

The American people understand that we cannot solve the crime and violence problem which plagues this country, without an all-out effort to resolve the drug problem. The root cause of violence and crime in this country is illegal drugs. Look at the facts. According to the Partnership for a Drug-Free America:

Drug use is related to half of all violent crime.

Illegal drugs play a part in half of all homicides. In fact, 48 percent of all men arrested for homicide test positive for illicit drugs at the time of arrest.

Over 60 percent of prison inmates are there for drug related crimes.

Illegal drug use is a factor in half of all family violence. Most of this violence is directed against women.

Over 30 percent of all child abuse cases involve a parent using illegal drugs.

The number of drug-exposed babies now accounts for 11 percent of all births in the United States.

Over 75 percent of adolescent deaths are a result of drug related violence.

An important first step in curbing drug demand in this country is to make the so-called casual users and hard core users accountable. The best method to accomplish this involves testing in the workplace. By requiring the testing of all Government employees and officials we can set the standard for the private sector. The bill being introduced today was drafted by constitutional scholars in response to possible court challenges.

The findings provision states that the sale, possession and use of drugs pose a pervasive and substantial threat to the social, educational, and economic health of the United States. The impact of drug abuse if reflected in the violence that it causes and in the disintegration of families, schools, and neighborhoods. The effects of rampant drug use is amply illustrated by national violent crime statistics across the United States. And recent studies demonstrate that drug use by young people is on the rise.

The legislation introduced today is a starting point of the action this Congress must take to turn around the war on drugs, including:

A bill to require random drug testing of all executive, judicial, and legislative branch Government employees and officials.

A bill to deny Federal benefits upon conviction of certain drug offenses.

A bill to ensure quality assurance of drug testing programs.

A bill to require employer notification for certain drug crimes.

A bill to require mandatory drug testing for all Federal job applicants.

A bill to provide the death penalty for drug kingpins.

A bill to prohibit federally sponsored research involving the legalization of drugs.

A bill to deny higher education assistance to individuals convicted of using or selling illegal drugs.

These bills will increase user accountability. It is imperative that we put tough new laws on the books to hold both casual and heavy drug users accountable. These new laws will establish that involvement with illegal drugs has clear consequences. We must increase the social and legal costs of illegal drug consumption.

Mr. Speaker, I would conclude by quoting the chairman of the Partnership for a Drug

Free America, Mr. James Burke, "We cannot and will not make progress with crime, violence or other ills until we make a long-term commitment to addressing a common denominator in so many of these problems—drug abuse."

INTERSTATE CHILD SUPPORT ACT

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, during the next few months, there will be considerable debate about personal responsibility. One of the most important parts of this discussion will focus on parents' responsibility to nurture and support their children. Let me emphatically state that this obligation rests with both parents. All too often, the mother is left to shoulder this burden alone. There are both societal costs and personal tragedies that could be averted if we can successfully change this culture of neglect. We must send a clear message that both parents are legally and morally bound to support their children and then be prepared to track down those parents unwilling to live up to their obligations.

While past legislation has improved collections for child support, we as a Nation still have a long way to go. Only half of all custodial parents receive their full child support awards, leaving millions of children without adequate support. Congress must end this disgrace.

Although the Republican Contract With America sets out few details on child support enforcement, I believe this is an issue that we can act on with broad bipartisan support. I am therefore reintroducing child support legislation that reflects many of the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support, on which I served. The bill would enhance coordination for collecting child support across state lines, improve Federal tracking of delinquent orders, institute direct wage withholding, withhold business and driver's licenses from individuals owing child support, and deny Federal benefits to individuals with large child support arrearages.

It is certainly worth noting that welfare reform cannot succeed without better child support enforcement. We cannot ask young, poor mothers to go out and get a job, only to let young fathers evade their responsibility. Not only would enhanced child support enforcement reimburse certain welfare costs, but in some cases it may prevent families from going on welfare in the first place.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in sending a clear message that both parents have a responsibility to provide for their children.

FORCED BUSING MUST STOP

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration recently decided that over \$1.3 billion of Missouri tax dollars are not enough.

Since 1981, taxpayers in the State of Missouri have watched as their money constructed an Olympic swimming pool, supported fencing teams, and financed court-ordered forced busing. And now, when nearly everyone in Missouri has come to agree that desegregation efforts have failed miserably, the Clinton Administration wants the State to do more than spend money, it wants the State to show results for students.

Unfortunately, the administration does not understand what people have been saying for years: increased education spending does not automatically lead to increased learning. At the same time that the State of Missouri has been struggling to meet its court-ordered obligations in Kansas City and St. Louis, children in the rest of the State have gone without in their schools. Enough is enough.

I am extremely concerned that instead of admitting that forced busing does not work, the administration wants to broaden desegregation efforts. In fact, the Clinton administration is working against Missouri's efforts before the Supreme Court because it is worried that if the Supreme Court sides with the people of Missouri, it could become easier for dozens of other jurisdictions nationwide to end school desegregation cases. This is wrong, and once again I am introducing legislation to amend the U.S. Constitution and prohibit any governmental entity—including Federal courts—from compelling a child to attend a public school other than the public school nearest the student's residence.

While I am hopeful that the Supreme Court will correctly decide in favor of the State of Missouri and against the Clinton administration, this legislation is necessary to ensure children, parents and communities are protected from liberal civil rights lawyers, Federal courts and Washington bureaucrats. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution. If court-ordered desegregation is not currently happening in their districts, it is most likely only a matter of time before they find themselves in the same situation as the people of Missouri. This resolution will prevent this disastrous situation from repeating itself across the Nation.

INTRODUCTION OF IRA PROPOSAL

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Individual Retirement Options Improvement Act of 1995. This legislation makes changes to the Internal Revenue Code to improve Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's].

The purpose of this legislation is to increase our national savings rate. The legislation consists of two major components which are to encourage savings by increasing the amount of deductible contributions which may be made to an individual retirement account and to allow homemakers to be eligible for the full IRA deduction. First, the legislation allows an individual who is an active participant to deduct the allowable amount and to deduct 50 percent of the excess amount for that taxable year. This provision increases the deductible

amount which individual taxpayers are currently allowed for IRA's. The legislation does not increase the \$2,000 limit. Second, the legislation addresses the spousal IRA issue. The legislation allows homemakers to make the same deductible IRA contribution as their working spouses.

The purpose of this legislation is to increase our national savings rate. IRA's are a proven tool to boost our savings rate. This legislation increases the amount that can be deductible in an IRA. Taxes are just deferred. The focus of this proposal is savings for retirement. A new analysis commissioned by Merrill Lynch on the financial wealth of American families shows that half of American families currently have below \$1,000 in net financial assets. Action needs to be taken to improve this statistic.

Allowing homemakers to contribute the full amount to an IRA corrects an inequity and creates an incentive for savings. Increased retirement savings will result in economic growth and help retirees become financially independent. We have to encourage individuals to save for their retirement. This legislation is a step in the right direction. I urge you to support this legislation.

THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1995

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Export Administration Act of 1995. The text of this bill generally reflects the provisions reported to the House last year by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, together with certain of the modifications recommended to the House last year by other committees. Title I of this bill originated with legislation that I introduced in the 103d Congress as H.R. 3412.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade of the Committee on International Relations, I intend to renew the effort to reform our export control system and see it through to completion, with enactment of reform legislation.

The legislation I have introduced today is the starting point for this final push to enactment. In essence, we are picking up where our committee left off last year. Prior to acting on this legislation, our subcommittee will consult with other members of our committee, with other committees and interested Members and with representatives of the President as well as other interested parties. Refinements and modifications will be made and reflected in a measure which will be presented to the subcommittee for its consideration and approval as soon as possible.

My goal is simple: To reform our outdated export control system, help our high technology industries and create new American jobs.

The last time Congress reformed the Export Administration Act was in 1979, some 15 years ago. The last time it was amended in any significant way was in 1988. Therefore, the current law simply does not reflect the profound changes which have occurred during the past 5 years alone: the end of the Cold War and COCOM; the new challenge of proliferation; the breakup of the Soviet empire;

the beginnings of a market economy in China; the diffusion worldwide of advanced computer and communications technology; and the advent of a new global trade agreement.

Yet our export control system still operates under an old statute, needlessly impeding many high technology exports while not adequately focusing on proliferation threats. Testimony last year to our subcommittee indicated that some \$30 billion in American exports are affected by this outmoded system, together with the thousands of jobs which would otherwise be created by reforming the system.

In introducing this legislation, I welcome recommendations from my colleagues on how this bill can be further strengthened.

I intend to continue our subcommittee's tradition of approaching legislation in an effective bi-partisan manner and to bring to the House a bill that every Member can vote for and that the President can sign into law.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT LEGISLATION

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to reintroduce a balanced budget amendment. This amendment, if ratified by three-fourths of the States, will mandate that the President submit and Congress pass a balanced Federal budget.

The last budget Congress balanced was in 1969. Since then, both deficits and the national debt have soared to astronomical levels. We must put an end to this obscene accumulation of debt or face the prospect of a national bankruptcy.

Mr. Speaker, there are many in this body who will say that the balanced budget amendment is not needed, or that to balance the budget we will have to cut vital and important programs to the bone. Nothing could be further from the truth.

While it is true that Congress has always possessed the ability to balance the budget, the fact that it hasn't done so in 26 years indicates that a balanced budget has not been among Congress' top priorities. And while it is also true that things have changed around here, what has not changed is the threat our national debt poses to the economic futures of our children and grandchildren. We must assure them that we will do everything in our power to allow them to live in a debt-free nation.

I am sensitive to the concerns expressed by those who fear a wholesale slaughter of vital and important Federal programs. To be sure, balancing the budget will not be without a certain degree of pain and sacrifice. However, it would not require the wholesale dismantling of vital programs, such as Social Security, that its critics allege. Indeed, balancing the Federal budget could only strengthen Social Security and other programs whose trust funds are invested in Government securities.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this country voted for change—for a different approach to government. We should give it to them. I can think of no better starting point than to pass a balanced budget amendment.

INVESTMENT IN AMERICA ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, every session since coming to Congress in 1985, I have introduced a bill to reinstate a 10-percent domestic investment tax credit [ITC] for the purchase of domestic durable goods. I am reintroducing this bill today, and I invite all Members to become cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Ways and Means Committee intends to overhaul tax policy in the upcoming 104th session. I believe my 10-percent investment tax credit bill should be considered as a part of that new tax plan.

The way this bill works could not be simpler. If an American consumer buys a domestic product like a new machine or computer to improve their business, the consumer can take a 10-percent tax credit if that product was made in America. If the consumer purchases a new American-made automobile or truck, they can take a 10-percent tax credit. The tax credit would be worth up to \$1,000.

Investment tax credits are not new, but mine incorporates Buy American language to assist economic enhancement. I believe that repealing the investment tax credit in 1986 was one of the major reasons for the downfall in investment. As a result, American companies are competing with one hand tied behind their backs. Under my bill, at least 60 percent of the basis of the product must be attributable to value within the United States to take advantage of the credit. In other words, language the Commerce Department already uses to define an American-made product.

The purpose of the Investment in America tax credit is to stimulate the economy by spurring consumers and businesses to purchase American-made goods to enhance our long-term competitiveness. I don't know of a simpler way to change our complex tax policy for the better. I have always argued that the social problems this country faces can be linked to the unfair and harmful trade and tax policies enacted by the Congress. The 104th Congress offers us a unique opportunity to make a difference in the direction this country is headed.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to cosponsor my bill. As a Congress, we need to show the American people that we are sincere about making America a strong nation once again.

THE NEW CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 16, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE NEW CONGRESS

The 104th Congress that convenes in January will have both the House and Senate under Republican control for the first time since 1955. That changed makeup as well as the current mood of the country say a lot