

Mr. President, I have spoken about the problem at hand numerous times in this body. Unfortunately, it remains unresolved. More than a year ago, United Airlines notified the Government of Japan of its intention to start new beyond service between Osaka and Seoul, Korea. Although United Airlines is clearly authorized to operate this new service, the Japanese continue to refuse to permit it to do so. Unquestionably, United Airlines and its employee-owners have, and are continuing to, pay a very steep financial price for Japan's decision to wrongly deny it this valuable economic opportunity.

The Japanese, unfortunately, have repeatedly rebuffed attempts by the administration to redress this violation. In fact, the most recent attempt was met by a threat from the Japanese that they may impose limits on new service by United States carriers between Los Angeles and Tokyo, even though the service in question is guaranteed by the United States-Japan bilateral aviation agreement without the threatened limitations. Make no mistake about it, whenever United States carriers are denied opportunities, the U.S. economy loses and tourism-related jobs in the United States are lost.

Consistent with an amendment I offered last year on United States-Japan aviation relations that is now part of Public Law 104-50, the administration has finally drawn a line in the sand to hopefully resolve this violation. Namely, the administration has put on hold Japan Airlines' request for service between Tokyo and Kona, Hawaii until the Japanese respect United Airlines' right to provide new service beyond Japan. Even though I regret temporarily depriving Hawaii of a new tourism opportunity, we simply should not agree to expand commercial opportunities for a Japanese carrier in the United States at the same time the Government of Japan is wrongly denying a United States carrier opportunities in the Asia-Pacific market.

Although the words of the Government of Japan suggest it wants to move forward in United States-Japan aviation relations, Japan's actions are preventing us from doing so. Moreover, the Government of Japan's continued failure to fully comply with the existing agreement is eroding the trust needed to secure a broader agreement that will create new air service opportunities for all United States and Japanese carriers between and beyond our two countries.

Mr. President, let me conclude by saying I hope the Government of Japan resolves the Tokyo-Kona problem it created by immediately complying with the United States-Japan bilateral aviation agreement. Also, I hope the Japanese will not compound the current problem by following through on its threat to impose countermeasures against United Airlines and Northwest Airlines if the Tokyo-Kona problem is not resolved to its satisfaction. Clearly, that would further undermine Ja-

pan's stated goal of moving forward in our aviation relationship.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT OF A SUSPENSION UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE—PM 141

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate on April 26, 1996, received a message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report that I have exercised the authority provided to me under subsection 325(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, to suspend subsection 325(a) and 325(b) of such Act. A copy of the suspension is attached.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 26, 1996.

REPORT RELATIVE TO 1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 142

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy. This Strategy carries forward the policies and principles of the 1994 and 1995 Strategies. It describes new directions and initiatives to confront the ever-changing challenges of drug abuse and trafficking.

This past March I convened the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence in order to focus the Nation's attention on two major health problems faced by young people today—drug use and violence. The conference brought together over 300 young people, parents, clergy, com-

munity and business leaders, judges, prosecutors, police, entertainers, media executives, researchers, and treatment and prevention specialists from across America to examine solutions and keep us moving forward with proven strategies. The Vice President, General Barry McCaffrey, and I met with the participants in a series of roundtable discussions, discussing how to strengthen the efforts of families, the media, communities, schools, businesses, and government to reduce drug use and violence. Participants left with new energy and new ideas, determined to return home and begin implementing the solutions and strategies discussed that day.

This conference took place at an important juncture in America's ongoing fight against drug abuse. In the last few years our nation has made significant progress against drug use and related crime. The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced by 30 percent since 1992. The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion in 1993—a 23 percent drop. We are finally gaining ground against overall crime: drug-related murders are down 12 percent since 1989; robberies are down 10 percent since 1991.

At the same time, we have dealt serious blows to the international criminal networks that import drugs into America. Many powerful drug lords, including leaders of Colombia's notorious Cali cartel, have been arrested. A multinational air interdiction program has disrupted the principal air route for smugglers between Peru and Colombia. The close cooperation between the United States, Peru, and other governments in the region has disrupted the cocaine economy in several areas. Our efforts have decreased overall cocaine production and have made coca planting less attractive to the farmers who initiate the cocaine production process. And I have taken the serious step of cutting off all non-humanitarian aid to certain drug producing and trafficking nations that have not cooperated with the United States in narcotics control. Further, I have ordered that we vote against their requests for loans from the World Bank and other multilateral development banks. This clearly underscores the unwavering commitment of the United States to stand against drug production and trafficking.

Here at home, we have achieved major successes in arresting, prosecuting, and dismantling criminal drug networks. In Miami, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Program, through its operational task forces, successfully concluded a major operation that resulted in the indictments of 252 individuals for drug trafficking and other drug-related crimes. Operations conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration's Mobile Enforcement Teams program (MET), a highly successful federal tool for assisting local

law enforcement, have resulted in more than 1,500 arrests of violent and predatory drug criminals in more than 50 communities across the nation.

But as the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence showed, now is the time to press forward. We must not let up for a moment in our efforts against drug abuse, and drug abuse by young people, particularly.

There are many reasons why young people do continue to use drugs. Chief among these are ignorance of the facts about addiction and the potency of drugs, and complacency about the danger of drugs. Unfortunately, all too often we see signs of complacency about the dangers of drug use: diminished attention to the drug problem by the national media; the glamorization and legitimization of drug use in the entertainment industry; the coddling of professional athletes who are habitual drug-users; avoidance of the issue by parents and other adults; calls for drug-legalization; and the marketing of products to young people that legitimize and elevate the use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

All Americans must accept responsibility to teach young people that drugs are illegal and they are deadly. They may land you in jail; they may cost you your life. We must renew our commitment to the drug prevention strategies that deter first-time drug use and stop the progression from alcohol and tobacco use to marijuana and harder drugs.

The National Drug Control Strategy is designed to prevent a new drug use epidemic through an aggressive and comprehensive full-court press that harnesses the energies of committed individuals from every sector of our society. As I said the State of the Union, we must step up our attack against criminal youth gangs that deal in illicit drugs. We will improve the effectiveness of our cooperative efforts among U.S. defense and law enforcement agencies, as well as with other nations, to disrupt the flow of drugs coming into the country. We will seek to expand the availability and improve the quality of drug treatment. And we will continue to oppose resolutely calls for the legalization of illicit drugs. We will increase efforts to prevent drug use by all Americans, particularly young people.

The tragedy of drug abuse and drug-related crime affects us all. The National Drug Control Strategy requires commitment and resources from many individuals and organizations, and from all levels of government. For the Strategy to succeed, each of us must do our part.

We ask the Congress to be a bipartisan partner and provide the resources we need at the federal level to get the job done. I challenge state and local governments to focus on drug abuse as a top priority. We ask the media and the advertising and entertainment industries to work with us to educate our

youth, and all Americans, about the dangers of drug use. Finally, we invite every American—every parent, every teacher, every law enforcement officer, every faith leader, every young person, and every community leader—to join our national campaign to save our youth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 29, 1996.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S. 1708. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the remedial jurisdiction of inferior Federal courts.

The following joint resolution was ordered placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution making corrections to Public Law 104-134.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2346. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2347. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled, "The California Indian Land Transfer Act"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2348. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, transmitting, pursuant to law, a fiscal year 1995 report relative to National Historic Landmarks which are damaged; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2349. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision for the City of Rocks National Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2350. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 94-19; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-2351. A communication from the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Federally Funded Research and Development Center for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2352. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend various environmental laws of the United States as they affect the operations of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2353. A communication from the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service, De-

partment of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report with respect to Revenue Ruling 96-24; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2354. A communication from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Treasury Bulletin for March 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2355. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, the report of the texts of international agreements, other than treaties, and background statements; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2356. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Development Assistance Program Allocations for fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2357. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 5, United States Code, to make various changes in the laws regarding the management of employees of the Federal Government especially as they affect the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2358. A communication from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1995 annual report on the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2359. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the annual audit for fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2360. A communication from the Executive Director of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of procedures for procurement; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DOLE:

S. 1711. A bill to establish a commission to evaluate the programs of the Federal Government that assist members of the Armed Forces and veterans in readjusting to civilian life, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. CRAIG):

S. 1712. A bill to provide incentives to encourage stronger truth in sentencing of violent offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SIMON, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 1713. A bill to establish a congressional commemorative medal for organ donors and their families; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DOLE (for Mr. BURNS):

S. 1714. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to ensure the ability of utility providers to establish, improve, operate and maintain utility structures, facilities, and equipment for the benefit, safety, and well-being of consumers, by removing limitations on maximum driving and on-duty time pertaining to utility vehicle operators and drivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.