

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.

□ 1430

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

minority, put together, and this is the only bill that could do some substantial good for our national parks. It is critically important that the Senate move on this piece of legislation because if we do not move on this piece of legislation, we believe that not just the funding for the parks will be jeopardized but a lot of very important management decisions affecting parks, old and new, will not be made.

Let me just mention how each state is affected by this national parks legislation. In Alabama, we have the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail creation. In Alaska, we have the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and you have the Anaktuvuk Pass land exchange.

In Arizona, we have the Walnut Canyon National Monument boundary modification, the Wupatki National Monument boundary adjustment. In California, we have the Old Spanish Trail addition to the National Trails System and also a unique management structure for San Francisco's Presidio.

In Colorado, we have the Yucca House National Monument boundary adjustment. We have the construction of Rocky Mountain National Park visitor's center. We have the maintenance of Grand Lake Cemetery in Rocky Mountain National Park, the Old Spanish Trail addition to the National Trail System.

In Idaho, we have the Craters of the Moon National Monument boundary adjustment and the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument boundary.

In Hawaii, we have the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park Advisory Commission; in Kansas, a very important piece of legislation, the creation of the 11,000 acre Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve.

In Kentucky, we have got the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park. In Massachusetts, we have the Boston National Historic Park, which basically deals with materials and park adjustments to the Freedom Trail. We also have the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor boundary changes.

In Michigan, we have the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore boundary adjustment; in Mississippi, the Corinth Battlefield interpretation center construction as part of the Shiloh National Military Park; in New Jersey, the establishment of the Great Falls Historic District in Paterson and protection for Sterling Forest.

In New Mexico, we have the Rio Puerco watershed study, and the Taos Pueblo bill that deals with including the boundaries for a new wilderness area called Blue Lake, called the bottleneck legislation.

In New York, the Women's Right National Historic Park inclusion of additional property. In New York also, the critically important Sterling Forest, the protection for the Sterling Forest. In Pennsylvania, Independence National Historic Park boundary adjustment; in Rhode Island, the Blackstone

River Valley National Heritage Corridor; and in Texas, another very important piece of parks legislation, the Big Thicket National Preserve.

In Tennessee, the Cumberland Gap Historic Park; in Utah, the Zion National Park, the Old Spanish Trail addition to the National Trails System; in Virginia, the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park and Colonial National Historic Park, also in Virginia.

In Washington State, the establishment of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve; in West Virginia; the New River Gorge National River and Gauley River National Recreation Area, the Bluestone National Scenic River.

Mr. Speaker, this is very important legislation, and this is the last day, the last day, of the session that we have to complete it. We know there are some concerns in the other body about the absence of legislation that dealt with, for some Members of that delegation, very important Alaska legislation. But I think it is critically important that we see that we have over 100 bills for all regions, for all Members of Congress, Republican and Democrat, a bipartisan compromise that was crafted by the gentleman from Alaska [DON YOUNG] and the gentleman from Utah [JIM HANSEN], and the gentleman from California [GEORGE MILLER], and many others in a very good faith basis before we adjourned.

Mr. Speaker, it is critically important that the other body take action on this legislation before we adjourn. We know that they have some concerns, particularly the Alaska delegation. We respect those, but hopefully we can address those concerns in the next session and we should not have to hold up this legislation that is up here today.

Mr. Speaker, I have been the ranking member of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands. We have thoroughly examined all of these bills. They are good bills. We urge the other body to push for their passage.

#### THE STORY OF LEN BIAS

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DE LA GARZA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to visit with my colleagues and especially to address the youngsters in our country. At home when I visit schools I tell the story of a young man named Len Bias, who lived in nearby Maryland here.

Len Bias was a great basketball player when he was a kid. He could do anything with a basketball. He could make it sing a song. Six feet tall by the time he was 10, 12 years old. Went to high school. They won the championship. He won all of the medals, he won everything. High schools were looking for him all over, and then college. He went to the University of Maryland, although he had scholarships from 20 some colleges that had offered him a scholarship.

Same thing in Maryland. Four years, Len Bias was a man of the hour in basketball. Not only in basketball, he was a leader in the church, a leader on the campus. He was a great individual.

That year the Boston Celtics won the world championship, and they were looking at him, and he went to Boston and the word is that he signed a contract for I do not know how many millions, \$8 million, \$10 million. Came back and was met by some friends at National Airport. They went back to the campus, and they were disobeying the rules, but someone had some liquor. He was tired, but he had the world in the palm of his hands. I do not know how many millions of dollars he had signed with the Boston Celtics, and one of the friends, supposed friends, said, "Why aren't you happy, why aren't you excited." He said, "Well, I am just tired." He said, "Here, I will give you something that will help you, take a sniff of this and you will feel good, you will feel great." He says, "No, I don't do that." "I don't do that," Len Bias said, and they kept insisting and insisting and insisting.

Finally, he said, "Okay, let me try it," and he went like that and he was dead before he hit the floor. He didn't know his body would not tolerate cocaine. This fine specimen of an individual, this hero, this now rich young man from the suburbs of Washington, he was dead because of one who professed to be his friend gave him a little cocaine.

What I would like to leave you with is we do not want any more Len Bias's. We do not want any of our youngsters to have to suffer with that, to have to suffer the family. And you know what happened? He was such a leader, when the word got out, it was past midnight, 1 o'clock in the morning. When the word got out on campus, people started coming out of the dorms and they were coming out in the square there.

□ 1445

Some opened the gym and the gym started filling up and what happened, Len Bias died, Len Bias is dead. One of the students lit a candle. Someone started singing Negro spirituals, black spirituals, the whole college came up. What happened to Len Bias?

A friend had given him a sniff of a little white powder and then there was no more Len Bias.

We do not want any more of our youngsters to go that way. We want them to be Len Bias, the basketball player, the hero, the leader in the college, the leader in the church, the leader in the community.

I do hope that those who remember Len Bias but those that may never have heard of him, if you remember nothing else of what I say today, remember that there was a young man with a future that would not quit but a friend led him astray and now there is no more Len Bias.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?