

the Mexican central bank moved in to support the peso; otherwise, it would have closed over 8. And I have to tell you, as long as they are going to continue to do this, the money speculators will ride that rollercoaster up and down. They will continue to make their fortunes.

We are not helping the Mexican people. We are not helping their economy. We are not helping to create job stability. As a matter of fact, the programs that we have insisted upon are creating economic hardship for Mexico. It is just simply wrong, and it is unconscionable.

I do not believe that we should put one more U.S. dollar into this sinkhole. Let us use the money, if we have an opportunity to save that \$7 billion-plus that has not already been wasted, to reduce the budget deficit. Let us use it to fund programs that reasonable people may say, yes, we want to fund but we do not have sufficient money. If we are talking about providing students with an opportunity to get a better education, let us use the money for that program. If we are talking in terms of reducing the Medicare burden, then let us see to it that we make that money available in that area. If we are talking about not having sufficient funds to carry out some of the needs because of budget constraints in the Medicaid Program in years to come, let us use that \$7 billion-plus instead of putting good money after bad and making rich people and speculators richer at the expense of the taxpayers.

But let us not hide the truth. Why should the Secretary of the Treasury classify this report and keep it from the American people? I ask the Secretary, "What do you have to hide, Mr. Secretary?" One hundred and seventy-eight foreign countries have this report. Some of them put little, if any, money into the IMF, a pittance. The United States of America and the taxpayers have poured in billions. And yet this report is classified on so-called national security grounds? Mr. Secretary, you are telling the people they do not have a right to see what has taken place?

I have not read the report, and I have not read it for good reason, because otherwise I would probably want to come down on the floor of the Senate and expose the sham that took place. We all know it is a sham that took place. The administration does not want people to see that the IMF has mishandled and bungled what took place down in Mexico. Indeed, the program that we have imposed on the Mexican people not only robs the American taxpayers, it will not help the Mexican people.

We continue blindly along as if the emperor had no clothes and we are afraid to say it. Somehow we are afraid, like the fable about the emperor having no clothes. It took some little boy to say what was wrong. Here they did not want us to have the facts because they do not want people to begin

to say, "How could you continue this incredible fiasco?"

Mr. President, let me end on this—the Congress of the United States is reluctant to pull the plug in terms of financing for Mexico because they are justly afraid that President Clinton will turn around and say, "Aha, you are responsible for the failure of the Mexican rescue bailout package." That is exactly what would take place but that is wrong. President Clinton knows it and the American people know it too.

But there is no reason for this Congress not to insist at least that the truth be made public. My colleagues, Senators and Congressmen should be demanding the release of this Whittome Report. It should not be left to Senator D'AMATO. It should not be left to any one person. This should be something that we want, that we demand. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

So, Mr. President, I am going to continue to call this to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress. They have a duty to step forward and say, "Yes, we want this information. The Congress and the American people are entitled to it and they should have it." For the Secretary of the Treasury to say on national security grounds he cannot make this information available, is something that is absolutely, totally unreasonable, and not sustainable.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, morning business is now closed.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for 5 or 6 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may speak for 6 minutes.

TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have spoken several times on this floor, as have others, about disturbing trends in drug use in this country. Well, the latest bad news is out, having been delayed over 2 months by the administration. The new Drug Abuse Warning Network [DAWN] numbers on hospital admissions for drug emergencies are in. And the story that they have to tell is disturbing.

At least 500,000 Americans ended up in hospital emergency rooms in 1994 in

drug-related episodes. Cocaine-related incidents were up 15 percent over 1993, and a stunning 40 percent over 1988. Cocaine-related episodes are the highest since DAWN surveys began. In part, this indicates the consequences for an aging addict population beginning to show the signs of prolonged addiction.

But, with increases among teenagers in the use of hallucinogens, marijuana, uppers, and downers, we are faced with increasing problems in a new generation of users, and storing up problems for the future.

Young people are simply not getting the message that drug use is both harmful and wrong. Since 1990, marijuana/hashish related episodes increased by 155 percent. They increased 40 percent between 1993 and 1994 alone.

When you combine these numbers with recent PRIDE, household survey, and high school survey figures on teenage use, the trend is unmistakable. And it is bad news. After years of decline, after years of young people foregoing drugs, we are seeing all the successes we had wiped out in a few short years as the message about the dangers of drugs has been lost.

The mistake made by the present administration was to believe that they could abandon the bully pulpit on this issue, refocus programs to treatment, and not send a signal to the most at-risk population, our young people, that drug use was not so bad or dangerous. The mistake was in telling people not to inhale instead of saying "no."

The mistake we seem determined to repeat, after our experiences of the 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's, is that you should only have to do the counter-drug effort once, like a small pox vaccination. Having done this once, we can move on to more pressing issues.

Such thinking is based on a fundamental misunderstanding of the realities of drug use. The most at-risk population for starting use are our teenagers, beginning as early as 12 years old. Unless we declare a moratorium on having children in this country, we will see a new crop of teenagers coming into schools and into contact with a drug culture every year. And they are coming of age now in an environment in which our cultural elite are once again praising the virtues of drug use, further obscuring the message.

Just as we have to give new immunization shots to a new group of teenagers every year. Just as we have to teach a new class geometry, and algebra, and civic responsibilities—every year—we have to provide the moral guidance and information to a new crop of kids that will protect them from drug use.

We have to have the clear, unambiguous message from all sources that can penetrate that teen sense of immortality that persuades them that nothing bad can happen to them simply because they are young. We need to sustain that message so that kids can learn that things they do today can have bad consequences years later.

When we fail to get the word out repeatedly and pointedly, we put our young people at even greater risk. And it encourages those today who still push the 1960's agenda that has destroyed so many promising lives. We cannot afford to do this. We have seen the consequences. And the increases in cocaine and heroin hospital emergencies today are a legacy of our foolishness yesterday. We cannot let this happen to our tomorrow.

I yield the floor.

Mr. PRESSLER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] is recognized.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator may speak as in morning business for 5 minutes.

A CLASHING OF TWO CULTURES

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, in Washington, we are facing a crisis. It is not just a crisis of a Government shutdown, but it is the crisis of what direction we shall go as a nation regarding a balanced budget.

It is my strongest opinion that the liberals are standing in the way of a balanced budget. I always tell high school audiences that they should decide if they are liberal or conservative. If they are more liberal, they probably should join the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. If they are more conservative, they probably should join the Republican Party.

Let us face it, there are two cultures clashing here. One is the traditional liberal culture of big government; the other is the effort to have less government, lower taxes, less regulation, and the two cultures have clashed here in this balanced budget debate.

It has been my opinion that there has been shameless waste in many Federal Government spending programs—shameless waste. There has been waste, fraud, and abuse, and the American people want our Federal Government to become more efficient. They want to take care of the poor, they want to take care of the Medicaid and Medicare people and, indeed, our budget does take care of them. We are a compassionate people in that we certainly will not abandon the poor and the elderly. But our people want us to be more efficient in the use of Federal dollars.

Working middle-class families have felt that they are left out of the system. A lot of families, or a lot of people, are what are called working middle class. They do not get a lot of the tax breaks. They are required to pull the wagon, so to speak.

There is a revolt across the country of these working middle-class families and their children, because they feel that if we do not move toward a balanced budget, they will have to pay higher taxes and their children will have to pay higher taxes.

I tell all of the high school graduating classes that I talk to that they will have to pay between 3 and 5 percent additional taxes all their lives because of the debt that this country has.

In my State of South Dakota, we primarily have working middle-class people, and they are the ones who drive us to stick together to get this budget passed that will bring us to a balanced budget in the year 2002. I feel passionately that we must give the dream of America back to our children.

I feel that this budget is the most important single piece of legislation, because if we fail, we will be continuing the same habits of deficit spending that has gotten us this huge debt. At some point, we have to stop, and we have reached that point.

In my State of South Dakota, our field offices have received an overwhelming number of calls that indicate that our people want us to continue; our people do not want us to compromise the balanced-budget principle; our people want us to take the steps. So we have cast many of those difficult votes this year.

I hope our leadership does not compromise. I know that all parties are acting in what they believe to be the national interest. But I think realistically and actually what is happening is that the liberal traditional approach to Government is clashing with what came out of the 1994 elections, and that is a fiscally conservative approach to Government. Those two forces are now clashing, and the working middle-class families of America are watching to see if we have a resolve to continue to move toward a balanced budget by 2002. I urge our leadership to continue that effort.

Ms. MIKULSKI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] is recognized.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A FIGHT ABOUT AMERICA'S FUTURE

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, as you know, I am a Senator from Maryland, but I am a Senator not only from Maryland but I am a Senator for Maryland. I represent a State that is the host agency to some of the most important Federal agencies in the United States of America: The National Institutes of Health, Goddard, the Federal Drug Administration, Andrews Air Force Base, the home of the President's own; the U.S. Naval Academy.

I come to the Senate floor today to tell you I am absolutely opposed to the continuation of this Government shutdown. It is terrible for Federal employees, it is unfair to the taxpayers of the United States, it has a tremendous negative impact on the State of Maryland, and I believe it compromises

America's public health and safety, and I think it threatens our American global reputation.

Today is the second day of the Federal Government shutdown. No end is in sight. We are in gridlock, we are in deadlock, and I think that that is a disgrace.

Now what is this fight all about? Presidential politics? Yes, but this is a fight also about America's future, about our priorities, about our values, what kind of Nation we are going to be, how do we preserve the economic security for senior citizens and provide economic opportunity for young people? That is what the national debate should be all about, but we should not have to shut down the Federal Government to have a conversation about America's future.

That is why I absolutely support the effort of Senator TOM DASCHLE, a Democrat, to call for a continuing resolution for at least 5 days to 5 weeks, a cooling-off period where there are no gimmicks, there are no riders, no blackmail, where the leadership of this Nation, Republican and Democrat, can sit down and negotiate really in not what is in a political party's interest, but what is in the national interest.

We must seek the sensible center. We must find an answer to balancing the budget and balancing our priorities at the same time. That is what we should be doing, but we should not be making pawns of Federal employees.

Right now, 800,000 Federal employees were told that they were not essential and sent home. How demeaning. How demeaning to those scientists at NIH. How disgraceful to say that to the people at FDA who are trying to move pharmaceutical products to the marketplace that are safe and effective. How demeaning to the caseworkers who take the calls from senior citizens applying for Social Security, and how disgraceful it is to those who work for the Veterans Administration, who may be veterans themselves—when the veterans call to apply for their disability, they are going to get voice mail.

I have said to the Federal employees, "I think you are essential. I want you on the job and I want you working hard for the people of the United States." And to the taxpayers listening, I hope you call this an outrage. Get on the phone and tell us to pass a continuing resolution to put those Federal employees back to work. Your Government, American people, should be working as hard for you as you work for your money.

I think to close down the Government is an absolute insult to the taxpayers of the United States. We have people on furlough, we have jobs that need to be done, and we are playing politics, we are playing this kind of Mickey Mouse politics. We have to get out of the Disney World of Washington and stop acting like the Federal budget is some aspect that we can play politics with.

Mr. President, I hope that this afternoon we give Senator DASCHLE the