

The American people understand that we cannot solve the crime and violence problem which plagues this country, without an all-out effort to resolve the drug problem. The root cause of violence and crime in this country is illegal drugs. Look at the facts. According to the Partnership for a Drug-Free America:

Drug use is related to half of all violent crime.

Illegal drugs play a part in half of all homicides. In fact, 48 percent of all men arrested for homicide test positive for illicit drugs at the time of arrest.

Over 60 percent of prison inmates are there for drug related crimes.

Illegal drug use is a factor in half of all family violence. Most of this violence is directed against women.

Over 30 percent of all child abuse cases involve a parent using illegal drugs.

The number of drug-exposed babies now accounts for 11 percent of all births in the United States.

Over 75 percent of adolescent deaths are a result of drug related violence.

An important first step in curbing drug demand in this country is to make the so-called casual users and hard core users accountable. The best method to accomplish this involves testing in the workplace. By requiring the testing of all Government employees and officials we can set the standard for the private sector. The bill being introduced today was drafted by constitutional scholars in response to possible court challenges.

The findings provision states that the sale, possession and use of drugs pose a pervasive and substantial threat to the social, educational, and economic health of the United States. The impact of drug abuse if reflected in the violence that it causes and in the disintegration of families, schools, and neighborhoods. The effects of rampant drug use is amply illustrated by national violent crime statistics across the United States. And recent studies demonstrate that drug use by young people is on the rise.

The legislation introduced today is a starting point of the action this Congress must take to turn around the war on drugs, including:

A bill to require random drug testing of all executive, judicial, and legislative branch Government employees and officials.

A bill to deny Federal benefits upon conviction of certain drug offenses.

A bill to ensure quality assurance of drug testing programs.

A bill to require employer notification for certain drug crimes.

A bill to require mandatory drug testing for all Federal job applicants.

A bill to provide the death penalty for drug kingpins.

A bill to prohibit federally sponsored research involving the legalization of drugs.

A bill to deny higher education assistance to individuals convicted of using or selling illegal drugs.

These bills will increase user accountability. It is imperative that we put tough new laws on the books to hold both casual and heavy drug users accountable. These new laws will establish that involvement with illegal drugs has clear consequences. We must increase the social and legal costs of illegal drug consumption.

Mr. Speaker, I would conclude by quoting the chairman of the Partnership for a Drug

Free America, Mr. James Burke, "We cannot and will not make progress with crime, violence or other ills until we make a long-term commitment to addressing a common denominator in so many of these problems—drug abuse."

INTERSTATE CHILD SUPPORT ACT

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, during the next few months, there will be considerable debate about personal responsibility. One of the most important parts of this discussion will focus on parents' responsibility to nurture and support their children. Let me emphatically state that this obligation rests with both parents. All too often, the mother is left to shoulder this burden alone. There are both societal costs and personal tragedies that could be averted if we can successfully change this culture of neglect. We must send a clear message that both parents are legally and morally bound to support their children and then be prepared to track down those parents unwilling to live up to their obligations.

While past legislation has improved collections for child support, we as a Nation still have a long way to go. Only half of all custodial parents receive their full child support awards, leaving millions of children without adequate support. Congress must end this disgrace.

Although the Republican Contract With America sets out few details on child support enforcement, I believe this is an issue that we can act on with broad bipartisan support. I am therefore reintroducing child support legislation that reflects many of the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support, on which I served. The bill would enhance coordination for collecting child support across state lines, improve Federal tracking of delinquent orders, institute direct wage withholding, withhold business and driver's licenses from individuals owing child support, and deny Federal benefits to individuals with large child support arrearages.

It is certainly worth noting that welfare reform cannot succeed without better child support enforcement. We cannot ask young, poor mothers to go out and get a job, only to let young fathers evade their responsibility. Not only would enhanced child support enforcement reimburse certain welfare costs, but in some cases it may prevent families from going on welfare in the first place.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in sending a clear message that both parents have a responsibility to provide for their children.

FORCED BUSING MUST STOP

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration recently decided that over \$1.3 billion of Missouri tax dollars are not enough.

Since 1981, taxpayers in the State of Missouri have watched as their money constructed an Olympic swimming pool, supported fencing teams, and financed court-ordered forced busing. And now, when nearly everyone in Missouri has come to agree that desegregation efforts have failed miserably, the Clinton Administration wants the State to do more than spend money, it wants the State to show results for students.

Unfortunately, the administration does not understand what people have been saying for years: increased education spending does not automatically lead to increased learning. At the same time that the State of Missouri has been struggling to meet its court-ordered obligations in Kansas City and St. Louis, children in the rest of the State have gone without in their schools. Enough is enough.

I am extremely concerned that instead of admitting that forced busing does not work, the administration wants to broaden desegregation efforts. In fact, the Clinton administration is working against Missouri's efforts before the Supreme Court because it is worried that if the Supreme Court sides with the people of Missouri, it could become easier for dozens of other jurisdictions nationwide to end school desegregation cases. This is wrong, and once again I am introducing legislation to amend the U.S. Constitution and prohibit any governmental entity—including Federal courts—from compelling a child to attend a public school other than the public school nearest the student's residence.

While I am hopeful that the Supreme Court will correctly decide in favor of the State of Missouri and against the Clinton administration, this legislation is necessary to ensure children, parents and communities are protected from liberal civil rights lawyers, Federal courts and Washington bureaucrats. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution. If court-ordered desegregation is not currently happening in their districts, it is most likely only a matter of time before they find themselves in the same situation as the people of Missouri. This resolution will prevent this disastrous situation from repeating itself across the Nation.

INTRODUCTION OF IRA PROPOSAL

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Individual Retirement Options Improvement Act of 1995. This legislation makes changes to the Internal Revenue Code to improve Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's].

The purpose of this legislation is to increase our national savings rate. The legislation consists of two major components which are to encourage savings by increasing the amount of deductible contributions which may be made to an individual retirement account and to allow homemakers to be eligible for the full IRA deduction. First, the legislation allows an individual who is an active participant to deduct the allowable amount and to deduct 50 percent of the excess amount for that taxable year. This provision increases the deductible