

from drug overdoses and drug-induced deaths than murders or homicides across our land. That, unfortunately, has been repeated in my community in Central Florida, and it is a very serious problem.

One of the things we have heard is that the war on drugs is a failure. It is very important that the American people and the Congress understand that the war on drugs basically was closed down at the beginning of the Clinton administration.

If we look at long-term trends and lifetime prevalence of drug use, we see that during the Reagan administration and Bush administration there was a 50 percent drop in drug abuse. If one in fact looks at that Frontline report that has been published and viewed across the country lately, we hear of all the things that were instituted: the Andean strategy, the stopping drugs at their source, the Vice President's task force, even going after Noriega for drug trafficking and money laundering of drugs in the Bush administration in 1989. Then we see a dramatic decrease in drug use in the country, a 50 percent reduction.

In the Clinton administration, where we have the "just say maybe" policy, where we appoint a chief health officer like Joycelyn Elders as a Surgeon General who says, just say maybe, to our kids, where we abolish the international programs to stop drugs at their source, we have a flood and a huge supply of narcotics. Treatment can never keep up with what we see here and the failure of this administration, and certainly the deaths that we see and the destruction, the devastation.

The other thing is that we do not spend enough money on treatment. That is the line that the Clinton administration used when they took over. Here, we will see the treatment money was being expended and increased under the Bush administration and under the Reagan administration. They also had dramatic programs to deal with the supply, and they cut down the supply.

Here we see treatment spending during the Democrat control, even the Republican control, almost a doubling in treatment over these years. Yet, we see an incredible plague upon our cities.

So we cannot just treat ourselves out of this problem, we have to have a combination of eradication, interdiction, enforcement, education, and also prevention programs that work. Finding the prevention and treatment programs that work is so important. We are spending a lot of money on treatment. We have doubled the amount of money on treatment.

The Clinton administration closed down any semblance of a war on drugs. In hearings that we have held, even today, we found that the \$300 million that this Congress appropriated for Colombia some 2 years ago, getting the resources to Colombia, were in fact bungled. We find even in a \$1 billion

education program we are paying 179 percent over industry standards for placement of ads, and instead of paying a 3½ percent industry average commission, we are paying 14 percent plus, so ads are not going on the public education and information media. An anti-narcotics campaign is not what the Congress intended.

Getting the resources from Colombia, which is the source of 70 percent of the heroin and some 80 percent of the cocaine, has not been done. The project as administered by the administration has been bungled. This is the result we see. We are back to a dramatic increase in the number of drug-induced deaths, some 16,926, exceeding for the first time in the recorded history of the United States the homicides or murders in this country.

So when people tell us that the war on drugs is a failure, the Clinton-Gore close-down of the war on drugs indeed led to failure, led to death and destruction. The statistics are very clear.

But a successful program such as the Reagan-Bush administration, even though it was a tough one, even though it was a zero tolerance, had a 50 percent reduction in illegal narcotics use in this country, and dramatically gave us a different picture than what we see here today.

Finally, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I was pleased that last Friday was the first time I have heard anyone who assumes to national leadership take the forefront and mention the problem of illegal narcotics. That was Governor Bush from the State of Texas, who I believe was in Iowa and talked about illegal narcotics, brought it up as part of his campaign.

I hope that we have a leader and someone who is willing to provide the direction to provide successful programs, and also to bring this to the attention and provide the national leadership that we so badly need in this area, because for so long it has been swept under the table. For too long it has been ignored by this Congress.

Again, we see the results of this and the tragedy, death, and destruction to our families and our children.

Mr. Speaker, I would mention that we leave with a saddened heart in the loss of our dearly beloved colleague, Mr. Bruce Vento, the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, and with our deepest sympathy to his family as we now adjourn for the evening.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BACA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of family illness.

Ms. ESHOO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for September 28 through October 12 on account of family illness.

Mr. GREEN of Texas (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of medical reasons.

Mr. NADLER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today before 3:30 p.m. on account of official business.

Ms. SLAUGHTER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 3:45 p.m. on account of personal business.

Mr. STARK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ENGEL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ENGEL, for 5 minutes, today. (The following Members (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BLILEY, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

A bill and concurrent resolutions of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

2. 2917. An act to settle the land claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo; to the Committee on Resources.

S. Con. Res. 131. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the workers' strikes in Poland that led to the creation of the independent trade union Solidarnosc, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

S. Con. Res. 148. Concurrent resolution to provide for the disposition and archiving of the records, files, documents, and other materials of joint congressional committees on inaugural ceremonies; to the Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2833. An act to establish the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area.

H.R. 3676. An act to establish the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in the State of California.

H.R. 4063. An act to establish the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4226. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Black Hills National Forest and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire replacement sites and to acquire or construct administrative improvements in connection with the Black Hills National Forest.

H.R. 4275. An act to establish the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4285. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites for National Forest System lands in the State of Texas, to convey