

will also go up, allegedly. That would put even more pressure against a balanced budget.

The problem with this example, Mr. President, it's more than simply a shell game. It's a total disavowal of the President's veterans budget, by the President's own people. Worse, by the President himself. It's an official budget that's not official. And that, Mr. President, is a matter of budget integrity. And this budget lacks integrity.

The budget of the United States represents the official statement of policy of a President. If that is true this President's statement of policy is one of duplicity. And it lacks credibility and integrity.

And that, Mr. President, is the mark of a failed leader. A leader who undercuts his own moral authority to lead the Nation. You cannot be a leader if your policies reflect duplicity, a lack of credibility, and a lack of integrity.

This is the 11th in a series of talks, Mr. President, that I have shared with my colleagues on my observations about the President's failure to lead by example. His failure of moral leadership.

If our leaders continue to lead this way, public cynicism—already at dangerous levels—will reach critical mass. We cannot continue to serve the people of our country in this way.

Republicans have tried to lead by example. We put our money where our mouths were. We passed congressional accountability, putting Members of Congress under the same laws as we passed for the rest of the country. We passed a balanced budget last year. And, we'll pass another one later this week.

But the President will veto a balanced budget again, without an honest alternative of his own. This is failed leadership of the worst kind, Mr. President.

Finally, Mr. President, I commend Senator BOND for his outstanding detective work in surfacing this budget duplicity on behalf of the American people.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I believe we have gone past the allotted time by several minutes.

I ask unanimous consent that we be allowed up to 15 more minutes to conclude our remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I commend all the Senators who have come to the floor and discussed the general premise that there should be a relationship between what officeholders say during the course of seeking the office and what they do once they achieve it.

We talked about the fact that the administration talked about a tax reduction to the middle class and then raised taxes on them up to \$500 billion. We have talked about this budget duplicity, which we just heard about here today. We talked about the issue of

being for a balanced budget, but then coming foursquare against the balanced budget, an amendment to the Constitution that would do nothing more than allow the issue to go to the several States. Yet, there was fear even of letting that go to the people.

I am going to mention one other, as we close out, because the administration has talked frequently about its concern over crime in our country. By anyone's observation today, you cannot separate crime from drugs. And if there is one thing laying at the foot of this administration, it is the fact that they altered dramatically the drug policies that governed from 1980 to 1992—that 12-year period that saw massive reduction in the use of drugs at all levels.

Between 1979—to give some examples, Mr. President—and 1992, drug use was cut in half in America. There is no way we will ever know the millions of families—sisters, brothers, friends, next-door neighbors—that were saved from tragic consequences because of policies that discouraged the use of drugs.

Under this administration, marijuana use among young people has increased an average of 50 percent across all age groups. Teenage drug use has risen every year under this administration. In 1992, at the beginning of the administration, 2.4 million of our youth used drugs. Today, the figure is 3.8 million—up 58 percent. This, Mr. President, is an epidemic.

Use of marijuana, ages 14 to 15, is up 200 percent since 1992. Marijuana use among eighth graders was 3.7 percent in 1992. Today, it is 7.8 percent—a 110-percent increase.

Hallucinogens, LSD and PCP, were at 5.8 percent up to 1992, and now it is 9.3 percent—up 60 percent.

There were 146 people in the office of the drug czar when the President took office. He took it down to 25 people and has only recently discussed increasing it—I am sure as a result of these epidemic numbers that I am describing to you here today.

The list goes on and on. But what has resulted, Mr. President, is that the combination of changing the policies, moving away from interdiction—those budgets went down—and moving away from law enforcement, emphasizing rehabilitation, I would have never believed, Mr. President, that those changes in policy could have such a massive and rapid response. Remember, we had a Surgeon General that was suggesting, early in this administration, that it was OK to legalize drugs.

The fact that these drug policies changed was de-emphasized, and the White House never talked any more about drugs. Some made fun of Nancy Reagan's "Just Say No," but we can use a little bit more of that now. What happened was our youth, very quickly, began to believe that drugs were no longer a problem.

The result has been that, thinking it is no longer a problem, they are more willing to experiment with drug use.

The result of that is that we have re-created a drug epidemic in our country of immense proportions, and there are millions of families that are going to suffer the consequences because we have not put up the fight. Whether it is a sister, a brother, a neighbor, someone in our town, someone across the hall in the workplace, we have created millions of casualties in America.

The administration is talking more about drugs, but it is still not getting the job done. President Clinton requests 19.4 percent less funding for prevention in 1997 than he requested in 1996. So we still have a pattern that is ignoring this crisis.

Now, this crisis reverberates through our hemisphere. Our fellow countries in the hemisphere are now coming under a deluge from the drug cartel. President Zedillo of Mexico said that there is no greater threat to his Republic than the drug cartel.

This is a massive crisis that must be confronted very quickly in the balance of this decade as we move to the new century, if we are going to save millions of American casualties, from crack babies to drug use. This is the first time in my life that we have actually witnessed a war that is directed at kids—people 8 to 12 years old.

The last drug crisis focused principally on people who were 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 and now it has moved down to 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and this ought to command the attention of every policymaker—a mayor, a Governor, a county commissioner, and, yes, the President of the United States.

Mr. President, I am about to yield the floor. I want to reiterate what I said when we began—that there should be a relationship between what policymakers say to our citizens and what they do. You ought not to promise tax relief and then raise taxes. You ought not say you are for a balanced budget and then fight it at every turn. You ought not to say that you are fighting to win this drug war and then turn a lot of it off, because that creates cynicism in our country. It really does. It makes people sit back and wonder about their Government. In every way that we can we ought to stress that relationship between what we run for and what we stand for and what we do. There should not be a great distance in the rhetoric and the deed. As near as possible they should match. We have emphasized here this afternoon that in all too many cases in the last 36 months they have not.

SENATOR BOB DOLE

Mr. COVERDELL. In closing, Mr. President, one of the speakers a little earlier, I think Senator BENNETT of Utah, talked about Senator DOLE and this desk. Tomorrow Senator DOLE will leave his beloved Senate. And I said after his announcement that I would never look at this desk and not see the distinguished Senator from Kansas.

So, in closing, I just want to, as a precursor for tomorrow, wish him well,

wish him Godspeed, wish him a safe journey, and to be among the millions of Americans to thank him for all that he did for his State, for this Senate, and for the United States of America.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

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

HERBERT CLARK AND LOU HOOVER

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, a distinguished Iowan once wrote: "I prefer to think of Iowa as I saw it through the eyes of a 10-year-old boy. Those were eyes filled with the wonders of Iowa's streams and woods, of the mystery of growing crops. They saw days filled with adventure and great undertakings, with participation in good and comforting things. They saw days of stern but kindly discipline." That 10-year-old Iowa boy later became the 31st President of the United States. Herbert Clark Hoover was the first U.S. President to be born west of the Mississippi River.

President Hoover's home until he was 11 years old was in West Branch, IA. And the Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch is the place where he returned upon his death in 1964. Born into a Quaker family in 1874, he was raised in the Quaker tradition by his parents until their untimely deaths. Then, he was raised by other family members. During his formative years, he was taught the principles of honesty, hard work, simplicity, and generosity.

Herbert Hoover's life was one of great undertakings. An accomplished and successful engineer, he put his organizational skills to work during the First World War. In England at the outbreak of the war he helped, often with his own money, to get his fellow Americans back home. When Belgium was invaded and the Belgian people were in need of food, Herbert Hoover responded. He instituted food relief efforts as the head of the Belgian Relief Campaign. He organized the acquisition, delivery, and distribution of tens of thousands of tons of food. Thousands were saved from a horrible death by starvation. Herbert Clark Hoover proved himself to be one of the great humanitarians of the world.

President Woodrow Wilson subsequently appointed Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator of the United States. From this position he oversaw

the Government's food conservation program for the duration of the war.

During the terms of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, Hoover served as the Secretary of Commerce. Then in the election of 1928, the people of this great country honored him by electing him their 31st President. It is important to note that during his public service, Herbert Clark Hoover did not accept a salary from the people. His reward was in his service to his fellow Americans. I wonder how many of us today are prepared to do the same.

Honesty, hard work, simplicity, and generosity—the principles that Herbert Hoover learned as a boy and practiced all of his adult life. These are principles which all of us try to teach our children. Once learned and once practiced, they can change the world.

Lou Henry Hoover, a Waterloo, IA native, was active alongside her husband. She was the first Iowan to be First Lady. Such a splendid couple they made together.

Lou Hoover received eight honorary degrees in recognition of her public service. Twice she was president of the Girl Scouts of America. While in that position, she began the Girl Scouts cookie sales program, which has become an American tradition.

Lou also promoted women's athletics, helping to found the National Amateur Athletic Federation. She served as president of the Women's Division from 1922 to 1940.

Significantly, in 1929, First Lady Lou Henry Hoover broke the White House racial barrier by entertaining the wife of Oscar DePriest, a black Congressman from Chicago.

Many Americans are cynical of those of us in public life today. They think of us as being self-serving. This is unfortunate. This is not healthy for our country. Perhaps if we look closely at the lives of men and women like Herbert and Lou Hoover and try to follow more closely in their footsteps of humanitarianism, dedication to public service, and the spirit of giving freely of themselves, we could begin to regain more of the public's trust.

Iowans proudly gave up the Hoovers to the world. And when the Hoovers gave up this world, Iowans were deeply honored that they chose to return home to Iowa. Herbert and Lou Hoover—great humanitarians of the world—exemplify the Iowa spirit.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, June 7, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,133,885,689,631.55.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,703.31 as his or her share of that debt.

PIKE-HUSKA AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY UNIT NO. 230

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to pay tribute

to the American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 230 in Aurora, SD, for their actions to encourage democracy. The Pike-Huska Unit provided a forum for voters to meet the candidates for city council and learn more about each candidate's individual platform. As this election year evolves, we are reminded by the Pike-Huska American Legion Auxiliary of the importance of voter education and participation. I believe citizens should closely follow the voting records of their elected officials and keep up on current events. An informed electorate is central to maintaining a truly representative democracy. It is no wonder South Dakotans historically have one of the highest voter participation rates in the Nation—South Dakotans are active believers in democracy.

I ask unanimous consent that the information sent to me by the organization's secretary, Margaret Allstot, be printed in the RECORD.

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

AURORA, SD,
March 27, 1996.

Hon. LARRY PRESSLER,
U.S. Senate, Russell Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: Last evening our American Legion Auxiliary, Unit 230, Pike-Huska Post, Aurora, South Dakota, sponsored an election forum for candidates who are running for our town council. We had printed flyers notifying both the candidates and the residents of the community of this event. We asked the local Boy Scout Troop to hand distribute the flyers which they did. We asked local residents to be moderator and time-keeper for our forum. We also contacted the local radio station and newspaper to publicize this event. We served coffee and cookies at the end of the forum.

The forum was well attended and issues brought forth and discussed along with meeting the candidates, some of whom were not well known. We felt we had offered a worthwhile project for our Auxiliary Unit, for both Americanism and for Community Service.

I am proud to be a part of an organization who recognizes as its responsibility of helping citizens to be better informed to use their privilege of freedom of voting. Hence, I request that this project be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

MARGARET ALLSTOT,
Secretary.

"KNOW YOUR CANDIDATES" FORUM, TUESDAY,
MARCH 26, 1996

CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL

Mayor:

2 year: John Barthel, Stu Salzman.

Alderman:

Ward 1, 1 year: Dale Niskimins, Charles Tiltum.

Ward 1, 2 year: Jon Geise.

Ward 2, 2 year: Bob Anderson, Doris Scanlon.

Come meet your candidates and learn their platforms on many key issues concerning our city government and their duties and goals.

1. Maintenance

2. Law Enforcement Contract

3. Garbage Disposal/Recycling

4. Long-term Goals

5. Special Interests/Improvements/Industry

Sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary Unit #230, Aurora