

each vote there will be a brief 2 minute explanation of the pending amendment.

There could be additional votes after we have had a disposition of the amendments that I have referred to earlier today. It could be—though it probably will not happen—that they can complete action on S. 240 on Monday.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. DOLE. I have a number of statements to make and I think also the Senator from South Dakota, the Democratic leader, has a statement to make.

I ask unanimous consent that after our statements, unless there should be further business, the Senate stand in recess.

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

CONGRATULATING SCOTT BATES FOR 25 YEARS OF SENATE SERVICE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I want to take a moment today and call the attention of the Senate to the accomplishments of a good friend of the Senate community and an individual who performs one of the most vital functions in the Senate: The calling aloud and reporting by hand of each Senator's vote.

Mr. President, I know all of my colleagues join me in expressing a hearty congratulations to Scott Bates, the Senate's legislative clerk, on the occasion of his 25th anniversary of work in the Senate.

Scott began his Senate employment 25 years ago today, on June 23, 1970, when he was appointed the assistant bill clerk of the Senate. After growing up in Pine Bluff, AR, and graduating from Hendrix College, Scott came to Washington for what was to be a summer job in the Senate. Twenty-five years later—the longest summer on record—Scott finds himself seated at the rostrum of the Senate attending to the important duties of the legislative clerk.

Scott performed the duties of the assistant bill clerk and bill clerk from 1970 to 1975, when he became an assistant legislative clerk. As the Senate's bill clerk, Scott efficiently executed the important functions of assigning bill numbers to legislation, processing bills for printing, and entering information in the Senate's Legis computer system to indicate the status of bills and amendments. In fact, Scott was instrumental in converting the legislative tracking system from cumbersome index cards to a computerized system.

Due to his exemplary service and performance of duties, he was appointed as the Senate's legislative clerk on January 1, 1993. He continues to serve in this important role today. All of us who serve in the Senate are familiar with the meticulous care with which he manually takes and tallies rollcall

votes and quorum calls and reads aloud bills and amendments when so ordered by the Senate's Presiding Officer.

Scott is quite experienced in the taking of rollcall votes, because he started doing so at the young age of 27. Since he probably has taken more votes than anyone in recent memory, it is no surprise that viewers of C-SPAN witness such an expert execution of that particular duty. I know all Senators appreciate his accuracy and professionalism under the frequent conditions of long and intense Senate sessions.

So it is with much gratitude that I congratulate Scott on this 25th anniversary of his Senate employment, and extend best wishes to Scott and his wife, Ricki, and their children Lisa, Lori, and Paul.

GRATITUDE FOR SCOTT BATES' 25 YEARS OF SENATE SERVICE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the distinguished majority leader has not only spoken for both of us, but I think for all of us, in expressing our sincere gratitude to Scott.

To look at him, you would think he was five when he started, not 27. He still looks young and full of energy and vibrance. And that is the way he conducts himself each and every day. Many of us who have had the great fortune to work with Scott for a number of years have grown to admire him and his professionalism each and every day when he comes to work. It is not just the days when he has to call out each of our names, but it is the long days when he has to read a bill, page by page by page, that we have a great sympathy for him and for the positions he finds himself in from time to time.

But I know that all of us express today our sincere appreciation and congratulations to Scott. He epitomizes public service. He epitomizes what we hope to be the real model of public life each and every day.

As the distinguished leader said, it is his voice and his persona that people have the opportunity to see and hear each and every time they tune into C-SPAN. Let me also say how grateful we are to his family, because these jobs sometimes take people away from their families more than they should. It is only because we have understanding families, and families willing to support what it is we do here, that we can be here at all.

So to Scott's family, and to Scott personally, we say congratulations and thank you.

Mr. DOLE. I might say, too, that it is particularly hard when Senators mutter and mumble sometimes, and whether they voted "yes" or "no" or "I do not care." But it generally works out alright, because the RECORD is always accurate.

THE WAR ON CRIME

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in just over a week, Americans will celebrate

Independence Day. But as we pay tribute to our heritage and our freedom; and as we remember what is right with America, we must also rededicate ourselves to fixing what is wrong.

And one thing that is most definitely wrong is that millions of Americans still live in fear of crime. Last fall, Republicans promised Americans that if they gave us a majority in Congress, we would do all in our power to bring an end to crime without punishment.

I have asked Judiciary Committee Chairman ORRIN HATCH to be ready to bring to the floor a crime bill sometime after the Fourth of July recess.

To his credit, President Clinton has spoken frequently and eloquently about the need to combat crime and drugs. But, as an important article in June 19th's Investor Business Daily makes clear, the President seems to believe that rhetoric—and not resources—will win the fight against crime.

As the article states, President Clinton has repeatedly sought to reduce funding and personnel from the FBI, the DEA, and U.S. attorney's offices.

The effect of this withdrawal of resources can most clearly be seen in the war against drugs.

In 1992, 347 new DEA special agents underwent training. In President Clinton's first year in office, that number fell to zero. And his 1995 budget proposal forecast training no new agents in either 1994 or 1995. Under the President's proposals, total DEA personnel is slated to fall by nearly 800—from 6,149 in 1993 to 5,388 in 1995.

As a result, DEA arrests have decreased dramatically—from more than 7,800 in the last year of the Bush administration, to 5,279 in 1994. In those same years, Federal narcotics prosecutions have fallen by 25 percent.

All this is taking place at a time when surveys show that drug use among adolescents has climbed in the last 2 years.

President Clinton has also spoken eloquently about guns. Yet, as Investors Business Daily details, the number of Federal prosecutions for firearms-related violations has fallen by 20 percent in the last 2 years.

Mr. President, I believe these numbers are very disturbing, and they will be analyzed more closely during the crime bill debate.

Talking tough is one thing. But getting tough is another. And Senator HATCH and I share a commitment to passing legislation that will give our law enforcement community the resources they need to stop the tidal wave of crime and drugs that has washed over so many of our communities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by John Barnes in June 19th's Investor's Business Daily be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Investor's Business Daily, June 19, 1995]

CLINTON'S REAL RECORD ON CRIME
(By John A. Barnes)

President Clinton's high-profile demand for an anti-terrorism bill has no doubt beefed up his image as "tough on crime."

Indeed, he has made co-opting the crime issue—traditionally a Republican preserve—a high priority for his administration and his party.

To that end, he pushed hard to pass last year's widely attacked crime bill, which the president bragged would add 100,000 new police officers to the streets. (The law is being rewritten by the new Republican Congress.)

But Clinton's "tough on crime" posturing has not been backed up by money for federal law enforcement since he took office.

In listing his priorities for funding, he repeatedly has sought to withdraw resources from the sharp end of federal law enforcement—the FBI, the DEA, U.S. attorneys' offices—while transferring funds to such areas as antitrust law, child abuse and civil rights.

For instance, 320 new FBI agents were trained in 1992 at the FBI's Academy, the last full year of the Bush administration. But not a single new agent graduated from the academy in 1993.

And Clinton asked for no new funding for new agents in his fiscal 1995 budget either, the first one for which he had a full year to prepare. Congress has approved around 600 new agents for this year.

In that same fiscal 1995 budget, Clinton forecast dropping the number of full-time equivalent FBI positions by 854, from 21,568 in 1993 to 20,714 by 1995, including a reduction of 436 special agents. The 1994 number was 21,034.

The argument could be made, of course, that with the winding down of the Cold War, the FBI no longer needs as many agents to fight domestic spying as it once did. And several hundred agents have been transferred from such work to more conventional law enforcement duties.

One would think that moving agents from espionage work to fighting more conventional street crime, however, would mean an increase in mid-career retraining. But that doesn't appear to be the case.

The number of agents receiving such training at the FBI academy has fallen sharply, from 14,741 in 1992 to 2,677 in 1994. The number of state and local police officers receiving training at the academy has likewise seen a sharp drop, from 7,395 in 1992 to 3,710 in 1994.

The Cold War may be over, but the war on drugs has not let up, and the cuts have been felt just as keenly at the Drug Enforcement Administration as at the FBI.

In 1992, 347 new DEA special agents underwent training. Like the FBI, that number fell to zero in 1993. The Clinton administration's fiscal 1995 budget forecast training no new DEA agents in 1994 or 1995 either.

The number of special agents fell by 123 between 1992 and 1994 and total DEA personnel was slated under the Clinton budget to fall from 6,149 in 1993 to 5,388 in 1995. The number in 1994 was 5,450.

DEA arrests fell from 7,878 in the last full year under Bush to 5,279 in 1994. Drug-related arrests made in cooperation with overseas law enforcement fell from 1,856 in 1992 to 1,522 in 1994.

Clandestine drug labs seized by specially trained DEA teams fell from 335 in 1992 to 272 in 1994.

Laboratory exhibits analyzed by DEA lab technicians in 1994 totaled 37,667, down from 41,225 two years earlier.

Forensic chemists trained by the DEA fell from 20 in 1992 to zero in 1994.

"Diversion" specialists—who investigate the diversion of prescription drugs from the licit to the illicit market—undergoing training fell from 40 in 1992 to none in 1994.

New DEA intelligence specialists, 140 of whom were trained in 1992, dropped to exactly zero in 1994.

The Interagency Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces have seen their budgets stagnate, meaning they have been reduced in real terms after inflation has been taken into account. Total spending on these task forces was \$390.3 million in 1992. That outlay dropped to \$387.4 million in 1993 and then to \$385.2 million in 1994.

DROPPING PROSECUTIONS

Not surprisingly, given this withdrawal of resources, narcotics prosecutions have fallen 25% in just those two years, from 6,936 to 5,177.

And all this is taking place at a time when the University of Michigan's 1994 High School Drug Survey shows that drug use among adolescents has climbed in the last two years, coming after the end of the Reagan-Bush era's "Just Say No" campaign. Marijuana use has doubled among eighth-graders, jumped two-thirds among 10th graders and one-third among 12th graders.

The Drug Abuse Warning Network of the National Institutes of Health has reported that emergency room admissions for cocaine-related emergencies rose 8% in 1993 and those for heroin are up 31%.

ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS

At the same time, the Justice Department's funding for anti-drug-abuse programs has been cut back. From \$497.5 million in the last year of the Bush administration, the program was reduced to \$474.5 million in 1994.

"There's no question they've de-emphasized drug enforcement," said conservative legal analyst Bruce Fein. "I'm not sure if you could call the change dramatic, but it is noticeable."

Despite all the publicity given the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for its ill-fated raids in Waco, Texas, and in Idaho, the number of federal prosecutions for firearms-related violations has also fallen consistently under Clinton. There were 3,917 such prosecutions in 1992, a number that fell to 3,636 in 1993 and then 3,113 in 1994, a 20.5% fall.

At the same time, Clinton has been adding to the number of crimes on the federal statute books. In last year's crime bill, for instance, the following became federal crimes for the first time: murder by a federal prisoner or federal prison escapee; drive-by shootings; murder of a state or local police officer assisting in a federal investigation; use of a weapon of "mass destruction" resulting in death.

But it hasn't been all cutting at the Clinton Justice Department. Some programs have received large increases in funding and clearly have Clinton's approval.

One is the antitrust division, presided over by Ann Bingaman, wife of Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M.

In the fiscal 1995 budget, the president asked to have its net outlays increased from \$40.2 million to \$50.8 million, a better than 20% increase. The actual outlays, as is almost always the case, turned out to be less than the requested figure, \$47.3 million.

This division's major triumph recently was forcing Microsoft Corp.—one of the country's most successful companies—to give up its effort to merge with Intuit Inc., the leading publisher of personal finance software.

In addition, the unit announced it was looking into Microsoft's planned on-line service for possible antitrust problems.

Appropriations for programs that help victims of child abuse, a particular favorite of

Attorney General Janet Reno, more than tripled during the first two years under Clinton, rising from barely \$2 million in Bush's last year to \$7.5 million in 1994.

Interestingly, missing children—which was the alarm bell issue of a decade ago—is apparently no longer "hot." From just over \$10 million in 1993, the budget for this program was cut back to \$6.6 million a year later.

Yet the budget for "conflict resolution programs" in the department's Community Relations Service was increased from \$9.1 million in 1992 to \$9.3 million a year later to \$9.6 million in 1994.

The Justice Department is also now responsible for enforcing the Violence Against Women Act, which was a part of the 1994 Clinton crime bill.

The president's speech March 21 at the opening of the department's new office to enforce the act reflects Clinton's view of law enforcement well.

The president reeled off a stream of statistics supposedly showing that crime against women was soaring.

The president claimed that rapes were increasing three times faster than the overall crime rate. "Domestic violence," the president declared, was the "No. 1 health risk" to women between the ages of 15 and 44, "a bigger threat than cancer or car accidents."

But his numbers do not accord with government data or academic research in the area. Sociologists Dwayne Smith and Ellen Kuchta, writing in *Social Science Quarterly*, concluded there is no evidence that crimes against women are increasing faster than the overall crime rate and that, if anything, the rate seems to have decreased somewhat.

The study that supposedly showed domestic violence to be the "No. 1 threat" to young and middle-aged women was done in a single hospital emergency room in a high-crime neighborhood in inner-city Philadelphia. It counted street crime victims as well as victims of domestic violence.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIONS

The civil rights unit of Justice has received a 20% increase in funding under Clinton. Under Deval Patrick, the unit has become one of the busiest and highest profile agencies in government.

Patrick has specialized in using threats of civil rights lawsuits—and attendant bad publicity—to reach "consent decrees" with banks to loan more money to blacks and other minorities. This despite the fact that the proof of intentional discrimination by such institutions is sketchy at best.

The administration has engaged in plenty of other questionable law enforcement.

The Housing and Urban Development Department, for instance, has sought to bulldoze opposition to plans to place criminal halfway houses and drug rehabilitation centers in middleclass neighborhoods by threatening opponents with civil rights violations.

BUDGET RESOLUTION AGREEMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I was pleased to join last night with Speaker GINGRICH and the chairmen of the Budget Committees, Senator DOMENICI and Congressman KASICH, in announcing an agreement between the Senate and House on the budget resolution—a monumental budget which will balance our Nation's books for the first time in more than a quarter of a century. As we said last night, this agreement is another historic step in bringing the Federal budget into balance in 7 years by slowing the growth of Government