

shriveled food stamps down to a meaningless few pennies per meal, we might as well feed our children stones.

Today, the Christian citizens' group Bread for the World and other religious and antihunger groups are gathering on Capitol Hill to ponder Jesus' question in the New Testament (Matthew 7:9): "Is there anyone among you who, if your child asks for bread, will give a stone?" To symbolize this concern, they are holding a "lunch of stones." Members of these groups, which include the Salvation Army, the Second Harvest National Network of Food Banks, Lutheran Social Services, the NETWORK Catholic social justice lobby, and other national religious and charitable leaders, will be visiting offices on Capitol Hill. These groups represent tens of thousands of concerned citizens who donate their time and effort to improving the diet and health of children, families, and senior citizens.

These dedicated citizens and I urge Members of this Congress to protect the national nutritional safety net that Republicans and Democrats together have constructed over the last 25 years. The safety net ensures that, even during recessions and natural disasters, children in need receive food assistance so they do not go hungry. I urge my colleagues to listen carefully to the concerns voiced in the "lunch of stones."

I also want to caution my colleagues against some of the phony arguments being bandied about on this topic. None of these gigantic cuts will reform welfare. And these cuts are not necessary to balance the budget—the President has put forward a plan to balance the budget without such gigantic cuts in nutrition programs. I believe these cuts are, quite simply, mistakes and errors in judgment. Right now there is still time to correct these errors, before more children must go hungry.●

TRIBUTE TO THE HOCKING BROTHERS

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hocking brothers from Idaho who served together courageously during World War II.

They were a family of 10 children, 4 girls and 6 boys, and lived in Moore, ID in 1929. In 1935 they moved to Mackay, ID. Mackay was considered home for all of them. Presently, one brother lives in each of the following Idaho cities or towns: Mackay, Arco, Blackfoot, Lewiston, and Deary. All of the brothers who are able are active fishermen and hunters. Two sisters and the oldest are now deceased. The oldest brother Pat Hocking, was not in the service as he had five children and worked at the Naval Gun Rellning Plant in Arco, ID. The remaining five brothers served in one branch or another of the military service.

Jean Hocking was drafted before the war and was stationed for 38 months of continuous service in Kodiak, AK in

the U.S. Army Coast Guard Artillery and the U.S. Army Ski Troopers from 1941 to 1945. He was one of the very first men drafted from Custer County. Jean's camp was located on a mountain and everything had to be hauled up the mountain by hand. Jean's commanding officer was so disciplined that Jean did not have even 1 day off while he was there. He was always on alert or patrol. One day they were on patrol skiing down the mountain when Jean's ski tip got stuck in the snow toward the bottom of the mountain that he suffered a broken leg. He was so afraid of his commanding officer that he did not seek treatment and hobbled around on his broken leg. Jean was given a military disability and was in Walter Reed Hospital for 6 months after his discharge.

Clayton Hocking served in the U.S. Army Air Corps 9th Engineering Squadron S.A.C. from 1942 to 1967. He served all over the Pacific and retired as a well-decorated staff sergeant. Clayton received a Phillipine Liberation Medal with one Bronze Service Star, a Good Conduct Medal, a World War II Victory Medal, and an Asiatic Pacific Medal. He is currently in a rest home in Arco, ID.

Frank Hocking served in the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marines from 1942 to 1945. Frank served both the Navy and the Marines as the Marines had no medical corps. So the Navy furnished the Marines with a Medical Corps. The first place Frank was shipped to overseas was to New Caledonia. While there Frank went to town one day. As he was walking down the street, he literally ran into his brother Clayton. Frank had not seen Clayton since joining, and had no idea where Clayton was stationed. Frank and Clayton were able to visit each others camps while there. After leaving New Caledonia, Frank went to New Zealand where he joined the Second Marine Division and trained before the battle of Tarawa. He was on the first wave who landed on Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands of the South Pacific. The Marines were told they had to take the well-fortified Japanese defenses of the island in 6 hours or they wouldn't be able to take it. It took them 4 days to take the island. The battle cost 1,000 Marines lives and 2,300 men were wounded. Japanese losses totaled about 8,500. The taking of the island of Saipan of the Marianas Islands was another major battle. Frank was one of the original two Marine divisions that tried to take the island from the 30,000 Japanese defenders. Frank was on the island from June 15 to July 7 when the remaining Japanese resistance tried the largest suicidal counterattack in the war. The loss of Saipan was so devastating to the Japanese that Prime Minister Tojo Hideki and his entire cabinet resigned after word of the defeat reached them.

Bill Hocking served in the 20th Air Force Division on Guam of the South Pacific from 1944 to 1946. He was the first aerial gunner on a B-17. Later, he became a belly gunner on the B-29's.

The most memorable event in Bill's military career happened when three B-29 planes were flying in formation when Bill's B-29 caught on fire. He and the whole crew were forced to bail out into the ocean between Guam and Tokyo. When he bailed out, he just about drowned when he got so tangled in his parachute shroud that he couldn't even upright his one-man life raft. He had to lay there holding on to his upside down raft. When he finally got into the raft, he couldn't see any of the rest of the crew as they were all scattered. One guy in the crew happened to have a whistle and he kept blowing it. They all paddled toward the sound and that is how they all got back together. They were always concerned about sharks so they used shark repellent. The crew was adrift for 3 days before being picked up by the ship. That episode made Bill a member of the Caterpillar Club. A patch was given as special recognition for surviving a bail out.

Glen Hocking served in the 90th Naval Construction Battalion Combat Fleet Action from 1945 to 1946. Glen was 17 years old when he enlisted to follow in his older brothers' footsteps. He was told that his outfit was training to invade Japan. They were on their way to Japan when the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. He saw all the devastation over there. He was there for 9 months occupation duty. Glen came away from service with the Asiatic Pacific Area Campaign Medal and World War II Victory Medal.

These five brothers all came home alive, but still felt the sacrifices of war. Two of their cousins did not make it home. There were killed in the line of duty. This is one of the many family stories that make up the heroism and valor that led the United States and our allies to victory in World War II. The five Hocking brothers fell very blessed and lucky to have all come home. We are very blessed that they and many others were there to serve their country and to fight for democracy and the freedom all Americans hold dearly.●

PUBLIC FORUM IN GREENLEAF, WI, WITH SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, DAN GLICKMAN

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, on July 31 of this year, in an extraordinary gathering on a 200-acre dairy farm in Greenleaf, WI, 300 farmers, rural business people, and others in the agricultural sector came together to convey to Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman the importance of reforming an archaic agricultural program, known as the Federal Milk Marketing Order System. This program, created in the late 1930's has discriminated against the Wisconsin dairy industry for years.

Those who attended this forum represent different segments of our dairy industry which have divergent political views and affiliations, but they all

agreed on one fundamental issue—Federal orders must be reformed. For an industry that is made up of individuals whose only shared characteristic is their independence and staunchly self-reliant nature, this type of unanimity is rare. They wanted their message to be heard by one of the few people with the power to make Federal milk marketing orders both consistent with milk markets of the 1990's as well as equitable to all those affected by them.

The current program for regulating the pricing and sale of milk provides higher prices for fluid milk to producers distant from the Upper Midwest. While that scheme might have made sense when Wisconsin was the primary dairy producing State in the United States, but in 1995, it defies logic. This system not only creates an artificial incentive for greater milk production, but has led to increased production of manufactured dairy products driving down prices throughout the Nation and increasing Government surpluses. Federal milk marketing orders are a perfect example of excessive Government regulation creating a system which is completely out of sync with current marketing conditions and which discriminates against Wisconsin and Upper Midwest dairy producers.

Mr. President, Secretary Dan Glickman listened for over an hour to farmers frustrated not only by the existence of this system, but also by its institutional resilience. I commend him for that. It is the first time in a long time that Wisconsin dairy farmers have felt that a Secretary of Agriculture actually cared about what they had to say. Dan Glickman came not to talk to lobbyists, not to talk to politicians and not to talk to Government officials, but to listen to those whose livelihood depends, in part, on the decisions he makes.

This was a unique forum in that average farmers spoke directly to the Secretary. It linked 54 of Wisconsin's 72 counties to the meeting via satellite. While the time did not allow all those who attended to speak, those producers who did represented the diversity of my home State's agricultural sector—dairy, soybeans, corn, wheat, alfalfa, and specialty products such as mink. Each, in turn, talked about what is good and what is bad about our current Federal policies. Primarily, though, they talked about dairy policy.

At the outset of our meeting, the Secretary conceded that discrimination exists within the Federal order program benefiting some regions more than others. In response, he pledged his support to try to change the existing number and administration of current milk marketing orders. He further pledged his support to try to consolidate those orders, make periodic adjustments in price differentials, and to potentially create multiple price-setting base points. While I am not entirely pleased with the Secretary's choice to attempt these changes through the administrative process, I

am pleased with his admission that the system is broken.

Mr. President, as the Congress moves toward final action on the budget reconciliation and moves toward the 1995 farm bill, I think it is important that the Secretary heard the message of Wisconsin farmers. I hope that my colleagues will hear that message as well.

Action on these items, the Secretary conceded, will be a challenge in that other regions will fight to maintain their current artificial advantages. Despite the deregulatory rhetoric of many in the 104th Congress, the Secretary's prediction is proving to be true based on recent action by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

The legislation reported by the Agriculture Committee fails to address needed reform of this system, despite the tremendous budget savings and consumer benefits that could result from such action. That is a disappointment, Mr. President. Instead, Mr. President, the committee chose to take the easy road by cutting support prices, instead of making the difficult choices associated with milk marketing order reform.

And indeed, as the Secretary pointed out at Greenleaf, these are very difficult decisions. They are so difficult that the House of Representatives, unable to reach agreement on reform, is moving on a path toward total deregulation of the dairy industry, including the elimination of Federal milk marketing orders.

Mr. President, total deregulation of the dairy industry, is not my first choice. I would rather work with my colleagues to achieve reasonable and responsible reform of Federal orders. However, for the last 3 years, many dairy farmers in Wisconsin have been telling me that if they cannot get reform, if other regions of the country will not compromise, deregulation would be a far sight better than the raw deal they are getting now.

Mr. President, I want to work with my colleagues during the budget reconciliation process and the farm bill deliberations to reach agreement on Federal orders. However, if others are unwilling to move toward a level playing field, dairy farmers in their States may end up with nothing at all.

Mr. President, in Greenleaf, WI, the Secretary of Agriculture heard loud and clear that Upper Midwest dairy farmers are fed up with the current program that regulates milk markets. I urge my deregulation-minded colleagues to listen to what the Upper Midwest is saying on this issue as well. It is time to do the right thing—reform Federal milk marketing orders or end them.

I want to publicly thank the many people who took part of the day to travel to this small community to make their voices heard to Secretary Glickman. I ask to include the names of the participants at the conclusion of my remarks. I hope the seriousness of

the situation experienced by these farmers and their families will be taken into account as these issues are debated in the days and weeks ahead.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE FORUM WITH SECRETARY GLICKMAN AT GREENLEAF, WI, JULY 31, 1995

Mark Mayer, Frank Dillon, Rodney R. Littlefield, Randy Knapp, Kathi Millard, Stephen I. Rishette, Marc A. Schultz, Tim Rehbein, Tom Kruetz, Mary Behm, Sue Beitlich, Betty Plummer, Kevin Larson, Rod Webb, Randy Anderson, Judy Derricks, Kelly Olson, Julie Dokkestul, Bob Orop, Dwight Swenson, Nolan Anderson, Lee Gross, Roger Johnson.

Kevin Connors, Bob Bjorklund, Gordon Rankin, Dave Williams, Tom Syverod, John Markus, Ralph Rounselle, Alvin Erickson, M. Kopecky, Laura Wind-Norton, Dan Butterbrodt, Russ Dufek, Ken Horton, Randy Cochart, Clifford Duffeck, Mahlon Peterson, Bob Bosold, Sandy Webb, William Dacholm, Joel McNair, Paul Rodriguez.

Dolores Rodriguez, Craig W. Verkuilun, Tom Cochren, Deborah Van Dyk, Linda Leger, Marty Mackers, Shawn W. Pfaff, Arnold Grudey, Duane Tetzloff, Paul Gruber, Tom Badth, Leonard and Betty Wajciehowski, Myron McKinley, Dennis Donohue, Elmer R. Kitzeron, Gerald Van Asten, Orvell A. Debruin, John J. Peters, Connie Seefeldt, Dick Vaitihauer.

Ken Jenks, James Kalkofin, Jim Harris, Rep. Bill VanderLoop, Robert Fryda, Katy Duwe-Fryda, Ray Diederich, Gerlinda Dueholm, Jeremy Herrscher, Len Maurer, Roger Wyse, Stewart Huber, Dick Hauser, Renea Heinrich, Pete Kappelman, Don Norton, Bill Pamperin, Dave Mennig, Jerry Lehman, Brad Brunner, Grant E. Staszak, Reuel Robertson, Jerome Blaska.

Gregory Blaska, Norma Norton, John T. Vinhoefer, Allen Schuh, Steve Pamperin, Jerome Pamperin, Nelda J. Harris, Duane Patz, Tes VanDyke, Fred Huger, Dan Krebsbach, Steve Kellerman, Rudy and Margaret Klug, Ron Hillman, Jim Jolly, John Rouch, Kevin Erb, Jim and Lorraine Shellcox, Paul Krause, Greg Hines, Robert Zimban, Michael Mengar.

Gerald H. Vander Heiden, Gary Anderson, Jon Bechle, Bill Penterman, Tom Davies, Robert Karls, Gary Terlinden, Vicki Wiese, Jim Hunt, James E. Burns, Audrey Sukinger, Tom Walsh, Earl Walsh, Pat Leavenworth, Rama Stoviak, Ron Jones, Dan Natzke, Melvin Blarke, Irv Possin, Mike Rankin, Jay Rudolph, and Harold Epp. •

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I would like to speak briefly this morning on a matter of great importance; namely, world population. World Population Awareness Week will be held this year from October 22-29, and is designed to foster awareness of the environmental, economic, political, and social consequences of rapid worldwide population.

Let us reflect a moment on the implications of the current population growth rate. In 1830, the world's population reached 1 billion. Today, the world's population is nearly 6 billion. Unless something is done, world population in 2020 will reach 8 billion and by 2035 it will reach 12 billion.

Current levels of population growth are unprecedented. This year alone, the world's population will grow by almost