathy, Tom, and Jim our warmest wishes as he takes on this new and challenging responsibility.

THE DISABLED SPORTSMEN'S ACCESS ACT

HON. RANDY 'DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Disabled Sportsmen's Access Act. This legislation will expand opportunities for sportsmen with disabilities to hunt and fish on Department of Defense facilities. In addition, this legislation allows the Department to work with private organizations to construct facilities and operate programs for sportsmen with disabilities.

This legislation is based on a program run at nearby Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA. This program, run by Lt. Col. Lewis Deal, is one of the Nation's most successful disabled hunting programs. With the help of volunteers and donated materials, Col. Deal has built eight permanent disabled accessible blinds for deer hunting. All eight of these are in use during both gun and bow seasons. These structures are mini decks built on high ground looking down a slope where game walks below. For these decks to be successful, it is important that they are constructed large enough for a wheel chair to turn around on and camouflaged from game. Once cleared pathways from the main access roads make them accessible, these stands make hunting much easier for many sportsmen with disabilities.

In addition, Quantico is in the process of constructing a fishing pier accessible for people with disabilities. This pier, designed by the Paralyzed Veterans of America, will be a model for everyone in America to use. They will construct their pier with lowered railings, providing access for individuals to reach over, and stops on the side of the pier to prevent individuals from falling off the sides.

The Disabled Sportsmen's Access Act builds upon this program by encouraging the Department of Defense in managing its 30 million acres of wildlands to provide improved access for disabled individuals, when appropriate and within the military mission. This bill protects the primary purpose of our Nation's military, the defense of our Nation.

Our military installations offer numerous outdoor recreational programs and opportunities for both civilian and military personnel. However, there has never been a concentrated effort at Department of Defense facilities to provide access and opportunity for persons with disabilities.

While encouraging the Department of Defense to give access to individuals with disabilities, this legislation allows the Department of Defense to accept donations of money, material, and volunteers for the construction of facilities accessible to sportsmen with disabilities. Under this bill, the Department of Defense can use volunteers and organizations that serve people with disabilities to construct facilities and operate programs—at no cost to the Federal Government.

The bipartisan Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus has endorsed this legislation and many of my colleagues have joined me as cosponsors. It is also endorsed by the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Disabled American Veterans, Wheeling Sportsmen of America, Safari Club International, Wildlife Management Institute, the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ADEA JUNIOUS AND JESSICA FISHER

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to commend two young ladies from Smyrna, GA, who recently displayed an enormous amount of personal character.

Adea Junious, 13, and Jessica Fisher, 14, found more than $17,000 in a bag at a local Kmart. With both girls coming from financially struggling families, there was a natural temptation to keep the money for college tuition, a new car, or even a shopping spree.

Adea and Jessica, however, resisted that temptation and did the right thing. They turned the money in to the store's manager, who then called the police.

''We thought someone had lost their life savings,'' Adea said. ''We didn't think anyone would take that much money out of the bank and go shopping at Kmart.''

''Maybe they were going to use the money to buy a house or for college,'' Jessica added.

The police were able to track down the owners of the money, a Hispanic couple who had intended to use that money to meet payroll of their local business.

Each girl was rewarded with a CD boombox, a $50 gift certificate, and a certificate of appreciation for her good deed by the management of the Kmart on South Cobb Drive where the money was found.

Additionally, the Friends of Smyrna Library has dedicated to each girl a book focusing on African-American characters. Each girl's book is inscribed with her name.

Personal strength, as exhibited by these young ladies, is based on integrity, and it is one of the key pillars upon which American civilization was founded. I am honored to represent such fine upstanding citizens as Adea and Jessica. I hope that they will serve as role models for their peers.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHAN SAEED NOURMAND

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Mr. Stephan Saeed Nourmand, president of the Beverly Hills/Greater Los Angeles Association of Realtors [BH/GLAAR]. For the past year, Saeed, as he is more affectionately known by his friends and colleagues, has provided exemplary leadership to BH/GLAAR, an

organization representing a membership of approximately 3,300 realtors throughout the cities of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Culver City, Santa Monica, and West Hollywood. Saeed will be honored for his valuable contributions to BH/GLAAR on December 5, 1997. As his presidency comes to an end, I believe that this is the perfect time to commend him for his outstanding service and contributions to the greater Los Angeles real estate community.

Prior to entering the real estate industry, Saeed received undergraduate and graduate degrees from the State University of New York. For a period of time, he was manager and a shareholder of Construction Concepts, Inc., a company which designed parking structures. He holds a patent as the inventor of a security system with Door Deadbolt Interlock.

Saeed Nourmand has been in the real estate profession for more than two decades. He is the founder and sole shareholder of Nourmand & Associates, one of the premier real estate firms in Beverly Hills, CA. Also very active in other aspects of the industry, he currently serves as a director and president-elect of the Beverly Hills Board of Realtors, director of the California Association of Realtors, and as a member of the National Association of Realtors. He is an active member of the Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce and the Beverly Hills Economic Council. During his presidency of BH/GLAAR, he instituted and advocated for several legislative provisions to protect the rights of property owners in the Beverly Hills/Los Angeles area.

Saeed is married to fellow outstanding realtor—Myra Nourmand. The couple are the proud parents of one daughter and two sons. In addition to his business and family responsibilities, Saeed is an avid aquatic enthusiast, pursuing his love of swimming, scuba diving, surfing, windsurfing, and jet skiing.

Mr. Speaker, Stephan Saeed Nourmand has made innumerable and valuable contributions to the real estate industry. He is highly respected by his peers in the industry, all of whom I know join me in saluting him. As he prepares to step down from the presidency of the BH/GLAAR, I am proud to join my fellow Angelenos in congratulating him on his exceptional service to the citizens of Los Angeles. You've done an outstanding job, Saeed. Good luck to you and your family in all of your future endeavors.

AMERICAN TEACHERS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA HELP DEVELOP SUPPORT FOR A DEMOCRACY AND FREE ELECTIONS

HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Joan Beaver, a resident of the Sixth District of Minnesota. Ms. Beaver has participated in CIVITAS at Bosnia and Herzegovina, an intensive program held from August 1 through August 17, 1997 designed to train teachers from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina to educate students about living in a democracy. Ms. Beaver was able to take part as one of 20 American educators assigned to locations throughout the two war-torn nations.

The CIVITAS volunteers are using adaptations of congressionally supported texts such as, We the People * * * the Citizen and the Constitution, Foundations of Democracy. Using these resources, the democratic process taught in the United States is being spread abroad to facilitate a strong and educated democratic public.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Joan Beaver for her dedication and commitment during the CIVITAS at Bosnia and Herzegovina summer training program. Her work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

JIANG ZEMIN CONQUERS AMERICA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as President Clinton and Jiang Zemin engage in their fulsome lovefest this week, we would do well to remember just who Jiang Zemin is and just what he represents. Bluntly, Jiang is a criminal tyrant who presides over one of the most inhuman regimes in the world, which just happens to be engaged in a massive, anti-American arms buildup. The editorial board of the Weekly Standard has brilliantly outlined this inconvenient fact, and I would like to submit their editorial for the RECORD.

JIANG ZEMIN CONQUERS AMERICA

Smooth, Western-style media skills do not come naturally to Chinese Communists. At a press briefing here in Washington last Wednesday, a reporter asked Chinese embassy propagandist Yu Shuning to summarize the intended theme of Jiang Zemin's big U.S. tour. China's maximum leader has an impressive series of photo-ops on his schedule: the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial in Honolulu, Colonial Williamsburg, the White House and the Capitol, Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange, and so on. What's it all about, Yu was asked, ''What image does President Jiang want to create for himself at sites like Pearl Harbor and the Liberty Bell?''

Yu was flummoxed by the Liberty Bell. Pearl Harbor and *what*, he wondered? Then Yu needed help with the question itself: ''What kind of *image*?'' Right, the reporter persisted: ''What kind of image would he like to create for himself?'' Pause, ''I have already said,'' Yu finally responded, ''President Jiang will bring images to the United States.''

Indeed, he will. There is, for example, the image of Wei Jingsheng in confinement at a Hebei-province concentration camp called the Nanpu New Life Salt Works. Though he was recently passed over for the 1997 Nobel peace prize in favor of some hippie from Vermont, Wei remains the world's leading prisoner of conscience, locked up all but six months of the past 18 years for ''illegal'' activism in behalf of democracy. Reliable details of his current condition—he is said to be gravely ill—are impossible to obtain. But we may fairly guess at the daily ordeal he and countless thousands like him suffer.

The dissident Liu Qing was subjected to a lengthy prison term in the 1980s for the ''crime'' of publishing a transcript of Wei Jingsheng's 1979 show trial. At the end of a brief hunger strike, Liu has since written, he was tied to a ''special metal chair.'' Other prisoners ''lifted my legs in the air while kneading and pressing down on my stomach.'' One of them ''squeezed my throat tight and pinched my nose shut.'' A prison official ''stuck a metal brace in my mouth, twisting it open so wide that the skin on the corners of my mouth ripped open.'' The official then ''clamped a pair of metal pliers onto my tongue, pulling it way out of my mouth before sliding a length of tubing into my esophagus.'' Liu next had his stomach pumped full of salt broth, after which ''the floor was covered with pools of blood'' and ''my mouth was a numb and swollen mound of raw flesh.''

There you have it in a nutshell: the central problem confronting Sino-U.S. relations generally and this week's Jiang-Clinton summit in particular. China is a hideous, aggressive, unapologetic despotism, and Jiang Zemin is China's unapologetic despot-in-chief. Shall the United States notice these facts and conduct its China diplomacy accordingly? Or shall the United States largely ignore these facts—since any commensurate response might threaten American corporate profits in the Chinese market—and celebrate Jiang Zemin and his dictatorship as worthy and valued players on the international stage?

Needless to say, we know the answer already—it has been official U.S. policy since 1994. During his pre-summit address last Friday, Bill Clinton touched oh-so-delicately on the essential character of Jiang's regime, explaining it away as the product of China's search for order in a time of profound change. America itself is not ''blameless in our social fabric,'' the president reminded his listeners. And though we may disagree with the Chinese about important matters, he advised, we must nevertheless cooperate with them.

You can't wrest much serious political cooperation from people who ''disagree'' about something so basic as freedom, of course, and administration spokesmen have for weeks been careful to minimize practical expectations for the summit. The Chinese may sign a few of those minor agreements they habitually violate as soon as the ink is dry, and that's about it. But in the narcotic inertia of Sino-U.S. ''engagement'' diplomacy, substance is not really the point. Mere manners are the message. And the message, this week as always, is ''nice.''

They will be nice to Jiang Zemin at the White House on Wednesday. He will get a 21-gun salute and a state dinner and a concert by the National Symphony Orchestra. He will get all this ''first-class'' ceremony, explains someone from the National Security Council's Asia office, because he is ''the leader of a great nation who deserves to be treated with respect and dignity.''

They will be nice to Jiang Zemin at the Capitol on Thursday, where a breakfast banquet will be thrown for him behind the safety of closed doors. No China-related legislation will reach the House or Senate floor this week, the Republican leadership has promised. Candid debate about China policy, Newt Gingrich's press secretary says, might ''appear an insult'' to their visitor. Can't have that.

The National Park Service and Drexel University will be nice to Jiang in Philadelphia. Former president George Bush and the CEOs of AT&T, Kodak, and IBM will be nice to Jiang in New York. Harvard University will be nice to Jiang in Cambridge; school officials tell the Los Angeles Times that the audience for his scheduled speech there ''has been carefully 'groomed and sifted' to avoid embarrassing confrontations.'' The Boeing and Hughes corporations will be nice to Jiang in Long Beach and El Segundo.

This is what the Chinese want, more than anything else. They want to be dealt with politely, as equals, people just like us, people

you would be proud to take home to Mother. They are working hard to achieve this goal, in their ham-fisted way. ''We try to make some PR job,'' one Chinese ''expert on the United States'' tells the Washington Post.

And how depressing it is, nauseating even, to see elite America eagerly collaborate in the construction of this spin—which is, at bottom, after all, a lie of gigantic proportions, Jiang Zemin, Time magazine tells us, loves Benny Goodman, Mozart, and Elvis, too. He knows the Gettysburg Address by heart. He has ''favorite American authors,'' the Los Angeles Times reports: ''Mark Twain and''—we're not making this up—''Zbigniew Brzezinski.'' He's a big, cuddly teddy bear of a man, apparently.

Jiang is also a man, of course, who tells American journalists that ''democracy and human rights are relative concepts.'' And that Wei Jingsheng is a common criminal, not a ''so-called'' political dissident. And that China's rape of Tibet was in fact a successful effort to rescue that country from slavery, like our own Civil War, and that ''the American people should be happy'' about it. Jiang issues these spectacular insults, all of them in the last few weeks, but draws no official and direct American rebuke or demurral. Rebuking him wouldn't be nice, you see.

The master of the Nanpu New Life Salt Works has no business invoking Abraham Lincoln, or appearing next to the Liberty Bell, or drinking champagne at the White House. It diminishes American principle that he has been invited to do such things. It diminishes American principle further that he will be applauded for it by our elected leaders, by our college presidents and Kissingers, by our business chieftains, by our ''sophisticated'' opinion leaders.

The task of rescuing American honor this week will fall to those allegedly unsophisticated protesters who will dog Jiang Zemin wherever he goes, exercising their rights under what Yu Shuning calls ''the First Amendment of the Constitution, et cetera.'' We hope the protests are as large and loud and obnoxious as possible. It won't be ''nice.'' But it will be right.

A particularly astonishing feature of this week's sham summit will be President Clinton's laughable attempt to implement the 1985 Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. Presumably with a straight face, President Clinton will actually send a piece of paper to Congress shortly which will ''certify'' that China is a responsible steward of nuclear technology. Of course, this is a lie. For proof, the Washington Times has provided us with a succinct box score that sums up China's criminal record of nuclear and other weapons proliferation. The list is long and frightening, and the President's policy is a dangerous disgrace. No one has written on this more eloquently than Abe Rosenthal in the October 28 New York Times, and I insert both his article and the Washington Times proliferation list for the RECORD.

CHINA'S PROLIFERATION RECORD

China in recent months has sold an array of nuclear-, chemical- and biological-weapons technology and missile technology to nations seeking weapons of mass destruction. Here are some of the known transfers:

Telemetry equipment was provided to Iran for missile tests on the medium-range Shahab–3 and Shahab–4 missile program in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Rocket motors and test equipment were shipped to Iran for a new short-range missile known as the NP–110, which was tested in May.

Equipment to develop deadly biological weapons was sent to Iran. A Chinese-supplied factory that produces glass-lined equipment was opened earlier this year.

400 metric tons of chemicals used in producing nerve agents and riot-control agents were shipped to Iran last year. In May, sanctions were imposed on seven Chinese companies that sold chemical weapons goods and equipment to Iran.

Accelerometers and gyroscopes for missiles were supplied to Iran in 1996.

Furnace and diagnostic equipment with nuclear weapons applications were sold to Pakistan in late 1996—after a May 1996 pledge by Beijing not to sell nuclear technology.

Five French-made Super Puma helicopters with Chinese air-launched missiles were promised to Iran under a 1996 deal that also involved Indonesia.

5,000 ring magnets were sold to Khan Research Laboratories in Pakistan in 1996. The magnets were assessed by U.S. intelligence to be a major boost to Islamabad's production of nuclear-weapons fuel.

M–11 missiles were sold to Pakistan in 1995 and 1996. U.S. intelligence believes the missiles are operational, but the administration ignored the finding to avoid applying sanctions.

Missile-patrol boats equipped with scores of advanced C–802 anti-ship cruise missiles were sold to Iran in 1996. They provide a new capability to attack U.S. or allied ships in the Persian Gulf.

Missile technology was sold last year to Syria.

A complete factory for producing M–11 missiles or systems of similar ranges was sold to Pakistan in 1996.

CLINTON'S NUCLEAR DECEPTION—ON MY MIND

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

Craftily, ever so craftily, President Clinton is deceiving the American public about a critical danger to world security: China's international sales of the materiel and technology of nuclear warfare.

The motive is to allow China to buy American nuclear materiel and information, including advanced U.S. nuclear reactor technology—as U.S. nuclear manufacturers are urging.

No previous President, and not even Mr. Clinton himself until now, would take the step required to permit Chinese nuclear shopping in America—certifying that China was not illicitly peddling its own nuclear goods abroad.

The U.S. knew that was not true.

The U.S. knew that despite Beijing's denials and pledges, for more than a decade China has made important nuclear sales to countries intent on achieving capability to make nuclear bombs.

Under a 1985 U.S. law, nations illegally proliferating nuclear materiel and technology are subject to American sanctions. They are also forbidden to buy U.S. nuclear products and technology.

Now Mr. Clinton is ready to permit American nuclear sales to China. So last Friday, in his speech setting the stage for the state visit of President Jiang Zemin, he made this statement:

''China has lived up to its pledge not to assist unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in third countries, and it is developing a system of export controls to prevent the transfer or sale of technology for weapons of mass destruction.''

Neither part of that sentence is honest.

In 1992, after selling nuclear-war materiel to Iran, Iraq and Algeria among other countries, China signed the worldwide Nonproliferation Treaty against spreading knowledge and nuclear weapons to states that did not possess them.

Three years later, U.S. intelligence discovered that the China National Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation, a Beijing-controlled operation, had sold 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan, which is trying to match India's nuclear-weapon potential. Experts say that sale could increase Pakistan's weapon capability by jumping its enriched-uranium capacity 100 percent.

The magnets are a product China sold to Saddam Hussein before the gulf war.

The U.S. also found that the magnets went to ''unsafeguarded'' Pakistani facilities—no international inspection permitted. Teams of U.N. inspectors have spent almost six years trying to find all of Saddam's ''unsafeguarded'' hidden nuclear capability.

Violating the treaty should have brought sanctions. Washington complained but imposed no penalty.

China denied the sale. Then on May 11, 1996, it promised not to do it again. Mr. Clinton's speech said nothing about China's nuclear deals and treaty-breaking—or what the C.I.A. told Congress in June 1997.

The C.I.A. reported that during the second half of 1996, after the pledge to the U.S., China was still the ''primary source of nuclear related equipment and technology'' to Pakistan. Also, said the report, China is the world's ''most significant supplier of weapons of mass destruction-related goods and technology''—which means nuclear, chemical or bacteriological.

The President did not mention China's breaking its pledge to America after breaking its treaty pledge to the world. Nor did he say that he was planning to reward China by giving it clearance to shop nuclear in America. But he will, unless Congress can block him.

After China's broken pledges, will Americans be fools enough to believe Beijing will keep new promises to become a reformed proliferator or use U.S. nuclear technology for ''peaceful purposes''? Just this year, after the usual denials, Beijing admitted that U.S. machinery sold for civilian manufacture was transferred to a military aviation plant.

That Clinton remark about China's developing export controls is cynical acceptance of Beijing's cynical pretense that any illicit nuclear exporting was the fault of sleepy customs officials.

The stuff of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical warfare is not exported from China unless top officials approve. Mr. Jiang is the toppest.

President Clinton is crafty, but not crafty enough. He has turned China's broken pledges into a guilt of his own—deception about a matter of life and death, many lives and perhaps, some hideous day, many deaths.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COL. WILLIAM D. McGILL II

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate Col. William D. McGill II, who will retire from the U.S. Army on October 30, 1997, after a long and distinguished career of service to our Nation spanning nearly 30 years.

Colonel McGill enlisted in the Army in 1967, shortly after graduating from the North Carolina State University at Raleigh. He successfully completed Officer Candidate School and

was commissioned a second lieutenant of armor in the U.S. Army Reserve on October 20, 1968.

Over the course of his career, Colonel McGill served in a variety of exceptionally challenging troop and staff assignments in Vietnam, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the United States. After completing aviation training at Hunter Army Airfield, GA, Dan McGill deployed to the Republic of Vietnam where he served as a Cobra gunship section commander and as the Headquarters Company Executive Officer in the Mekong Delta for 15 months. For his achievements during combat then-Lieutenant McGill was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and 37 awards of the Air Medal. After completing his combat tour, Dan then served with the Army's elite 82d Airborne Division for the next 3 years.

After attending the Armor Officer Advance Course, Dan returned to Fort Bragg, where he once again served with the 82d. He had the distinction of commanding two different cavalry troops for a total of 3 years. The length of Dan McGill's command time is a reflection of his extraordinary ability to lead soldiers.

Colonel McGill's potential for increased responsibility was rewarded with selection for and attendance at the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS. Dan continued his service in a series of challenging assignments following his graduation from Fort Leavenworth. First, he spent 2 years in South Korea in a joint assignment as a personnel officer and then he returned to the United States to serve in the Pentagon as a staff officer in the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison.

Dan McGill then had the distinction of being selected for battalion command and returned to Fort Bragg to serve as the commander of the 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry, in the 82d Airborne Division. This cavalry squadron is the eyes and ears of the All-American Division. Through sustained superior performance Colonel McGill once again proved he had an unsurpassed ability to lead the world's finest soldiers. He commanded in magnificent fashion.

After graduation from the Army War College, Colonel McGill served on the III Corps Staff until he once again assumed his natural role of a leader of soldiers. He assumed command of the 1st Cavalry Division's Aviation Brigade at Fort Hood, TX. Dan performed magnificently as a brigade commander and during this time served our Nation in combat for a second time, in the Persian Gulf.

Following the brigade command, Col. McGill returned to Korea to serve as the Chief of Staff of 8th U.S. Army. He culminated his service to the Nation as military deputy to the Army's Chief of Legislative Liaison and as the staff director of the Vietnam Commando's Commission.

Colonel Dan McGill has distinguished himself as a leader during a remarkable career of service to our Nation. He has continuously displayed the professionalism, integrity, and dependability our country has come to expect from its Army officers. He has answered the call of service unwaveringly and our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for the future go with him as he prepares for his next endeavor.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FLORIDA MARLINS

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Florida Marlins for having won the 1997 World Series Championship. Created by Wayne Huizenga, administered by Don Smiley, built by Dave Dombrowski, and managed by Jim Leyland, this young team achieved the top honor, to which 28 teams aspire, in just 5 years. By reaching the World Series in record time, the Florida Marlins is the youngest franchise ever to win the World Series and has thus assured itself a place in history.

Before this season, the Florida Marlins had never been in the playoffs. Throughout the 1997 division series, however, they never trailed in games won. They initiated their quest by overpowering the San Francisco Giants and then went on to win the National League championship series by upsetting the Atlanta Braves. Then, in a dramatic, extra-inning, seventh game, they defeated the Cleveland Indians to become the 1997 World Series Champions. Within 5 years, the Flordia Marlins attained a monumental goal that has historically taken championship teams decades to accomplish.

The players who accomplished this feat are: Kurt Abbott, Moises Alou, Antonio Alfonseca, Alex Arias, Bobby Bonilla, Kevin Brown, John Cangelosi, Jeff Conine, Dennis Cook, Craig Counsell, Darren Daulton, Jim Eisenreich, Alex Fernandez, Cliff Floyd, Felix Heredia, Livan Hernandez, Charles Johnson, Al Leiter, Kurt Miller, Robb Nen, Kirt Ojala, Jay Powell, Edgar Renteria, Tony Saunders, Gary Sheffield, Rob Stanifer, Ed Vosberg, John Wehner, Devon White, and Greg Zaun. Their coaches are: Rich Donnelly, Bruce Kimm, Jerry Manuel, Milt May, Larry Rothschild, and Tommy Sandt.

The Marlins' victory was a victory for all Floridians. In a community as diverse as ours, people from different backgrounds have united in their admiration and pride for our baseball team. I applaud the athletic prowess of these men and commend the dedicated efforts of their coaches and manager. I know that the Florida Marlins will continue to give Floridians a spirit of unity and strength in years to come and look forward to another championship season in 1998.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD L. SWIG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the life of Richard L. Swig, who passed away on September 25, 1997, at the age of 72. Dick was a universally respected San Francisco businessman, a dedicated philanthropist, and a devoted community leader in the bay area.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Dick, Cissie, and the whole Swig family for almost 50 years, and my wife Annette and I have loved and admired them for all that they have meant to our community. We first met Dick's wonderful parents in the summer of 1950. Although they were part of San Francisco's social and business elite, and we were just a young couple in the academic community, they enthusiastically accepted our invitation for dinner at our tiny and modest apartment. Dick's late father, Ben Swig, made one of his very last public appearances at the wedding of our younger daughter, Katrina, in the summer of 1980.

Dick first set foot in San Francisco over half a century ago. After serving in the Navy during World War II, the Massachusetts-born Swig moved to the west coast to begin a career with the Fairmont Hotel, which his family had purchased a few years earlier. Dick spent several years learning about every facet of the business, working in management, publicity, and service-oriented positions. In 1953, at the age of 27, he became the hotel's president.

For over four decades, Dick's leadership made the Fairmont the model of luxurious hospitality and one of the most highly regarded hotels in America. World leaders, famous celebrities, and San Francisco visitors with an eye for excellence would call the Fairmont home during their visits to the bay area. The hotel's unqualified success spawned six similarly elegant hotels across the country, in New York, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, Dallas, and San Jose. Dick demanded the same levels of superiority and class at these establishments as he did at his San Francisco flagship, and they realized the same degree of achievement.

Said his son Rick: ''His legacy both to the Fairmont, a company he dearly loved, and as a hotelier in general, is inestimable. . . . His management style was inspired not only by great care and attention to hotel guests, but also the extraordinary recognition of his hotel staff. In the days of independently owned luxury hotels . . . he set standards for us all.'' Upon his death, the Fairmont flags flew at half-staff. So did every other flag on ever other San Francisco building, per the order of Mayor Willie Brown. This tribute reflects the scope of Dick's contributions, which extended well beyond the Fairmont to the entire bay area community and humanitarian concerns around the world.

Dick Swig, along with his equally dedicated wife Cissie, devoted a large portion of his life to serving the bay area and to fighting for compassionate causes that he cared so much about. He served as trustee, chairman, or board member of more than 40 charitable, professional, and educational institutions, ranging from the Leukemia Society of America to the San Francisco Symphony Association to the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau, of which he served as president.

Dick assumed a particularly strong leadership role in the Jewish community, both in the bay area and nationally, and he worked tirelessly for humanitarian and charitable groups that fought discrimination, educated the public, and served the interests of the community. These organizations included the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Community Federation, the Jewish Museum of San Francisco, and numerous others.

Dick received many distinguished honors for his philanthropic work, including the prestigious Mahatma Gandhi Humanitarian Award, the Golda Meir Award, the U.S. Coast Guard's Distinguished Public Service Award, and the

City College of San Francisco President's Award. He was truly a man who cherished the value of public service, and his heartfelt generosity improved the lives of many Americans.

Mr. Speaker, shortly after the passing of Dick Swig, the San Francisco Chronicle reported on a recent event that, in my opinion, is characteristic of this fine man. The September 26, 1997, edition reads:

A while ago, Cissie Swig was honored at a reception at the Fairmont, and her husband, Richard, wanted to be there but he wasn't feeling well enough (waiting for a heart transplant at the time) to stand in a receiving line. So he managed it in his own great style: sat in a chair in his favorite lobby in the world and greeted everyone—for what turned out to be a last time.

Mr. Speaker, Dick Swig was a man who loved people, who loved San Franciscans, and who devoted his life to making others feel comfortable, whether as guests in his hotels or beneficiaries of his generosity. He will be greatly missed by all of us who knew him and who had the opportunity to enjoy his ebullient and compassionate spirit.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN

HON. STEVE R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a man who devoted his life to serving his community. Michael W. McLaughlin served as a firefighter for almost 12 years in the towns of Edgewater and Fort Lee before joining the Ridgefield volunteer fire department where he served as the department's chief secretary. He was also a member of the U.S. Disaster Response Team and the East Bergen Mutual Aid. He was recently honored at the 16th annual National Firefighters Memorial Service on October 5, 1997.

Michael McLaughlin zealously embraced the idea of community service by devoting so much of his time to his neighbors and families. He was a member of just about every committee in the fire department and he was always ready to help his fellow firefighters in any way possible.

It was his unique concern and compassion for others that set the life of Michael McLaughlin apart. And it is from the concern and compassion for others where we must look for guidance and direction in our own lives. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in saluting this fallen American hero.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL TSONGAS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend, colleague, and great American. Paul Efthemios Tsongas, a former member of this body, the U.S. Senate, and a Presidential candidate. But Paul Tsongas was more than a man with fancy job titles. He was a great father and a caring husband. He was an energetic activist as well as a local and national leader.

Born on February 14, 1941, Paul Tsongas was the son of Greek immigrants. He grew up in the city of Lowell, a historic textile manufacturing center where his father ran a dry cleaning business. He held a B.A. from Dartmouth College and a law degree from Yale. He spent 3 years working with the Peace Corps, which he often said literally changed his life. For many years he held numerous positions in local and State government, and then in 1974 was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He served with great distinction for two terms whereupon he ran and was elected to the U.S. Senate.

I will always remember Senator Tsongas' wry sense of humor. He was fond of telling the story of how, when he was first running for his Senate seat, he was misidentified in a news report as ''an obscure first term Congressman.'' He corrected the story by simply saying that he was ''an obscure second term Congressman.''

More than a decade ago, Senator Tsongas was advocating for a well-educated population in order to boost our Nation's economy. He said ''education is the fuel driving our most important growth sector, the high tech industry. High technology is an industry that runs on brain power. In computer science, bioengineering, fiber optics, robotics, or any other high tech field, the basic input is the skill of the engineers, scientists, and technicians working there.''

To honor his memory, his vision, and his commitment to economic growth and opportunity, I have introduced legislation creating a graduate fellowship in his name (H.R. 2749).

The Tsongas Fellowships' principal goal is to encourage individuals with exceptionable achievement and promise, especially members of traditionally underrepresented groups, to pursue careers in science and engineering fields that confront the global energy and environmental challenges of the 21st century.

During the past century, as much as 50 percent of our national economic growth has been created by technological innovation in high tech and other brain-powered industries. In this past century we have literally gone from horse and buggies to space flight. Today, we can imagine finding a vaccine for AIDS, or real-time two way tele-video. Even 10 years ago, these discoveries seemed unthinkable. With a continued commitment to education and research, today's mysteries will become tomorrow's realities.

Engineers have brought a large part of these innovations into our lives. And our need for solutions to today's problems—from toxic waste to new energy sources—is just as great as it was 100 years ago.

I can think of few better ways to honor the man who committed his career to an honest and open dialog about the issues facing our country today. By providing a fellowship in his name we will be bringing his philosophy to bear—that ''investment is the future.''

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 29, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

GLOBALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

Hoosiers have heard and read a lot about the globalization of the U.S. economy, but their reaction is mixed. While some seem to like the idea, others react with confusion and concern. What exactly is globalization, and what does it mean for the U.S. economy?

WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

Globalization is the way the economies of various countries around the world are becoming increasingly linked. Economic interaction among countries is obviously not new, as countries have been trading with each other for centuries. But fundamental changes in recent years have accelerated that interaction and reshaped the world economy. Technological barriers to commerce have fallen as transportation and communications costs have plummeted. Man-made barriers, like tariffs, have been drastically reduced. These changes, together with the rapid industrialization of the developing world, especially in Asia, and the transition of the formerly communist countries to market economies, have dramatically changed the international economic system and made it more ''globalized''.

Over the past decade, world trade has grown twice as fast as the world economy. Numerous companies around the globe are spending several trillion dollars annually on factories and other facilities in countries other than their own. And financial market reforms combined with new information technologies are enabling traders in various countries to exchange hundreds of billions of dollars worth of stocks, bonds, and currencies every day.

IMPACT ON U.S.

Globalization has affected the U.S. economy in many ways. The U.S. now exports one-eighth of everything it produces and one-third of its agricultural production. Boeing, Caterpillar, and many other large U.S. firms now sell more than half of their output in other countries, and export-related jobs pay on the average 16% more than non-export jobs. Foreign-owned corporations employ more than 12 million Americans—5% of the U.S. workforce. More than half the cars sold by Toyota in the U.S. are assembled here, and nearly all of the cars sold by U.S. automakers include major components made in foreign countries. Through mutual funds and pension funds, the earnings of millions of middle-class Americans have been invested in dozens of foreign stock markets.

DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

People disagree on whether globalization is good for the U.S. economy.

Some consider globalization positive for the U.S. They argue that booming exports have helped keep our economic expansion going, reduce our unemployment rate to the lowest level in 20 years, and, through increased competition, hold inflation down. They say we are in the best position to prosper in an increasingly dynamic international economy because we have the world's most open markets, most productive workers, and most talented entrepreneurs.

Others see globalization as a problem. They argue that two key features of globalization—additional imports from lower-wage countries and the increased ease with which U.S. firms can shift production to other countries—are hurting U.S. wages and eliminating U.S. jobs.

A third group says globalization simply hasn't made much of a difference to the lives of most Americans. Despite our increasing links to other countries, trade still accounts for a significantly smaller share of our total

economy than in most other industrialized nations. U.S. growth, unemployment, and inflation are still determined mainly by domestic decisions on interest rates, budget deficits, and the like. And, according to most economists, technological change has a bigger impact on wage stagnation and job loss than do trade and foreign investment.

None of these perspectives on globalization is entirely correct, but each has some merit. Globalization clearly offers great opportunities to the U.S. economy. Firms capable of exploiting new foreign markets can bring valuable returns to their employees and investors. By keeping prices down and increasing purchasing options, import competition can benefit consumers and manufacturers. But developments that offer opportunities to some Americans pose challenges to others. Even though technology may be a bigger threat to U.S. wages and jobs, lower-skilled workers, in particular, face tough competition from countries where labor costs are much lower.

U.S. POLICY

The United States cannot stop globalization; the economic forces behind it are simply too strong. Nor could we withdraw from the world economy. The challenge for the U.S. is to position itself to benefit from the major changes now sweeping over the international economic system so that we raise the living standards of U.S. residents overall. We need to seize the opportunities created by globalization while responding to its costs.

That means, first of all, that we need to maintain our leadership on trade and continue to work to improve the international economic system. All nations will benefit from policies of openness and engagement, the kind of international economic system the U.S. has worked hard to establish for half a century. Such policies will create new markets for our products and enhance international stability and cooperation. By renewing fast-track trade negotiating authority, Congress can give the President the critical tool he needs to open foreign markets and prevent other countries from reaching trade agreements that harm our interests.

At the same time, we need to do a better job of helping lower-skilled workers acquire the education and training they need to get the higher-paying, higher-skilled jobs that our economy is creating. We provide too little support to workers who lose their jobs due to trade. Federal and state worker education and training programs are underfunded and uneven in quality. Efforts to reform these programs have stalled several times in recent years. With the federal budget climate improved, it makes sense to try again.

CONCLUSION

Our number one concern in this increasingly globalized economy is jobs—good and secure jobs for Americans. We need to pursue policies that promote economic growth and improve living standards for all Americans. We need to redouble our efforts to better prepare workers for the new jobs our economy is creating.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POLICE AND FIREMAN'S ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION ACT OF 1997

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Police and Fireman's Additional Compensation Act of 1997. This legislation would provide added pay for members of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and to the U.S. Secret Service's Uniformed Division and the Park Police who carry out certain technical or hazardous duties.

This bill also would include the additional compensation paid for service longevity into retirement calculations for police and firefighters, and is a commonsense and budget-conscious way to encourage the retirements of police and firefighters who are at the top of their respective pay scales and seniority levels.

Under this legislation, members of the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division who travel to a foreign country in which a state of war or civil unrest exists would receive an extra $100 a day in addition to his/her basic compensation and travel expenses.

The Police and Fireman's Additional Compensation Act of 1997 would save taxpayer dollars by encouraging the retirements of senior police and firefighters who have reached the top of the pay scale. At the same time, the bill provides needed compensation to those who risk their lives to protect and preserve our communities. These brave men and women provide the highest quality of service to our citizens; providing them with added compensation is an appropriate way in which to send a message that we appreciate the difficult work that they do.

LOOK OUT CONSUMERS: PHARMACEUTICAL RIP-OFF BEING PROPOSED

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, following is the testimony of Immunex Corp. from an October 21, 1997 hearing before the Senate Approrpriations Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education.

It describes why a proposal by a number of drug manufacturers to extend the patent exclusivity on their drugs is a bad deal for consumers and America. Everyone is for increased research on the cure to illnesses—but charging sick people more for existing medicines while the corporations pocket most of the monopoly windfall for profits is a lousy deal.

The end of a Congress is a dangerous time, when last minute sweetheart deals get added to ''must pass'' legislation. The last time a pharmaceutical company tried this was an anonymous amendment to the Kennedy-Kassebaum law to provide special patent protection to Lodine. the result was a national outcry and special action to strip the ''gift'' out of the bill.

Keep your eyes open everyone—we may be facing the same robbery attempt again.

STATEMENT BY SCOTT HALLQUIST, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL IMMUNEX CORPORATION, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. SENATE

October 21, 1997.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE: On behalf of the employees and stockholders of Immunex Corporation, I am grateful to the Subcommittee for affording me the opportunity to present Immunex's views about the proposed demonstration project to fund biomedical research through extensions of market exclusivity for approved drugs. If implemented, this proposal would deprive our company of the ability to provide an important cancer drug to patients. Using this drug as an example, I will illustrate for the Subcommittee the punitive and anticompetitive impact of the proposed demonstration on private sector research, health care expenditures, the federal Medicare budget, and patient access to affordable drug therapies.

Immunex is a research-based biopharmaceutical company headquartered in Seattle, Washington. We have approximately 900 employees throughout the U.S. Our mission is to develop innovative treatments for patients with serious medical needs. Since the company was founded sixteen years ago, we have spent $483 million on research and development—approximately one-half of the company's revenues over that same period of time. In 1996, our total research investments exceeded $100 million.

Immunex markets seven products in the U.S. All are used in the treatment of cancer or to temper the side effects of cancer therapy. As one example, we received FDA approval to market a chemotherapy drug called Novantrone for the 80,000 men who suffer from advanced hormone refractory prostate cancer. Until Novantrone received clearance, there were few treatment options for these patients. In addition to the development of innovator drugs like Novantrone, Immunex has developed a generic form of paclitaxel, a chemotherapeutic agent used to treat metastatic ovarian and breast cancers that have not responded to first line therapies. We intend to market this drug as soon as the exclusivity period granted to Brisol-Myers Squibb for its brand, Taxol, expires.

Thus, we are able to consider the proposed demonstration project from a unique perspective—that of a company that is fiercely committed to research and development, that develops and markets innovator drugs, and that also has an interest in generics. In our view, the proposed demonstration runs counter to sound public policy and would not achieve its stated objectives.

Proponents of the demonstration offer two principal justifications: 1) five years of market exclusivity is not sufficient to provide adequate incentive for companies to conduct research to develop new drugs; and 2) the demonstration would provide a source of revenue needed to maintain support for NIH research. Unfortunately, the proposal fails on both counts.

Perhaps there should be a reexamination of the purpose and effect of the Waxman-Hatch market exclusivity law. But the appropriations process is not the proper forum for that debate. It requires the same level of scrutiny and consideration that was applied when the law was first adopted. This is particularly true in light of the anti-competitive nature of the demonstration and its likely adverse impact on patient access to lifesaving therapies. Moreover, the proposed demonstration does nothing to incentivize new drug development since it would extend, by up to five additional years, market exclusivity for existing drugs only. It actually would deter research to develop new formulations of drugs that qualify for the additional protections. Simply put, other companies that otherwise might produce new versions with fewer side effects, easier delivery systems, or greater efficacy would be unable to receive approval and would have no incentive to conduct the research necessary to achieve these kinds of breakthroughs. Depriving patients in this

way goes well beyond current market exclusivity policy.

The projected revenue stream to NIH is another fallacy. As illustrated in the Taxol example below, the cost to the government of extending exclusivity periods under this demonstration would far exceed the projected $750 million of new revenue for NIH. It also is important to note that the proposed ''royalty'' would not be absorbed by the pharmaceutical companies but would be passed on to patients, private insurers, and government health care programs in the form of higher prices for drugs that are shielded from competition. A tax on sick and dying patients is an inappropriate and unnecessary way to fund biomedical research.

Conservatively, at least 21 drugs would receive protection under the demonstration. But one drug, Taxol, presents the most egregious case study on why the demonstration would be a horrible investment for taxpayers and a setback for cancer patients.

The active ingredient in Taxol is the anticancer compound paclitaxel. It was discovered, formulated, and introduced into human clinical trials by the National Cancer Institute using federal funding. As a result of a cooperative research and development agreement, or CRADA, Bristol-Myers Squibb was granted exclusive rights to the NCI paclitaxel research, continued the clinical trials of Taxol, and obtained FDA approval in December 1992. In return for its investment, Bristol received five years of marketing exclusivity under the Waxman-Hatch Act. This term of exclusivity is scheduled to expire on December 27, 1997.

Taxol is an expensive drug. A basic treatment costs a cancer patient more than $2,000. Taxol pricing was the subject of a negotiated agreement between NIH and Bristol following a House subcommittee hearing in 1991 at which a senior Bristol executive testified that the drug ''is neither patented nor patentable; therefore, we do not have exclusive intellectual property rights to Taxol.'' Taxol's high price and five years of marketing exclusivity were part of the bargain that Bristol struck with the government.

The bargain paid off for Bristol. Bristol does not separately report U.S. Taxol sales, but the market research firm IMS America estimated U.S. Taxol sales for 1996 alone to total $519 million. Other firms have estimated them to be as high as $590 million. In August of this year, Bristol reported worldwide Taxol sales of $813 million and sales in the first half of 1997 of $444 million. Taxol is well on its way to becoming a billion dollar drug and certainly needs no additional legislative preference to ensure its success.

Four years ago, Immunex began working with paclitaxel. We have a supply arrangement with an innovative Colorado company, Hauser, Inc., that pioneered paclitaxel manufacturing processes when NCI research on paclitaxel first began. Immunex and Hauser each have invested heavily to prepare stockpiles of bulk drug for formulation and sale. Hauser also has developed a manufacturing process based on renewable biomass that can assure continued supplies of paclitaxel. In undertaking this effort, we relied upon the Waxman-Hatch law and have every intention of introducing on the market a competitive paclitaxel product in the U.S. upon the expiration of Bristol's initial exclusivity period for Taxol. Several other companies have expressed the same intent.

The positive impact of generic competition to Taxol is occurring in Canada where Immunex has introduced a competitive paclitaxel injection product. The prices for Taxol in Canada are already declining as the market adjusts to competition. Whereas a breast cancer patient in the U.S. pays $183 for a vial of Taxol, her Canadian counterpart is able to obtain the competitive product for less than $100 (U.S. dollars).

NCI has indicated its expectation that generic competition for Taxol will occur upon the expiration of Bristol's initial term of exclusivity. In a letter to Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell, dated February 26, 1997, Alan Rabson, Deputy Director of NCI, discussed the Bristol CRADA and stated, ''. . . [N]ew anti-cancer indications for paclitaxel that hopefully will arise from research under the extended CRADA may increase market opportunities for generic manufacturers of paclitaxel once they are able to enter the market in January, 1998.''

Nevertheless, Bristol continues to pursue efforts to obtain extensions of its Taxol exclusivity. At one point, Bristol was seeking a two-year extension. To better understand the economic impact of such an extension, Immunex commissioned a study by an independent economic research firm, National Economic Research Associates (''NREA''). NERA estimated that a two-year extension would cost the U.S. health care system in excess of $1 billion and would cost the Medicare program alone $288 million.

The proposed demonstration would provide not two, but five years of additional exclusivity to Bristol for Taxol. In exchange, NCI would receive a mere three percent royalty. Based upon the approximately $500 million in U.S. sales now recorded by Bristol, NCI would receive about $15 million in royalties in the first year. Comparing the estimated Medicare cost impact of a two-year extension with two years worth of royalty payments under the demonstration, taxpayers would spend an extra $10 on Medicare for every $1 invested in the demonstration. When one considers the over $1 billion in added costs to all federal health programs and private sector plans, the taxpayer cost balloons to nearly $30 for every one dollar spent with regard to Taxol alone. The numbers are even more astounding when all drugs covered by the demonstration are taken into account.

The sweeping protections granted to certain drugs under the proposal actually would deter other companies from researching and developing new formulations of paclitaxel or new methods of using and administering this anticancer compound, since any drug application relating to this active compound (even new drug applications directed to uses, indications, or formulations that are not researched or developed by Bristol or included in Taxol labeling) would be frozen for five years.

Thus, the proposed demonstration actually would cost the federal government billions of dollars that otherwise could have been dedicated, at least in part, to NIH research. It would discourage important research, deny patients access to lower-cost drugs, impose a hidden tax on the sick, and adversely impact companies that have made significant investments in researching new uses for drugs that are reaching the end of their exclusivity periods.

WORKERS COMPENSATION REFORM

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, there is a national campaign in our country to weaken the social safety net that has protected our citizens for 6 decades. The latest focal point for that campaign is my home State of Ohio.

Last spring, the Ohio State legislature passed, and the Governor signed, a very damaging piece of legislation that seriously undermines the workers compensation system. Under the guise of workers compensation reform, this law would make it very difficult for workers to receive compensation for legitimate workplace injuries such as carpal tunnel syndrome. It makes a number of extreme changes in workers compensation that would block injured workers from receiving medical care and benefits. Working families would suffer so that Ohio employers can save $200 million per year in payments to injured workers.

Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Ohio have said enough is enough. More that 400,000 voters signed petitions to place Issue 2 on the November ballot. Issue 2 would protect the rights and benefits of injured workers by overturning this destruction of Ohio's workers compensation system.

This is truly a battle of titans. On the one side is a $10 million advertising blitz financed by big business. On the other side is a coalition of injured workers, senior citizens, churches, public interest organizations, and unions. The entire Nation is watching this vote. The rights and benefits of injured workers hang in the balance.

TRIBUTE TO CWO3 NELSON CANALES

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to CWO Three Nelson Canales, a father, a soldier, and a patriot. Following his family's long and distinguished tradition of serving the Nation through the armed services, Mr. Canales joined and served in distinguished fashion with the U.S. Army for 8 years as an officer, and most recently as an aviation maintenance officer with the Army National Guard, National Guard Bureau, in Washington, DC.

Chief Warrant Officer Three Canales, the son of retired U.S. Army Sergeant 1st Class Adolfo Canales, was born on October 13, 1960, in San Juan, PR. He graduated from the Interamerican University in San Juan, PR, attending as a U.S. Army ROTC scholarship recipient. Serving in the U.S. Army from 1983 to 1991, Chief Warrant Officer Three Canales graduated from flight school in 1985 followed by multiple tours: first serving with the Attack Battalion, next the 1st Infantry Division, followed by the 82d Medical Detachment (Air Ambulance), next the chief protocol-Republic of Honduras (U.S. Embassy/JTF), and his last assignment was with the U.S. Military Intelligence Battalion as a special electronic mission aircraft pilot for the RC–12 reconnaissance aircraft. After completing his service in the U.S. Army, Chief Warrant Officer Three Canales joined the Tennessee Army National Guard in 1992.

When the nation is in need, it is a great relief to know that there are men and women, like Chief Warrant Officer Three Canales and his family, who will respond to the call of duty. On behalf of a grateful nation, let us all join his wife Kimberly and their daughters Leah Beth and Anna Kris, to pay tribute to a man

who has served this nation admirably and continues to do so with distinction.

A TRIBUTE TO DAVID B. BURKE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding scout, David B. Burke, in achieving the rank of Eagle Scout.

The Boy Scouts of America, Troop 358, will present David B. Burke with the Eagle Scout Award at St. Christopher's Gym in Midlothian, IL, on Sunday, November 2, 1997, in the presence of his fellow troop members, his parents, family, and friends.

The Eagle Scout Award stands for honor, which is the foundation of all character. It stands for loyalty and without loyalty, all character lacks direction. Finally, the award displays courage, which gives character force and strength.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate David and his parents for the many years of participating in the Scouting Program that has proven to develop a solid foundation for many of our youths, all over this fine country of the United States.

EPA AIR REGULATIONS: BAD SCIENCE COMBINED WITH BAD TIMING

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the new EPA particulate matter standards issued this summer, and I call on my colleagues to support H.R. 1984, which will delay these standards until data can be collected to support a balanced and rationale decision.

Particulate matter or PM is very fine particles of dust or smoke which are created from various sources such as engines, crop burnings, dirt, or simple household dust. Farming can generate PM simply when tractors cross dry soil or by burning crops after harvest. One business in my district must routinely sweep the roads in its plant at the demand of regulators in order to minimize PM from being thrown up when vehicles pass, despite the fact that the plant is situated in the middle or arid, dusty land where the wind blows dirt around everyday. I often hear from my constituents that they would not mind the effort and cost if government requirements made sense and solve a problem. Often, as here, they do not.

EPA frequently relies upon inadequate research to support its decisions as is the case of its new PM standards. In this instance EPA bases its decision on a very limited number of studies disregarding the ones that disagree with its decision. EPA makes sweeping statements that PM causes premature deaths, but none of the studies actually monitored the affected people for a link to PM. Factors like smoking history, physical fitness, and alternative causes of death were not taken into account by any study relied upon by EPA. Many current scientific studies say poverty and cockroach allergens, not manmade pollutants, have been the major cause of asthma. EPA's data is simply inadequate.

Moreover, EPA poorly estimates the cost of these new standards. The EPA originally said $3 billion per year. Now that the regulations are promulgated, it claims $37 billion is more accurate—$37 billion every year. A George Mason University study says $80 billion is more likely for full compliance with PM. The EPA freely admits that no technology today exists to accomplish the mandate of the new standards, but it blithely believes that setting unrealistic goals is the way to force businesses to come up with new antipollution technology. On behalf of farmers in my district, however, I want to ask EPA what technology it expects farmers to use to stop the wind from blowing dirt around. We already limit agricultural burns and plowing/harvesting practices.

Imposing onerous and flawed EPA standards on an already burdened public is wrong. I support clean air and the need for air regulations, even when it raises the price of goods and services in our economy. Clean air is a good that Americans want and are ready to pay for, but they want value for their dollar. I urge this Congress to reject these new EPA PM 2.5 regulations until more scientific data is available, data that is not rushed along by lawsuits, but is collected and analyzed in a careful, professional manner.

NATIONAL NARCOTICS LEADERSHIP ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to H.R. 2610, the National Narcotics Leadership Act, in its current form. This bill would reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP]. It was considered by the Government Reform and Oversight Committee on October 7, 1996. No hearings were held on this legislation and there was no subcommittee consideration of the bill. A number of amendments were offered by Democratic members. The bill was considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, October 21, 1997, over the objections of myself and Representative HENRY A. WAXMAN, ranking minority member of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

The cornerstone of H.R. 2610 is a series of targets for reducing drug use. We support the concept of setting targets for reductions in drug use by adults and children. These targets should be aggressive, but they should also be realistic and based on the best available evidence and expert opinion.

Unfortunately, the targets in H.R. 2610 do not appear to meet these tests. Rather, they appear to lack a substantive basis and to be politically designed for failure. According to the President's Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP], ''the unrealistic targets set forth in H.R. 2610 could hurt our efforts against drug use when the public, seeing the inevitable failure to meet these goals, becomes convinced the effort is lost.'' Since our Committee held no hearings on H.R. 2610, there is no record to support the targets established in the legislation.

The target for teenage drug use in H.R. 2610 illustrates the problems in the legislation. Teenage drug use is an extraordinarily serious problem. Drug use by teenagers has increased by 50 percent since 1992. Clearly, we need a focused national effort to reduce teen drug use dramatically. H.R. 2610, however, requires the executive branch to reduce teenage drug use by 90 percent by 2001. To achieve these reductions, ONDCP would have to reduce drug use by teenagers to just 3 percent of the teenage population in just four years—a level that is 67 percent below the lowest level of teen drug use achieved at any time since 1976, when records were first kept. There is simply no evidence that these reductions are achievable in just 4 years.

Another serious problem is that H.R. 2610 ignores the two substances most commonly abused by children—tobacco and alcohol. An effective drug control strategy has to include tobacco and alcohol because these are ''gateway'' substances to drug use. Statistics show that children who drink and smoke are 30 times more likely to use cocaine or heroin than children who don't. Unfortunately, the Republican members of the committee unanimously voted against establishing targets for reducing teenage use of tobacco and alcohol. This vote was especially ironic given that the Speaker criticizes the President's initiatives to reduce teen tobacco use on the grounds that these initiatives are too narrowly focused and don't prevent substance abuse on a broader basis.

There are a number of other problems with H.R. 2610. The bill authorizes ONDCP for only 2 years, making it impossible for the agency to plan to meet the 4-year targets in the legislation. General McCaffrey has requested a twelve-year reauthorization. A 2-year reauthorization is especially troubling since the targets established by the bill are for 2001. It makes little sense to sunset ONDCP when it is only halfway to reaching the goals contained in the bill. It will only cause confusion and hamper ONDCP's effectiveness. A 2-year reauthorization will also set up ONDCP for yet another reauthorization fight on the eve of a Presidential election, further politicizing the issue.

H.R. 2610 also prohibits the use of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area [HIDTA] funds for drug treatment programs. Under the HIDTA program, the Director of ONDCP has the authority to designate High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, and to reassign Federal personnel to work together with local, State, and Federal drug control agencies. HIDTA's have a law enforcement focus, but a few have successfully used HIDTA funding to coordinate treatment activities as part of an overall counter-drug effort. This is entirely appropriate, as the local authorities have determined that without coordinating drug treatment and law enforcement activities, we will continue to recycle drug offenders in unacceptable numbers.

I would like to include with my statement the President's Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2610, and a letter from General Barry McCaffrey, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to the minority leader, Rep. GEPHARDT, further elaborating on his opposition to this legislation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY,
Washington, DC, October 21, 1997.

Hon. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT,
Democratic Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. LEADER: Thank you for your consideration of H.R. 2610 to reauthorize ONDCP. While the Administration strongly supports reauthorization of ONDCP, we have grave reservations about H.R. 2610 in its present form. The attached Statement of Administration Policy provides full details; the purpose of this letter is to highlight those of greatest importance.

First and foremost, we must construct a realistic roadmap to victory. ONDCP and the federal drug-control agencies have been working diligently to develop a performance measurement system that will lay out targets and measures designed to take the U.S. to historical low levels of drug use (as measured by official government data) within the next ten years. This performance measurement system already reflects thousands of hours of analysis. We are developing a final plan which will establish numerical targets that are both ambitious and achievable. The final plan will take into account known obstacles, such as the two- to three-year lag between noticeable changes in attitudes towards drugs and noticeable changes in behavior, and the time needed to hire and train law-enforcement, drug-treatment, and drug-prevention personnel. We believe the unrealistic targets set forth in H.R. 2610 could hurt our efforts against drug use when the public, seeing the inevitable failure to meet these goals, becomes convinced the effort is lost.

Second, the two-year reauthorization is an inadequate commitment to the national drug control strategy. A two year period does not provide adequate time to implement the ten-year plan supported by five-year budgets outlined in the *1997 National Drug Control Strategy*. Nor is it of sufficient duration to allow ONDCP to compile data and evaluate the effectiveness of drug control programs through the performance measurement system we are developing. Finally, our ability to coordinate the efforts of federal agencies responsible for implementing the *Strategy* depends, in part, on ONDCP's long-term viability.

We appreciate your consideration and look forward to working with you to achieve a reauthorization bill that all of us can embrace.

Respectfully,

BARRY R. MCCAFFREY,
Director.

Enclosure.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, DC, October 21, 1997.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 2610—NATIONAL NARCOTICS LEADERSHIP ACT OF 1997

The Administration strongly supports reauthorization legislation for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), and has proposed legislation (H.R. 2407) for this purpose. Although H.R. 2610 contains several features of the Administration's proposal, the Administration opposes the bill as reported because it:

Establishes numerical statutory targets for reducing drug use by the year 2001 that are unrealistic and unattainable in such a short time period. The proposed goals do not take into consideration budget constraints, the two- to three-year lag between noticeable changes in attitudes toward drugs and noticeable changes in behavior, and the time needed to hire and train law enforcement, drug treatment, and drug prevention personnel. The Administration's bill, in contrast, would codify a process for establishing meaningful performance measures without enacting inflexible specific numerical targets into law. That bill, H.R. 2407, would require ONDCP to develop a Performance Measurement System that includes a comprehensive set of objectives, measures, and targets, and that works in conjunction with agency performance plans required by the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. The specifics of this system will be submitted to the Congress by early 1998.

Reauthorizes ONDCP for only two years. The Administration's proposal included a 12-year authorization, which is critical to implementation of the 10-year strategy, supported by five-year budgets, announced in the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy. Reauthorization must be of sufficient duration to allow ONDCP to compile data and evaluate the effectiveness of the drug control program through the Performance Measurement System it is developing. A two-year reauthorization is also inconsistent with the four-year goals established in H.R. 2610.

Raises Constitutional questions. The bill would authorize the Director of ONDCP to transfer funds among National Drug Control Program (NDCP) agencies with the advance approval of specified congressional committees. The committee approval mechanism is a violation of the Constitution's bicameral, and presentment requirements under the Supreme Court's *INS* v. *Chadha* decision. Other provisions that raise Constitutional questions include: the requirement that NDCP agency budget requests be provided to the Congress prior to review by the Office of Management and Budget, the statutory designation of the Director of ONDCP as a member of the President's cabinet; and the designation of the Director of ONDCP as the ''primary spokesperson of the President on drug issues.''

The Administration will seek amendments to address the objections cited above and in the attachment.

ATTACHMENT

ADDITIONAL OBJECTIONS TO H.R. 2610

Other Administration objections to H.R. 2610 include the bill's:

Excessively burdensome reporting requirements. For example, the bill would require each National Drug Control Program (NDCP) agency to submit semi-annual reports to ONDCP on the agency's progress with respect to the numerical goals established for reducing drug use. ONDCP would be required to submit a semi-annual summary of these reports to Congress. The requirement for semi-annual reporting will provide little additional useful information since most of the relevant data are available for annually or even less frequently. The reporting requirement would only divert attention and resources away from efforts to reduce drug use and its consequences.

Prohibition of or creation of substantial obstacles to Federal funding for legitimate scientific research into potential uses of controlled substances. H.R. 2610 would require the Director of ONDCP to ensure that no Federal funds are used for research relating to the legalization of a Schedule I substance for any purpose, including medicinal use. This provision could impair legitimate scientific research. Previous research that H.R. 2610 might have prohibited includes work on marinol, a synthetic THC compound that has been found to stimulate the appetite of AIDS patients, and on ibogaine, which is currently being studies for use in treating cocaine- and heroin-dependent addictions.

Conflicts between the proposed responsibilities of the Director of ONDCP and those of other agencies. H.R. 2610 creates a new Deputy Director for Intelligence but neither delineates the responsibilities of this new position nor distinguishes them from those of the Director of Central Intelligence, thus creating the potential for confusion and duplication of effort. The bill also authorizes the Director of ONDCP to consult with ''appropriate representatives of foreign governments'' without recognizing the role of the State Department, the agency principally responsible for the conduct of foreign policy, or other agencies with authority for conducting or coordinating activities overseas. Finally, the requirement that ONDCP establish performance measures for drug control programs could conflict with the performance measures already developed or under development by NDCP agencies as required by the Government Performance Review Act (GPRA).

Involvement of the Director of ONDCP in the internal management of other agencies. H.R. 2610 requires the heads of NDCP agencies to provide the Director of ONDCP with unspecified ''information'' about any position (before an individual is nominated for such position) in National Drug Control Program offices or to any position at or above the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary. Although the bill does not specify a formal review or approval responsibility, it suggests a role for the Director that undercuts the authority of other Presidential appointees to manage their agencies.

Prohibition on the use of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) funds from being used to expand treatment programs. Although the primary goal of HIDTA funding is to improve the coordination of law enforcement activities, it is critical to maintain and improve linkages between the criminal justice system and effective treatment programs.

Failure to address the under-age use of tobacco and alcohol. The 1991 Drug Strategy issued by ONDCP during the Bush Administration, and every Strategy issued since that time, has included the reduction of under-age use of alcohol and tobacco because these substances are recognized as gateways to illicit drug use. It is critical to codify reducing the under-age use of these substances within the scope of national drug control activities.

Duplication of Clearinghouse Activities. H.R. 2610 would require ONDCP to develop in interagency clearinghouse to distribute demand-related drug information, thereby duplicating the efforts of existing clearinghouses. This would be a poor use of limited drug control resources.

TRIBUTE TO RUDY DEMAREST

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to Mr. Rudy Demarest as he is honored by the Old Timers Athletic Association of Greater Paterson. He is the recipient of the 1997 Lou Costello Athletic Memorial Award. This prestigious award is presented annually to individuals who have made a lifelong contribution to the sporting community of the Greater Paterson area. Rudy Demarest has earned this honor by serving as a baseball coach for over 60 years and providing a positive role model for the children of Paterson.

Rudy was born and raised in Paterson. He attended Central High School and demonstrated a gift for coaching at a very young

age. As a freshman in 1933, Rudy coached the School 10 baseball team to the city championship. An athlete in his own right, Rudy was invited to train with a professional team in Florida in 1946. However, he was unwilling to leave his wife, who was pregnant with his first child, and remained in Paterson. Foregoing his own dreams of professional athletics, Rudy channeled his energies into coaching, serving the Paterson area in various capacities for 64 years. Those who have been taught the fundamentals of baseball by Rudy remember him fondly. He is well known as a coach that focused on the individual needs of each athlete, often treating them like members of his own family. Not surprisingly, Rudy often shocks former pupils by calling them by their first name, sometimes 20 or 30 years after he coached them.

Rudy's distinguished career has been an unqualified success. For 14 years, he volunteered his time as an assistant baseball coach at John F. Kennedy High School in Paterson. Still an active member of the Passaic County American Legion Baseball Committee, he coached the team for Raymond Pellington American Legion Post 260 for many years. Rudy's accomplishments have not gone unnoticed. In 1985, he was named Paterson's Youth Guidance Man of the Year. In 1987, Rudy was named the vice president of the Metropolitan Semi-Pro Baseball League. In 1993, he was named commissioner of that organization. In 1994, he was honored by the Passaic County Coaches Association, an organization of which he has been a lifelong member.

In addition to his successes in coaching, Rudy is the proud father of four. Two of his progeny, son, Al, and granddaughter, Annette, have also been honored with awards from the Old Timers Athletic Association. The former driver for the Paterson News, Rudy also serves as president of the Senior Group of Our Lady of Pompei Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Rudy's family and friends, the city of Paterson, and the hundreds of Paterson youth that have benefited from Rudy's guidance in recognizing the wisdom of the Old Timers Athletic Association's choice of Rudy Demarest as the 1997 winner of the Lou Costello Athletic Memorial Award.

SALUTING THE 18TH ANNUAL TESTIMONIAL DINNER OF MASJID BILAL

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 18th annual testimonial dinner of the Masid Bilal. This event will take place on November 1, 1997, in my congressional district. The Masjid Bilal is under the direction of Imam Clyde Rahman. I take special pride in recognizing the Masjid Bilal as it marks this important juncture.

The theme for the 18th testimonial dinner is ''The Lamp of Education; the Light of Religion.'' In selecting this theme, we will be able to focus on the importance of educating our youth as they prepare to become the leaders of tomorrow. We will also direct our attention to the role that religion plays in guiding individuals and families to assume greater responsibility within the community at large.

Mr. Speaker, one of the highlights of the testimonial dinner will be a tribute to three individuals within the Greater Cleveland community. The honorees are: Dr. Jerry Sue Thornton, president of Cuyahoga Community College; Terry Butler, principal of East Technical High School; and Imam Ahmed Abbas, a high school teacher and religious leader. Each of the individuals being honored have demonstrated an untiring commitment to youth throughout the Greater Cleveland area. I am pleased that their efforts are being acknowledged, and I extend my personal congratulations to each of them.

Over the years, I have enjoyed a close association with Imam Clyde Rahman and members of Masjid Bilal. I note with pride the fact that his is the first Masjid to be built on American soil, with financing for the project coming from the African-American community. Imam Rahman is also a leader who has reached across racial and religious lines to promote universal understanding and peace.

On the occasion of the 18th annual testimonial dinner, I join many others in applauding Imam Rahman for his continued leadership to the Greater Cleveland community. I salute him and wish Masjid Bilal continued success.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 30, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 31

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold oversight hearings on the Treasury Department's Office of Inspector General.
SD–342

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD–419

NOVEMBER 3

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume oversight hearings on the Treasury Department's Office of Inspector General.
SD–342

10:00 a.m.
Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 976, to provide for the disposition of certain funds appropriated to pay judgement in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians; to be followed by a hearing on provisions of H.R. 1604, to provide for the division, use, and distribution of judgement funds of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan.
SR–485

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings on oversight of the administrative procudures and examination of anti-slamming laws.
SD–226

2:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the annual report of the Postmaster General.
SD–342

NOVEMBER 4

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR–253

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine competition, innovation, and public policy in the digital age.
SD–226

2:00 p.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine options for funding social security benefits in the 21st century.
SD–608

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Seth Waxman, of the District of Columbia, to be Solicitor General of the United States, Department of Justice.
SD–226

NOVEMBER 5

10:00 a.m.
Finance
To hold hearings on proposals to restructure the Internal Revenue Service.
SD–215

Judiciary
Youth Violence Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine Federal efforts to prevent juvenile crime.
SD–226

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee Closed briefing on the 1997 ''eligible receiver''.
SH–217

3:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the report of the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection.
SD–226

NOVEMBER 6

12:00 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the social impact of music violence.
SD–342

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nominations of Robert S. Warshaw, of New York, to be Associate Director, and Thomas J. Umberg, of California, to be Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, both of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
SD–226

CANCELLATIONS

NOVEMBER 5

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on proposals to extend compacting to agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services.
SR–485