

down the path of drug abuse. We also must find ways to treat those who have become trapped in addiction. For these reasons, the bill contains several significant prevention and treatment provisions.

The comprehensive nature of this bill attacks the methamphetamine problem on several fronts. It bolsters our law enforcement efforts to crack down on traffickers, provides treatment and prevention funding for our schools and communities, and authorizes much needed resources for cleaning-up the toxic pollutants left behind by methamphetamine lab operators.

I have been working for over a year with colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in both Houses of Congress to pass this important legislation. It is important to highlight that, as part of this process, there have been changes to the bill made in response to legitimate complaints raised by my colleagues and constituents. For example, provisions relating to search warrants and the Internet have been deleted because of these concerns.

Overall, this bill represents a bipartisan effort that will result in real progress in our continuing battle against the scourge of methamphetamine.

Yet another important anti-drug abuse provision in this bill we are adopting today is the Drug Addiction Treatment Act, or the DATA bill. With the bipartisan cosponsorship of Senators LEVIN, BIDEN and MOYNIHAN, I introduced S. 324 last year, and I am pleased that this bill has been inserted in H.R. 4365.

In 1999, as part of the comprehensive methamphetamine bill, S. 486, the DATA bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee and adopted by the full Senate. The DATA bill also was included in the anti-drug provisions that were adopted as part of the bankruptcy reform legislation, S. 625, that passed the Senate last year. I hope the third Senate passage is indeed the charm.

The goal of the DATA provisions is simple but it is important: The DATA bill attempts to make drug treatment more available and more effective to those who need it.

This legislation focuses on increasing the availability and effectiveness of drug treatment. The purpose of the Drug Addiction Treatment Act is to allow qualified physicians, as determined by the Department of Health and Human Services, to prescribe schedule III, IV and V anti-addiction medications in physicians' offices without an additional Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, registration if certain conditions are met.

These conditions include certification by participating physicians that they are licensed under state law and have the training and experience to treat opium addicts and they will not treat more than 30 in an office setting unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services adjusts this number.

The DATA provisions allow the Secretary, as appropriate, to add to these

conditions and allow the Attorney General to terminate a physician's DEA registration if these conditions are violated. This program will continue after three years only if the Secretary and Attorney General determine that this new type of decentralized treatment should not continue.

This bill would also allow the Secretary and Attorney General to discontinue the program earlier than three years if, upon consideration of the specified factors, they determine that early termination is advisable.

Nothing in the waiver policy called for in my bill is intended to change the rules pertaining to methadone clinics or other facilities or practitioners that conduct drug treatment services under the dual registration system imposed by current law. And nothing in this bill is intended to diminish the existing authority of DEA to enforce rigorously the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act. Doctors and health care providers should be free to practice the art of medicine but they may never violate the terms of the Controlled Substances Act.

In drafting the waiver provisions of the bill, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse were all consulted. Secretary Shalala has provided her leadership in this area. As well, this initiative is consistent with the announcement of the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, General Barry McCaffrey, of the Administration's intent to work to decentralize methadone treatment.

In 1995, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences issued a report, "Development of Medications for Opiate and Cocaine Addictions: Issues for the Government and Private Sector." The study called for "(d)eveloping flexible, alternative means of controlling the dispensing of anti-addiction narcotic medications that would avoid the 'methadone model' of individually approved treatment centers."

The Drug Addiction Treatment Act—DATA—is exactly the kind of policy initiative that experts have called for in America's multifaceted response to the drug abuse epidemic. I recognize that the DATA legislation is just one mechanism to attack this problem, and I plan to work with my colleagues in the Congress to devise additional strategies to reduce both the supply and demand for drugs.

These provisions promote a policy that dramatically improves these lives because it helps those who abuse drugs change their lives and become productive members of society. We have work to do on heroin addiction. For example, a 1997 report by the Utah State Division of Substance Abuse, "Substance Abuse and Need for Treatment Among Juvenile Arrestees in Utah" cites literature reporting heroin-using offenders committed 15 times more robberies, 20 times more burglaries, and 10 times

more thefts than offenders who do not use drugs. We must stop heroin abuse in Salt Lake City and in all of our nation's cities and communities.

In my own state of Utah, I am sorry to report, according to a 1997 survey by the State Division of Substance Abuse, about one in ten Utahns used illicit drug in a given survey month. That number is simply too high; although I cannot imagine that my colleagues would not be similarly alarmed if they looked at data from their own states. We must prevent and persuade our citizens from using drugs and we must help provide effective treatments and systems of treatments for those who succumb to drug abuse.

I hope that the success of this system will create incentives for the private sector to continue to develop new medications for the treatment of drug addiction, and I hope that qualified doctors will use the new system and that general practice physicians will take the time and effort to qualify to use this new law to help their addicted patients. I am proud to have worked with the Administration and my colleagues on a bipartisan basis in adopting the DATA provisions and creating this new approach that undoubtedly will improve the ability for many to obtain successful drug abuse treatment.

In closing, I also want to commend the many staff persons who have worked so hard on this bill. These include Dave Larson, Anne Phelps, Jackie Parker, Marcia Lee, Kathleen McGowan, Leah Belaire, David Russell, Pattie DeLoatche and Bruce Artim in the Senate and Marc Wheat and John Ford in the House.

I strongly support this legislation and urge my colleagues in the House to pass it as quickly as possible. It is a bill that will raise awareness on children's health issues and, at the same time, assist those who have specific needs with regard to alcohol abuse, drug abuse and mental health issues. It is a good consensus product and is worthy of our support.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, September 25, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,646,252,666,475.97, five trillion, six hundred forty-six billion, two hundred fifty-two million, six hundred sixty-six thousand, four hundred seventy-five dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Five years ago, September 25, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,949,969,000,000, four trillion, nine hundred forty-nine billion, nine hundred sixty-nine million.

Ten years ago, September 25, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,213,942,000,000, three trillion, two hundred thirteen billion, nine hundred forty-two million.

Fifteen years ago, September 25, 1985, the Federal debt stood at

\$1,823,103,000,000, one trillion, eight hundred twenty-three billion, one hundred three million.

Twenty-five years ago, September 25, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$552,347,000,000, five hundred fifty-two billion, three hundred forty-seven million which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,093,905,666,475.97, five trillion, ninety-three billion, nine hundred five million, six hundred sixty-six thousand, four hundred seventy-five dollars and ninety-seven cents during the past 25 years.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### RECOGNITION OF SEA CADET MONTH

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, September is Sea Cadet Month, and today I rise to pay tribute to the Naval Sea Cadet Corps. Sea Cadet organizations exist in most of the maritime nations around the world. Having recognized the value of these organizations, the Department of the Navy requested the Navy League to establish a similar program for American youth.

Since their creation in 1958—and their federal incorporation by Congress in 1962—the Naval Sea Cadets Corps has encouraged and aided American youth ages 13–17, training them in seagoing skills and instilling within them patriotism, courage, and commitment. By teaching America's youth the important role of maritime service in national defense and economic stability, the Corps has produced responsible and capable leaders. Weekly and monthly drills at local units and more intensive two-week training sessions, stress physical fitness, seamanship, shipboard safety, first aid, naval history, and leadership while advanced training sessions range from a submarine seminar to aviation school. Thanks in part to this training, Sea Cadets demonstrate the leadership skills and responsibility that allow them to excel and become leaders in their communities.

I wish to pay special tribute to LT Lance Nemanic and the Twin Cities Squadron of the Sea Cadets, for their dedicated service to Minnesota's Youth. I would also like to thank those men and women who continue to make the U.S. Sea Cadets Corps the pride of the Navy.●

##### NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE SPEAKER DONNA SYTEK

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Donna Sytek as she retires as Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. Donna's dedication to public service is remarkable, and she has done much in her twelve terms in the House to make life better for the people of our great state.

Throughout her nearly quarter century as a member of the House, Donna

has worked tirelessly on issues about which she feels passionate: crime, juvenile justice reform and education. She has shepherded numerous bills into law, including legislation that established the Department of Corrections, legislation that guarantees truth in sentencing; and an anti-stalking law. She also authored two amendments to the New Hampshire Constitution, including one to limit abuse of the insanity defense in 1984 and another to earmark sweepstakes revenues to education in 1990. Donna has held many leadership positions during her distinguished career as well. She has been active for many years in the National Conference of State Legislatures and currently sits on their executive committee. She is also a former chairwoman of the New Hampshire Republican Party and a past president of the National Republican Legislators association.

Donna's position in the state legislature has allowed her to travel the world to promote New Hampshire. She has visited Germany, England, Taiwan, Latvia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Israel to learn about their cultures and economies while helping them learn a little more about our great state.

Donna and her husband John have been fixtures in their hometown of Salem since they moved there almost 30 years ago. They devote their time and energy to many local organizations including the Salem Boys and Girls Club and the Salem Visiting Nurse Association.

Donna's dedication to her community and the legislature are exemplary, and her accomplishments have not gone unnoticed. The editors of New Hampshire Editors Magazine named her "the most powerful woman in New Hampshire" in 1997.

Once again, I would like to thank Speaker Sytek for her tremendous service to the people of New Hampshire and wish her good health and happiness in her retirement. I am proud to call her my friend, and I am honored to represent her in the United States Senate.●

##### TRIBUTE TO EDWARD MASTERS

• Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, I would like to extend my appreciation and congratulations to former Ambassador Edward Masters on the occasion of his retirement on October 18 from his position as President of United States-Indonesia Society.

During his 30-year career in the Foreign Service, in which he reached the senior rank of Career Minister, Ambassador Masters served as U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia and Bangladesh and Deputy Chief of Mission to Thailand. He also held posts in India and Pakistan and an assignment as director of the State Department's Office of East Asian Regional Affairs that involved policy coordination for the entire area.

Indonesia figured prominently in both Ambassador Masters' diplomatic and private sector careers. As Political Counselor of the United States Embassy in Jakarta from 1964–68, he worked on reconstructing U.S. relations with Indonesia at a very difficult time. This included closing out our economic aid, information and Peace Corps programs because of the highly adverse political situation in Indonesia. Toward the end of that period, he worked with various elements of the U.S. Government and NGOs to reinstitute some of those programs but to do so in a way commensurate with Indonesian culture and sensitivities. He is, in fact, particularly known in both Indonesia and the United States for his ability to work effectively in the Indonesian environment.

As United States Ambassador from late 1977 until the end of 1981, one of his major responsibilities was managing a large and very important economic aid program. He worked in particular and in detail on the Provincial Development Program, the programs to expand Indonesia's food grain production and enhance human resources development. Toward the end of his tour he organized various elements of the mission to develop programs to get the U.S. Government more effectively behind the programs to develop Indonesia's private sector and increase cooperation between that sector and the United States.

In 1994, Ambassador Masters was instrumental in forming the United States-Indonesia Society. The Society is the preeminent institution in the United States devoted to developing a broad range of programs aimed at developing greater awareness and appreciation about Indonesia and the importance of the U.S.-Indonesia relationship in all major sectors in the U.S. Ambassador Masters has given briefings throughout the United States to academic institutions and other interested groups. He has provided witness testimony on numerous occasions before the Senate and House Foreign Relations Subcommittees on East Asian and Pacific Affairs on numerous occasions. He has organized conferences and other forums bringing Indonesians and Americans together to discuss short and long-term issues of mutual concern. One such conference he organized last October in cooperation with the Embassy of Indonesia in Washington DC., brought some of the most impressive, influential, and knowledgeable individuals from Indonesia and the United States to discuss the 50 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries and to provide policy suggestions to both governments on how to strengthen ties in the new millennium.

On September 28, 1998 the Indonesian government recognized Ambassador Masters' valuable contributions and decorated him with the Bintang Mahaputra Utama, the second highest