

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

contents of this report. In fact, this report was extremely critical of the Clinton administration's drug strategy, a failed drug strategy that in fact had dismantled interdiction, that had dismantled the use of our military, our Coast Guard and other assets in stopping drugs cost effectively at their source.

This report in fact was given to General McCaffrey, and we are going to find out tomorrow if in fact he ordered that report buried. If he did indeed, it is a disgrace, and it is a sad commentary on his first step as drug czar, and I think he needs to answer for that.

We are seeing the results of this failed drug policy and lack of a policy. The President, the first thing he did after taking office was in fact fire a majority of the staff, two-thirds of the staff in the drug czar's office, and then appointed a national health officer, Joycelyn Elders, who told our children, "Just say maybe."

Then we had a President who just said nothing. In fact, when he did speak, and I have seen the clips from this on MTV, he said if he had it to do over again, he would inhale. I as a parent wonder what kind of message that sends to our children, and I as a Congressman wonder what is happening when a report like this is in fact buried and kept from the Secretary of Defense and kept from this Congress, that in fact substantiates that the Clinton approach to curtailing drugs on our streets and in our neighborhoods and in our schools is an abject failure.

So tomorrow we are going to hear about that report. Now we are getting news reports, "White House buries critical drug report." The study in fact supported interdiction, supported the efforts by the Reagan administration and the Clinton administration to crack down on drugs.

Now, this Congress and the Republican majority have restored those cuts and are replacing those funds. In this budget that we have just passed in appropriations, there is a record \$8 billion. Remember, the other side of the aisle, the Democrats controlled the House and the other body and the White House for the first 2 years, and it is their proposals to wreck a policy of solid accomplishment and get us into this situation where we have drug use increase among our juveniles in epidemic proportion across this land, and even in my district children and teenagers are dying of drug overdoses and heroin use and abuse.

So in every category we see the results of a failed policy, and it must be changed.

PROUD OF LIBERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am not quite sure what to call this,

whether I call it a "Fem-fomercial," or "I am liberal, hear me roar," or "I am a progressive, hear me roar," or what. I wanted to take this floor one last time and say, for those who want to demean progressives or demean liberals in this body, and for those who want to hurl labels at them, I want to say I am proud to be in that category, and I wanted to say why.

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If you look back on this last century, think of what it would have been like if there had not been progressives or there had not been liberals. There clearly would not have been any civil rights enacted. The voting rights would not have transpired. Women would not be voting. We would not be dealing with the environment the way we are now, and much more knowledgeable about it. We would not have Social Security. That, clearly, was a very stark difference. We would not have had Medicare. There was a stark difference.

We would not have had the Marshall Plan, which President Truman introduced when he was at about a 17 percent approval rating. We would not have had the nuclear test ban. We would not have had the food safety laws or the drug safety laws. We would not have had things like air bags.

I remember those fights and how people laughed at those of us who were advocating air bags and the threatening stuff we were hearing from people, and now everybody is delighted that we have them and lives have been saved.

We would not have had the educational opportunities that the Federal Government is putting out there, whether it is for Head Start to going on to college. And I could go on with a lot of things that were introduced in this century that I think made this place a better place to live.

One of my frustrations has been, in my 24 years in politics, watching the people who fought us tooth and nail on these issues, then, after they passed they start trying to get in front of the train and pretend like its theirs and say trust me, I will take care of this if you just put me in power. Well, I do not think so. And at the same time trying to hurl labels at the people who advocated these issues like there was something really terrible about it although now of course they agree with the issues.

So as we go into this election year, I hope Americans are a lot more sophisticated and start thinking about how far this country has moved in 100 years. That is hard for us as Americans because one of our strong suits is we do not really deal in the past and we really do not deal too far in the future. We deal in the here and now and reality. That is good news, but that can be bad news, because we have to at some time think about how deep is our rudder, where is our compass set, and what do we see out there on the horizon.

So I guess what I am saying is the challenge of every one of us as we start

to enter this new century is to think about where is our compass set and where do we want to go, and do we want to wipe out all these people we now call liberals, liberals or progressives, that have any of these kind of ideas? Do we want to just stay right where we are, marching in place, or do we want to march backwards and start undoing things?

As you know, they are already in the Presidential campaign talking of let us undo family medical leave, we do not like that. Let us undo all sorts of things that we have made gains on. I always feel after we gain that ground, it is almost like a military campaign, we have to sit there and sleep with one eye open like the lioness at the den because we never know what could be undone.

But I hope all Americans engage in this and think about it because I do not think liberal is a bad word. I think the great progress that this country has made has been because of people who have been courageous enough to come to this floor and say this is a Nation where hope is the bottomline and the Federal Government must find a way that hope becomes reality to every American.

I have said over and over again that I was raised in a family that said we all came from countries where we were what our parents are, but in this country we are what our children become. So we desperately need to think about what our children are going to become in the 21st century and what our Nation is going to become in the 21st century and what kind of opportunities are going to be out there for everyone.

And that, I hope, is the level of debate we have this fall. I hope that that starts to be a little more of a vision thing for every voter. It is not just the vision thing for the candidates. What are the vision things of the voters? This is where the people come in, and this is where I hope they speak.

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

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS BILL

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to talk about a national parks bill, probably the most important national parks bill, that expands the parks, protects the parks, that passed this body before we adjourned on Friday and is now being considered in the Senate.

This is a very important, bipartisan piece of legislation that the Committee on Natural Resources, majority and