

the risk as secondary, having it overridden by protection of the citizens.

Shawn was brave, not foolish; Shawn was honest, energetic, and even praised by individuals whom he had previously arrested.

His death was senseless and as a former police officer, myself, it is hard not to feel deep bitterness and want for retribution against the 16-year-old kid who is now only a suspect. This death was not just senseless, but cold-blooded murder.

Shawn's widow, Susan, sits alone tonight, but she must know that Shawn's sacrifice, his call to duty, is recognized by the people who he protected. Their child will be born without its father, but will soon understand that dad was a hero. Our tears are in part for Susan's task in passing to that young child a response to the question, "Why?" Maybe our remembrance here in the Halls of Congress will assist in that effort. Maybe our thoughts and sympathies here in the Halls of the Capitol of this Nation will help Susan, as a policeman's widow, find some comfort in her days ahead.

Mr. Speaker, our men and women in blue have again suffered a loss, but in their loss their resolve becomes only more firm.

May God be with Shawn his widow, Susan, both their families and with that small yet-to-be-born child.

DEALING WITH AMERICA'S DRUG PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TOWNS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to talk about the Contract With America. As we look at the Contract With America, there is one thing that for some reason as I look at it and I examine it is left out. We have left out dealing with the drug problem. The drug problem is something that is not going to go away. We must address it.

As we look at what is happening in many of our urban areas and we look in terms of our prisons, we find that many of the people who are in prison have been involved in drugs. But at the same time for some reason or another, we do not want to spend the kind of money that we need to spend to be able to address the drug problem.

We have people who will come into our district offices seeking help, and we cannot provide help for them because there is no place for them to go because there are no funds available for them to be able to go and get treatment.

I recognize that there is no one solution to the problem and that we need to have several types of treatment programs, but for some reason we have sort of ignored this problem.

I know that some districts have a greater problem than others, but I think the time has come when we need to look at what is happening in the

United States of America and that regardless of where you are in terms of your district, if you have the problem now, I think you need programs to begin to work with it. And for some reason you do not have it, I would like to say to you, "It's coming. It's on its way to you right now."

I would hope that the people who do not have the problem would come and rally with the people who do have the problem to begin to come up with some solutions to the drug addiction problem.

We are spending a lot of money on the back end that if we would address this problem on the front end, we would not have to spend the money on the back end.

It costs a lot of money to keep a person in prison, when we could spend the money to be able to detoxify a person and to be able to assist them in terms of counseling and to hope to put them back on the road to work.

We talk about welfare reform, we talk about health care reform, we talk about all the different types of reform, but at the same time we still do not spend the kind of time talking about dealing with the drug problem.

The Speaker came up with an idea, and I must admit that I like the idea very, very much, that he is going to encourage Members from various districts to go and visit other districts. In other words, he is going to encourage people from the rural areas to go into the urban areas and to visit those areas. I think that is an excellent idea and I think that is one that should take place and should take place right away, because I think that there are some Members in the House that do not realize what is happening in some of the urban areas. That is the reason why that sometimes that when you feel that you need support, that you are not getting support, that they do not understand the problems you are having in those areas.

I am hoping that people in the urban areas will go into the rural areas and take a look at what is happening there and be able to give the assistance that needs to be given in the rural areas.

America is not the same. It is different in terms of its regions. The cost of living, when we talk about wages and we talk about increasing the minimum wage. Some people say, "Well, it's not necessary." But then if you come from a high cost-of-living area, it is very necessary.

I think that we have to sit down, take a look at where we are to begin to address some of these problems. I think that the best way to do it would be able to look at this drug problem and say, "Well, let's face it, there is a region that has a serious problem. We're going to give them the necessary resources to be able to address the problem and to be able to help them to be able to work it through." Because if not, eventually they would have to incarcerate the person and it would cost a whole lot more.

Recognizing that there is a dispute going on about the best possible treatment for addicts, I understand that. But I think that the treatment that the person will respond to is the kind of treatment that we should be able to get them into.

Some people say the methadone maintenance program does not work. There are some people who have responded to the treatment of methadone maintenance, and if they have responded to it, I think we should work it out where we would have funds available to set up programs for people that could benefit from that particular treatment.

Then I think the drug-free program, some people can benefit from that. I think that we should be able to set it up where they can go into that. Then if they need cycloazine or whatever it is to be able to provide the kind of treatment they need, that we should be able to provide that care for them.

I think the worst thing in the world that is happening now, that for an addict to walk into a facility and say, "I would like to be treated," and then after you talk to them, you find out that a waiting list of a year, a year and a half, or 2 years.

My goodness, what will happen to a person who has to wait to get treatment, to get care for 2 years? I think the time has come when we should roll up our sleeves and be able to provide the kind of necessary care for people that have those problems.

TRIBUTE TO AFRICAN-AMERICANS DURING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FRANKS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the following is my tribute to African-Americans during Black History Month.

At one time teaching a black child how to read was against the law. For blacks to congregate other than for church was against the law. For blacks to vote was against the law. Our forefathers proved their imperfection by claiming that blacks were not to be counted as full human beings.

Just 40 plus years ago, the separate-but-equal schools debate was going on which led to the historic desegregation of our schools. Terms like inferior, discrimination, States rights, racism, segregation, civil rights were part of the lingo of the past, or are they, Mr. Speaker?

States rights. States argued that if they did not want to treat a black child fairly, it was fine. If a State wanted blacks to use separate water fountains, it was fine. If a State wanted blacks to use separate lavatories, it was fine. Thanks to the Federal Government, we have come a long way.

The logic of blacks being inferior was the reason why blacks were not allowed to go to school with white children. Some would say that today being inferior is the reason why blacks should not be admitted into certain schools with whites. For those who hold those beliefs, both ideas would restrict blacks from receiving the highest quality education, and that, Mr. Speaker, would be wrong.

Both then and to a degree now some would like people to believe that blacks are inferior to whites. They would want people to believe that God made lesser people. They would produce one study after another to try to convince the masses that blacks are doomed to their fate because they just do not have the same abilities as whites.

Mr. Speaker, they fail to note that children with college-educated parents do better on standardized tests than children of non-college-educated parents. It is very simple.

They refuse to appreciate that strong family values, education, a willingness to work hard, and the availability of opportunities can help strengthen all of our Nation's people.

As an example, Mr. Speaker, my mother graduated from high school but my father only had a sixth-grade education. He could barely read or write. Yet today, three of my sisters hold doctorate degrees, one of my brothers is a colonel in the Army, and my other brother is a schoolteacher in Ansonia, CT. Mr. Speaker, I am the only one in my family with one college degree.

Let us remember that we help our Nation by strengthening our weakest link, not by crushing it. Being compassionate toward the less fortunate is not a liberal or a conservative concept, because we are all Americans.

I thank the voters of the Fifth Congressional District of Connecticut, a 90-percent white district, for three times electing me, an African-American, to serve in this august body representing them.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to thank all the African-American leaders who have waged a fight for equality and justice over the decades. We must not forget our history, or else we may be subject to repeating it again.

IN SUPPORT OF FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BROWDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, I know something about chemical warfare. I represent Fort McClellan, AL, home of the chemical school that trains our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine personnel at the only live agent chemical defense facility in the free world.

I represent Anniston Army Depot, home of a huge stockpile of dangerous deteriorating chemical weapons which pose a threat to more than 100,000 civil-

ians who live or work in the impact zone of those weapons.

I serve on the House Committee on National Security as a specialist on chemical warfare, chemical weapons, and chemical defense.

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I chaired a congressional study of the chemical weapons threat and what our country needs to do to counter that threat.

I have worked with the administration at home and abroad to facilitate progress on the Chemical Weapons Convention which would ban chemical weapons and the Bilateral Destruction Agreement which commits the United States and Russia to destroy our huge stockpile of old chemical weapons.

I have worked with the Chemical Weapons Convention Preparatory Commission at The Hague to support implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Bilateral Destruction Agreement.

I have traveled to Russia several times to monitor their chemical weapons and help military and civilian leaders meet the requirements of the Chemical Weapons Convention and Bilateral Destruction Agreement.

To repeat, I know something about chemical warfare. And Mr. Speaker, I tell you that to demonstrate that while what I am about to say involves my own congressional constituency, my outrage goes beyond parochialism to our national and international security.

I am convinced that Secretary of Defense William Perry's recommendation to the Base Realignment and Closure [BRAC] Commission—specifically the proposal to close Fort McClellan, AL—is a mistake with significant and dangerous ramifications.

With this recommendation, the Pentagon jeopardizes the American soldier's ability to survive chemical warfare, breaks faith with the 100,000 Alabamians at risk from their neighboring stockpile of aging chemical weapons, and seriously undermines the Chemical Weapons Convention and Bilateral Destruction Agreement.

Mr. Speaker, time does not allow me to go into this discussion any further tonight but I will return for other special orders on other nights to point out what is wrong with this recommendation, and why it is significant, and dangerous for our world, and I will return to detail what I intend to do to correct this situation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. KINGSTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

PROGRESS IN HAITI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOGLETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOGLETTA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I returned from Haiti. When I arrived there on Saturday I was emotionally overcome by what I saw. On my last visits to Haiti, prior to the return by President Aristide, I walked into the airport and there were soldiers with assault rifles, no citizens, no activity whatsoever, and few people standing around the airport, and as I walked into the town itself I had drawn empty stares, stares of fright.

The people of Haiti that I saw when I returned were a totally different situation. I walked into the airport and I saw happy people, smiling people, ladies dressed in native costumes, bands playing, stalls selling trinkets, but most of all, the people of Haiti were no longer afraid.

Upon reflection I realized that the drawn faces carried a look of hopelessness, of impending death, of a life without direction or inspiration on my prior visits. These looks were reminiscent of photographs of men and women who suffered in concentration camps in the Second World War.

For close to 3 years the people of Haiti were imprisoned in an island concentration camp. The names of the criminals who operated the camps were different, but atrocities committed in these places were very similar.

These nightly arrests, systematic executions and random beatings were taking place only 500 miles from our border and as a result of this brutality people were willing to risk their lives by taking to the high seas in leaky boats to escape. Sadly, hundreds of these men, women and children will not live to see the day that they could walk freely on the streets of their native country.

However, thanks to the actions of President Clinton and the American men and women in uniform who have served and who continue to serve in Haiti, people no longer live in fear. Democratic government and the rule of law have returned to Haiti. The army which under the direction of the murderous dictators, Cedras and Francois terrorized and murdered innocent Haitians has been abolished and a civilian-controlled police force is now being trained.

Much remains to be done in Haiti. It will take time and hard work to reverse the decades of violence, desperate poverty and fear which have plagued that country, and, much of the work is being undertaken by the Haitian people.

On my visit to Haiti this weekend, I saw more than just smiles. I saw Haitians cleaning their streets and their neighborhoods. I saw Haitians rebuilding small businesses and street vendors hawking their wares. I saw Haitians fixing and cleaning schools and classrooms.