

trial, no matter whether it's one side or the other, it gets my Irish dander up."

Mr. Crawford was elected to the state House of Delegates in 1966 to represent Silver Spring, went on to the state Senate 16 years later and decided against seeking reelection in 1982.

Offering a swashbuckling image to state-house colleagues that led some to liken him in dress and demeanor to a riverboat gambler, Mr. Crawford was remembered for the fine clothes, unpredictable floor antics, a large mustache and cigars.

Survivors include his wife, Linda, of Chevy Chase, and a daughter, Charlene, and a son, Victor Jr., both of Berwyn Heights.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Mar. 4, 1996]

VICTOR CRAWFORD, CRUSADER AGAINST SMOKING, DIES AT 63; CANCER VICTIM ONCE WAS TOBACCO LOBBYIST

Victor L. Crawford, a debonair former Maryland legislator who achieved national prominence in recent years for his conversion from tobacco lobbyist to anti-smoking crusader, died Saturday night at Johns Hopkins Hospital after a prolonged battle with cancer. He was 63.

Mr. Crawford, a resident of Chevy Chase, was an accomplished trial lawyer who represented eastern Montgomery County in the General Assembly for 16 years. It was there that he earned the nickname of "the Riverboat Gambler" because of his pinky ring, vest, gold watch—and cigars.

His smoking—2½ packs of cigarettes at first, then cigars and pipes—led to the passion of the final two years of his life, as an outspoken foe of smoking. While battling cancer, he lobbied state legislatures, gave interviews and spoke out on the dangers of tobacco and the industry on whose behalf he had worked.

"It's too late for me, but it's not too late for you," Mr. Crawford said during one of President Clinton's weekly nationwide radio addresses last summer. "I smoked heavily, and I started when I was 13 years old. And now, in my throat and in my lungs, where the smoke used to be, there is a cancer that I know is killing me. Use your brain. Don't let anybody fool you. Don't smoke."

After retiring from the Senate, Mr. Crawford had worked for the Tobacco Institute for six years, lobbying his former legislative colleagues to kill or weaken smoking restrictions. Then, in 1991, he was diagnosed with cancer. He went public with his disease and his appeal to stop smoking in 1994, appearing at a hearing in Annapolis on proposed regulations to limit smoking in the workplace.

"He didn't mince words, and he didn't spare himself," recalled former state Sen. Howard A. Denis, a Montgomery County Republican who was a close friend. "He didn't blame anyone but himself for his problems. All he wanted to do was teach others to avoid the mistakes he had made."

Mr. Crawford later went nationwide with his message, appearing on the CBS news-magazine show, "60 Minutes" and writing to syndicated advice columnist Ann Landers, among others. He lobbied on behalf of anti-smoking legislation in Florida and campaigned to block a smokers' rights referendum in California, said his wife of 14 years, Linda.

"He made a difference," said Mr. Denis. "This was one of the things that kept him going in the last five years. He knew he was influencing young lives."

"He worked until the day he went into the hospital," Mrs. Crawford said. She said she drove him to Hopkins on Feb. 2 only after he had appeared in court. "He went fighting," she added.

Mr. Crawford was born in Richmond, Va., but grew up in New York City and Washington, D.C. He was a graduate of Georgetown University Law School.

He was elected to the House of Delegates as a Democrat in 1966, then appointed to the state Senate in 1969 to fill the term of Blair Lee III, who had been appointed secretary of state by then-Gov. Marvin Mandel.

One of the legislative accomplishments of which Mr. Crawford was proudest, said Mr. Denis, was creation of the Distinguished Scholar Program, which provided financial aid to academically talented but needy students to attend college or graduate school in Maryland.

Mr. Crawford's legal career spanned 30 years and he represented a black Montgomery County man in 1962 accused of raping a white teen-ager in a case that drew civil rights protests and national attention.

A memorial service will be held at 1 p.m. March 11 in the chapel at the University of Maryland College Park campus.

Other survivors include a daughter, Charlene; and a son, Victor Jr., both of Berwyn Heights.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE EMPLOYEES OF RAYTHEON ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION, ANDOVER, MA

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to some unsung heroes of the United States: the employees of Raytheon Electronic Systems Division in Andover, MA.

Each year, the Congress evaluates the military requirements of our Nation and the pros and cons of various weapons systems. We routinely make decisions that affect the livelihoods of literally thousands of American workers. While we strive to be objective and to make sound judgments, this human component does not always get the attention it deserves.

Today I want to take this opportunity to honor the men and women of Raytheon who devote their lives to the defense of this Nation. They do not often get a lot of publicity or see their names in the paper, but they are a collection of true American heroes. They deserve our respect and admiration.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I have the unique responsibility of overseeing the development and acquisition of the systems needed to defend our Nation. I see first hand the contribution these employees make to our national security. It is enormous.

Whether building key components for the Patriot missile system, or the AMRAAM, or the ground based radar, these workers are constantly striving to expand the state-of-the-art, and to deliver the best possible product at the most efficient cost. They are a family, these workers from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, committed to a noble calling. And the fruits of their labors are the freedoms and security that we hold so dear.

As we prepare for the upcoming authorization and appropriations processes, I ask my colleagues to reflect for a moment upon these great patriots. They were the backbone of our military in the cold war and Desert Storm.

They are the ones whose innovations and dedication are helping to preserve our prosperity in the future. Their service is an inspiration for those of us who are privileged to represent them here in Washington.

In an uncertain and dangerous world, we can take much comfort in the knowledge that the men and women of Raytheon Electronic Systems Division are on the job, each and every day, tirelessly striving to produce the technologies and systems to defend this great Nation.●

#### RESTORATION OF THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate gave final passage to the 1996 farm bill. With House action, the bill will be sent to President Clinton who is expected to sign it.

The farm bill contains many important environmental and conservation provisions. One of these provides for the spending of up to \$300 million by the Secretary of the Interior to help restore the Florida Everglades. This rapid and significant infusion of funds—\$200 million of which will be available in less than 100 days—is a critical first step to implement the administration's ambitious \$1.5 billion proposal to save one of the world's most unique ecosystems. The farm bill conferees intend that this national treasure receive immediate attention.

Prior to the 1940's the Everglades ecosystem covered most of south Florida, from its headwaters in the Kissimmee River basin to the coral reefs of Florida Bay. Because of man's alterations, the once "river of grass" is now fragmented and deteriorating, threatening not only the wildlife of the ecosystem, but also the water supply, economy, and quality of life for the people who live in Florida.

Throughout the system, clean, fresh water has been replaced by murky, nutrient-laden water that does not support native plant and animal species. Years of water diversion and pollutants have degraded not only the Everglades, but also Florida Bay, one of the most important estuaries and fisheries in America. The bay is suffering from a lack of fresh water that had led to algal blooms and contributed to the extinction of North America's only native coral reef. As a consequence, this once teeming estuary now is closed to commercial fishing, and the tourism industry of the region is threatened.

We must not let the Everglades die. Although the decline of the ecosystem continues, it is reversible.

To speed the Everglades restoration, the farm bill conferees created a \$200 million entitlement, to be available in less than 100 days, for this important project. The conferees also approved an additional \$100 million of spending for Everglades restoration which will come from the sale of surplus Federal lands in Florida that have not been set aside for conservation purposes or are not environmentally sensitive.

To have the maximum impact on Everglades restoration, the conferees intend that funds provided for in this legislation be used in priority areas. Prior to acceptance of the Everglades provisions, discussions among conferees focused on the importance of acquiring and restoring land in the Everglades Agricultural Area. The conferees expected that the Secretary of the Interior would give priority to acquiring and restoring lands within the Everglades Agricultural Area, including the Talisman tract, in order to make those lands available for water storage and delivery. Both the House and Senate bills used identical language to make this point as well:

The Secretary of the Interior \* \* \* shall use the funds to conduct restoration activities in the Everglades ecosystem which may include acquiring private acreage in the Everglades Agricultural Area including approximately 52,000 acres that is commonly known as the Talisman tract.

At the meeting of conferees, I pointed out that the greatest need for restoration is in the over 130,000 acres of the Everglades Agricultural Area which includes much of the land that makes up the Talisman tract. I intend to monitor this issue closely to make certain that the funds are properly spent.

This small down payment will be insufficient for total restoration. It is only part of the Federal Government's share of this coordinated restoration effort. More important, it in no way relieves others—particularly the sugarcane industry that has benefited from the alteration of the system and continues to pollute it—of its obligation to contribute to restoration costs.

Senator LUGAR and I have proposed that Florida sugar producers contribute for restoration purposes a 2-cent per pound assessment on sugar grown in the Everglades. The administration supports a 1-cent assessment. These proposals have widespread support in Florida.

On March 25, Mary Barley, chair of the citizens group, Save Our Everglades, announced the launching of a ballot initiative to protect and restore the Everglades. She said that "we are facing a crisis and time is running out." In proposing a "Penny for the Everglades," Mrs. Barley spoke eloquently about her late husband, George, who devoted the last years of his life to restoring this national treasure.

At that announcement, Mary quoted George who had said:

Long after we are gone, the Everglades ecosystem will be our legacy—to our children and the rest of the nation.

George Barley was right then and Mary Barley is right today. Congress and the administration must follow their lead and require sugar growers in the region to pay their fair share to restore the Everglades. ●

#### RELEASE OF THE REPORT BY THE TASK FORCE ON NATIONAL DRUG POLICY

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, this bicameral task force was established for one reason: To closely examine the current state of affairs of our national drug policy. Along with my Senate and House colleagues, I am distressed that the problem has escalated to this present level.

The one startling and depressing fact revealed by the report released yesterday is that drug use among teenagers is actually on the rise, after years of decline.

There is no disputing the rise in illicit drug use by adolescents. Studies have shown that 2.9 million teenagers used marijuana in 1994, an increase of 1.3 million just from 1992. This alarming trend shows that one in three high school seniors smoke marijuana. Since 1992, drug use by 10th graders has risen nearly two-thirds. Drug use by eighth graders has nearly doubled since 1991. Of a class of 30 students in a New York City high school or junior high, approximately 5 use marijuana or other illicit drugs heavily.

The rise in marijuana use has serious implications. The Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse indicates that teenagers who use marijuana are 85 times more likely to use other dangerous drugs in the future, such as cocaine. Obviously, the use of drugs cannot be pushed aside but must be placed on the national agenda and confronted. Real efforts must be made to reverse this trend.

Ignoring these numbers is destructive to our children. A report by the Senate Judiciary Committee notes that, "If such increases are allowed to continue for just 2 more years, America will be at risk of returning to the epidemic drug use of the 1970's."

The impact on our Nation's cities will be just as detrimental. The Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University in New York released a report showing the costs related to substance abuse were \$20 billion in the city of New York. These costs take into account all types of substance abuses and reflect the amount spent in terms of crime, violence, health care, emergency services, abuse, social programs, and business costs. If drug use is rising among teenagers, the cost to New York City will skyrocket as they get older.

Even more frightening is the fact that the authors of the study state that "Among 15- to 24-year-olds, substance abuse, in the form of AIDS, homicides, and drug and alcohol overdoses, accounts for 64 percent of deaths." Those deaths could have been prevented.

Our law enforcement agencies are feeling the rise in drug use. The March issue of Police Chief, which is dedicated to the war on drugs, describes the growing presence of illegal drugs and the ever-increasing rise in violence that accompanies it. The result is a

scared populous and an overextended law enforcement, including local law enforcement. An article coauthored by Chief Bob Warshaw of the Rochester Police Department in New York and DEA Assistant Administrator Paul Daly describes the feeling across the Nation: "The distribution and abuse of powder and crack cocaine have resulted in an unprecedented wave of violence across our country, the debilitating effect of which has been seen in cities and towns, large and small, throughout the United States."

It is our obligation, and the responsibility of the administration, to find the reason for the increase in teenage drug use and to tackle it forcefully. We must start taking an aggressive action against this drug epidemic.

The Clinton administration, however, has become complacent and that is reflected in their lack of attention to the illicit drug trade. The number of Federal prosecutions dropped by 12 percent within 2 years. Overall, transit zone seizures, or disruptions, decreased more than 50 percent, from 1993 to mid-1995. Budget priorities were shifted in the Customs Service, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Coast Guard away from counternarcotics.

With drug use on rise with teenagers, the administration has to start allocating adequate resources in order to reduce the presence of narcotics in the United States. But instead, when President Clinton took office, he cut the Office of National Drug Control Policy from 147 to 25, an indication of the President's priorities. When faced with criticism of a failed drug strategy, President Clinton has found the need to restaff the drug czar's office.

While the administration prefers to ignore the statistics, the task force has taken matters into its own hands and compiled a list of recommendations that will help to reverse the disturbing trend of teenage drug use.

By using state-of-the-art technology at U.S. ports of entry, narcotics can be intercepted at the border, before it ever reaches children. This also means a shift in focus for agencies at our borders and airports that are primarily responsible for drug interdiction.

In addition, the United States must do all it can to convince foreign countries to cooperate on the counternarcotics effort. Certification must be strictly applied, and sanctions imposed. When a country fails to cooperate with the United States to combat drug trafficking, the President who has the obligation to accurately report on the certification status of a targeted country, must apply those sanctions accordingly. Unfortunately, this certification process has not been taken seriously.

Despite the administration's awareness that 60 to 70 percent of the illegal drugs flowed from Mexico into the United States, and that 75 percent of the cocaine in the United States comes from our neighbor to the South, the administration certified Mexico as fully