

so how do you go from legalizing harmless plants to legalizing hard-core drugs? There is no connection between the two.

It makes no sense to be afraid of a plant that has been grown for thousands of years around the globe. In fact, industrial hemp was grown in the United States in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was made illegal in 1937 by the Food and Drug Administration, but only years later during World War II, it was relegalized because of economic troubles. It makes more sense to be afraid of not having it.

Industrial hemp's roots are strong and very extensive, and have been shown to hinder and ultimately prevent erosion in such erosion-prone places as China where hemp, but not marijuana, is legal.

We are not for the legalization of marijuana; we are for the legalization of industrial hemp.

The government already knows the great benefits of legalizing industrial hemp. Our question is, what's the holdup?

Mr. PAUL. Because they do not really know the facts. There are a lot of differences between industrial hemp and marijuana, but because of the world hemp a lot of people have come to believe is a slang word for marijuana. They confuse the two and believe that they are the same thing.

Mr. FILLION. Industrial hemp is a biomass like many other plants, and by using a procedure called porolysis it can be diverted into something that can be used for fuel and into things such as crude oil or oils close to vegetable oil and petroleum.

ACHIEVING A DRUG-FREE AMERICA BY 2001

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage my colleagues to read the following article by Rev. Nelson Price, who chairs the Drug-Free District Coalition in the sixth district of Georgia. Rampant drug abuse reflects the breakdown of a society, and for this reason, I reiterate my challenge of achieving a drug-free America by 2001. This is not about a Federal program, an additional piece of legislation, or even more money. This is about the daily involvement of local communities, schools, churches, teachers, and, as Reverend Price stresses, parents, to assure that every person can pursue happiness in a drug-free America.

[From the Marietta Daily Journal, June 1, 1997]

PARENTS MUST LEAD DRUG WAR

(By Nelson Price)

We have a crisis.

There is an epidemic sweeping our nation more destructive than any in our history. Tragically most don't even know it.

We speak of the drug culture of the late 1960s and early '70s as bad, and it was. But at the present rate we will exceed those records for illicit drug use in our country. To complicate that, the drugs now being used are significantly stronger. Observe:

Almost one in 10 high school seniors (8.4 percent) uses drugs daily.

Nearly one in five twelfth graders (18.3 percent) uses an illicit drug weekly or more.

More than one in four (26.5 percent) use an illicit drug once a month or more.

Between 1987-88 and 1990-91 there was an increase of 72.6 percent in the annual use of illicit drugs.

Fewer students than ever say parents warn them. Schools are doing a much better job than parents in warning youth about illicit drugs. Some 88.9 percent said their teachers have taught them about drug dangers.

Among the youth who say their parents never talk with them about illicit drugs, 35.5 percent reported using an illicit drug in the past year. That number dropped to 26.6 percent for those whose parents spoke about it "a lot."

Schools are least likely places for drug abuse.

Sure, the evidence of drug use shows up there, but use that isn't the favorite place. Among five choices (home, friend's home, car, school, other place), students reported school as the least likely place. Only 4.2 percent said they smoked marijuana at school. Most reported they used illicit drugs when their parents were in charge. In most instances, it is without the parents' awareness. That in itself indicates the parents aren't in touch with who their child really is.

This is not casual recreational use. Students are getting higher than before on marijuana, cocaine, heroin, LSD and amphetamines. This is not experimental. It is monthly, weekly and daily use. Additionally, students are getting higher than ever on beer, inhalants, hallucinogens and uppers.

Only a parents' war on drugs can stem the tide. Some 73.3 percent of twelfth graders say drugs are easy to get. Building personal character and individual well-being is the way to equip a person to abstain.

Parents, use every resource at our disposal. There is a reason youth use drugs. A primary one is they are spiritually deprived by the media and their world in general. Parents, there are churches who will open their doors and hearts to you today.

The Rev. Nelson Price is pastor of Roswell Street Baptist Church.

HONORING DR. EVERETT SLAVENS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, after nearly 40 years of teaching with integrity and commitment, Dr. Everett Slavens, a former Missourian, now of Arkadelphia, AR, has announced his retirement.

Slavens, who has been blind since birth, has taught in the History Department at Ouachita Baptist University for 36 years. Student workers have assisted Slavens by taking attendance and proctoring during quizzes. In the office, student workers record readings of all papers and tests for Slavens to listen to and grade at his own convenience.

Aside from teaching, Slavens is a scholar of black culture studies. While attending the University of Missouri, at Columbia, he focused his doctoral dissertation on the black press. He is the author of numerous articles and book reviews related to African-American newspapers.

Slavens is an active member of First Presbyterian Church, where he serves on an AIDS care team. After retirement, he plans to write a book and take more time for writing and researching.

It is the dedicated individuals, like Dr. Slavens, who are providing the basis for our future—the education of America's youth. I join with many others in wishing Dr. Everett Slavens all the best in his retirement and in thanking him for his years of service.

LEGACY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN—REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT AT THE GEORGE C. MARSHALL FOUNDATION DINNER CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this past week the United States and the countries of Western Europe celebrated the 50th anniversary of the June 5, 1947, Commencement Address at Harvard University by then Secretary of State George C. Marshall in which the idea of the Marshall plan was first publicly discussed.

Just a few days ago here in Washington on June 5—the anniversary of former Secretary of State Marshall's address at Harvard—our current outstanding Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright, delivered excellent remarks at the dinner of the George C. Marshall Foundation celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Marshall plan.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Secretary Albright's remarks be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give her statement serious and thoughtful attention.

President Ford, thank you for that wonderful introduction. Excellencies, distinguished colleagues and guests, in the last few years, we seem to have observed the 50th anniversary of everything. Today, we have been brought together by a foundation dedicated to the memory of a man who made everything possible.

As much as anyone else, it was George Marshall who engineered our victory in the Second World War and who helped us prevent a third.

The United States entered World War II because we had to, because our immediate survival was at stake. The same cannot be said about the Marshall Plan.

In 1947, the American people were weary of war and wary of new commitments. They wanted nothing more than to come home, stay home and make the baby boom boom. It was not self evident that our nation would come together to support the act of unparalleled generosity which was the Marshall Plan. But we did. And we did it in a way that was uniquely inclusive in design, uniquely expansive in scope, and uniquely American in spirit.

We used Marshall aid to encourage the creation of a united Europe, which was an amazingly ambitious goal just a few years after the most terrible war in European history. We offered Marshall aid to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, though the Iron Curtain had already begun to descend. Our vision specifically embraced our former adversaries, even though this was hard for many people to accept.

Soon, we would launch the Berlin airlift, though the experts said it was not possible to feed a whole city by air. We would pledge to defend Greece and Turkey, though many said that these nations were too distant and remote to be a part of our community.

Today people ask: How can we best live up to the spirit of the Marshall Plan? The answer is that we must do what is right, even though it is hard. That is the spirit in which our soldiers and diplomats are working in Bosnia. That is the spirit in which we are enlarging NATO, forging new ties with all of