

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct:

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT,
Washington, DC, July 23, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to 4(e)(2)(D) of rule X, the gentleman from Washington, Mr. McDERMOTT, has advised the Committee by letter of his ineligibility to participate as a member of the committee in a pending proceeding.

Sincerely,

NANCY L. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

DESIGNATION OF MR. STOKES TO ACT AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT IN ANY PROCEEDING RELATING TO MR. McDERMOTT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYWORTH). Pursuant to clause 4(e)(2)(D) of rule X, the Speaker pro tempore, without objection, designates the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] to act as a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in any proceeding relating to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT).

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 3814) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, and that I be permitted to include tables, charts, and other extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 479 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3814.

□ 1333

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3814) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, with Mr. GUNDERSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] and the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MULLOHLAN] each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this \$29.5 billion appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal 1997, opens a new chapter in our effort to bring crime and drugs and our borders under control. It is a bill that puts the Congress on record as being willing to put the resources that are required to restore safety to our neighborhoods and make our citizens safe in their homes and on their streets. It is a bill that proposes funding to attack real life problems that exist today.

Let me spell out what the problems that are confronting our Nation are in this arena, Mr. Chairman. One is drugs.

The administration is sending a giant smokescreen to cover up its abject failure in the fight against drug use. All we hear is that cigarette smoking is so terrible and we have to wipe out this scourge on America's teenagers. They do not talk about the real problem with teenagers, and that is drugs, hard drugs. They are not just bad; they kill, and they cause people to kill others.

Drugs: After a decade of decline since 1992, overall drug use is on the rise again, and if my colleagues would notice on the chart the farthest away, prior to 1992 the number of Americans using illicit drugs plunged from 24.7 million in 1979 to 11.5 million in 1992, and the casual use of cocaine fell by 79 percent between 1985 and 1992. Overwhelming evidence shows a sharp and growing increase in drug use among young people since 1992, as that chart dramatically shows. Teenage drug use has increased by 50 percent from 1992 to 1994, from 2.4 million teen drug users to 3.8 million.

Do my colleagues know what happened when that valley occurred in those charts over there? That is when the Clinton administration came in and cleaned out the drug policy office of the White House, and all of a sudden teenage drug use skyrocketed and is still doing so.

Now I turn my colleagues' attention to this chart nearest to me. Since 1992, marijuana use by eighth graders has

increased by 146 percent; among tenth graders, by 123 percent; and today one out of three high school seniors smoke marijuana.

The new approach to drug policy announced in September 1993, which promised to, "reinvent drug control programs" had the following effects: purity of drugs is up; supply of drugs is up; the cost of drugs is down. And we can see by the chart the results in high school marijuana use in our country.

This bill provides over \$1 billion to the Drug Enforcement Administration, \$173 million more than the current year, a 20-percent increase, including a major \$75 million initiative on source country interdiction, restoring the policy that existed before this administration abandoned efforts to block drugs at the source, and \$56 million to stop drug trafficking on the Southwest border where 70 percent of the drugs in the United States come into this country. We are reigniting the war on drugs to reverse the increase in drug use since 1992. That is problem 1: Drugs.

Problem 2: Our borders are still out of control. The administration's illegal alien strategy is leaking like a sieve. Illegal aliens are being caught and then, because we do not have the space to detain them, they are being released. INS first said they would deport 110,000 with the extra money we gave them the last 2 years. Now they are saying only 62,000 will be deported. That is half of what they first said and that is not acceptable. Seventy percent of our drugs come in across the Southwest border, yet alien drug dealers are being caught and released back across the Southwest border because they do not have the jail space to hold them for trial.

Here is what we are going to do in this bill. INS is funded at \$2.2 billion, \$443 million more than the current year, \$30 million more than the President wants, a 26-percent increase over the current year. We provide for 1,100 new border patrol agents compared with 700 that the President has requested of us. A \$114 million increase for removal of illegal aliens, \$78 million more than the President wanted, including 2,700 more detention beds so that illegal aliens can be held until they are deported. We provide \$405 million for Federal prisoner detention, \$152 million more than the current year. That is for jail space to jail illegal alien drug smugglers until we can try them and then deport them.

With this 26-percent increase we are plugging the holes in the administration's sieve that they call a border policy. That is problem 2.

Problem 3: Violence against women and children. The administration is all talk and no action. We gave them \$175 million this year. Do my colleagues know how much they have spent for violence against women? Guess. My colleagues you say 50 percent? No. Would my colleagues say a tenth? No. They have spent less than a half a million dollars out of \$175 million, and they