

This proposal is self-funding and would use the existing trust fund established in section 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. By providing a certification process to replace the FSIS system, the amendment would both reduce the risk that unacceptable equipment could be purchased and installed in processing plants and enhance exports of processing equipment.

Mr. President, I appreciate the support of the managers of the bill in adopting this amendment.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 976

(Purpose: To require the United States Agency for International Development to use at least the same amount of funds made available under title II of Public Law 480 to carry out the orphan feeding program in Haiti during fiscal year 1998 as was used by the Agency to carry out the program during fiscal year 1997)

On page 53, line 3, before the period, insert the following: "Provided further, That, of the amount of funds made available under title II of said Act, the United States Agency for International Development should use at least the same amount of funds to carry out the orphan feeding program in Haiti during fiscal year 1998 as was used by the Agency to carry out the program during fiscal year 1997".

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, my amendment is simple and to the point. It urges the U.S. Agency for International Development to maintain the same level of resources for orphan feeding programs in Haiti in fiscal year 1998 as it provided in fiscal year 1997.

The total funding level for Public Law 480 title II food programs is projected to stay the same for fiscal year 1998 as was appropriated for fiscal year 1997. Therefore, I believe that keeping the same level of such resources for this particular program should not be contentious, especially when my colleagues understand who the beneficiaries of this program are.

Mr. President, many facilities in Haiti have to care for a truly vast number of orphans—and also for an increasing number of abandoned and neglected children. In the Port-au-Prince area alone, Christian Relief Services provides Public Law 480 title II food assistance to 70 orphanages. The Adventist Development and Relief Agency also supports some 46 orphanages in the southern rural areas. Simply stated, there are numerous orphanages throughout this country which take care of thousands upon thousands of orphaned and abandoned children.

I have traveled to Haiti four times in the last few years and have visited many orphanages. I can give you a first-hand account of some of their heart-breaking stories. The flow of desperate children into these orphanages is constant—and these institutions face an increasing challenge in accommodating all of these needy children.

Take the case of Notre Dame de Victoires, an orphanage run by Sister Veronique. She will not turn down a single child that is dropped off at her facility. She also makes frequent visits

to the local hospitals where babies, after being born, are abandoned. This particular orphanage takes care of the sickest of the sick. They get no means of support other than the food administered to them through CRS, which in turn receives its resources through AID.

Mr. President, let me make it clear what this amendment does. The current program guarantees one meal a day to these orphans. My amendment would ensure that these meals keep coming. I am not talking about medical assistance, clothing, or anything else. Just one meal. These orphanages still have to find sources of support for the other meals and other necessary assistance for these children.

According to AID, \$238,000 worth of food went indirectly to orphanages in fiscal year 1996. If this figure is accurate, this is less than 1 percent of the total food resources allocated by AID for Haiti. Specifically, in fiscal year 1996 only 506 metric tonnes of food—out of a total of 50,000 metric tonnes provided by AID—went toward feeding children in orphanages. This is just a drop in the bucket of AID resources.

Now, I have urged AID to maintain the current level of resources allocated for feeding orphans in fiscal year 1997 through fiscal year 1998. AID officials assured me that they will do just that. In fact, they spoke to the relevant relief agencies about the situation and confirmed that this could be done.

My original intent was to earmark this program, requiring AID to implement what has been promised. After numerous conversations between my staff and AID, and after their repeated assurances, the amendment I am offering states that AID simply should honor its commitment. This amendment would make AID's commitment not a personal assurance to me, but a commitment to the U.S. Senate. And if this language is kept in conference and signed into law, the commitment will be thus extended to the entire U.S. Congress.

Mr. President, I am not asking for any more money than the orphanages are currently receiving from AID. This is essential for the survival of many thousands of Haitian children living in overcrowded orphanages. I urge my colleagues to vote for this important amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered and agreed to, en bloc, that statements of the Senators accompanying the amendments be printed in the RECORD, and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 973 through 976), en bloc, were agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, that concludes action on the Agriculture appropriations bill that is contemplated for this evening. Under the order that has been entered, there will be consid-

eration of specified amendments tomorrow morning, and then we will vote on passage of the bill.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. COCHRAN. At the request of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, H.R. 1119, the House-passed version of the National Defense Authorization Act, includes several maritime provisions which are within the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Of particular interest are section 1021(b) and title XXXVI of that bill. The House National Security Committee, which has jurisdiction over certain maritime matters in that body, has chosen to attach these maritime authorizations to H.R. 1119 rather than include them in a separate bill. If the Senate amends and passes H.R. 1119, the Commerce Committee will not have the opportunity to consider those maritime provisions which are within its jurisdiction.

As both the chairman of the Commerce Committee and a member of the Armed Services Committee, I do not wish to either slow the progress we are making on the National Defense Authorization Act or relinquish the Commerce Committee's right to consider maritime authorizations under its jurisdiction. Therefore, I'd like to take this opportunity to discuss these provisions, and the process for addressing similar jurisdictional issues in the future, with Senator HOLLINGS, ranking member of the Commerce Committee; Senator HUTCHISON, chairman of the Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee; and Senator INOUE, ranking member of the Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee.

First, I would like to summarize the maritime authorization provisions of H.R. 1119. Section 1021(b) of the bill would amend title 46, United States Code, to facilitate the scrapping of excess National Defense Reserve Fleet [NDRF] vessels that contain hazardous materials and would amend the National Maritime Heritage Act to extend the authorization for this program an additional 2 years to 2001 to account for the delay in scrapping the NDRF vessels. Section 3601 of the bill would authorize appropriations for the Maritime Administration's expenses for operations and training and under the loan guarantee program authorized by title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, at the levels requested by the President for fiscal year 1998. Section 3602 would repeal the requirement for a

now obsolete annual report by the Maritime Administration on regional shipbuilding costs. Section 3603 would amend the Maritime Security Act of 1996 by clarifying that the noncontiguous domestic trade restrictions of that act do not apply to self-propelled tanker operations of Maritime Security Program [MSP] contractors. Also, section 3603 would relieve foreign-built MSP vessels from the 3-year delay in eligibility for certain cargo preference programs. Section 3604 would amend the Maritime Security Act to allow vessel operators that participate in military sealift readiness agreements with the Department of Defense, but that are not MSP contractors, to temporarily use foreign-flag vessels as replacements for any vessel activated under those agreements. Section 3605 would convey an NDRF vessel to the Artship Foundation in Oakland, CA. Section 3606 would enforce the single-hull tank vessel phase-out schedule of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 by eliminating a loophole that would otherwise allow single hull tank vessel lives to be extended by reducing their cargo capacity.

These provisions are clearly within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Committee. I ask that the Armed Services Committee not accept them for inclusion in the final National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998 so that the Commerce Committee may consider these provisions as separate legislation this year. I ask Senators HOLLINGS, HUTCHISON, and INOUE if they agree with this position.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I agree that these provisions are clearly within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Committee, that the Armed Services Committee should not accept them for inclusion in the final National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998, and that the Commerce Committee should consider these provisions as separate legislation this year.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I agree with this proposed course of action. I intend to introduce separate legislation including these provisions so that they may be considered by the Commerce Committee this year.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I intend to work with Senator HUTCHISON on separate authorizing legislation, and also agree with this proposed course of action.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I also intend to work with the members of the Commerce Committee and the Armed Services Committee to ensure full Commerce Committee consideration of maritime issues that may be included in future national defense bills initiated by the other body.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I share the Commerce Committee chairman's interest in working with the Armed Services Committee to ensure that the future inclusion of maritime provisions in House-passed national defense bills does not impair the Commerce Committee's ability to carry out

its jurisdictional responsibility over issues affecting the Maritime Administration and the merchant marine.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEN. FRANK S. BESSON, JR.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, though the borders of the United States stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Rio Grande to the "Great White North," the defense of our Nation takes our military personnel around the globe. Point to almost any continent on the globe and you will find American soldiers serving bravely and selflessly, and transporting these men and women to the far corners of the Earth, as well as keeping them supplied with everything from bullets to vehicles, is a challenging but essential task which falls to the Army Materiel Command. Today, I rise to pay tribute to a man who made many innovations in the field of military logistics and who served the U.S. Army in times of peace and war, Gen. Frank S. Besson, Jr.

General Besson passed away more than 10 years ago, but during his life and military career, he distinguished himself in any number of ways and set an excellent example for service to the Nation and devotion to the Army. A 1932 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, then Second Lieutenant Besson headed north to Boston where he earned a master's degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His education and training at West Point and MIT paid dividends for the security of the Nation, and helped to pave his way to leadership positions at the highest levels of the U.S. Army. During his career, Frank Besson served with distinction in Persia, Japan, Europe, and in the United States. He was responsible for important innovations in the areas of military pipelines, steel airplane landing mats, steel trestle bridges, and "roll-on/roll-off" techniques. Though no sane person welcomed the outbreak of World War II, that conflict proved the viability of Frank Besson's innovations, and the lives of thousands of GI's were made a little easier thanks to his ideas and efforts. As a matter of fact, it was Frank Besson who ordered studies which led to the adoption of the "Bailey Bridge," a key piece of equipment used during World War II which allowed Allied Forces greater mobility in their march against the Reich.

At age 34, Frank Besson became the youngest brigadier general in the Army Ground Forces. From 1941 to 1945, while we battled the Axis Powers, General Besson was charged with ensuring that Allied supplies reached Soviet forces through the Persian corridor, and as the Deputy Chief Transportation Officer of Army Forces in the Western Pacific, he played an important role in the war against Japan. When the Imperial Japanese surrendered in 1945, General Besson shifted his efforts from working for the defeat of that nation

to helping rehabilitate its rail system and working to rebuild Japan.

As the shooting of World War II was replaced by the tense stalemate of the cold war, General Besson continued to serve, this time working to contain the Soviet Union by helping NATO plan and meet its logistical challenges. By the end of the 1950's, General Besson had reached the top of his career field, serving as Chief of Transportation for the U.S. Army, and when the Army Materiel Command was formed in 1962, he took command of this new entity. On May 27, 1964, General Besson again made history by becoming the first Army officer to become a four-star general as the head of a logistical organization during peacetime.

During his career, General Besson earned a long list of awards, commendations, and distinctions, including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Commander of the Order of the British Empire. There is no question that this was a man who made his mark on military and transportation history, and who dedicated his life to protecting our Nation. While it has been many years since General Besson wore the uniform of the U.S. Army, his accomplishments, leadership, and service have not been forgotten, and as a matter of fact, they are still greatly appreciated by the soldiers of today. In recognition of this unique man's illustrious career, the men and women of the Army Transportation Corps will today induct the late Gen. Frank S. Besson, Jr., into the Transportation Corps Hall of Fame at the U.S. Army Transportation Center and Fort Eustis, VA. This is an honor which is certainly appropriate, and I salute General Besson's distinguished career and add my congratulations to his proud family and friends as they gather to pay homage to this great soldier.

#### U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 18

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending July 18, the United States imported 8,145,000 barrels of oil each day, 360,000 barrels more than the 7,785,000 imported each day during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 56.3 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf war, the United States obtained approximately 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil? By U.S. producers using American workers?

Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil