But each generation must be taught that illegal drug use is wrong and harmful. This lesson must be taught by the community as a whole; indeed, by our culture. Children learn about drugs by what the adults around them as a whole say and do. Parents teach by precept and example. The same is true of schools and the communities. If drug use and sale is not aggressively opposed and prevented, children learn it is acceptable, despite what some adults may occasionally tell them. Teaching drug prevention must be a part of teaching children right from wrong. It will always fall to parents to provide that education in the home and act to ensure that schools and their communities are teaching this lesson effectively. This task is easier if national leaders set the right example and speak in support of parents. But since that national support has seriously eroded, parents, churches, schools, youth organizations, and communities are more important than ever. They have always been, and will always remain, the first line of defense for children.

Seventh, open-air drug markets feed addiction and are a visible sign of the toleration of the drug trade in our nation. It is a national disgrace that such markets are tolerated in virtually every major American city. Drug pushers cannot operate effectively when law enforcement personnel are present. Forcing drug deals from open spaces makes their lives more difficult and dangerous and hence their activities less frequent. Many communities have demonstrated that creating a law-enforcement presence and maintaining it in response to relocation efforts by drug dealers is doable—but only if closing drug markets is made a priority. In the next year, mayors, city councils, and police chiefs should pledge to close all open air drug markets in their communities. Citizens should demand such a pledge and make clear that they will insist that these officials keep it. We need to stop claiming that the crime and drug problem in our communities is someone else's responsibility. Decisive action can be taken by local officials and community members now.

Eighth, drug testing is a proven tool to discourage drug use by individuals in treatment and those in the criminal justice system. Good treatment programs require regular testing and apply sanctions against individuals who relapse. Drug testing arrestees provides a basis for using bail, sentencing, release conditions and other aspects of the criminal justice system to compel individuals to stop using drugs. Including an extended period of regular testing after convicted drug-using offenders complete their sentences, discourages a return to drug use and crime. Positive drug tests must involve steadily escalating penalties (starting with a one or two-day return to jail or a half-way house and moving to reincarceration for an extended period). Most heavy drug users pass through the criminal justice system and any short-term costs of creating temporary detention facilities for the enforcement of a drug testing program will save larger costs to the community in repeated criminal justice expenditures on the same individuals and the damage their crimes do to the innocent.

These eight steps—involving federal, state, local, and individual action—will reverse the dangerous resurgence of drugs that has occurred during President Clinton's watch. These actions will help turn the country away from its present course and go a long way toward making progress in the war on drugs. And that, in turn, will help America to become a safer, more decent and more civilized society.

TONIGHT ONLY: ABC DOES DRUGS

(By John P. Walters)

Tonight, Jeff Diamond—the NBC ''Dateline'' producer who took the blame for rigging those exploding pickup-truck gas tanks—is back, and he's on drugs. Specifically, he is part of the team that created the ABC News special: ''America's War on Drugs: Searching for Solutions.''

The show, hosted by Catherine Crier, begins with the usual ''we've lost the drug war'' footage and rhetoric. Of course, the show never explains that drug use declined steadily and dramatically prior to the Clinton administration, which undermined anti-drug efforts on all fronts. But this is standard fare. Tonight's program is designed to break new ground.

It begins in earnest with the story of Jim Montgomery, who, we are told, was sentenced to life in prison for having two ounces of marijuana in the backpack of his wheelchair. This is the show's illustration of drug enforcement in America. Apparently, ABC couldn't find a grandmother on death-row for carrying a roach clip in her purse. ABC does not just want to keep alive the liberal myth that prisons are filled with ''low-level drug offenders,'' ABC wants to take that myth to a new level. Never mind that the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that federal inmates convicted of marijuana trafficking were involved, on average, in the sale of 3.5 tons of pot. And forget that only 21.3 percent of state prisoners are drug offenders and that more than 96 percent of state prisoners have prior convictions.

But this is all just an introduction to the ''solution'' ABC wants to offer for the drug problem. That solution is, of course, legalization.

First, Ms. Crier and Mr. Diamond present a loving portrait of—you guessed it—the Netherlands, especially Amsterdam. Drugs are accepted, addiction is limited, and, according to ABC, crime is not a serious problem. The only problem with this idyllic picture is that it is an utter fabrication. A 1992 study found that the Netherlands now ranks first in Europe in the category of threats and assaults; robberies increased by more than two-thirds from 1988 to 1992 (with 43 percent of burglars describing themselves as drug-users); gun-related deaths are on the rise (almost all involving drug disputes); and out of roughly 100 ''highly organized'' criminal gangs operating in the Netherlands, 73 are engaged in drug trafficking.

The Amsterdam Municipal Health Service reported a rise in hard-core addicts, attributed to a significant rise in the local heroin supply and a drop in price of as much as 75 percent in the last few years. ABC also missed the fact that the Rotterdam Municipal Council has reported that cocaine use has risen substantially, to 3.3 percent of the resident population over age 15. And in Amsterdam, cocaine users have been estimated at 5.8 percent of the population—vastly higher than anything in the United States.

After a fantasy trip to the Netherlands, Ms. Crier takes her audience to England for a loving look at the ''successes'' of legally prescribing heroin to addicts. ABC, however, does not review what happened the last time Britain experimented with legalization, back in the 1960's. As James Q. Wilson has written, that British Government experiment with controlled heroin distribution resulted in, at minimum, a 30-fold increase in the number of addicts in 10 years as heroin was diverted from patients to new users on the streets. And a British Medical Journal report on the ''experiment'' estimated that the number of heroin users doubled every 16 months from 1959 to 1968. Now some in the English medical community are trying to repeat this experience, and ABC seems to think Americans should join them.

If America's drug problem were not so serious, it would be possible to regard a program this bad and heavy-handed as comic. But America's drug problem is no laughing matter. Thus this show is not just inexcusably bad journalism—it is highly irresponsible broadcasting.

THE AMTRAK RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the President Bill Clinton and Secretary of Transportation Federico Peña, Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Ranking Member Norm Mineta and I are today introducing the Amtrak Restructuring Act of 1995 and the Interstate Commerce Commission Sunset Act of 1995.

I have not agreed to introduce these two pieces of legislation at the request of the President because I support or endorse them in their entirety. Rather, I am introducing them in an attempt to bring the administration's views to the table on these important and controversial issues.

Mr. Speaker, these are but two of the bills that will be introduced this Congress on the restructuring of Amtrak and the sunset of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I may even introduce other legislation on these issues myself. These two bills are merely the Administration's contribution to the debate.

When we return from the April District Work Period, the Subcommittee on Railroads will be marking up legislation on Amtrak and the ICC. As the Ranking Democratic Member on the Subcommittee, it is my responsibility to evaluate every alternative—Democratic, Republican, bipartisan, or Administration—and provide the opportunity for the other members of the subcommittee to do the same. That's why I've agreed to introduce these bills today.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DELAURO-LOWEY WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND ESTUARY RESTORATION ACT OF 1995

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today Congresswoman DELAURO and I are once again joining with a geographically diverse group of our colleagues in reintroducing legislation to renew and expand the Federal Government's role in controlling pollution and in stewarding our coastal resources.

Our legislation—the Water Pollution Control and Estuary Restoration Financing Act—was first inspired more than 4 years ago by the dedication of citizens in our communities who have spearheaded the effort to save Long Island Sound. In fact, labor, business, and environmental groups in New York and Connecticut have taken the bold step of setting aside historic differences to work together to address the need for effective water pollution

control. Just last fall, their hard work took a major step forward with the signing of the Long Island Sound Clean-up Plan by the States of New York and Connecticut and EPA Administrator Carol Browner.

Despite these achievements for Long Island Sound, much remains to be done to take our Nation's estuaries off the endangered list. Nationally, we face an appalling backlog of water quality infrastructure upgrade needs that threatens to choke our economy just as it is robbing our waters of life-giving oxygen. Quite simply, we need leadership at the Federal level to match the energy and ingenuity of our communities that are working toward a better environmental and economic future. Without strong Federal leadership and substantial funds to back it up, we run the risk of squandering over 20 years of progress in cleaning up and protecting our waters.

Therefore, our legislation will re-ignite Federal, State, and local cooperation in water pollution control by significantly increasing annual authorization levels for the State Revolving Fund [SRF] Program to $4 billion and then $5 billion beginning in 1998. In the context of our continuing budgetary problems, these authorizations may appear high. But without a renewed Federal commitment to clean water, the estimated $200-billion shortfall over the next decade in sewage treatment upgrades leaves our States with two unacceptable alternatives: swamp their residents with higher taxes, or allow vital waterways to die and their economies to stagnate. It is encouraging that the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment has recently approved an increase in the SRF to $3 billion. This is an important step in the right direction, but I hope this Congress can do better before the bill becomes law.

In addition to expanding and modernizing the Nation's water pollution control infrastructure, we must support efforts to spend clean water dollars as intelligently as possible. To that end, our legislation departs from past practice by earmarking a portion of the SRF funds for the implementation of comprehensive estuary management plans. These comprehensive conservation and management plans are designed to utilize the most cost-effective mix of policies to reduce water pollution in sensitive coastal regions. And, rather than heavy-handed mandates from Washington, these plans are founded on voluntary partnerships among people with a shared vision for reinvigorating our economy and revitalizing our bays, rivers, and beaches. At present, communities in and around 21 of our Nation's estuaries are at work developing plans; another half dozen will be added to the National Estuary Program [NEP] later this year.

Moreover, our legislation would strengthen section 320 of the Clean Water Act, which authorizes the National Estuary Program. First established under the Water Quality Act of 1987, the NEP provides a mechanism for bringing together Federal, State, and local authorities—and interested citizens—to develop comprehensive, watershed-based plans for cleaning up and protecting nationally significant estuaries. In Long Island Sound, Puget Sound, Massachusetts Bay, and a number of other estuaries, the NEP has helped bring about unprecedented cooperation aimed at saving these threatened waters and the economies that rely on them.

Our bill would build on the success of the NEP by clarifying the funding and staffing responsibilities of Federal agencies concerned with the program, including the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. Specifically, the bill states that implementation of estuary management plans is a non-discretionary duty of the EPA. The measure seeks to improve Federal leadership in the NEP by directing the EPA to promulgate guidelines for development, approval, and implementation of comprehensive management plans. Other important proposed changes include measures to improve coordination of clean-up efforts with other Federal activities in estuaries. In short, this bill is designed to make certain that those plans do not end up on shelves in bureaucrats' offices, but instead truly clean up these critical bodies of water.

In the 103d Congress, the DeLauro-Lowey Water Pollution Control and Estuary Restoration Financing Act received strong bipartisan support and backing from a unique nationwide coalition of business, labor, and environmental groups who recognize the ties that bind the condition of our waters and the state of our economy. Provisions similar to our bill were included in the clean water reauthorization bill reported last year by the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

As we reintroduce our legislation today, however, we do so at a time when the Clean Water Act is under attack. The act's reauthorization that is being developed in committee threatens to undermine much of the progress that has been achieved in approving our Nation's water quality. For example, by decreasing protection for our Nation's remaining wetlands and repealing provisions in the Coastal Zone Management Program that require coastal States to develop enforceable polluted runoff control programs, this legislation would turn back the clock on environmental protection and pose new threats to our Nation's vital waterways. We must not allow this to happen.

Mr. Speaker, our legislation is a call to action that says through sensible investments in water pollution control we can help ensure our economic and environmental future. Without Federal assistance, our estuaries will die while the long-term growth of our economies suffers.

In conclusion, I want to thank all 36 of my colleagues who have joined Ms. DELAURO and myself in introducing this legislation. We all are keenly aware that by failing to help our municipalities meet their infrastructure needs, we are forcing them to tie up scarce local dollars that otherwise could be used to improve schools, fight drugs and crime, provide housing and health care, or meet the needs of the elderly and disabled. In the end, every one stands to lose. We also understand that clean water is a national priority. Just as rivers and coastal waters affect and are affected by the policies of various States, an interstate commitment is essential to success.

The time has come to act, Mr. Speaker.

SALUTE TO MR. ROBERT A. BRADY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. Robert Brady of Philadelphia whose 50th birthday will be celebrated on April 7, 1995. Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Brady has contributed greatly to the people of the City of Philadelphia.

A graduate of Saint Thomas Moore High School and the Martin Technical School, Mr. Brady began a distinguished career in public service in 1975. Mr. Brady served as the Assistant Sergeant at Arms for the Philadelphia City Council and the Labor Liaison to the Mayor's Office from 1975 to 1986. A working man first, last and always, Bob Brady has served as Legislative Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Since 1965, Mr. Brady has been a leader in the Democratic Party of Philadelphia, culminating in his election as Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee of Philadelphia. In addition, to his work with the Democratic Party, Mr. Brady has been appointed as a member of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission and the Delaware River Port Authority. In those two positions, he has made important contributions in creating jobs and protecting the rights of workers.

In his 50 years, Mr. Brady has already given more to the City of Philadelphia than many people give in a lifetime. I hope that he will continue to have a long and successful career for at least 50 more years, and I look forward to continuing to work with him. I hope all of my colleagues will join me in wishing Mr. Robert Brady a very happy 50th birthday.

VOICE OF REASON IN BOSNIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, people from the Balkans are often characterized according to their ethnic background, and the assumption is made that each person—from the villager to the leader in society—looks out for the interests of only their own people. In Bosnia, that can be a very mistaken assumption.

Three years of aggression in Bosnia have admittedly sharpened the priority given to ethnic identity by all sides, Bosnian, Muslim, Croat and Serb, which is shaped largely by religious background. However, there remains a large number of individuals more committed than ever to the concept of a multiethnic Bosnian society in a unified state, where all are equal before the law, where all tolerate each other and respect their cultural differences.

Few, if any, symbolize this true Bosnian spirit, with which Americans find so much affinity, more than the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sarajevo, Vinko Cardinal Puljic, who recently visited Washington. During his visit, he expressed a sense of optimism about the ability of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina to