

our Patriot 3 system which we are now in the business of fielding, we have tested it, would be able to handle that attack and allow our young men and women to come home alive.

So we established that. Now, General Kadish, having established that, showed the members of the Committee on Armed Services the footage of a number of tests that we have made. He said, We have missed some; and we have hit some. He laid out a program that we need to undertake in the next 5–10 years to develop a capability that is better and better. We are moving ahead. We are going to have robust testing. We are going to defend America.

FATHER'S DAY IS ABOUT MORE THAN PRESENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, all over America we are hearing the words, "Happy Father's Day." I come to the floor this afternoon to remind America that Father's Day is about more than presents. What are the children without fathers to do?

Fully a third of our children in our country are without fathers, being raised by one parent, usually a woman. The numbers are increasing at an alarming rate. The only thing harder than raising children is one parent raising children. Often that is the case today. If there are one-third of children without fathers today in the home, in the African American community that number is two-thirds.

The results are appalling to family formation. Chronic joblessness among black males, disproportionate numbers in prison which keep family formation from occurring in the usual way, led me to search for answers. I have been involved in a number of activities, and the most recent was inspired by the Million Man March in 1995. I was concerned that something concrete should come out of this march to capture the energy of almost a million African American men coming to Washington to indicate they were going to do something about reconstruction of their communities and of black family life itself.

Yet when they went home and said what am I to do, well, some in fact found lots to do. But for the average unaffiliated black man, there was nothing to capture that energy.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that government and business and unions and communities ought to have a response so that this energy could be used to the highest and best effect. I conceived the idea of a commission on black men and boys that would allow black men and boys in the District of Columbia to get together to indicate what to do and how to do it. Recently we received funding from the Department of Labor.

This commission, set up in the District of Columbia, will be holding hearings; will identify available sources of government and community and private assistance for black men and boys in the District of Columbia; and will point out what the successes are and what the needs and gaps are. The point is it is not another study, ladies and gentlemen. We know the problem is acute. This is an opportunity to get down to brass tacks, tackling one of the great problems in our country which is fatherlessness, one-parent homes in the African American community, rapidly spreading throughout the United States.

George Stark, the former Redskins offensive lineman, is the chair. We have one of our former police chiefs on the commission, the president of the District of Columbia student body, a high school representative, and other men in the city who have been involved in the activities of black men and boys.

The most important manifestation of the accumulated difficulties of African American men is the failure to form families and extraordinary patterns of family disillusion. This is a frightening trend that is traced to an essential actor in the African American community: the black male. We cannot do without him. Black feminists like me have been able to draw attention to what has happened to the women raising these children alone, what happens to girls who get pregnant when they are teens. We are bringing that down. It is time to focus on the black man, the other essential actor.

When we do so, we can halt this frightening trend which is already having domino generational effects that endanger the children of the African American community. Further delay in bringing a strong, concentrated focus on black men and boys before they become men quite simply threatens the viability of the African American community as we have known it historically in our country from slavery to this very moment.

We hope that our own Commission on Black Men and Boys here in the District of Columbia will serve as a model for what other communities can do to bring a focused attention led by black men and boys themselves on an urgent problem in the African American community and in America at large.

REBUILD MILITARY TO ENSURE THAT FREEDOM AND NATIONAL SECURITY ARE PROTECTED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) was on the floor just a few minutes ago talking about missile defense systems and the need for missile defense systems.

I would like to speak today about some of the activities of China selling

military wares to Cuba. In my district, and I have the privilege to represent the third district of North Carolina, we have Camp Lejeune Marine Base, Cherry Point Marine Air Station, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, and actually a Coast Guard base in Elizabeth City. I am proud to represent a district where there are so many men and women in uniform that are willing to die for this country; and certainly those who are retired, veterans and retirees, I thank them for their service.

I am concerned that too many times we in this country take our freedoms for granted, and that is somewhat normal. But having a military district and being on the Committee on Armed Services, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER), I am concerned that too many times we, as Americans, take freedom for granted. This is a very unsafe world we live in. There is a need to spend money to rebuild the military to ensure that the freedoms that we enjoy and the national security of this Nation, that we are well protected.

I want to bring up a couple of points. This is a Washington Times article from Wednesday, March 28, 2001. Admiral Blair was speaking to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, and he warns of perilous buildup of Chinese missiles. I want to read this quickly.

Mr. Speaker, the commander of U.S. forces in the U.S. Pacific told Congress yesterday that "'China's ongoing missile buildup opposite Taiwan is destabilizing, and will lead to a U.S. response unless halted. Over the long term, the most destabilizing part of the Chinese buildup are the immediate-range and short-range ballistic missiles, the CSS-6's and 7's, of the type that were used in 1996 to find the waters north and south of Taiwan," said Admiral Dennis Blair, the Pacific commander leader."

I wanted to share that, Mr. Speaker, because again I think that we as a Congress understand our constitutional duties, and that is to ensure that we have a strong military.

Tuesday of this week another one of our colleagues, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), who is a veteran of the Vietnam War, came on the floor talking about China selling military materials to Cuba. I wanted to come to the floor with this enlargement of the Washington Times article that he made reference to that says China is secretly shipping arms to Cuba, and just again to say to my colleagues in the House as well as the Senate, soon we will be debating an emergency supplemental for our military. I think it is \$5.8 billion, I wish it were closer to \$9 billion, but we will debate that issue later.

This is an unsafe world, and we must be sure that we are well prepared to defend the national security interests of this country because as we all went back on Memorial Day to pay homage to those who have given their life as well as to those who have served, we

must always remember that freedom is not free; and to ensure that we have the freedoms that we enjoy, we must continue to invest, as the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) was saying, in a missile defense system.

And I am saying today, as have many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) has been on the floor talking about this issue, he is the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services, this year we must be sure that we work with a President who campaigned and said that we need to rebuild the military.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the men and women in uniform; and I say respectfully, God bless America, and God bless those who served this Nation.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO ADDRESS DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG ADDICTION PROBLEMS IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the last speaker talk about our national defense, and I certainly agree that we must do everything in our power to make sure that our country is safe, I come before the House this afternoon to address another issue that certainly goes to our national defense. It is one that if we are not careful to address from many different angles, we will find that it will erode our country from the inside.

Mr. Speaker, that is the subject of drug abuse, drug addiction, how to address this problem in this new century.

Just a few weeks ago, President Bush announced his nominee for director of the National Drug Control Policy Agency. As ranking member of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources and one of the representatives of Baltimore, a city plagued by drugs and its related social ills, I must stress to my colleagues the importance of drug treatment and the significant role it plays in our national drug control policy.

I appreciate the fact that President Bush and the nominated ONDCP director, John Walters, both of them have affirmed their commitment to increased funding for drug treatment and prevention.

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I look forward to reviewing their proposals. We must work together to ensure that drug treatment dollars spent are spent effectively and efficiently and that they work to save lives, families and eventually entire communities.

Drug addiction is a disease that poses a serious national public health crisis which requires a strong Federal response. If we do not act now, a whole

new generation of Americans will be exposed to the high social, economic and health costs associated with addiction. In this Nation today, the annual economic cost of drug abuse and dependence in loss of productivity, health care costs and crime have been estimated at \$256 billion. Before I discuss how drug treatment works to address the crisis, I must first outline the impacts drugs have had not only on my City of Baltimore but also on this Nation as a whole. In many instances, it disproportionately targets minorities.

Like many communities in our Nation, Mr. Speaker, Baltimore, Maryland and its populace have suffered from the ill effects of drug addiction and its related crime. The low price, high purity and availability of heroin in the city have had a dramatic impact on the city's population. According to the Drug Enforcement Administration, one out of eight citizens of the City of Baltimore is addicted to drugs. They spend an estimated \$1 million a day on illegal drugs in the city. In 1998, 252 of the 401 heroin overdoses documented in Maryland occurred in Baltimore City. Baltimore is ranked second in the rate of heroin emergency room incidents and, as in many urban areas, illegal drug activity and violent crime have gone hand in hand. Open air drug markets in areas that are known for drugs are not only havens for drug dealers, users, customers and criminals, but are also hot spots for violent crime. It is estimated that more than 70 percent of crimes are committed by individuals that are under the influence of drugs.

The Baltimore-Washington region has been designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, better known as a HIDTA. Established in 1994, it is one of the 28 antidrug task forces established and financed by the White House's Office of National Drug Control Policy. The Baltimore police department estimates that 40 to 60 percent of homicides are drug-related. Baltimore has endured 10 straight years of more than 300 homicides each year, making it the fourth deadliest city in the United States. I am pleased to say that the year 2000 marked the first time in 10 years our murder rate was below 300.

The city has made tremendous strides in this area. I strongly believe that drug treatment must be made more widely available to low-income users without the prerequisite of arrest and involvement in the criminal justice system. Sadly, low-income drug users are more likely to become involved in the criminal justice system due in part to the shortage of treatment options available to them. Given this shortage, in many inner city areas, drug abuse is more likely to receive attention as a criminal justice problem rather than a social/health problem.

A recently released 3-year study by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, entitled "Shoveling Up: The Im-

pact of Substance Abuse on State Budgets," reveals that in 1998 States spent approximately \$81.3 billion on substance abuse addiction, 13.1 percent of the \$620 billion in total State spending. Of each dollar, 96 cents went to shovel up the wreckage of substance abuse and addiction; only 4 cents to prevent and treat it. The study looked at 16 areas of State spending, including criminal and juvenile justice, transportation, health care, education, child welfare and welfare, to detect how States deal with the burden of unprevented and untreated substance abuse. They found that the \$77.9 billion was distributed as follows: \$30.7 billion to the justice system, \$16.5 billion for education, \$15.2 billion for health care, \$7.7 billion for child and family assistance, \$5.9 billion for mental health and developmental disabilities, \$1.5 billion for public safety. According to the study, States spend 113 times as much to clean up the devastation that substance abuse visits on children as they do to prevent and treat it.

The study reports that the best opportunity to reduce crime is to provide treatment and training to drug and alcohol abusing prisoners who will return to a life of criminal activity unless they leave prison substance free and upon release enter treatment and continuing aftercare.

Although the State of Maryland is making strides, I believe that we can do more. According to the CASA report, 10.2 percent of the budget is spent on the highlighted programs that deal with societal effects of drug addiction, while only .03 percent is spent on prevention, treatment and research. That means for every substance abuse dollar spent in the State, a mere 3 cents is used for treatment. We can do better.

I am pleased to note that the State of Maryland's drug treatment funding has risen. In fact, Governor Parris Glendening has proposed a \$22 million increase in the State funding for drug treatment in the next fiscal year, of which more than one-third will go to Baltimore, where it is desperately needed.

Nationally, over 50 percent of all crimes are committed by individuals under the influence of drugs. The National Institute of Justice's ADAM drug testing program found that more than 60 percent of adult male arrestees tested positive for drugs. The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University found that 80 percent of men and women behind bars, approximately 1.4 million, are seriously involved in alcohol and other drug abuse. States estimate that 70 to 85 percent of their inmates need some kind of substance abuse treatment. Less than 20 percent of the inmates receive treatment while in prison.

Although drug use and sales cut across racial and socioeconomic lines, law enforcement strategies have targeted street-level drug dealers and users from low-income, predominantly minority, urban areas.