

## ¶12.14 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BOARD OF REGENTS

The SPEAKER, pursuant to provisions of sections 5580 and 5581 of the revised statutes (20 U.S.C. 42-43), appointed Mr. TORRES to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on the part of the House.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointment.

## ¶12.15 GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The SPEAKER, pursuant to section 103, Public Law 99-371 (20 U.S.C. 4303), appointed Mr. BONIOR to the Board of Trustees of Gallaudet University, on the part of the House.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointment.

## ¶12.16 KENNEDY CENTER BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The SPEAKER, pursuant to section 2(a) of the National Cultural Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76h(a)), appointed Mr. YATES to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, on the part of the House.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointment.

## ¶12.17 HOUSE PAGE BOARD

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,

Washington, DC, February 12, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker of the House,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 127 of Public Law 97-377 (2 U.S.C. 88b-3), I hereby appoint the following Member to the House of Representatives Page Board: Mr. KILDEE of Michigan.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

## ¶12.18 AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND EXCISE TAX

Mr. ARCHER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 668) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the Airport and Airway Trust Fund excise taxes, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SOLOMON, recognized Mr. ARCHER and Mr. HILLEARY, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SOLOMON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HILLEARY demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SOLOMON, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until

Wednesday, February 26, 1997, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

## ¶12.19 ORDER OF BUSINESS—SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

On motion of Mr. ARCHER, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That on Wednesday, February 26, 1997, the Speaker is authorized to entertain motions to suspend the rules and pass the following bills:

H.R. 624, The Armored Car Reciprocity Amendments of 1997; and

H.R. 497, Repeal the Federal Charter of Group Hospitalization and Medical Services.

## ¶12.20 GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCE

On motion of Mr. ARCHER, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That the program and the remarks of Mrs. MORELLA, representing the House of Representatives at the wreath laying ceremony at the Washington Monument for the observance of George Washington's birthday on Thursday, February 20, 1997, be printed in today's Congressional Record.

## ¶12.21 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

## ¶12.22 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—U.S.-U.K. SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Supplementary Agreement Amending the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Social Security (the Supplementary Agreement), which consists of two separate instruments: a principal agreement and an administrative arrangement. The Supplementary Agreement, signed at London on June 6, 1996, is intended to modify certain provisions of the original United States-United Kingdom Social Security Agreement signed at London February 13, 1984.

The United States-United Kingdom Social Security Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the U.S. and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the

loss of benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries.

The Supplementary Agreement, which would amend the 1984 Agreement to update and clarify several of its provisions, is necessitated by changes that have occurred in U.S. and English law in recent years. Among other things, the Supplementary Agreement removes certain restrictions in the original agreement concerning payment of UK disability benefits to residents of the United States. The Supplementary Agreement will also make a number of minor revisions in the Agreement to take account of other changes in U.S. and English law that have occurred in recent years.

The United States-United Kingdom Social Security Agreement, as amended, would continue to contain all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions that I deem appropriate to carry out the provisions of section 233, pursuant to section 233(c)(4) of the Act.

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a report prepared by the Social Security Administration explaining the key points of the Supplementary Agreement, along with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of the effect of the amendments on the principal agreement and the related administrative arrangement. Annexed to this report is the report required by section 233(e)(1) of the Act on the effect of the Agreement, as amended, on income and expenditures of the U.S. Social Security program and the number of individuals affected by the amended Agreement. The Department of State and the Social Security Administration have recommended the Supplementary Agreement and related documents to me.

I commend the United States-United Kingdom Social Security Agreement and related documents.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 25, 1997.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-47).

## ¶12.23 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—1997 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy to the Congress. This strategy renews our bipartisan commitment to reducing drug abuse and its destructive consequences. It reflects the combined and coordinated Federal effort that is directed by National Drug Control Policy Director Barry McCaffrey and includes every department and over 50 agencies. It enlists all State and local leaders from across the country who must share in

the responsibility to protect our children and all citizens from the scourge of illegal drugs.

In the *1996 National Drug Control Strategy*, we set forth the basis of a coherent, rational, long-term national effort to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences. Building upon that framework, the *1997 National Drug Control Strategy* adopts a 10-year national drug-control strategy that includes quantifiable measures of effectiveness. The use of a long-term strategy, with annual reports to the Congress and consistent outreach to the American people on our progress, will allow us to execute a dynamic, comprehensive plan for the Nation and will help us to achieve our goals.

We know from the past decade of Federal drug control efforts that progress in achieving our goals will not occur overnight. But our success in reducing casual drug use over the last decade demonstrates that drug abuse is not an incurable social ill. Thanks to the bipartisan efforts of the Congress and the past three administrations, combined with broad-based efforts of citizens and communities throughout the United States, we have made tremendous progress since the 1970's in reducing drug use.

Nonetheless, we are deeply concerned about the rising trend of drug use by young Americans. While overall use of drugs in the United States has fallen dramatically—by half in 15 years—adolescent drug abuse continues to rise. That is why the number one goal of our strategy is to motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.

Our strategy contains programs that will help youth to recognize the terrible risks associated with the use of illegal substances. The cornerstone of this effort will be our national media campaign that will target our youth with a consistent anti-drug message. But government cannot do this job alone. We challenge the national media and entertainment industry to join us—by renouncing the glamorization of drug abuse and realistically portraying its consequences.

All Americans must accept responsibility to teach young people that drugs are wrong, drugs are illegal, and drugs are deadly. We must renew our commitment to the drug prevention strategies that deter first-time drug use and halt the progression from alcohol and tobacco use to illicit drugs.

While we continue to teach our children the dangers of drugs, we must also increase the safety of our citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence. At the beginning of my Administration, we set out to change this country's approach to crime by putting more police officers on our streets, taking guns out of the hands of criminals and juveniles, and breaking the back of violent street gangs. We are making a difference. For the fifth year in a row serious crime in this country has declined. This is the longest period of decline in over 25

years. But our work is far from done and we must continue to move in the right direction.

More than half of all individuals brought into the Nation's criminal justice systems have substance abuse problems. Unless we also break the cycle of drugs and violence, criminal addicts will end up back on the street, committing more crimes, and back in the criminal justice system, still hooked on drugs. The criminal justice system should reduce drug demand—not prolong or tolerate it. Our strategy implements testing and sanctions through coerced abstinence as a way to reduce the level of drug use in the population of offenders under criminal justice supervision, and thereby reduce the level of other criminal behavior.

Our strategy supports the expansion of drug-free workplaces, which have proven so successful and we will continue to seek more effective, efficient, and accessible drug treatment to ensure that we are responsive to emerging drug-abuse trends.

We must continue to shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat. By devoting more resources to protecting the Southwest border than ever before, we are increasing drug seizures, stopping drug smugglers, and disrupting major drug trafficking operations. We must continue our interdiction efforts, which have greatly disrupted the trafficking patterns of cocaine smugglers and have blocked the free flow of cocaine through the western Caribbean into Florida and the Southeast.

Our comprehensive effort to reduce the drug flow cannot be limited to seizing drugs as they enter the United States. We must persist in our efforts to break foreign and domestic sources of supply. We know that by working with source and transit nations, we can greatly reduce foreign supply. International criminal narcotics organizations are a threat to our national security. But if we target these networks, we can dismantle them—as we did the Cali Cartel.

We will continue to oppose all calls for the legalization of illicit drugs. Our vigilance is needed now more than ever. We will continue to ensure that all Americans have access to safe and effective medicine. However, the current drug legalization movement sends the wrong message to our children. It undermines the concerted efforts of parents, educators, businesses, elected leaders, community groups, and others to achieve a healthy, drug-free society.

I am confident that the national challenge of drug abuse can be met by extending our strategic vision into the future, educating citizens, treating addiction, and seizing the initiative in dealing with criminals who traffic not only in illegal drugs but in human misery and lost lives.

Every year drug abuse kills 14,000 Americans and costs taxpayers nearly \$70 billion. Drug abuse fuels spouse and child abuse, property and violent crime, the incarceration of young men

and women, the spread of AIDS, workplace and motor vehicle accidents, and absenteeism in the work force.

For our children's sake and the sake of this Nation, this menace must be confronted through a rational, coherent, cooperative, and long-range strategy. I ask the Congress to join me in a partnership to carry out this national strategy to reduce illegal drug use and its devastating impact on America.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 25, 1997.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on National Security, the Committee on Resources, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

And then,

#### ¶12.24 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. ROHRBACHER, at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

#### ¶12.25 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLILEY: Committee on Commerce. H.R. 624. A bill to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce (Rept. No. 105-6). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### ¶12.26 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SCHUMER (by request):  
H.R. 810. A bill to deter and punish serious gang and violent crime, promote accountability in the juvenile justice system, prevent juvenile and youth crime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROHRBACHER (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. NEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of