It is time for Theodore Roosevelt to join above all else on the field. One man received his own lives. Both men displayed gallantry in the true spirit of United States Army. The only thing that separates these two men is the technology of risk to their own lives. The only thing that inspired their men despite an extreme fire, made a gallant charge and single-handedly with extreme bravery in the true spirit of United States Army. Both men took action at great risk to their own lives. The only thing thatedly inspired their men despite an extreme fire, made a gallant charge and single-handedly with extreme bravery in the true spirit of United States Army.

The story says cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, designer drugs, in a torrent which we have never before seen.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, how did we get ourselves into this situation? How did we get the flood of illegal narcotics coming in, unprecedented amounts, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, designer drugs, in a torrent which we have never before seen?

Someone mentioned to me, a visiting female constituent from Florida, “You know, I haven’t heard the President talk much about a war on drugs, and many people lately have said the war on drugs is a failure.” In this discussion, I said, “You know, I think you are right. I don’t think we have really heard the President speak either to the Congress or to the American people about the war on drugs.”

We hear other mentions, just casual mentions, about once per year of a war on drugs. That is basically because this administration has closed down the war on drugs.

In fact, the war on drugs was closed down by the Clinton Administration. We find eight mentions in 1997, two in 1998, and April 28, 1993, and that during the appointment primarily of his new Drug Czar, who turned out to be a disaster, or as the President was gutting the drugs of choice for our young people, which we barely had mention of a year ago, and now we have incredible increases in the use of designer drugs among our young people.

The problems created by these illegal narcotics are pretty dramatic to our society. I cited the 15,973 deaths, and that in itself is serious, but the cost to our society is a quarter of a trillion dollars a year, plus incarceration of tens of thousands of individuals who commit felonies under the influence of illegal narcotics. How did we get ourselves into this situation?

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) is recognized for the remainder of the time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, how did we get ourselves into this situation? How did we get the flood of illegal narcotics coming in, unprecedented amounts, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, designer drugs, in a torrent which we have never before seen?

The rate of use by children age 12 to 17 is extremely alarming. It increased from less than 1 in 1,000 in the 1980s to 2.7 per 1,000 in 1996. First-time heroin users are getting younger. They averaged some 26 years of age in 1991, now down to 17 years of age by 1997. Some of the latest statistics on drug use and abuse of heroin.

I also have the latest DAWN inter-agency domestic heroin threat assessment, which was produced in February of this year, and it shows the emergence of domestic heroin related incidents involving 12 to 17-year-olds. From 1991 it was around 182, 1992, 232, and that soared in 1997 to 1,397 mentions, again, dramatic increases. We see from CDC, from the DAWN heroin report, drugs across the board.

That does not take into account our most recent epidemic, which is the problem of Ecstasy. I recently conducted a hearing in Central Florida on the problem of club drugs and designer drugs, and that is a problem. Now we have another raging epidemic of drug use featured in Time Magazine, which is this past week’s edition. “The lure of Ecstasy,” one of the designer drugs of choice for our young people, which we barely had mention of a year ago, and now we have incredible increases in the use of designer drugs among our young people.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE 10607
The close-down on the war on drugs continued on the international scene. I do not have time to get into all the statistics tonight, Mr. Chairman. Notice that this administration closed down the international programs that were so successful under the Reagan and Bush Administrations, that stopped drugs at their source, that stopped drugs before they came in to the United States and came in to our borders.

What is sad is they perpetrated a myth that the war on drugs has been a failure, and some of their policies, again, closing down the efforts to stop drugs at their source, have resulted in an incredible volume of heroin, cocaine, coming into the United States.

The most dramatic example, of course, is Colombia. For 6 or 7 years now, on a drug offense in the State of New York, in particular, this study confirms, are not there because of minor drug offenses. Unfortunately, tonight we do not have time to go into further detail. We will try to do that in subsequent special orders and update the Congress, you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues on these issues, to try to separate fact from fiction and shed some light on how we can do a better job in a multifaceted approach to bringing one of the most serious social challenges we have ever faced as a Nation or a Congress under control.

With those comments, unfortunately, my time has expired, and the business of the House has been completed.

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.**

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

8088. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Almonds Grown in California; Release of the Reserve Established for the 1999-2000 Crop Year [Docket No. FV00–981–1 IFR] received May 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8089. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Allocation of Funds Under the Capital Fund; Capital Fund Formula; Amendment [Docket No. FR–4423–C–08] (RIN: 2577–AB87) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted:

Mr. Markey (at the request of Mr. Gephardt) for today on account of family illness.

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

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. Sanchez) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. McKinney, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. Burton of Indiana, for 5 minutes, June 20.

Mr. Buyer, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. Nethercutt, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. Duncan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. Metcalf, for 5 minutes, today, June 14, and June 15.

Mr. Lazio, for 5 minutes, today.

**ADJOURNMENT**

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

The motion was agreed to: accordingly (at midnight), the House adjourned until today, Wednesday, June 14, 2000, at 10 a.m.