

dramatic series "Cagney and Lacey." One episode she wrote was nominated for a Humanitas Prize, given for humanizing achievement in television writing.

Other television writing credited to Shelly List, who worked closely with her husband and coproducer Jonathan Estrin, was honored by the Writers Guild of America and earned the Ace Award for Distinguished Writing. The critical acclaim for her work goes on and on.

Shelly List was a humanitarian and community activist, as well. She served on the board of Operation USA, which delivered medical supplies to disaster areas across the globe and she risked her life on trips to war-torn areas. Shelly was a member of the board of the Hollywood Women's Political Committee. She cared deeply about her community and its people, something which was reflected in her writing and in her devotion to important causes.

Shelly, who died in late May at the age of 55, was a longtime resident of the Venice community in Los Angeles, CA. In addition to her husband, she is survived by her brothers, children, and a grandson.

Shelly List was my constituent, a trusted advisor, and a great friend. She was a committed civic leader, a great artist, and a successful businesswoman. I will miss her, as will all Americans who appreciate quality television programming and dedicated community service.

In her memory, I will do all I can in the U.S. Senate to bring compassion and commitment to my work.●

TRIBUTE TO ANDREA GLODDY, JAPAN-UNITED STATES SENATE SCHOLAR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Andrea Gloddy, the New Hampshire recipient of the Japan-United States Senate Scholarship. Andrea was selected from more than 500 applicants in the Youth for Understanding International Exchange Program to represent New Hampshire in Japan.

Andrea is from Madbury, NH, and just finished her junior year at Phillips Exeter Academy. In addition to an excellent academic record, she pursues interests in community service, music, photography, and sports. Through her work, Andrea has demonstrated great initiative and a strong interest in world affairs. She plans to attend college and major in International Relations or International Business.

The Japan-United States Senate Youth Exchange selects one student from each State to spend 6 weeks in Japan studying government, language, and culture. During her time in Japan, she will participate in receptions and

meetings with government officials in Tokyo and live with a Japanese host family. Andrea will be an outstanding ambassador from the Granite State and help foster understanding between two different cultures.

This scholarship program helps prepare the future leaders of our Nation by increasing their understanding about the world and shaping their global perspectives. I commend Andrea for her hard work, and I congratulate her for this distinguished honor. I wish her success in Japan and in her academic career.●

UNITED STATES LOSES RANK IN GLOBAL GIVING

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, a press conference was held yesterday, which included, among other persons, Congressman TONY HALL; the head of AID, Brian Atwood; and Julia Taft, the head of Interaction. Also present were Rudy von Bernuth, executive director of the Council of Voluntary Agencies, and David Beckman, president of Bread for the World.

The press conference called attention to the abysmal record of the United States compared to other nations in our response to world hunger. For example, France, with only 60 million people, compared to our 250 million people, has provided more foreign economic assistance than the United States. And we have a gross national product—national income—that is 5½ times that of France.

Japan, Germany, and France are all ahead of us in absolute dollars given, when once we were by far the leading country.

Not only that, but in terms of the percentage of our national income, we are behind every Western European country, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Denmark provides almost 1 percent compared to our one-tenth of 1 percent. Ahead of us are Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, France, Canada, Belgium, Luxembourg, Australia, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, Portugal, Ireland, Spain, New Zealand, and Italy.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the transcript of the news conference and the article in the Washington Post by Thomas Lippman.

The material follows:

U.S. LOSES RANK IN GLOBAL GIVING (By Thomas W. Lippman)

The United States, once the world leader in aid to developing nations, has dropped to fourth in the amount of money it spends on such aid and is a distant last among donor nations in the percentage of economic output devoted to foreign aid, according to new figures released yesterday.

Japan, France and Germany contributed more money to Third World development last year than the United States did. America fell to fourth place from second, behind Japan, in 1994.

The United States also was last among the 21 nations in the Development Assistance

Committee of the Paris-based Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development in the share of national output devoted to Third World assistance, OECD reports.

Among the countries that contributed more of their gross national product were Portugal, Ireland and New Zealand, negligible economic powers by comparison with the United States, which has by far the world's biggest economy.

The OECD figures were trumpeted at a news conference yesterday by Clinton administration foreign aid director J. Brian Atwood and spokesmen for nongovernmental groups supportive of foreign aid. They used the figures to argue that U.S. aid has fallen too far and that this country is abdicating its global responsibilities.

"Our foreign assistance program accounts for less than 1 percent of our national [federal government] budget, about \$34 per tax-paying family," Atwood said. "That's not generous. We should feel ashamed. We are failing to fulfill our responsibilities as a world power. More importantly, we are failing our own national interests and we're failing our own national values."

Atwood's Agency for International Development has been hit especially hard by budget cuts imposed by the Republican-controlled Congress, where many members are hostile to most forms of foreign aid. This morning, Atwood said, AID will begin laying off 200 workers, including veterans with years of experience in the field and foreign language skills, because "we do not have the budget to sustain their employment."

Atwood and his allies—including Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio) and Julia Taft, president of the Interaction umbrella organization of volunteer groups—made the same argument they have been making for the past year and half: that it is penny-wise but pound foolish for Congress to beef up defense spending but cut development assistance that could make military interventions unnecessary.

"Many members of Congress, especially the newer ones, they express a deep hostility toward foreign aid," Hall said. "Many elected officials lack the vision and the leadership to make it clear to their voters that the eradication of poverty is in the best interest of everyone, both rich and poor countries."

Congress has not been moved by such arguments. Funds for development and humanitarian assistance—not including military aid—were cut from \$8.4 billion in fiscal 1995 to \$7 billion this year and are scheduled to decrease a bit more next year—even as the House voted earlier this month to spend \$11 billion more on defense than the administration requested.

Using slightly different categories, the OECD credited the United States with \$7.3 billion in development aid in 1995. Japan gave \$15.5 billion, France \$8.44 billion and Germany \$7.5 billion. The U.S. figure was one-tenth of 1 percent of GNP, lowest in the contributors' group. The highest was Denmark, at just under 1 percent of GNP.

The role of U.S. assistance in the developing world was narrowed by the heavy concentration of funds going to Israel and Egypt: \$2.05 billion of the \$7.3 billion was earmarked for those two Middle East nations.

Supporters of foreign aid complain that Americans in general, and many members of Congress, believe foreign aid is a big-ticket item in the U.S. budget that can be slashed to cut the deficit. The reality, Taft said, is that this represents "widespread misunderstanding about how little money really goes to foreign aid."

[From the Federal Document Clearing House]

TRANSCRIPT OF NEWS CONFERENCE, JUNE 17, 1996

(Speakers list: J. Brian Atwood, director, U.S. Agency for International Development; U.S. Representative Tony Hall (D-OH); Julia Taft, president, Interaction; Rudy von Bernuth, executive director, Council of Voluntary Agencies; David Beckman, president, Bread for the World)

ATWOOD. Thank you very much, Julia, and thank you for your leadership and that of Interaction, a group of American non-governmental organizations who do humanitarian and development work. We're pleased that the NGOs that are members of Interaction are partners in delivering assistance to people around the world.

We have a table at the front here full of leaders; David, Rudy, Tony Hall. All, in their own way, have really been leaders in this effort. We're here today to discuss some rather dismal statistics. This is a very sad week for the American foreign assistance program. The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has this morning in Paris released its 1995 statistics for official development assistance.

The United States has now fallen behind Japan, France and Germany in total aid volume. Our volume has dropped by one-third and we continue to rank last among donor nations as a percentage of our gross national product, as Julia indicated. Tomorrow, USAID will begin a reduction of its workforce. The first of 200 letters will be distributed to our American staff informing them that we do not have the budget to sustain their employment. This comes on the heels of reducing the USAID workforce from 11,500 to 8,700. This is the second largest reduction in the U.S. government.

The services of outstanding development professionals will be lost to the U.S. government, possibly forever. So, at the moment when global development problems are mounting, the United States is severely damaging its institutional capacity to respond. At the same time, the overall contribution of the industrial nations to development has fallen another 10 percent. This is a reduction of 18 percent in the last two calendar years.

International organizations, the United Nations and the international financial institutions, led by the World Bank, are being undermined just as the world faces major real development problems. Eight hundred million people, mostly children, are malnourished. Food shortages in many areas of the developing world have become acute. Insurance companies are paying out record amounts for weather-related damages due to global warming. Millions of families have no access to family planning services, which is causing millions of unwanted pregnancies, maternal deaths and abortions.

Nation-states are failing in greater numbers than ever due to political, economic, environmental and demographic pressures, unleashing a tide of refugees and displaced persons. These problems will only get worse as the world's population grows by one billion people each decade.

These new people can either be consumers, or they can be the wards of the world's rich countries.

That's the choice that we face today. We Americans think of ourselves as generous people. We respond when there is a humanitarian crisis. But the time is over for measuring our generosity simply by our response to disasters.

As Julia mentioned, we're the richest nation on earth. Our economy produces \$6 tril-

lion a year in goods and services. Yet our foreign assistance program accounts for less than one percent of our national budget, about \$34 per taxpaying family.

That's not generous. We should feel ashamed. We are failing to fulfill our responsibilities as a world power. More importantly, we are failing our own national interests and we're failing our own national values.

I think it's time to wake up and realize that we will not balance our budget without sustained growth in the global economy. We will not balance our budget if the developing world continues to produce failed states that disrupt the global economy. We need to make the investments in development assistance that will preserve our children's health, standard of living, and safety.

If we continue to ignore this responsibility, the world will see increasing chaos, and our generation will be condemned for its short-sightedness. Thank you.

JULIA TAFT. Thank you, Brian. Congressman Hall?

HALL. Thank you, Julia and Brian and David, Rudy. Ladies and gentlemen and friends, today's report—pardon me—really comes at an historic moment. This is a time of enormous opportunities for peace and prosperity. Russia had just held its second election on a record of more economic reform and more trade.

But it's also a time of terrible suffering in countries all over the world. There's well over 23 humanitarian crises that are going on right now. And it's a time of internal chaos that faces other countries where peace technically prevails, such as in Bosnia.

The clearest message in today's report is that while the quality of aid is improving, the quantity of financial resources is slipping dramatically.

Two more reports offer a troubling picture of the future. Four out of every five dollars that next year's foreign appropriation bill cuts are in the programs that target the world's poorest people. It does try to maintain the current commitment to UNICEF and childhood survival programs, but otherwise falls short of even last year's miserly contribution.

The agriculture appropriation bill ignores the sobering fact that wheat and corn prices have doubled, and that prices for other commodities are near all-time highs. This means significantly less food will reach the mouths of hungry children and others next year.

And this is something that really hasn't been focused on. The appropriation bill, the agriculture bill that we passed last year—or I'm sorry, last week—is the lowest percentage of tonnage that I can remember, probably the lowest percentage of tonnage going to hungry people since the start of the program. And it's been cut in half since 1993.

This is doubly shortsighted because the grain we are not providing is grown by American farmers.

Many members of Congress, especially the newer ones, they express a deep hostility towards foreign aid. Many elected officials lack the vision and the leadership to make it clear to their voters that the eradication of poverty is in the best interest of everyone, both rich and poor countries.

The story doesn't end here, though, and, like the spirits of Christmas past and present and future, these trends do not seal our fate. I believe there is a different spirit in our nation, and that this is the spirit that should guide us to a different future. I believe that people are willing to help people help themselves, and there is no shortage of support for food aid and microenterprise programs, and popularly-supported programs that do just that.

Both government programs and NGOs need seed money and nurturing. I believe that

people stand ready to help children, especially, and the millions of refugees of wars and weather disasters. Poll after poll supports this readiness, and my own constituents affirm it to me every time I go home. I believe my constituents are proud of the fact that I work on these programs.

As a matter of fact—I've said this to you before, and I can't say enough times—and that a recent poll showed that it was a very wide, very wide poll from the standpoint it had tremendous diversity across the country that people believed that hunger and poverty issues are as important as balancing the budget and health care issues.

There is a consensus emerging among governments, NGOs, churches, and people who are guided by their conscience that we know how to fight hunger and poverty, and that we can beat it if we work together. Despite the critics, there is ample evidence to support the consensus. Some 20 years ago, the world banded together and they wiped out smallpox, and we won. And we are very close to eliminating polio.

Winning that battle will mean that American families will save the quarter billion dollars spent each year on polio vaccines. It will mean that the dozen American children who actually catch polio from the vaccine each year won't anymore. And it will mean that we will save the lives of the thousands of children crippled or killed by polio each year.

In the past 50 years, we have helped raise literacy by a third, cut infant mortality in half, and increase life expectancy from 44 to 62 years. The United States cannot afford to ignore any region or segment of a population, however poor. We are too connected, we are too attuned to the other people we watch on television every night, we're too vulnerable to diseases that begin continents away, and too enriched by exports to nations whose people achieve a healthy standard of living.

Interaction and development initiatives deserve a special commendation for their Relief of Aid Report. It is hard evidence that the quality of aid is improving, and it is a clear call to action for developed countries to focus more resources on hunger and poverty.

Thank you.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the United States should become a humanitarian leader once again instead of dragging our feet. And in the long run our failure to do the generous and right thing will cost our people both in security terms and in economic terms.●

MAKING MAJORITY APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the immediate consideration of a resolution, which I send to the desk, making majority appointments to committees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 267) to make changes in committee membership for the 104th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be