

their work. He also served with distinction on the Board of the American Symphony Orchestra League and on the National Endowment for the Arts Music Panel.

Commenting on Gould's passing, ASCAP President and Chairman Marilyn Bergman said: "America has lost one of its most distinguished composers and conductors, and the creative community has lost one of its great leaders. No one I know was more respected and loved here at ASCAP and throughout the world for both his musicianship and his great humanity. His vigor, his wit and his spirit led us to believe he would live forever. And in fact, through his music and the legacy he left us, he will."

Gould, who resided in Great Neck, NY is survived by two daughters, Deborah Gould of Brooklyn, and Abby Burton of Plainview; two sons, Eric of Great Neck and David of Port Washington; and eight grandchildren.

Funeral services will be private. A memorial is being planned by ASCAP; the date will be announced shortly.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I must repeat what a great privilege it has been to have known Morton Gould over these years.

Mr. HATCH. I join in the remarks of my distinguished friend and colleague from Vermont. Morton Gould, was a very, very important and fine person in my life, as well. He actually went out of his way to be friends with me. Although I believe Morton is a strong liberal Democrat, he went out of his way to show kindness to this conservative Republican Senator through many of the years as we have worked on patents, copyrights, and trademarks.

As the Senator from Vermont, Senator LEAHY, and I have known together, Morton Gould was not only one of the greatest musicians and writers who ever lived in this country, he was a person of immeasurable charm, kindness, diplomacy and ability—not just in music, but in working for the best interests of music. He literally became one of the stalwart people in the history of this country in the field of music.

I want to personally pay my deep and utmost respects to him and to his family, wish them well, and express my sympathy to them. This was a very, very great man. He not only was great in one genre but he was great in all musical genres and deserves the respect and the remembrance of every American, many of whom do not even realize they benefited immensely from the beautiful music Morton Gould has written, and music he has collaborated with others to write. I would feel badly if I did not join with the distinguished Senator from Vermont in paying tribute to this wonderful man and the tremendous life he lived.

Mr. LEAHY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I am happy to yield to the Senator.

Mr. LEAHY. I think, Mr. President, my friend from Utah would agree with me that the various times he and I were with Morton Gould and talking about these copyrights and other issues, not only did we find that a pleasant chore, but we usually left the meetings still chuckling and smiling

over things that he had said to us, and just from the pleasure of his company.

Mr. HATCH. I agree with my distinguished colleague. Morton Gould was a scintillating person to be around. Everybody who came in his presence was lifted one way or the other—not just by music but by his very fine personality and deep felt kindness he showed to people as a whole in this country.

I want to express my deepest regard for him and my sympathy to his family, his associates and others who worked with him through the years. I thank my colleague for his kind remarks with regard to Morton Gould.

#### TEENAGE DRUG USE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Senate recently confirmed Gen. Barry McCaffrey to be the Nation's new drug czar. He had to leave the military service to take this position. He has a tough job. I have high hopes for him and I compliment him for accepting this job and accepting this challenge, because he could have gone even higher in the military than he was, and it was pretty difficult to go much higher than Barry McCaffrey already was. He was willing to do this. His father told him he should do this in the best interests of our Nation and our young people.

I have to say, during the last few years I have been critical of President Clinton's lack of leadership on the drug issue. On September 29, 1993, I called upon editorialists and columnists to draw attention to the drug issue and the need for Presidential leadership. At an October 20, 1993, Judiciary Committee hearing, I said, "Thus far, this administration has been sending a terrible signal to our country: drug control is no longer a national priority."

I quoted A.M. Rosenthal's observation that President Clinton's interest in fighting drugs can be summed up as, "No leadership. No role. No alerting. No policy." I cited a University of Michigan study that even then showed that the decline in drug use among our Nation's young people, which began during the Reagan-Bush years, had virtually halted and marijuana and LSD use were even then on the rise, and that was back in 1993. I have repeated these warnings—often with support from Members on the other side of the aisle, especially the Senator from Delaware, Senator BIDEN.

President Clinton has let the country down because of his failure to lead on the drug issue. Americans expect moral leadership from their President on an issue like this. We have gone from a Just Say No Program under President Reagan, to pleading with President Clinton to just say something. If the President is finally beginning to speak out more because it is a political year—I know he just held a conference on some aspects of this problem—then I say it is better late than never. I commend him for it. We need him to use the bully pulpit to speak out against drugs and to set an example for our youth of this Nation.

Others agree with me. Last month, Diane Barry, communications director of Join Together, a national resource clearinghouse of more than 3,000 substance abuse organizations, said that, until recently, President Clinton "hasn't used the bully pulpit to keep attention on this issue." Incidentally, after slashing the drug czar's office in 1993 from 147 positions to 25 positions, President Clinton, in this campaign year, now wishes to beef up that office. For whatever motivation, for whatever reason, I am pleased that he is willing to do so. I commend him for it.

The February 16-18, 1996, USA Weekend, contains an article entitled, "The New Pot Culture," by Monika Guttman, which notes that, "Marijuana is back, more available and acceptable than before. \* \* \* Today, marijuana is openly promoted at concerts, on CD's, even on clothes—sending teens a message of social acceptance that alarms many experts."

The February 20, 1996, New York Times reports on a nationwide survey by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America. That survey found that the use of marijuana by adolescents is "bound[ing] back after years of decline \* \* \*" The survey noted, "A profound reversal in adolescent drug trends is continuing with teen-agers more tolerant about marijuana and drugs in general. \* \* \* Today's teens are less likely to consider drug use harmful and risky, more likely to believe that drug use is widespread and tolerated, and feel more pressure to try illegal drugs than teens did just 2 years ago." Mr. President, this is a disaster for our country.

According to the New York Times article, the survey attributed this reversal "in part to a glamorization of drugs in pop music, movies and television shows and to an absence of national and community leadership in discouraging experimentation with drugs."

The Times article goes on:

... specialists in drug use like James E. Burke, chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, and Dr. Lloyd D. Johnston, a social psychologist at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, see a link between the increase in the use of marijuana by teen-agers and fewer warnings by politicians, the press, and the entertainment industry. Nancy Reagan's admonition to "just say no," while ridiculed by her critics, presaged a fall in illegal drug use by adolescents in the 1980's, specialists say.

Regrettably, as the USA Weekend article notes, after 13 years of decline, pot use is rising again. Between 1992 and 1994, marijuana use among teen-agers nearly doubled. The percentage of high school seniors who think occasional pot smoking puts them at "great risk" declined from 40.6 percent in 1991 to only 25.6 percent in 1995. In fact, so many studies show teen pot use climbing rapidly that Steve Dnistrian of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America contends "we face a possible epidemic."

This is happening on President Clinton's watch.

Drug use during the teen years, notes John Schowalter, clinical director of the Yale Child Study Center,

... can have lifelong consequences. In the teen years, ... social, educational and physical development is taking place at the fastest rate ever except for a child's first year. [Pot] will completely mess up their reality testing. Besides, regular pot use makes kids less interested in school, sports and other activities, adds Schowalter ...

The USA Weekend article continued:

Why, then, after more than a decade of decreasing interest, are more teens taking? The most-cited explanation points to a generation of adults for whom pot was almost a rite of passage. Many parents "had an experience with marijuana and don't consider it as serious as other drugs," says U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala. Susie Williams Manning, director of an adolescent alcohol and drug program in Lexington, S.C., says she often sees that dynamic at work with client families: "I've had parents tell me they'd rather see their child smoke dope at home than go out and use alcohol."

That is abominable.

When I raised this very point a few weeks ago, and I suggested that the Clinton administration's lack of leadership in speaking out against this menace stems in part from the fact that some in the administration may have grown up experimenting with marijuana, it was suggested on behalf of the administration, perhaps facetiously, that this was a canard. Just listen to this:

"One of the things we learned in the '80s [when marijuana use declined] is [that] when all sectors of society speak in unison, it's heard," says Lloyd Johnston, author of the University of Michigan's respected annual teen drug study. "Now we've seen an erosion of that single voice, and [teens get] either no voice in some quarters or conflicting voices in others."—USA Weekend.

We have to get parents talking to their children about this. Grandparents, aunts, uncles, and everyone should be impressing upon our young people not to damage themselves with drugs, marijuana or otherwise. If parents experimented with marijuana or other drugs in their youth and might feel hypocritical about telling their kids not to do so today, then, for your kids' sake, please get over it. Some experts advise that parents tell their children that if they had it to do over again, they wouldn't have used the stuff. Do not glamorize or wax nostalgic about your past drug use in front of your kids. Make it clear to your kids you do not want them to use pot or other drugs. Tell them about the other things in life—art, literature, sports, and so much else—that they should turn to for stimulation.

For those adults who do not think marijuana use is as troublesome as I make it out to be, let me quote from the USA Weekend article again:

Age is down. Users are starting younger. In the 1992 Adolescent Drug Survey, the average age of first-time users dropped to between 13 and 15, from 14–17 the year before. Treatment centers report 12- and 13-year-olds enrolling, formerly a rare event.

The effects now are clear. Unlike the drug experimentation days of the 1960s and '70s,

the effects pot use now have been studied extensively. Among the conclusions: Marijuana reduces coordination; slows reflexes; interferes with the ability to measure distance, speed and time; and disrupts concentration and short-term memory. According to Donald Tashkin at the UCLA Medical School, there are also cancer risks: A marijuana smoker is exposed to six times as many carcinogens as a tobacco smoker.

Quantity is up. Kids today smoke larger amounts than their elders did, thanks to innovations such as "blunts": short cigars hollowed out and restuffed with pot or a pot-and-tobacco mix. Marijuana is now often laced with other drugs, as in "primos," with cocaine and "illies," with formaldehyde, making the smoker ill. Result: In 1994, 50 percent more 12- to 17-year-olds ended up in emergency rooms for smoking pot as in 1993.

Potency is up. The pot teens smoke today is not their parents' cannabis. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration says the THC, or primary psychoactive chemical, of pot on the street has doubled in the past decade, thanks to sophisticated cloning and genetic manipulation ... Sample review in *High Times* magazine: "three hits and you're absolutely, totally and righteously screwed up for hours."

And it's now understood that pot serves as a "gateway" drug. A 1994 study by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse found 43 percent of teens who use pot by age 18 move on to cocaine.

Everybody ought to read this article.

The article notes that a variety of cultural factors have helped contribute to this very disturbing trend of increased teenage use of marijuana, a point I recently made on the Senate floor. One factor is permissive references to pot use on television, citing an example I used, the Roseanne and Dan Conner characters smoking pot in the bathroom on "Roseanne". Similar references in the movies contribute to the problem. No one is talking about censorship, but greater responsibility among producers, studios, directors, actors, and musicians, would be helpful.

Merchandise and clothing with marijuana symbols are popular items nationwide in stores frequented by teens. "Some people are influenced by images," [said one teenager] ... "You see it on TV all the time."

Part of the problem may well be, on the one hand, a reaction to the materialism some teenagers may see around them, or to what appear to be limited prospects for their future that other teens feel confront them on the other.

I do not have all the answers, but I do know political, religious, civic, sports, and entertainment figures must all speak out more vigorously, more vigorously than they are doing today.

Our teenagers have to hear that there is more to life than the immediate gratification they may think they will get from pot or other drug use. They need to know what can really happen to a drug user, such as some of the things I mentioned earlier. With Elaine and I, and 6 children and 15 grandchildren, I know that it can be difficult to get across a message without sounding preachy. It is not so easy to tell a grade schooled or a junior high school youngster about life's vast possibilities and make it seem very real.

We should not underestimate the influence we can have on our children, our nephews and nieces, and our grandchildren. We must talk to them.

Moreover, the adults in our children's lives can do more than talk about it. We can take our kids to the local library and open up all of the worlds one can find there. We can read with our children when they are young. We can take them to sporting events or museums. We can show them local historical sites. We can interest them not only in our country's history, but in their own cultural heritage. We can help them get involved in sports, scouting, or other recreational activities. If religion is a part of your life, as I hope it is, perhaps you can help make it a part of your children's lives. Our children can be a part of something of interest to them that they must understand will be destroyed by the use of drugs. By helping our young people be involved in wholesome activities, the antidrug message becomes more than just plain talk.

For those young people whose social or economic circumstances, or immediate prospects, cause them to doubt that their future is going to be worthwhile, we have to try very hard to reach them. This feeling of despair can afflict children of any race or ethnic background, and it can occur in an inner city, an affluent suburb, or a rural town. And I know that exhortations alone are not enough if people are trapped in violent, drug-infested neighborhoods. The kind of needed public and private policies, involving a wide range of community resources, to provide greater opportunity for youngsters are really beyond the scope of these remarks. But such policies are part of what we need to do as a society to combat the drug scourge. And, adults must lend a hand.

But if I could speak to those of our young people who feel such despair, I would urge them to start with their most precious resource of all—their selves. I would say to them, Mr. President: your dignity as a human being, regardless of color, ethnicity, religion, or gender, is your birthright. And drugs are not going to help you go anywhere but down.

Another point must be made to children and young adults. No one can take away your reputation, your good name—you can only give it away. Do not let the drug dealer take away your chances for success or your dignity. Do not let a friend sway you from what you know is right.

Mr. President, we all must do more to help our young people avoid drug use. We must help show them the way. And we need strong moral leadership from our country's leaders. The very future of our country is at stake.

We need strong examples from our country's sports figures, our country's business leaders, our country's entertainment leaders, and our country's political leaders—in fact, from leaders of every type and variety. And we need

more of our religious institutions speaking out against the illicit use of illegal drugs in the best interests of our children and our young people today. But really it is society as a whole.

So I hope that we will all continue to work harder. I intend to help General McCaffrey as much as I can to do his job, and I believe he will be a great drug czar. And I am going to give everything I can to assist him and help him to be able to accomplish that work in a way that will be beneficial to everybody in America.

Mr. President, I appreciate this opportunity to mention some of these things. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUGAR). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### JEREMY ROYAL: NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL HEISMAN AWARD WINNER

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I am proud to announce that Alabama's own Jeremy Royal is the recent recipient of Wendy's High School Heisman Trophy. Young Jeremy is a senior at Altamont High School in Birmingham, where he is valedictorian of the class of 1996. This is a truly remarkable honor, since Jeremy was one of over 8,000 nominees for the national award.

The High School Heisman Trophy recognizes not only athletic achievement, but also all-around scholarship and citizenship, all of which Jeremy possesses in huge quantities. He is truly one of the leaders of his generation as we head into the next century.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from the school paper, the Altamont News, be printed in the RECORD following my remarks. It tells of the remarkable achievements of Jeremy Royal which led to his selection as the High School Heisman Trophy winner. I join his family, friends, teachers, coaches, and school officials in congratulating him and wishing him all the best for what appears to be a bright and limitless future.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Altamont News, Winter 1996]

JEREMY ROYAL WINS HIGH SCHOOL HEISMAN  
(By Sarah Whiteside)

The philosopher Socrates believed that physical and mental fitness were a duty both to oneself and to the polis. Jeremy Royal, valedictorian of the class of '96 and winner of the Wendy's High School Heisman Trophy, exemplifies this Socratic ideal. This award, which emphasizes scholarship, athletics, and citizenship, recognizes Jeremy's contributions both to the Altamont community and to the community at large. The committee of judges, after rigorous competition from a

field of over 8,000 nominees, selected Jeremy for this national honor.

Among Jeremy's academic honors are the Yale Book Award, which is given annually by the faculty to an outstanding junior; the Smiley Award, which recognizes the most outstanding sophomore; and the Scholastic Award, which he has earned each year. In addition, he was named a National Merit Semi-Finalist. Jeremy has achieved these notable academic honors while maintaining a rigorous athletic program in tennis, basketball, and soccer. His skill, dedication, and determination have resulted in outstanding personal and team records in all three sports, as well as in his serving as team captain and in receiving Most Valuable Player awards.

Jeremy's commitment to community is just as strong as his commitment to academics and athletics. Within the Altamont community he has served each year as student council representative, as director of the Forum for Cultural diversity, as a member of the Honor Society, and as Latin Club president. His contributions to the larger community include serving as Make-a-Change volunteer for the National Council of Christians and Jews and as a delegate to Anytown, participating in the Birmingham Youth Leadership Forum, and volunteering as a counselor at a camp for pediatric cancer patients.

Jeremy's classmates and teachers were delighted and thrilled with the national recognition of his accomplishments and dedication. But we were not surprised, for we knew that there could be no other student in the country so deserving of the Heisman Trophy.

#### THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, a vast percentage of Americans don't have the slightest idea about the enormity of the Federal debt. Ever so often, I ask groups of friends: How many millions of dollars are there in a trillion? They think about it, voice some estimates, most of them wrong.

One thing that they do know is that it is the U.S. Congress that ran up the enormous Federal debt that now exceeds \$5 trillion. To be exact, as of the close of business Friday, March 8, the total Federal debt stood at \$5,017,686,664,137.86. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,045.56 of this debt.

#### CHINA'S AGGRESSION AGAINST TAIWAN

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, it has been said that freedom always entails danger. So perhaps we here, in a country that has seen our share of battles on behalf of liberty and democracy, should not be surprised by China's latest action against Taiwan.

It is no coincidence that China has planned to hold missile tests off of Taiwan's coast during that country's first democratic Presidential elections. But despite China's predictable behavior, it is no less a violation of all that we hold dear to us here in this freedom-loving country.

China's latest act of coercion will accomplish nothing more than to further tarnish her image as a country whose human rights abuses seem to know no borders and no boundaries.

This latest action comes at a time when Taiwan is about to embark on what democratic countries as our own often take for granted—the free and open elections of our leaders.

By conducting missile tests off the shores of Taiwan—the third testing since Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hut visited the United States last June—China is not only effectively shutting down the two largest commercial ports in Taiwan, it is sending a message to the people of that country that their liberty is constantly in jeopardy.

I want my colleagues to be aware that these tests not only will affect Taiwan's exports and imports in the short term, but are bound to have long-term effects as well. Some analysts put the loss at as much as 20 percent for both imports and exports.

Those are losses that will be felt around the world, including my home State of Kentucky here exports to Taiwan ran close to \$73 million in 1994.

This does not even begin to touch on the repercussions for the financial markets from the predicted selling of the Taiwan dollar to driving share prices into a further slump. These financial backlashes will be long felt both in Taiwan and around the world.

And yet, these fiscal concerns probably are not foremost on the minds of a nation who fears first for the safety of her people. One account I have read says that nobody trusts the accuracy of Beijing's weapons, and that even the slightest misfire could hit inhabited areas. Even if these weapons are unarmed, the impact would be enormous if smashed into Taiwan.

Mr. President, let me close my asking my colleagues to remain ever alert to China's actions against this fledgling democracy. They have made their coercive intentions abundantly clear and we should not waver in our belief that nations must adhere to a certain international code of conduct.

I would also call on the administration to continue to monitor the People's Republic of China and to take the necessary steps toward assuring that China understands, in no uncertain terms, that Taiwan must be afforded its due respect in accordance with that international code.

As the leader of the free world, we can do no less than send a clear message of how this behavior is simply unacceptable.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### BALANCED BUDGET DOWNPAYMENT ACT, II

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report H.R. 3019.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3019) making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.