

He and I are Korean-war-era veterans. By our birth date, we missed the combat in Korea but we did not miss the combat here. Mr. Speaker, your two decades here set the stage, I think, for the Republicans to take the House on November 8, 1994, and probably to retain it about 36 days from now. Please keep coming back and keep us on the straight and narrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman from California.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. COLLINS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

HOUSE TO INSTITUTE RANDOM DRUG TESTING

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there is something happening throughout this country which is so discouraging, and that is the escalating illegal drug use by Americans, particularly young Americans. We have seen the reports just recently that among 12- and 13-year-olds that illegal drug use is up by 137 percent over the last 4 years. In youth 14 and 15 years of age it is over 200 percent. It is a situation that seems to be getting worse and worse.

Now it is estimated that 75 percent of all the crime against women and children, the abuse of women and children, is drug-related. Mr. Speaker, that is just absolutely intolerable. Studies have shown in the past that 75 percent of all the drug use in America is used not by the inner core areas of the country where we seem to see all the killings taking place, but 75 percent of all the illegal drug purchases in America actually come from outside the inner core cities. It comes from the suburbs of our cities where even the upper-middle-class people are driving in, purchasing these drugs, taking them back and using them on a recreational weekend; and, Mr. Speaker, that is what props up the price of ille-

gal drugs in this country and that is why we have to make an all-out effort with everything that we can do in government to try to prevent this from happening.

That is why on the opening day of this Congress next year, I will be offering an amendment to the rules of the House which will require random drug testing of all Members of Congress, and of their staffs as well, both on the committee staffs and personal staffs. It is not because I think that there is any wide abuse by Members of Congress or even of their staffs with using illegal drugs but, Mr. Speaker, we have to help set the example for the rest of the country. Back in the early 1980's—1983 and 1984—President Reagan at the urging of myself and others implemented random drug testing in our military. At that time there was an estimated drug use of 25 percent by our active military personnel. Within several years of random drug testing, that average had dropped from 25 percent down to less than 4 percent, to what it is today. If we could lower that 4 percent throughout the entire Nation, what a difference that would make. That is why major corporations like the General Electric Co. and IBM and others have random drug testing of their employees.

We need to set the example in this Congress and make it a condition of employment that if they are going to work for the House of Representatives, that they are going to submit as a condition of their employment to random drug testing. That way there can be no violations. It simply is a question of their duty as a part of being paid to submit to the random drug testing. If we could do that, if we could do it throughout the Federal Government, and if we could do it at the State and the county and the town and village and city levels, just think what that would be with all those massive employees. And then if we could encourage the rest of the private sector to do the same thing, it would then become very unhip for people to be using drugs. If they knew they were going to go to a hockey game, a football game, a basketball game or to a cocktail party and people were going to turn up their noses at them when they were using these drugs recreationally, let me assure you they would soon stop doing it, especially if they thought that their good job was going to be affected.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to call attention to the Members that that rule change will be taking place on January 3 when this Congress reconvenes. I thank the Speaker for his time. I also thank him for his leadership over all these years of helping me with legislation that we have implemented on the floor of this Congress dealing with this particular issue of illegal drugs.

□ 1415

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to proceed out of order for the purposes of asking something about the scheduling with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. Speaker, because the chairman of the Committee on Rules is on the floor and Mr. HASTERT, another one of the leaders on your side of the aisle, I am very concerned that the Senate apparently has not yet passed the omnibus appropriation bill, or the CR, whatever we are calling the vehicle we are using to fund the balance of Government. The concern obviously is, as the chairman knows, the fiscal year ends in essentially 9 hours 45 minutes.

Can the gentlemen sort of enlighten us as to where the Senate might stand, what are the prospects of making sure we pass something by tonight, so that we do not put the Federal employees and the Federal Government to the test of shutting down and opening up?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, let me say to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland, who is a strong defender of the Federal employees of this country, as well he should be, because 99 percent of them are good, loyal Americans and hard working people, and he should be concerned.

Let me just say I was about to pose the same question to him. As the gentleman knows, we constructed an unusual rule, an innovative rule, which sent over to the other body not only the omnibus appropriation conference report, taking care of all of the unfinished appropriation business, but at the urging of the other side of the aisle, the gentleman's side, we also sent a freestanding bill consisting of the exact language.

The reason for that was that there were Members that wanted to offer some amendments. As I understand it, and I talked to Mr. LOTT not too long ago, they are going to pursue that out of courtesy and fairness to the Democrat side of the aisle. Should any of those amendments I guess be enacted, I think they would pull that freestanding bill and then pass the conference report well before midnight tonight.

How long it is going to take to go through this amendment process, I do not know. In the meantime, as the gentleman knows, there are a number of other unfinished matters. Some are terribly important to some Members. We are operating under a unanimous-consent rule now. Those are being negotiated.

To answer the gentleman's question, I feel confident from my conversations with the other body that they are going to act on the final conference report before midnight tonight, which would solve the concerns of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his answer. Obviously I think all of us believe that

ought to occur, and hopefully it will occur. I am pleased that the focus is on that so that we do not pass this deadline.

Mr. SOLOMON. Why do not you and I just kind of lurk through the halls and kind of give them a little push and make sure it happens.

Mr. HOYER. I am sure they will look forward to that.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN N. LEIN

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Jack Lein, who has been a great friend to me and my office over the years during his long, distinguished career at the University of Washington. During Jack's 32-year career at the University of Washington, he has served in many capacities which encompass most aspects of modern medicine, medical and health sciences education, university administration and Federal relations. At the end of this year, Jack will begin a well-earned retirement. The many skills that he brought to his job will be hard to replace. I want to join the many people in the University of Washington family to express our debt of gratitude to Dr. Lein for his decades of conscientious service.

Jack has spent most of his life in the State of Washington, having been born in Spokane. He received his MD degree from the University of Washington in 1955. After finishing his internship and residency in 1960, Jack returned to Spokane to begin an obstetrics and gynecology practice. After 4 years in his medical practice, Jack began his distinguished career at the University of Washington.

Although Spokane lost a good physician, the University gained a tremendous asset and advocate. Dr. Lein founded the University of Washington School of Medicine Continuing Medical Education Program and was its first director for 19 years. He was also assistant dean and then associate dean of the School of Medicine. From 1965 through 1969, he was the director of the Washington/Alaska Regional Medical Program and was one of the founders of the widely acclaimed WAMI Program which set up a regionalized medical education system for Washington, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho.

From 1970 until 1984, Jack was the State legislative liaison for the health sciences. For the past 29 years, he has coordinated all Federal relations for the University. Dr. Lein served as vice

president for health sciences for 10 years, making him the highest ranking administrative official ever to graduate from the University of Washington Medical School. Since ending his service as vice president in 1992, he has been the first full-time director of Federal relations, reporting directly to the university president. At the same time, he has continued to be a professor of obstetrics and gynecology.

During the years that Dr. Lein has headed up the Federal relations efforts, the University of Washington has become the No. 1 recipient of Federal contract and grant dollars among State universities nationwide. When Jack began his tenure, the University received \$40 million in Federal dollars. For each of the last 3 years, these Federal monies have totaled more than \$400 million.

Dr. Lein's understanding of the relationship between a world-class university and the Federal Government reminds me of the dedication of the Warren G. Magnuson Health Science Center. Jack remarked to Senator Magnuson that he had better keep the Federal money flowing to the University or else we had just dedicated the world's largest Christian Science reading room.

The research that this money has helped fund has produced some very impressive results. Over the last decade, the University of Washington research programs have produced Nobel Prizes in medicine and physics, along with medical advances in bone marrow transplantation and the Hepatitis B vaccine. Other achievements include assisting key State and regional industries through research into advanced materials and methods for aerospace and electronics manufacturing and for the growing biotechnology industry. The university has been key to advancements made in developing new methods for sustainable management of our fisheries and forest resources, which is vitally important for the district I represent. The university's research has led to patented technologies for more than 20 startup companies. And perhaps most importantly, this research has provided training for more than 8,000 graduate and professional students each year. These successes testify to the legacy that Dr. Lein is leaving the University of Washington.

As Jack prepares to begin his retirement, I want to wish him all the best. I know, Jack, that you will be missed. Every happiness to both you and your family. As a graduate, I want to thank you for your dedicated service to the University of Washington.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Washington for talking about Dr. Lein. I wanted to congratulate this wonderful doctor, because he has brought another dimension to the gentleman from

Washington. We usually hear you talking about the Huskies. This shows that you have tremendous allegiance to all sorts of parts of that university. I thank you, and I thank you for being such a wonderful friend of it.

Mr. DICKS. Well, I appreciate very much the very kind comment of my distinguished friend from Colorado, who will also be missed from this House, and who has done so much for women's issues in this country.

Dr. Lein, of course, would appreciate those remarks, and I appreciate them very much as well.

I would also like to say this: You mentioned the Huskies. Dr. Lein and I, I hope over many, many years to come, will be able to spend a little time on Saturday afternoons watching those University of Washington Huskies, and hopefully they are going to have a great future, as they hopefully will have a great season this year.

Dr. Lein, you will be missed. Thank you for the great job you have done for the University of Washington and for our country.

DRUG USE INCREASES UNDER CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House as we wrap up our work and leave Washington to report on one of the final hearings that will be held before the Congress tomorrow morning. This is a hearing that I requested, and I want to thank Chairman ZELIFF of the Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, on which I serve, for holding that hearing. I want to thank Chairman CLINGER for his outstanding leadership, particularly on the drug issue.

Our Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and our specific subcommittee has tried for the last 18 or 20 months, since we took control of the committee and the Congress, to make a real national drug policy a priority of this Congress and this country.

The reason for the hearing tomorrow is really quite disturbing. I found in reports that I received that shortly after assuming the office of drug czar, that General McCaffrey, who was appointed to that position by the President, did in fact, and we are learning more of the facts and we will find out all of the information tomorrow at the hearing, but did in fact receive a report, and I have finally gotten a copy of the report. The report was requested by the Secretary of Defense and prepared for the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support.

This report was presented in March at a meeting shortly after General McCaffrey assumed the office of drug czar, and I am told that in fact he ordered that no one was to release the