

This gritty city of 1.2 million is Mexico's drug-use capital. Between 1993 and 1998, government surveys found a five-fold increase in the number of people saying they had used drugs in the past month. For 1998, the last year the survey was conducted, 15 percent of Tijuana youths said they had tried cocaine, heroin or other drugs—three times the national average.

Since then, far more people have begun trying drugs, particularly crystal methamphetamine. There are now hundreds of Tijuana crack houses, alleyways and street corners where people gather to snort, smoke or inject drugs.

"It's a dramatic problem affecting the quality of life here," said Victor Clark Alfaro, a prominent human rights advocate. "Many of these people steal to get money for drugs. People are afraid of what people will do when they are high on crack and crystal meth." He said poor addicts are most visible because they often use drugs in the street. But he said middle-class children are taking them, too—in homes and discos at parties, out of their public eye.

The increasing drug use is generally traced to a change in the practices of Mexican traffickers who ship drugs into the United States. In the mid-1990s, according to Mexican law enforcement officials, the traffickers started paying local employees—those who handled such jobs as fueling planes and renting warehouses—partly in drugs. Those people needed to create their own market, and they began selling drugs in their home towns.

At the same time, the price of cocaine and other drugs has fallen. Drugs used to be beyond the means of poor youths from the Tijuana barrios, but a vial of crack now sells for as little as \$2—and a heroin injection costs a \$5 to \$10, depending on quality, according to interviews with addicts here. They said the most popular drug is the cheapest: crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," a synthetic drug that goes for \$1 to \$2 a hit.

Some Mexican law enforcement officials say the problem has become far worse since the Sept. 11 terror attacks in the United States. U.S. border security has sharply increased, making it harder for the cartel to move their cocaine, marijuana and heroin across the border. That has led to concern that the backlog is being dumped in Mexican towns, where youths have a growing appetite for drugs.

U.S. law enforcement officials say they doubt the border security has curtailed drug trafficking. They note that U.S. street prices for drugs have not risen, a sign of steady supply.

But Pedro Jose Penalzoza, who oversees crime prevention efforts in Mexico's attorney general's office, recently said that "the consumption of cocaine in the entire country has risen alarmingly since the Sept. 11 attacks." He said the "sealing of the northern border by the United States" has led traffickers to drop the price of cocaine and other drugs normally destined for the United States and flood the market in Mexico.

In Mexico, drug consumption is seen largely as a health problem and is rarely prosecuted. In most places it is not a crime to consume small amounts. But despite concern over health, the government has devoted little money to treatment or rehabilitation, focusing instead on prevention efforts, which are far less expensive.

Clark Alfaro said there are about 80,000 addicts in Tijuana and the city's 50 private rehabilitation centers have room for 3,000. To many, these places, often run by former addicts or church workers with no formal training in rehabilitation, are notorious for harsh treatment.

Two people who have been treated in such centers said in interviews that techniques there include dousing addicts with ice-cold water, beating them and chaining them to make sure they don't flee. Several Tijuana newspapers recently ran photos of teenage addicts chained down in one of the centers. The youths had been placed there with the permission of their parents, who said they didn't know where else to turn.

Such techniques are "not uncommon" in the private centers, said Enrique Durantes, a psychiatrist who heads Tijuana's drug prevention program in the city's health ministry. "We are totally against this method."

He said more federal funding is desperately needed to open rehabilitation centers that use accepted treatment techniques. Last year the federal government issued national regulations and guidelines for drug rehabilitation centers, but officials said there has been little effort to enforce them.

"The government is leaving in the hands of [private groups] the process of rehabilitation," said Clark Alfaro. "They are closing their eyes to human rights violations that occur there."

Arellano, the crack addict, said she would not enter a private rehabilitation center. "They are horrible. It's not like you have in the States. No, no, never, never, will I go into one of those places. I must try to get unhooked myself."

A recent tour of open-air drug markets in Tijuana found many people inhaling crystal meth or crack and a new injecting heroin. Most of the users were in their twenties. One man sat on the curb on Ninos Heroes Street, the hood of a parka pulled over his face on a day when the temperature was near 80 degrees, a vial of crack supped in his hands.

A half-block away, Manuel Lopez, 32, slouched against an abandoned house, high on a combination of crystal meth and crack, known as a "speedball." He was too incoherent to speak. Another man in much the same condition wandered into traffic on International Highway, nearly getting run over before his friends pulled him back.

Police in Tijuana have long been connected to major drug traffickers. Now those corrupt links extend to street-corner drug dealers, who say that association has created new bribery patterns.

Money paid to the police by drug cartels is often carefully orchestrated. High-ranking officers decide how big the bribe should be, and how it should be distributed within the ranks. But now cops on the street are taking "express bribes" from local dealers, pocketing a relatively small amount of money without consulting or sharing with other officers. One dealer said that as the recession has set in, more police officers have become open to taking bribes to look the other way.

Mexican police officials deny publicly that their officers take bribes. But many officers on the street readily admit that they take bribes to augment their low salaries.

Clark Alfaro said a man who manufactures crystal meth in a Tijuana laboratory recently complained to him that he had paid the police a \$9,000 bribe because they threatened to shut down his lab. The man was upset because the cops wanted \$20,000 and he had to bargain hard to bring down their price.

Our problem has now spread throughout Central and South America and throughout other parts of the world because we could not get control of our problems; it has now spread. And so the blood on the hands of those who die to illegal narcotics, of those who say marijuana is not a big deal, doing crack is a cool thing, who write songs like the song "Heroin Girl" that was

supposedly an anti-song that turned out not to be an anti-drug song at a second level, that people who do that type of thing are responsible not only for the deaths in the United States but elsewhere too because much of this is psychological in whether behavior that is seen is approved or not approved.

There is another wave that we are trying to address. Clearly methamphetamines and Ecstasy have become a huge problem in the United States, and we are doing the best we can to address these things as well. We will continue to work at that as they come in from countries like the Netherlands. There they say legalization has worked well. Yes, they are shipping it to us. We would not have the stuff coming through Canada and through our borders and through other ways in the United States if they were not doing that.

The New York Times, "Violence rises as club drug spreads throughout the streets." In Fort Wayne, Indiana, "War on meth, number of labs raised to record highs." Here is from Fresno: "Meth dump discovered." There they have a law because so many little kids have been burned to death with labs exploding, these giant labs. USA Today: "Ecstasy drug trade turns violent."

Just the other night there was a "Dateline" special on some of this potency. We have a huge problem in the United States. We do not just have problems with anthrax, which is scary, where four people have died. We have people overdosing, terrorizing their families, terrorizing their neighborhoods every day because of illegal narcotics.

The ranking member of the subcommittee from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) has said it well. We are already under chemical attack. The chemical attack is illegal narcotics. The way we address trying to protect our borders from the terrorists, from coming up with strong law enforcement and in tracking and anti-drugs is going to be the same way we catch the terrorists coming in our midst.

We are working in multiple ways. This week in the committees alone we have done the postal. We did the student tracking. We have done field hearings at the border. We did airport security tonight. We are doing the best we can to try to address it. We cannot stop every terrorist. We cannot stop every illegal drug. But we will do the best we can and with the cooperation; and the support of people in their home neighborhoods, we in fact can make progress. We will never eliminate sin in America; but if we work together, we certainly can limit it.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio) to revise

and extend their remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FERGUSON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HULSHOF, for 5 minutes, November 6.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker.

H.R. 2925. An act to amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 in order to provide for the security of dams, facilities, and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, November 5, 2001, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4469. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Resolution Funding Corporation Operations (RIN: 1550-AA79) received October 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4470. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7769] received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4471. A letter from the Director, OSHA Directorate of Safety Standards, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements [Docket No. R-02A] (RIN: 1218-AC00) received October 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

4472. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Food Labeling: Health Claims; Plant Sterol/Stanol Esters and Coronary Heart Disease [Docket Nos. 00P-1275 and 00P-1276] received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4473. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Mental Health and Substance Abuse Emergency Response Criteria (RIN: 0930-AA09) received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4474. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Anthropomorphic Test Dummy; Occupant Crash Protection [Docket No. NHTSA-2000-8057] (RIN: 2127-AH87) received October 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4475. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York Ozone State Implementation Plan Revision; Delay of effective date and extension of comment period [Region 2 Docket No. 233, FRL-7084-3] received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4476. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans For Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Vermont; Negative Declaration [Docket No. VT-020-1223a; FRL-7077-4A] received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4477. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Final Approval Of Operating Permits Program; State of Maine [ME-063-7012a; A-1-FRL-7085-5] received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4478. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Pennsylvania; Redesignation of Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley Ozone Non-attainment Area to Attainment and Approval of Miscellaneous Revisions [PA175-4179; FRL-7079-6] received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4479. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices and Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills: Disposal of Residential Lead-Based Paint Waste [FRL-7076-4] (RIN: 2050-AE86) received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4480. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; District of Columbia [DC-T5-2001-01a; FRL-7085-8] received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4481. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: NAC-UMS Revision (RIN: 3150-

AG77) received October 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4482. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-155, "Advisory Neighborhood Commissions Annual Contribution Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received November 1, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4483. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-156, "Insurance Economic Development Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received November 1, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4484. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-154, "Cooperative Purchasing Agreement Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received November 1, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4485. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-152, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 2140, S.O. 99-228, Act of 2001" received November 1, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4486. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-153, "Closing of a Portion of a Public Alley in Square 209, S.O. 2000-48, Act of 2001" received November 1, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4487. A letter from the Director, Office of Procurement and Assistance Management, Department of Energy, transmitting a report on the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

4488. A letter from the Acting Division Chief, Marine Mammal Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Construction and Operation of Offshore Oil and Gas Facilities in the Beaufort Sea [Docket No. 990901241-0116-02; I.D. 123198B] (RIN: 0648-AM09) received October 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

4489. A letter from the Acting Division Chief, Marine Mammal Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Operation of a Low Frequency Sound Source by the North Pacific Acoustic Laboratory [Docket No. 00801223-1204-03; I.D. 062000A] (RIN: 0648-AO24) received October 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

4490. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [I.D. 092001A] received October 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

4491. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models 1900, 1900C, and 1900D Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-20-AD; Amendment 39-12433; AD 2001-18-07] (RIN: