

have been asleep at the switch, and the Defense Information Systems Agency has been timid in questioning the White House practices.

In particular, the IG's reports reveal that the White House Communications Agency budgets have been unreviewed; the White House Communications Agency annual performance plan has failed to meet Department of Defense standards; acquisition planning has been inadequate, and has included an unwillingness to put millions of dollars' worth of contracts out to bid, essentially ignoring Federal procurement law; wasteful purchases have been made, including the purchase in 1994 of a \$4.9 million piece of mobile communications equipment that the White House now admits—and this is something out of the keystone cops—will not fit on the C-141 airplane that transports such equipment for the President, and was also made incompatible with most hotel electricity units; and the White House Communications Agency has also purchased goods and services without legal authority, and without binding contracts.

In short, this has been a black hole, over at the White House, into which we have been pouring nearly \$100 million annually without any executive branch oversight. It has also become a pot of money devoted to many things that have nothing to do with telecommunications or the President.

For example, the White House deploys Department of Defense moneys to fund an elaborate frame shop in the basement of the White House, which frames any personal picture with the President or anything else a White House staffer brings in to be framed. It funds stenographic services, audiovisual services, photos, and emblems, podiums and other nontelecommunications expenditures.

What this amendment would do is put an end to the broad-ranging mission creep that has occurred, and start us back toward a degree of accountability.

Now, as a footnote to all this, I must say that I am also greatly disappointed in the White House, frankly. After learning of this level of mismanagement and waste, my subcommittee invited them—in particular, Mr. Sullivan, and Ms. Torkelson—who recently herself negotiated a memorandum of understanding permitting this broad mission—to testify before the subcommittee on Thursday.

They were asked to respond to the IG's reports. They were asked because they are operational and have oversight responsibility—or have had until now. —Instead of complying, as has been the track record of this White House on other matters, they are declining to even appear.

I will, therefore, once more ask them—before other measures are considered—to appear and testify on Thursday. In the meantime, I urge support for this narrowing amendment.

USA TODAY RECOGNITION OF WAYNE VALLEY (NJ) HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity today to commend the community

of Wayne, NJ and its educators for their commitment to excellence in education. In the third article of a five-part series currently running in USA Today, the Wayne Valley High School District was specifically cited as an education system worth migrating to.

This May 15, 1996, article on education in the United States focused on the importance of residential location and school districting when families make decisions on where to raise families. The story pointed out that "real estate agents, appraisers, home builders, and tax authorities overwhelmingly agree that proximity to high-quality schools is now the No. 1 factor in determining what a home is worth in any given market."

Citing schools as her top priority, the article specifically mentioned Ms. Alice Li of Wayne, NJ. Ten years ago the Li family, with very young daughter Winnie, moved from Pennsylvania to New Jersey. Although her daughter was very young, Ms. Li cited the talented and gifted program of the Wayne School District as an important factor which brought them to the 8th district.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Li had the foresight to plan for young Winnie's future education. The result: Winnie has scored perfectly three straight years on the National Latin Exam, is the editor of the school newspaper, and will graduate Wayne Valley High with a 4.0 grade point average. It comes as no surprise that with such strong academic credentials, Winnie will attend Harvard University in the fall. I commend Winnie for her achievements and certainly wish her continued success in Cambridge, MA.

Mr. Speaker, this article is just another example of how vital quality school systems are to our communities. Without responsible teachers and challenging curricula in place, towns and cities have very little to offer parents and would be residents. Strengthening education programs remain a top priority for me and I will continue to work toward raising the standards by which our schools measure themselves. I am pleased that Wayne, NJ and one its stand-out pupils have been recognized in this capacity.

Again, I commend Ms. Alice Li, her daughter Winnie, and the Wayne Valley High School District.

ANTI-DRUG EFFORTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 15, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN FROM DRUGS

An estimated 12.2 million Americans consume illegal drugs at least once a month, causing enormous human costs in terms of lost productivity, drug-related violence, and ruined lives. Over 20,000 Americans die each year in drug-related deaths. Fighting drugs is not cheap. The federal government will spend \$15 billion this year, and local governments spend far more. Yet half of Americans say that they, or someone in their family, or a close friend, has used illegal drugs, and drug use is increasing among young people. We may not have lost the war on drugs, but

neither are we winning it. We must reassess and revitalize our efforts.

Fighting drugs requires a systematic approach on a number of fronts. There are four key elements to drug control policy:

LAW ENFORCEMENT

There is no question that cities have felt the brunt of drug-related crime, but law enforcement officials in our small towns and rural areas express their concern that theft, domestic violence, and juvenile crimes are increasingly linked to illegal drugs. I answer letters each week from Hoosier children who are worried about drugs and violence in their schools.

In southern Indiana, federal funds support local police officers, Drug Enforcement Agency officers, and the Southern Indiana Drug Task Force for undercover operations. The National Guard and the Civil Air Patrol eradicate billions of dollars of marijuana and other plants each year. We must focus on youth, gangs, and domestic violence, and give law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors the resources to provide swift justice. Prosecutors must focus on key drug crime figures, and judges should be given tough but flexible sentencing guidelines to ensure that first-time offenders do not become addicts, and that drug traffickers are severely punished.

EDUCATION, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT

Law enforcement officers tell me that, unless we reduce the demand for drugs, no level of punishment or eradication will be able to win the war on drugs. Drug education programs have helped stigmatize drug use in schools and the workplace, and treatment—when available—has proven successful in getting people off drugs. Federal funds help numerous southern Indiana drug prevention programs in schools and community agencies. Studies show that, for each \$1 spent on prevention, \$7 is saved on crime, health, and welfare costs. Treatment can be improved with more research, early access to treatment, and compassionate care to the victims of drug abuse. We should also consolidate and streamline the dozens of government prevention programs, working hand in hand with America's religious, community, and educational groups.

INTERDICTION AND ERADICATION

The main focus of U.S. counternarcotics efforts should be here at home, but there is a key international dimension—eradicating drug crops abroad and stopping the narcotics flow across U.S. borders. Most illegal drugs enter the U.S. along the Florida shoreline or the Mexican border. Federal interdiction efforts include border control and interception of drug planes and ships in international territory. We must use the most sophisticated intelligence, technology, and science to shield our borders from the drug threat.

SOURCE COUNTRIES

Drug traffickers can best be stopped by arresting, convicting, and incarcerating them on their own turf, and other countries must do their share. Money laundering, drug production, and organized drug cartels are international problems, and cannot be solved by the U.S. alone. We should strengthen foreign law enforcement and judicial institutions. Cooperation with Mexican authorities has improved, as demonstrated by the recent destruction of a major Mexican-American drug ring. We should reward countries that convict drug traffickers, eradicate cocaine and heroin farms, seize drug shipments, and aggressively pursue illegal drug labs. We should punish countries that do not do their share by linking drug cooperation to trade sanctions and foreign assistance. We must use the U.N. and other multilateral organizations to share the burden and the costs of narcotics control.

YOUTH DRUG USE

Previous efforts to reduce drug use have been moderately successful, but hard core drug users and drug-related violence have proven more difficult to stop. Progress has been made. The number of people who use drugs each month has fallen from 22.3 million in 1985 to 12.2 million in 1994, and drug-related homicides are down 25 percent. It is alarming, however, that drug use is increasing among young people. One in three high school seniors say they have used marijuana, and reports show this figure is rising. In southern Indiana, parents, teachers, and local officials tell me that youth drug use is spreading swiftly in small towns and rural areas.

Protecting our children from the scourge of drugs must be our top priority. Tough penalties for drug violations can help, but communities must redouble their efforts to keep kids from trying drugs in the first place. The Safe and Drug Free Schools Act provides federal funding to help local schools with drug prevention. In southern Indiana, federal COPS community policing grants have helped many law enforcement agencies expand the DARE drug education programs in schools. I oppose efforts in Congress to reduce or eliminate these programs. There are dozens of other efforts, and we should improve cooperation among parents, schools, private groups, and law enforcement to identify, punish, and treat repeat juvenile offenders.

ACTIONS

Congress should take several additional steps to improve our drug war strategy. First, we must streamline the more than 50 federal agencies involved in the drug war. Second, we should increase monitoring of legal "source chemicals", which are used to process raw drugs and to make "artificial drugs" such as methamphetamines. Third, we must ask our foreign allies to do their fair share to fight drugs. I have introduced legislation to impose trade sanctions on countries that fail to control narcotics production and trafficking. We should also strongly link foreign assistance with a country's drug control efforts. Fourth, Congress should commit the necessary resources to crack down on drug trafficking.

We must recognize, however, that domestic and international law enforcement can only do so much. As long as Americans are willing to spend billions of dollars on illegal drugs, the traffickers and pushers will find new ways to meet that demand. If parents, schools, churches, community groups, and public officials insist on personal responsibility and provide support to end the cycle of addiction, we may be able to keep the next generation of young people safe from the scourge of drugs.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TIMOTHY WINTERS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly remarkable leader from my 50th Congressional District in San Diego. In the Reverend Dr. Timothy Winters, we find a man who has dedicated his life to improving the socio-economic and spiritual well-being of many of our neighborhoods and communities in San Diego.

In addition to being pastor of the Bayview Baptist Church, one of the largest churches in

San Diego, he also holds the position as president of the Baptist Ministers Union. While in this position, Dr. Winters has shown to be a very capable leader in guiding both his church and the ministerial organization to success and high achievement. He was instrumental in the building of the Martin Luther King Jr. School, complete with classrooms, meeting halls, and banquet facilities.

Dr. Winters is also an accomplished speaker, often called upon to speak on various problems and concerns of the African-American community and the city at large.

He lectures frequently on the matters of consumer awareness and debt-free living.

His workshops and finance seminars, which he often conducts from various churches, have helped to improve the lives of literally thousands of those who have heeded his advice and counsel.

Lately, Dr. Winters has been working with other community leaders as a part of a group to charter a new community credit union in the heart of my 50th Congressional District, another indication of his tireless dedication to the social and economic well-being of his—and my—community.

I am also proud of the many fair-lending agreements that Dr. Winters assisted in forging with the many banks, and other financial institutions in our city.

He has often been a great inspiration to me, and I look forward to working with Dr. Winters to raise the quality of life in our community. Please join me in celebrating the great contributions and achievements made to the constituents of the 50th Congressional District by Dr. Timothy Winters.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, 1996, I was unavoidably detained and missed two rollcall votes. I would like the RECORD to show that had I been present for rollcall vote No. 173, on H.R. 3230, National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 1997, motion to recommit, I would have voted "yes." On rollcall vote No. 174, final passage, I would have voted "yes."

TRIBUTE TO HUGH JARVIS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Hugh Jarvis, a constituent, good friend, and dedicated educator who retired last February after serving for nearly 15 years as president of the Michigan Federation of Teachers and School Related Personnel.

At a time when all of us are working to improve educational opportunities for American families, the work of Hugh Jarvis is an inspiration. For 36 years, Hugh has dedicated himself to improving education in Macomb County and throughout Michigan. As a respected junior high school teacher, coach, and volunteer,

Hugh has worked both in and out of the classroom to achieve educational excellence for students, parents, and families in our community.

Hugh graduated from Michigan State University in 1960, and went on to get his masters degree from MSU in 1964. During that time, he started his career as a teacher in East Detroit—where I grew up—teaching junior high school social studies and working closely with students as coach for the track team.

Civic responsibility and involvement are not just ideas that Hugh Jarvis taught his students in the classroom, they are the values that he has lived by example. Quietly, without much fanfare, Hugh Jarvis worked for over three and a half decades as an activist for better education for students.

In 1985, Hugh's work in education was recognized when Michigan Governor Jim Blanchard appointed him to the board of control of Northern Michigan University—a prestigious position which allowed him to help direct NMU and its educational mission. Hugh has also volunteered his time and expertise as a member of the Michigan Public School Finance Commission.

In his distinguished career, Hugh's commitment to students and families has also led him to be a leader in the labor community, and to work for the rights of teachers and educators.

Actively involved in the Michigan Federation of Teachers and the Democratic Party since the early 1960's, Hugh was elected president of the MFT in 1981. During his tenure as president, Hugh distinguished himself as a person who worked tirelessly for better education for our children and better working conditions for the men and women who teach them.

Mr. Speaker, Hugh Jarvis' example is one that all of us should take. His quiet and unwavering commitment to education, and to giving of himself for students and families in Michigan are a testament to him and to his profession.

As we observe this milestone in Hugh Jarvis' distinguished career, I take great pride in calling him a personal friend, and in joining with my colleagues to express my deep thanks to him for his work.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3230) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes:

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Congressman TORKILDSEN and Congresswoman HARMAN which moves to restore sanity, and bipartisan reality to the U.S. Congress. Last year, the radical GINGRICH-ARMEY Republicans prevailed in inserting their radicalism into the Defense Department authorization and