

THANK YOU, CORINNE MARTIN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, we each have the good fortune to encounter many talented and devoted people during our lives. Occasionally we have the very rare treat of being associated with someone so special that we should constantly give thanks for our good luck.

I have had such a rare opportunity in my association with Corinne Martin, who had served as the executive assistant to the city manager of Bay City, MI, and in the city attorney's office, the city clerk's office, the planning office and the personnel office. Her efforts significantly contributed to the betterment of the lives of thousands of Bay City residents over her term of service.

Corinne Martin has earned the respect of her colleagues, Bay City officials, and Bay City residents for her sense of professionalism and for her exemplary integrity. Her demonstrated capability to draft public proclamation for important local events have significantly contributed to the sense of understanding of our community and the appreciation of its history.

Her absence from city hall has been noticed by those of us who appreciate and respect her years of service. I know that her retirement has been a happy one, and that she continues to find new ways to be of help to her community.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and all of our colleagues to wish Corinne Martin the very best after her many years of devoted, conscientious, and outstanding public service to the people of Bay City.

**TIME TO ENERGIZE AND RENEW
THE WAR ON DRUGS**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to refocus our sites on the number one problem in this country, drugs. Today, I am submitting into the RECORD a recent statement by Bill Bennett and John Walters entitled "Renewing the War on Drugs".

Fortunately, the public has more sense than to believe the nonsense being sent out by the Cato Institute and other pro-legalization organizations. They would have us believe that since we have failed to make progress, as measured by them, it is time to give up the fight. For the sake of our children and our grandchildren we must never, never give up.

As the war on drugs goes on, it may be appropriate to remember the words of one of our greatest Presidents as he reassured the American people: " * * * the crisis we are facing today * * * requires our best effort and our willingness to believe in ourselves to believe in our capacity to perform great deeds, to believe that together with God's help we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us. After all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans."—President Ronald Reagan.

As Americans we must win and we will win the war on drugs. As a Marine I can assure

you that you don't win a fight, battle or a war by giving up.

The most serious problem with legalization is that it will hurt those communities who can least afford a significant increase in the number of addicts, violence and crime. But do the libertarian elites at the Cato Institute or the wealthy Hollywood cocaine users in Hollywood really care about this community? Don't kid yourself, they couldn't care less about the damage legalization would do to the inner-city poor so long as it helps them justify their self-centered and self-indulgent lifestyles.

They know legalization would be lucky to get more than three votes in the House or even one in the other body. Legalization was jettisoned with Joyclyn and is not coming back. However, it is useful if your real purpose is to influence young people to try and use drugs.

The message the American voters sent Washington last November had nothing to do with surrendering the war against drugs. On the contrary, the public wants a Congress willing to stick with and win the war on drugs. This Congress should consider and enact the bold strategy for winning the war on drugs developed by past Drug Czar Bill Bennett:

First, empower and demand action from the largely irrelevant White House Drug Policy Office; second, place economic sanctions against drug exporting nations; third, transfer control of drug interdiction to the military; fourth, identify and dismantle drug trafficking organizations; fifth, block grant drug enforcement funding; sixth, demand some Presidential leadership in the War on Drugs; seventh, close open aid drug markets; and eighth, expand drug testing programs.

These are some of the legislative approaches we should move to enact when the Congress reconvenes. It is time to prove to the American people we are serious about winning the war on drugs and we now have the votes to make these accomplishments.

EXPAND DRUG TESTING IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

I will soon be introducing legislation to make it easier to drug test in the private sector. I will also be offering amendments to the appropriations bills requiring drug testing of all applicants for employment with the Federal Government, including summer employment and random testing of all federal employees. These amendments were narrowly defeated in the last Congress. We now have the votes to enact these provisions.

**DENY STUDENT ASSISTANCE AND SUMMER JOBS TO
DRUGS USERS**

I will also be offering an amendment to the Higher Education Reauthorization Act to deny loans or grants to anyone convicted of using drugs. This amendment was narrowly defeated in the last Congress. We have just begun to use the tools at our disposal to win the war on drugs. What we have run out of is tolerance for policies which have failed.

**END TAX EXEMPT STATUS TO DRUG LEGALIZATION
ORGANIZATIONS**

Today I am introducing legislation to end the tax exempt status of organizations which promote or advocate the legalization of drugs. I would ask all of my colleagues to join in sponsoring this bill. I will offer this as an amendment to the first appropriate vehicle.

The American family, trying to raise their children in a drug free environment, is under attack by organizations, which actually promote the use of illegal drugs. To make matters worse, these organizations receive favorable

treatment under our laws. This is dead wrong and our tax code must be immediately corrected to end this travesty.

The pro-legalization message being sent out by these organizations is providing results. More kids are involved with drugs than anytime in the past 20 years. Consequently, the number of addicts on our streets will rise dramatically within a few more years. These organizations are not charitable organizations. Just the opposite. They are organizations which deliberately deceive the public and the media by using legitimate sounding names such as the Drug Policy Foundation, or the Organization for Responsible Drug Information. Yet, they are financed and run by people who advocate or condone the use of illegal drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I would also point out that these organizations have knowingly and willfully violated our laws by actively lobbying Congress. Officials from the so-called Organization for Responsible Drug Information has contacted my office to state their opposition to my drug prevention legislation and I received a flyer just today from the Cato Institute advocating drug legalization. Who is contributing to Cato? These organizations and the individuals involved with them are violating United States Tax Code. They need to be investigated and their contributors should be required to pay taxes on past contributions.

PLAYING ABC NEWS LIKE AN OLD FIDDLE

A pseudo new report airing tonight on ABC entitled "America's War on Drugs: Searching for Solutions" fails the most fundamental journalistic standards by portraying pro-legalization groupies as so-called "experts." The public relations efforts of these concerns come right out of a Dale Carnegie book and the news media is certainly giving them credibility. Whether duped or receptive the media in this country is influencing a generation to try drugs. Consequently, a higher percentage will try and never stop. Their lives and the lives of their families will be destroyed.

We have come to expect little more than violence, sex, and the glamorization of drugs from Hollywood but the news media should have a higher standard. I am submitting into the RECORD a statement by John Walters entitled "Tonight only; ABC Does Drugs". We would be doing the young people in this country a service a favor by requiring ABC news reporters and executives to take drugs—truth serums.

**WORST OF THE WORST—DRUG POLICY FOUNDATION—
DECEPTIVE, SINISTER AND SEEDY**

The time has come to expose some of these more sinister organizations and the seedy individuals involved with them for what they really are * * * organizations engaged in immoral and unethical activity operating in the gray area of the law. They are sending a damaging message to the young people in this country and our tax law needs to more accurately reflect American people's tolerance level for this type of activity. The IRS has already threatened to revoke NORML's tax-exempt status for illegal activity. This is a step in the right direction.

**THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DRUG LEGALIZATION IN THE
NETHERLANDS**

What pro-legalization organizations refuse to disclose about the disastrous human consequences which have occurred in the country

where they have already tested legalization tells you a lot about their true intentions. You will never hear the truth about the failure of drug legalization in the Netherlands from Drug Policy Foundation.

According to the President of the Dutch National Committee on Drug Prevention, K.F. Gunning, M.D. crime and drug use has skyrocketed since legalization was implemented in the Netherlands. According to the Dutch Government, the results of their decriminalization/legalization drug policy has resulted in: A 250 percent in drug use since 1993; a doubling of marijuana use by students since 1988; armed robberies up by 70 percent; shootings are up by 40 percent; and car thefts are up by 60 percent.

The number of registered addicts in the Netherlands has risen 22 percent in the past 5 years. There were 25,000 new addicts in 1993 alone. Furthermore, the number of organized crime groups has grown from 3 in 1988 to 93 in 1993. The drug legalization has had a disastrous effect in the county where it has been tested.

CLINTON'S LEGACY, A DRAMATIC INCREASE IN DRUG USE AND DRUG VIOLENCE

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton is not going down in history for any great domestic policies or strides in economic improvement. Certainly, he isn't going to be known for any diplomatic or human rights breakthroughs. The only measurable difference the American people have witnessed during his tenure in office is that the crime and drug situation dramatically worsened. The crime and drug statistics will speak for themselves in 1996.

Today, 1 out of every 10 babies born in the United States is addicted to drugs. How can anyone honestly believe that selling drugs is a nonviolent crime when even newborns are the victims. And under this President's watch, according to the 1994 University of Michigan study of 50,000 high school students, drug use is up for all grades. These numbers reveal that drug use is up in all these grades for crack, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, LSD, and marijuana.

And let's face the facts about violence in this country. Drug users and drug pushers are responsible, directly and indirectly, for most of the violence in this country. 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, over half of those arrested for homicides in this country test positive at the time of arrest.

Drug use is a factor in half of all family violence and most of this violence is directed against women. And over 30 percent of all child abuse cases involve a parent using illegal drugs. The Nation's health care system is straining from the war on drugs with nearly 500,000 drug-related hospital emergencies a year. Yet, under President Clinton's term in office, these visits continue to escalate. In fact, drug-related emergency room visits are up 8 percent over last year.

LEGALIZATION POSES GREATER HEALTH RISK FOR BLACKS AND WOMEN

Most of the new AIDS cases in this country are women. Legalization in the Netherlands led to a dramatic increase in the number of addicts in that country. More addicts translates into more intravenous drug users and more prostitution. An increase in the number of addicts in this country will translate into an in-

crease in drug-related AIDS deaths for women.

Drug dealers and drug users are financing the violence which permeates many of the cities, towns, and schools of this country.

CRIME, VIOLENCE—DRUGS—THE COMMON DENOMINATOR

Mr. Speaker, I would simply 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."

RENEWING THE WAR ON DRUGS

(By William J. Bennett and John P. Walters)

Through its indifference to rising drug use and its erosion of the moral and governmental foundations of the successful anti-drug efforts of the past two administrations, the Clinton Administration has put the nation on a dangerous path. The President bears the principal political responsibility for this record. And only he can use his office to begin to correct it. Congressional leaders in both parties should give him every possible incentive to do just that. If the Clinton Administration does not see the light, it should feel the political heat.

As the past two years demonstrate, the nation cannot sustain an effective anti-drug effort without leadership. Congress, governors, mayors, and community leaders, need to meet this challenge. There are specific roles to fill for federal, state, and local governments, as well as the private institutions that support our families and communities.

RESTORING EFFECTIVE FEDERAL ACTION

The cornerstone of national anti-drug efforts is to give force to the principle that drug use is wrong, harmful and will not be tolerated. This principle should be embodied in the institutions of society, which, in turn, should be organized to give force to that principle. Without the federal government doing its part, this endeavor will be much more difficult.

First, while efforts by the federal government are not sufficient, they are a necessary element of an effective national anti-drug effort. Executive leadership begins with the president and his appointees in relevant executive agencies. The White House drug policy office was created—at the insistence of a Democratic Congress—to organize and lead the war on drugs. Right now that office is not doing its job, and the Clinton Administration has made it largely irrelevant. The President should give someone the responsibility and the authority to get the executive branch, and the federal government, back in the fight.

Second, the world headquarters for the cocaine industry is Colombia. The era of meaningful partnership with that government has ended. And there are reliable press reports that the current president of Colombia received campaign money from the cartels. But the heart of the matter today is that U.S. and Colombian enforcement agencies know who the leaders of the cartels are and where they are. The Colombians could arrest or force into hiding the management of the cocaine industry, and disrupt the cocaine trade as they have done in the past. But there is no evidence the Colombian government has any intention of doing so. Occasional showy enforcement operations continue, but no real efforts are mounted and therefore no real progress is made. The U.S. government has done virtually nothing to give the legitimate interests in Colombian society reason to undertake the risk and ef-

fort of making their government put the cocaine trade out of business. It is time to give them such a reason. During the recent embargoes on Iraq and Haiti, experts warned that these measures are most effective when applied rapidly and totally against a trading ally. The U.S. accounts for more than 70 percent of Colombia's licit foreign exports. We need to tell the Colombians, in effect: "Stop sending the cocaine, or you can keep everything else. If the cocaine keeps coming we don't want your \$[to be added] in coffee." Such action against Colombia would change the priority of anti-drug efforts throughout the international community.

Third, put the U.S. military in charge of stopping the flow of illegal drugs from abroad. Require federal law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction to operate under the overall command and control of the military. This mission will require continuous adaptation because traffickers will inevitably try new avenues as the old ones become too costly. Some in the military will object to this non-traditional mission and its cost. But no law enforcement organization will ever have the intelligence and operational capabilities for the interdiction task that the military already possesses. Over the last few years the U.S. has used its military resources to protect poor and endangered citizens of other countries. It is time—it is past time—to stop overlooking the poor and endangered in our cities.

Fourth, the drug trade inside the U.S. relies on sophisticated senior management. Despite periodic law enforcement successes, federal domestic enforcement agencies have produced no serious disruption of major trafficking operations. And for the last two years the Clinton Administration has allowed the DEA, FBI, and other drug enforcement agencies to curry political favor with local authorities by assigning federal personnel to augment manpower for cases with no federal significance. This might be acceptable if important federal responsibilities were being met. But they are not. We therefore need to establish clear federal drug enforcement priorities and hold enforcement authorities accountable for meeting them. For example, the Attorney General should be required to prepare a report every six months identifying all major drug trafficking organizations known to be operating in the U.S. and a plan to deploy federal enforcement personnel to dismantle them. Congress should also make the funding for federal drug enforcement agencies contingent on effectively implementing this policy.

Fifth, the Congress should combine existing federal aid to the states and localities for drug enforcement, prevention, and treatment (now, roughly \$3.5 billion per year) into a single block grant distributed on the basis of population. Individual program mandates should be abolished so states and localities can establish and pursue their own priorities for fighting drug use and drug crime. Law enforcement, drug treatment, and prevention education are local responsibilities. Washington's bureaucratic regulation has utterly failed to engender programs that foster local accountability. Therefore, the new block grant should be designed to restore local responsibility by phasing them out after three years. In this way, communities will have an incentive to use these funds for those activities that demonstrate sufficient merit to deserve long-term support entirely from local sources.

CREATING EFFECTIVE LOCAL ACTION

Sixth, drug prevention is central to all effective anti-drug efforts. Young people who do not use drugs in their teens are unlikely to ever become involved with illegal drugs.

But each generation must be taught that illegal drug use is wrong and harmful. This lesson must be taught by the community as a whole; indeed, by our culture. Children learn about drugs by what the adults around them as a whole say and do. Parents teach by precept and example. The same is true of schools and the communities. If drug use and sale is not aggressively opposed and prevented, children learn it is acceptable, despite what some adults may occasionally tell them. Teaching drug prevention must be a part of teaching children right from wrong. It will always fall to parents to provide that education in the home and act to ensure that schools and their communities are teaching this lesson effectively. This task is easier if national leaders set the right example and speak in support of parents. But since that national support has seriously eroded, parents, churches, schools, youth organizations, and communities are more important than ever. They have always been, and will always remain, the first line of defense for children.

Seventh, open-air drug markets feed addiction and are a visible sign of the toleration of the drug trade in our nation. It is a national disgrace that such markets are tolerated in virtually every major American city. Drug pushers cannot operate effectively when law enforcement personnel are present. Forcing drug deals from open spaces makes their lives more difficult and dangerous and hence their activities less frequent. Many communities have demonstrated that creating a law-enforcement presence and maintaining it in response to relocation efforts by drug dealers is doable—but only if closing drug markets is made a priority. In the next year, mayors, city councils, and police chiefs should pledge to close all open air drug markets in their communities. Citizens should demand such a pledge and make clear that they will insist that these officials keep it. We need to stop claiming that the crime and drug problem in our communities is someone else's responsibility. Decisive action can be taken by local officials and community members now.

Eighth, drug testing is a proven tool to discourage drug use by individuals in treatment and those in the criminal justice system. Good treatment programs require regular testing and apply sanctions against individuals who relapse. Drug testing arrestees provides a basis for using bail, sentencing, release conditions and other aspects of the criminal justice system to compel individuals to stop using drugs. Including an extended period of regular testing after convicted drug-using offenders complete their sentences, discourages a return to drug use and crime. Positive drug tests must involve steadily escalating penalties (starting with a one or two-day return to jail or a half-way house and moving to reincarceration for an extended period). Most heavy drug users pass through the criminal justice system and any short-term costs of creating temporary detention facilities for the enforcement of a drug testing program will save larger costs to the community in repeated criminal justice expenditures on the same individuals and the damage their crimes do to the innocent.

These eight steps—involving federal, state, local, and individual action—will reverse the dangerous resurgence of drugs that has occurred during President Clinton's watch. These actions will help turn the country away from its present course and go a long way toward making progress in the war on drugs. And that, in turn, will help America to become a safer, more decent and more civilized society.

TONIGHT ONLY: ABC DOES DRUGS

(By John P. Walters)

Tonight, Jeff Diamond—the NBC “Date-line” producer who took the blame for rigging those exploding pickup-truck gas tanks—is back, and he's on drugs. Specifically, he is part of the team that created the ABC News special: “America's War on Drugs: Searching for Solutions.”

The show, hosted by Catherine Crier, begins with the usual “we've lost the drug war” footage and rhetoric. Of course, the show never explains that drug use declined steadily and dramatically prior to the Clinton administration, which undermined anti-drug efforts on all fronts. But this is standard fare. Tonight's program is designed to break new ground.

It begins in earnest with the story of Jim Montgomery, who, we are told, was sentenced to life in prison for having two ounces of marijuana in the backpack of his wheelchair. This is the show's illustration of drug enforcement in America. Apparently, ABC couldn't find a grandmother on death-row for carrying a roach clip in her purse. ABC does not just want to keep alive the liberal myth that prisons are filled with “low-level drug offenders,” ABC wants to take that myth to a new level. Never mind that the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that federal inmates convicted of marijuana trafficking were involved, on average, in the sale of 3.5 tons of pot. And forget that only 21.3 percent of state prisoners are drug offenders and that more than 96 percent of state prisoners have prior convictions.

But this is all just an introduction to the “solution” ABC wants to offer for the drug problem. That solution is, of course, legalization.

First, Ms. Crier and Mr. Diamond present a loving portrait of—you guessed it—the Netherlands, especially Amsterdam. Drugs are accepted, addiction is limited, and, according to ABC, crime is not a serious problem. The only problem with this idyllic picture is that it is an utter fabrication. A 1992 study found that the Netherlands now ranks first in Europe in the category of threats and assaults; robberies increased by more than two-thirds from 1988 to 1992 (with 43 percent of burglars describing themselves as drug-users); gun-related deaths are on the rise (almost all involving drug disputes); and out of roughly 100 “highly organized” criminal gangs operating in the Netherlands, 73 are engaged in drug trafficking.

The Amsterdam Municipal Health Service reported a rise in hard-core addicts, attributed to a significant rise in the local heroin supply and a drop in price of as much as 75 percent in the last few years. ABC also missed the fact that the Rotterdam Municipal Council has reported that cocaine use has risen substantially, to 3.3 percent of the resident population over age 15. And in Amsterdam, cocaine users have been estimated at 5.8 percent of the population—vastly higher than anything in the United States.

After a fantasy trip to the Netherlands, Ms. Crier takes her audience to England for a loving look at the “successes” of legally prescribing heroin to addicts. ABC, however, does not review what happened the last time Britain experimented with legalization, back in the 1960's. As James Q. Wilson has written, that British Government experiment with controlled heroin distribution resulted in, at minimum, a 30-fold increase in the number of addicts in 10 years as heroin was diverted from patients to new users on the streets. And a British Medical Journal report on the “experiment” estimated that the number of heroin users doubled every 16 months from 1959 to 1968. Now some in the English medical community are trying to repeat this experience, and ABC seems to think Americans should join them.

If America's drug problem were not so serious, it would be possible to regard a program this bad and heavy-handed as comic. But America's drug problem is no laughing matter. Thus this show is not just inexcusably bad journalism—it is highly irresponsible broadcasting.

THE AMTRAK RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the President Bill Clinton and Secretary of Transportation Federico Peña, Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Ranking Member Norm Mineta and I are today introducing the Amtrak Restructuring Act of 1995 and the Interstate Commerce Commission Sunset Act of 1995.

I have not agreed to introduce these two pieces of legislation at the request of the President because I support or endorse them in their entirety. Rather, I am introducing them in an attempt to bring the administration's views to the table on these important and controversial issues.

Mr. Speaker, these are but two of the bills that will be introduced this Congress on the restructuring of Amtrak and the sunset of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I may even introduce other legislation on these issues myself. These two bills are merely the Administration's contribution to the debate.

When we return from the April District Work Period, the Subcommittee on Railroads will be marking up legislation on Amtrak and the ICC. As the Ranking Democratic Member on the Subcommittee, it is my responsibility to evaluate every alternative—Democratic, Republican, bipartisan, or Administration—and provide the opportunity for the other members of the subcommittee to do the same. That's why I've agreed to introduce these bills today.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DELAURO-LOWEY WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND ESTUARY RESTORATION ACT OF 1995

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today Congresswoman DELAURO and I are once again joining with a geographically diverse group of our colleagues in reintroducing legislation to renew and expand the Federal Government's role in controlling pollution and in stewarding our coastal resources.

Our legislation—the Water Pollution Control and Estuary Restoration Financing Act—was first inspired more than 4 years ago by the dedication of citizens in our communities who have spearheaded the effort to save Long Island Sound. In fact, labor, business, and environmental groups in New York and Connecticut have taken the bold step of setting aside historic differences to work together to address the need for effective water pollution