

On Monday, May 20, the House will meet in pro forma session. There will be no legislative business—and no votes—on that day.

On Tuesday, May 21, the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Members should note that we do not anticipate votes until after 5 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday next, the House will consider: Seven bills under suspension of the rules—a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices; the rule for H.R. 3259, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997; and H.R. 3415, a bill to repeal Clinton's 1993 gas tax, which will be subject to a rule.

On Wednesday, May 22, the House will meet at 10 a.m. to consider H.R. 1227, a bill relating to payments for employees who use employer-owned vehicles and H.R. 3448, the Small Business Job Protection Act, both of which will be subject to the same rule.

On Wednesday we will also take up H.R. 3259, the Intelligence Authority Act for Fiscal Year 1997. Members should be prepared to work well into the evening on Wednesday, May 22.

On Thursday, May 23, the House will meet at 10 a.m. to consider H.R. 3144, the Defend America Act of 1996, which will be subject to a rule.

Mr. Speaker, we should finish legislative business and have Members on their way home by 6 p.m. on Thursday, May 23.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I am interested in knowing whether there is any time in the future where the dime that was added to the gas tax by Senator DOLE will be brought before the Members for a vote.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman for the inquiry. It was rather interesting.

Mr. FAZIO of California. On a more relevant note on the schedule, I wondered if the gentleman could tell me, looking down the road at the long-term schedule, with the House returning from Memorial Day on Wednesday, May 29, after 2 p.m., many Members are really wondering whether or not there would be some possibility of a further movement of that 2 p.m. time frame to perhaps 5 p.m. so perhaps members from the Far West could travel and be here for votes. How immutable is the 2 p.m. on return from the Memorial Day break?

Mr. ARMEY. Let me thank the gentleman for that inquiry. That is something we have under consideration. We certainly want to be sure that we are able to resolve that early next week so that Members can have an opportunity to make whatever plans they can. I should only say that it is something that is possible at this point. I just do not feel comfortable with saying anything more definitive than that.

Mr. FAZIO of California. But it is possible that perhaps early next week we could have some notice that you have made that change?

Mr. ARMEY. I would hope to have that.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I appreciate that.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MAY 20, 1996

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1996

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, May 20, 1996, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3415, REPEAL OF 4.3-CENT INCREASE IN TRANSPORTATION FUELS TAXES

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-580) on the resolution (H. Res. 436) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3415) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 4.3-cent increase in the transportation motor fuels excise tax rates enacted by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 and dedicated to the general fund of the Treasury, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3259, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-581) on the resolution (H. Res. 437) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3259) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for intel-

ligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3144, DEFEND AMERICA ACT OF 1996

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-582) on the resolution (H. Res. 438) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3144) to establish a United States policy for the deployment of a national missile defense system, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CONTINUING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-214)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on developments since the last Presidential report of November 28, 1995, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c). This report covers events through March 1, 1996. My last report, dated November 28, 1995, covered events through September 29, 1995.

1. Effective March 1, 1996, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") amended the Iranian Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 535 ("IACR"), to reflect changes in the status of litigation brought by Iran against close relatives of the former Shah of Iran seeking the return of property alleged to belong to Iran (61 *Fed. Reg.* 8216, March 4, 1996). In 1991, Shams Pahlavi, sister of the former Shah of Iran, was identified in section 535.217(b) of the IACR as a person whose assets were blocked based on proof of service upon her in litigation of the type described in section 535.217(a). Pursuant to that provision, all property and assets located in the United States within the possession or control of Shams Pahlavi were blocked until all pertinent litigation against her was finally terminated. Because the litigation has been finally terminated, reference to Shams Pahlavi has

been deleted from section 535.217(b). A copy of the amendment is attached to this report.

2. The Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Algiers Accords, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered one award, bringing the total number to 567. The majority of those awards have been in favor of U.S. claimants. As of March 1996, the value of awards to successful U.S. claimants from the Security Account held by the NV Settlement Bank was \$2,376,010,041.91.

In February 1996, Iran deposited funds into the Security Account, established by the Algiers Accords to ensure payment of awards to successful U.S. claimants for the first time since October 8, 1992. The Account was credited \$15 million on February 22, 1996. However, the Account has remained continuously below the \$500 million balance required by the Algiers Accords since November 5, 1992. As of March 1, 1996, the total amount in the Security Account was \$195,370,127.71, and the total amount in the Interest Account was \$37,055,050.92.

Therefore, the United States continues to pursue Case A/28, filed in September 1993, to require Iran to meet its obligations under the Algiers Accords to replenish the Security Account. Iran filed its Statement of Defense in that case on August 30, 1995. The United States filed a Reply on December 4, 1995. Iran is scheduled to file its Rejoinder on June 4, 1996.

3. The Department of State continues to present other United States Government claims against Iran and to respond to claims brought against the United States by Iran, in coordination with concerned government agencies.

In November 1995, Iran filed its latest Response concerning the United States Request to Dismiss Certain Claims from Case B/61. The United States had filed its Request to Dismiss in August 1995 as part of its consolidated submission on the merits. Iran had previously filed its initial response in July 1995, and the United States filed a reply in August 1995. Case B/61 involves a claim by Iran for compensation with respect to primarily military equipment that Iran alleges it did not receive. Iran had sought to purchase or repair the equipment pursuant to commercial contracts with more than 50 private American companies. Iran alleges that it suffered direct losses and consequential damages in excess of \$2 billion in total because of the United States Government refusal to allow the export of the equipment after January 19, 1981, in alleged contravention of the Algiers Accords. Iran's November 1995 filing failed to show why the Tribunal should not dismiss immediately certain duplicative or otherwise improperly pleaded claims from Case B/61.

In December 1995, the Department of State represented the United States in hearings before the Tribunal on two

government-to-government claims. In the first, Chamber Two heard oral arguments in Case B/36, the U.S. claim against Iran for its failure to honor debt obligations created by the sale of military surplus property to Iran shortly after the Second World War. In the second, also before Chamber Two, the Department of State presented the U.S. defense in Case B/58, Iran's claim that the United States is liable for damage caused to the Iranian State Railways during the Second World War.

In January 1996, in Case B/1 (Claims 2 & 3), Iran filed its Rebuttal Memorial Concerning Responsibility for Termination Costs, along with 20 volumes of exhibits and affidavits. In this briefing stream, the Tribunal is asked to decide whether Iran or the United States is liable for the costs arising from the termination of the U.S.-Iran Foreign Military Sales program after Iran's default and its subsequent seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979. The United States is currently preparing a comprehensive response to Iran's brief.

In February 1996, the Departments of State and Justice represented the United States in a hearing before the full Tribunal in a government-to-government claim filed by Iran. Case A/27 is an interpretive dispute in which Iran claims that the United States is liable under the Algiers Accords for Tribunal awards issued in favor of Iran against U.S. nationals. The United States maintains that its obligation under the Algiers Accords is satisfied by the availability of domestic judicial procedures through which Iran can enforce awards in its favor.

Also in February 1996, Iran and the United States settled Iran's claims against the United States filed before the International Court of Justice concerning the July 3, 1988, downing of Iran Air 655 and certain of Iran's claims against the United States filed before the Iran-United States Tribunal concerning certain banking matters. The cases in question were dismissed from the International Court of Justice and the Iran-United States Tribunal on February 22, 1996. The settlement, *inter alia*, fulfills President Reagan's 1988 offer to make *ex gratia* payments to the survivors of the victims of the Iran Air shootdown. The survivors of each victim of the Iran Air shootdown will be paid \$300,000 (for wage-earning victims) or \$150,000 (for non-wage-earning victims). For this purpose, \$61 million was deposited with the Union Bank of Switzerland in Zurich in an account jointly held by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, acting as fiscal agent of the United States, and Bank Markazi, the central bank of Iran. Of an additional \$70 million in the settlement package, \$15 million was deposited in the Security Account established as part of the Algiers Accords. The remaining \$55 million was deposited in an account at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, from which funds can be drawn only (1) for deposits into the Security Account

used to pay Tribunal awards to American claimants or for the payment of Iran's share of the operating expenses of the Tribunal, or (2) to pay debts incurred before the date of settlement and owed by Iranian banks to U.S. nationals. Under the terms of the settlement, no money will be paid to the Government of Iran.

4. Since my last report, the Tribunal has issued one important award in favor of a U.S. national considered a dual U.S.-Iranian national by the Tribunal. On November 7, 1995, Chamber Three issued a significant decision in Claim No. 213, *Dadras Int'l and Per-Am Construction Corp. v. The Islamic Republic of Iran*, awarding a dual national claimant \$3.1 million plus interest for architectural work performed for an Iranian government agency developing a housing complex outside Tehran, Iran.

The Tribunal held hearings in four large private claims. On October 23-27, 1995, Chamber One held a hearing in Claim No. 432, *Brown & Root, Inc. v. The Iranian Navy*, involving contract amounts owed in connection with the construction of the Iranian Navy Chahbahar and Bandar Projects in Iran. On January 18-19, 1996, Chamber One held a second hearing in Claim Nos. 842, 843, and 844, *Vera Aryeh, et al. v. The Islamic Republic of Iran*, in which allegations of fraud and forgery were considered. Finally, the United States Government filed a Memorial on the Application of the Treaty of Amity to Dual United States-Iranian Nationals in three private claims before the Tribunal: Claim No. 485, *Riahi v. The Islamic Republic of Iran*, in Chamber One on January 29, 1996; Claim No. 953, *Hakim v. The Islamic Republic of Iran*, in Chamber Two on February 27, 1996; and Claim No. 266, *Aryeh, et al. v. The Islamic Republic of Iran*, in Chamber Three on February 29, 1996. The Memorial argues that a good faith interpretation of the ordinary meaning of the 1955 Treaty of Amity leads to the conclusion that it protects all persons deemed to be U.S. nationals under U.S. laws when they undertake activities in Iran, regardless of whether they also possess another nationality.

5. The situation reviewed above continues to implicate important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and its nationals and presents an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The Iranian Assets Control Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States to implement properly the Algiers Accords. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 16, 1996.

IN MEMORY OF ADM. MIKE
BOORDA

(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 rise with a great deal of sadness and I know that every Member of the House joins me.

A little earlier our colleague, JACK MURTHA, rose to announce the tragic news of the death of Adm. Jeremy Boorda, known to many of us as Mike Boorda. Mike Boorda is a historic figure. He is the only Chief of Naval Operations to have entered at the very lowest level of the Naval ranks and rise to a four-star admiral and Chief of Naval Operations.

At this time we do not know all the facts surrounding the untimely death at approximately noontime today. But what we do know is that the Nation has lost one of its finest men, one of its finest soldiers, one of its finest sailors, one of its finest leaders.

Mike Boorda was a sailor's sailor. Mike Boorda was an American's American. He was a success story. He was, in sum, an individual for whom all of us could have the greatest respect and deepest affection.

Mr. Speaker, it is with unrestrained sadness and grief that I rise to express to all of the men and women of the U.S. Navy and all of the men and women of our armed services an empathy of personal loss to each of us in this House and to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Washington, NORMAN DICKS.

Mr. DICKS. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment him for taking the floor and his very sensitive remarks. Mike Boorda and his wife Betty were friends of mine. They paid a great honor to my wife and I by coming out to the commissioning of the U.S.S. *Ranier* in Bremerton. I have never met a finer sailor or a person of whom I was more proud, someone who had come up through the ranks as an enlisted person to become the Chief of Naval Operations, the first time that has ever happened.

He was a tremendous leader, a person who cared deeply about the sailors, the people in the Navy and how these long deployments affected them and their families.

□ 1700

He was a tremendous leader. My heart goes out to his family. This is a tragedy. We have lost a great leader of the U.S. Navy, someone who will be missed.

I just want to commend my friend, Congressman HOYER, for taking this time. Mike Boorda will be missed, and is someone that has served our country well. I appreciate the gentleman for taking this special order.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me.

My district is one that has the naval submarine base in Groton. It is something we are all very proud of. The loss that we all feel, the previous speakers have expressed it, there was no one who had a better sense of the average sailor, to the complex overview of the entire structure of the Navy. I have never met anybody who was more broadly admired or anyone who did the job that he did. He will be missed by our community, those in the Navy, and those outside the Navy who worked with him as well. It is a great loss for the Navy family, and for the country as a whole.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman, and I yield to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I did not know Mike Boorda personally, but I knew of him and followed a career that was meteoric. I heard of this this afternoon, standing back there talking to RON DELLUMS, and he was crushed, as was I. Our Nation is going to suffer a great and tragic loss. Our side, as well as yours, is going to miss this great man.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and would echo his words, that there is no partisanship in the grief. Each and every one of us in this House, representing every American, will grieve for the loss of such a brave and gracious and warm and capable human being.

I am glad to yield to my friend from Indiana.

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I too wish to express a sense of deep loss and regret. When the news traveled through our office, I did not personally know Admiral Boorda, but my father-in-law, Captain Robert McManis, served with him in the Navy in his 30 years, and he often told me of the admirable traits that Admiral Boorda brought to that job, of his true and deep compassion for the sailors in our Navy, of his abiding faith in the U.S. Navy, as the defender of freedom in this country. And I appreciate your kind words in expressing on behalf of all of us here in Congress that deep sense of loss and regret that came to us when we heard of this tragedy today.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to yield to my friend from Florida, Mr. SCARBOROUGH.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland.

As someone that has NAS Pensacola in our district and CSS, and somebody that actually was with CNO this past weekend in Pensacola, it is a great loss to the entire naval community. He took time out of his busy schedule to come down and help us open up with President Bush the Naval Air Museum. The genuine affection that the people of Pensacola and the entire naval community had for Mike Boorda was just overwhelming that night.

Let me just say something in closing. It was not an easy job that Admiral

Boorda had. There is a lot of conflict in the Navy, and a lot of social problems. It was a difficult time that the Navy was going through.

I just want to go on record as saying I could not think of a man, any man or woman in the Navy, that I would rather have guide the Navy through those difficult times. He always carried himself with a tremendous amount of dignity, and I had a great deal of respect for him. We will sorely miss him in Pensacola and throughout the naval community.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

I yield to my friend from New Mexico, Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I, too, knew Admiral Boorda. We had several dealings on a variety of national security and foreign policy issues. He was an outstanding man. He was always up front. He was candid, he was honest, he was gracious, as you described him, and I wish to participate in mourning his great loss to the country.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated, Admiral Boorda served this Nation with honor and distinction and carried out his duties in that manner, and we are required on this sad day to carry out ours.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

I will now yield to my friend from Mississippi, General MONTGOMERY, who is one of the Members of this House who knows the armed services the best, who serves as one of our highest ranking members of the Committee on National Security, and in that capacity has dealt very closely with and knows very well our late friend, Admiral Boorda.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for taking this time.

Really, I feel like I have just lost a brother. He was close to all of us. It is just a terrible shock, this sadness that it happened. Admiral Boorda, as has been mentioned here, of course, was an enlisted person and went up through the ranks.

I had the opportunity to go with him to about three different bases, and he would not come to your base unless you would give an hour's time to be with the enlisted personnel. They would sit there and they would give him problems, and I saw him solve the problems, right in that base, right on the scene. No question about it, he was probably one of the most popular naval officers that we have ever had in the Navy.

I even, and I am sure the gentleman tried too, after he retired where he might move and live, his father died in the naval home down on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, and Admiral Boorda every week, flying a commercial flight, would come down to see his father when he was sick. He liked that

area, Admiral Boorda did, and he thought about moving down there after his retirement.

I thank the gentleman for taking the time. This is a great tragedy to our Nation.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, in ending, let me simply say that from time to time we lose individuals who are very special, very unique who have made an extraordinary contribution to their country and to their fellow citizens. Admiral Jeremy "Mike" Boorda was one of those.

May God bless him, and may God keep and bless his family.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKEY). 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 gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

A WAR ON DRUGS REALLY SHOULD BE DECLARED

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I took a 1-minute on the floor to discuss a problem that I think the American people demand we address. According to experts, 70 percent of all crime in this country is caused by people who are dealing in drugs or are drug related one way or another. Our kids are being infected by the drug culture. It is destroying our inner cities and our suburbs. It is causing a myriad of problems.

The prisons are filled with people who have dealt with drugs, used drugs, or committed crimes while under the influence of drugs, and each one of these people that are incarcerated cost up to \$30,000 a year to keep in jail. Yet the war on drugs goes on and on and on, and nothing seems to be accomplished.

We read every day that more and more people have been arrested, more cocaine has been picked up by the DEA, and yet we hear about tons and tons of cocaine that is getting past them into the United States, even though they are working very, very hard to keep that kind of thing out of here.

Now, I was in a place called the Upper Yuagua Valley in Peru about 4 years ago, and I found that 65 percent of all the coca in the world is produced in this one valley that is about 25 miles wide and about 150 to 200 miles long.

We know exactly where two-thirds of the world's coca is produced. And right across the border in Bolivia another 20 to 25 percent of the world's coca is produced. So about 90 percent of the world's coca that is turned into crack and cocaine that comes into our country and affects our kids and hurts our society and costs the taxpayers billions of dollars is in these two locations, and we are not doing a darn thing about it.

They have people down there we are paying to cut down these coca plants with a thing that is kind of like a metal weed-eater, and a good campesino cutting down these coca fields can only cut down about an acre a day. As fast as they cut it down, it is replaced tenfold by the drug dealers down there, the Medellin cartel and the others, and we cannot stop them. And we call this a war on drugs.

So I said to my colleagues this morning and I say to the administration and anybody else, Mr. Speaker, that might be paying attention, that if there is a war on drugs, I missed it. And if we do not really have a war on drugs, then let us declare a war on drugs. We could put an aircraft carrier off the coast of Peru, load it up with a herbicide called tebucyrone, or spike, and at 5 o'clock in the morning take off and fly up and down the Upper Yuagua Valley and drop these little pellets that are environmentally safe. We could do the same thing in Bolivia. We would have to fly a little bit further. But we could knock out 90 percent of the world's coca production in a week. I hope everybody is listening. In 1 week we could knock out 90 percent of the world's coca production. Now if you do not have coca, you cannot make coca paste, and if you do not have coca paste, you cannot make crack cocaine or cocaine. All of the chemicals that they use to perfect coca paste and make crack cocaine that is dumped into the tributaries that is going into the Amazon River and the other rivers down there, that will no longer be going into those rivers, thus infecting the environment and killing the environment.

So I would like to say to my colleagues today, if we really wanted to stop cocaine, or if we really want to destroy the poppy plants and heroin use in this country, we know where they are producing it. All we have to do is have the guts to go in there and destroy it. And we have the ability to do it.

Now, the State Department, I talked to them about it, and they said well, we cannot violate the territorial sanctity of a sovereign nation, meaning we cannot go across the border of Peru or Bolivia without their permission.

What are they going to do, shoot down our planes? Of course they would not do that. The fact of the matter is the war on drugs really is not a war on drugs; it is a hollow political statement that does not mean a darn thing. And we are spending billions of dollars nipping around the edges and our kids

continue to be infected with this sort of thing.

□ 1715

We could deal with it very quickly. So I want to say to my colleagues, in closing, there is a way to deal with it. Go down there and destroy the coca plants and they will not make crack cocaine. They will not make cocaine, and it will send a tremendous signal to the drug cartels around the world, and that is, if they plant that stuff, we are going to destroy it.

Now, some of my colleagues say, well, then they will start making designer drugs in the United States. Well, if they do that, we can nail them at their laboratories because we will be able to pinpoint those. Now we know where the coca is coming from and we are not doing a darn thing about it, and it is a crying shame because it is killing American citizens.

TRIBUTE TO SAM RAGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great journalist, a great poet, a great North Carolinian, a great American—Sam Ragan—who died Saturday, May 11, 1996.

Born, Samuel Talmadge Ragan, 80 years ago in Granville County, Sam was devoted to his wife of 56 years, Marjorie, their two daughters, Talmadge and Nancy, his two grandchildren Robin and Eric, his family and a host of friends. He was also devoted to his community, to North Carolina and the people who call them home.

Consider his poem:

THE MARKED AND UNMARKED

I cannot say upon which luminous evening
I shall go out beyond the stars,
To windless spaces and unmarked time,
Turning nights to days and days to nights.
This is the place where I live.

I planted this tree.

I watched it grow.

The leaves fall and I scuff them with my feet.

This is the street on which I walk,

I have walked it many times.

Sometimes it seems there are echoes of my walking—

In the mornings, in the nights,

In those long evenings of silence and stars

—the unmarked stars.

During his life Sam marked the way for those who would come after him. His résumé was long, varied, and impressive. His accolades and awards too numerous to list. After college graduation, he began his career in journalism when journalists were men of letters.

As an editor in Wilmington, NC, early in his career, when Sam needed a sportswriter, he hired a young man named David Brinkley. In 1941, Sam joined the Raleigh News and Observer as State editor.

During World War II, he served in Army Intelligence for 3 years and then