

get their message out, they have to first convince the political movers and shakers who come to Red's.

But perhaps the best things about this picnic is that no matter how big the picnic gets, it's always Red's picnic. Oh there's a bigger spread and it's become a permanent stop on the Kentucky campaign trail, but the good intentions of one man and his family to say thanks and give back to the community are still at the heart of this picnic.

Red and his family are pillars of this community. They're constantly doing far more than their part to ensure Kentucky is the kind of place each of us can call home.

And so in a way, this picnic reminds us how much we each can do to make our communities thrive. And for that reason—more than the good food and music—we are all grateful to Red Saltsman.

#### AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE REPORT—PUBLIC LAW 480 FUNDING

Mr. LEAHY. In the Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies' conference, on July 30, the conferees accepted a proposal to reduce the Senate's title III funding level by \$10.5 million and increase title I funding by approximately \$7.9 million. I do not serve on the subcommittee but I am concerned about the implications of this action. I would like to hear from the Senator from Iowa, who has expertise on the subject through his years of service both on the Agriculture Committee and on the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. Senator HARKIN, what are your thoughts about this action?

Mr. HARKIN. I thank the distinguished Senator from Vermont for raising this issue. His work on food aid issues has been unsurpassed. It was under his leadership as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in 1990 and as ranking member during the 1996 farm bill, that the Public Law 480 Food for Peace program continues to benefit the world's starving and undernourished people.

I share the concerns of the Senator from Vermont regarding the funding level for the title III Food Aid Program adopted in conference. It would have been much better, in my view, to have retained the Senate level of funding for title III. Title III is an important tool in combating the long-term obstacles to food security, yet it has been cut significantly over the past several years. The title III fiscal year 1995 funding level was down by well over 50 percent from fiscal year 1994, and the number of countries receiving title III food aid dropped from 13 in fiscal year 1994 to 7 in fiscal year 1995.

Title III serves the poorest and most food-deficient countries. In times of shrinking budgets, it is especially important that in using the available

funds priority be given to addressing the most pressing needs. Unfortunately, the \$40 million contained in the President's budget and in the Senate bill already represented a substantial cut in title III funding, as compared to \$50 million in fiscal year 1996, \$117.4 million in fiscal year 1995, \$255.1 in fiscal year 1994, and \$333.6 million in fiscal year 1993. So I believe that at a minimum the title III funding should have been maintained at the \$40 million level in the President's budget and the Senate bill.

Mr. LEAHY. I thank the Senator for his comments. I share his concern that by cutting this program we are cutting aid to those populations that are the most needy. I can only hope that this occurred because of a lack of understanding about what this program does and what populations it serves. These programs are now tightly focused on the poorest, most food-deficit countries in the world such as Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

Let me give an example of the way the program operates: Title III wheat in Ethiopia has been used to capitalize an emergency reserve. This has helped to stabilize grain markets, while providing a cushion against periodic drought. Under this program Private Voluntary Organizations such as Catholic Relief Services and Care can borrow from this reserve to meet emergency requirements, with a promise to replenish the reserve in the future. Without this facility we would have greater requirements for costly emergency feeding programs.

So here's a way, in a time when we are cutting back on total food aid dollars, that we can help alleviate problems before they become expensive emergency situations. I think the U.S. Congress should be in favor of this type of preventive activity.

Mr. HARKIN. The Senator from Vermont is certainly correct in his comments about the title III program. The focus of title III is on structural, policy reforms and activities that directly affect or improve food production and consumption, including nutrition. Helping the poorest, most food-deficient countries address these issues will help them see their way to food security. Reforms achieved through title III are an important tool in a longer term strategy for poorer developing countries.

Mr. LEAHY. I understand that the Senator from Iowa also shares my grave concerns about the consistent reductions in our funding of the Public Law 480 Food for Peace Program—a key part of our global effort to foster international food security throughout the globe.

Mr. HARKIN. The Senator from Vermont is correct. In addition to our discussion about title III, I would like to speak about my deep concern regarding the overall cuts in funding for the Public Law 480 Food for Peace Program in recent years. These cuts, combined with higher commodity prices and the

virtual disappearance of surplus commodities, have caused a dramatic reduction in the volume of U.S. food aid. Since fiscal year 1993, total food aid provided by the United States has dropped by about two-thirds—from 8 million metric tons to about 2.8 million metric tons this fiscal year.

The United States has been generous in providing food aid. Since its inception in 1954, our Food for Peace Program has delivered over 372 million metric tons of food to needy countries—and Americans sincerely want to help alleviate world hunger. We also realize that Public Law 480 assistance works to our own benefit. It is a win-win proposition for our farmers and agricultural businesses. In the short term, purchases for Public Law 480 shipments strengthen markets for U.S. commodities. Over the long term, Public Law 480 helps develop world markets for U.S. agricultural exports. Forty-three nations that once received U.S. foreign aid are now among the top consumers of U.S. agricultural products.

It is very unfortunate that these cuts in Public Law 480 are occurring at a time when world food aid needs are growing dramatically. These needs are expected to double by 2002 according to a report by USDA's Economic Research Service issued in October 1995. Regrettably, as U.S. food aid tonnages have dropped, so have those of other donor nations, resulting in only about 6 million metric tons of food aid annually to meet need amounting to some 27 million metric tons of food.

Over 800 million people on Earth are now chronically undernourished. The people hardest hit are young children and pregnant and lactating mothers who are deprived of adequate nutrition at the most critical times in their lives because of abject poverty and horrible living conditions. They suffer from frequent illness, poor growth and development, lack of productivity, and early death.

Mr. LEAHY. The Senator is correct. Under the Public Law 480 program, each title addresses a vital, yet different need and population group. These titles are like tools in a toolbox. Each one has a vital function; each one is needed but at different times.

Mr. HARKIN. We have discussed the importance of title III in targeting countries with low incomes, high infant mortality, and low caloric intakes. Title II is similarly focused on addressing the critical needs of the hungry and malnourished. Title II saves lives through emergency assistance and improves health, incomes, and living conditions through development programs conducted by private voluntary organizations.

It is particularly important that title II have enough resources so that emergency food aid demands do not consume resources that would otherwise be available for the development component of title II carried out by

PVOs. Eroding these development programs—which are critical to alleviating poverty and hunger over the long term—to meet overriding emergency demands is surely a stark example of eating one's seed corn.

By contrast, the title I market development program serves a completely different population. Title I is important to U.S. agriculture and to foreign market development—and I am concerned about the funding cuts it has suffered—but I also believe that we must seek a reasonable balance among the three titles in light of pressing human needs.

Given the growing need for food aid and the reductions in Public Law 480 funding, I encourage the administration to make full use of its authority to focus the limited Public Law 480 funds on meeting the priority needs of the poorest and most food-deficient countries.

Mr. LEAHY. I agree with the Senator from Iowa and I know that we can work in concert with the administration and the Congress to ensure that our limited food aid resources are effectively used to promote food security.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

##### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a withdrawal and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:15 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Geotz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3006. An act to provide for disposal of public lands in support of the Manzanar Historic Site in the State of California, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2823. An act to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to support the International Dolphin Conservation Program in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2636. An act to transfer jurisdiction over certain parcels of Federal real property located in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

##### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1051. An act to provide for the extension of certain hydroelectric projects located in the State of West Virginia.

H.R. 3663. An act to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Govern-

mental Reorganization Act to permit the Council of the District of Columbia to authorize the issuance of revenue bonds with respect to water and sewer facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 531. An act to authorize a circuit judge who has taken part in an in banc hearing of a case to continue to participate in that case after taking senior status, and for other purposes.

S. 1757. An act to amend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act to extend the Act, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the compact to provide for joint natural resource management and enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to natural resources and boating at the Jennings Randolph Lake Project lying in Garrett County, Maryland and Mineral County, West Virginia, entered into between the States of West Virginia and Maryland.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

The message further announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3754) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

At 6:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

H.R. 3215. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to repeal the provision relating to Federal employees contracting or trading with Indians.

H.J. Res. 166. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Mutual Aid Agreement between the city of Bristol, Virginia, and the city of Bristol, Tennessee.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2636. An act to transfer jurisdiction over certain parcels of Federal real property located in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2823. An act to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to support the International Dolphin Conservation Program in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 3006. An act to provide for disposal of public lands in support of the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measures were read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S. 2006. A bill to clarify the intent of Congress with respect to the Federal carjacking prohibition.

S. 2007. A bill to clarify the intent of Congress with respect to the Federal carjacking prohibition.

H.R. 2391. An Act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for all employees.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on August 1, 1996, he had presented to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 531. An act to authorize a circuit judge who has taken part in an in banc hearing of a case to continue to participate in that case after taking senior status, and for other purposes.

S. 1757. An act to amend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act to extend the act, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the compact to provide for joint natural resource management and enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to natural resources and boating at the Jennings Randolph Lake Project lying in Garrett County, Maryland and Mineral County, West Virginia, entered into between the States of West Virginia and Maryland.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3574. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Irish Potatoes Grown in Certain Designated Counties in Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon," received on July 29, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3575. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Sweet Onions Grown in the Walla Walla Valley of Southeast Washington and Northeast Oregon," received on July 26, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3576. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary for Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Use of Trisodium Phosphate on Raw Chilled Poultry Carcasses," (RIN0583-AB65) received on July 25, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3577. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on animal welfare enforcement for fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3578. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant