

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to pay tribute to Susan Hirschmann—an amazing member of the Majority Whip's staff who is leaving the House of Representatives after serving the public and this institution for 10 years.

It is difficult to sum up who Susan Hirschmann is or to overstate her impact on this institution.

Susan is many things to many people, and she is always there for Members whatever their need. Whether you are in need of a meal, a sounding board, or a project for your district—Susan is there and she delivers!

There's no doubt in my mind that Susan's savvy and intellect is at the foundation of most successes of our Republican majority. She is not just a leadership staffer, she is a leader. And, for women who want to be power brokers in Washington, I can't think of a better role model.

While Susan's credentials as a conservative Republican are sterling, she doesn't discriminate on ideology. For one, she knows that every Member represents a vote. But, she is more than a vote counter. She respects the House as an institution and she's always looking out for the team, and that means understanding and caring about the Members.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Susan: for listening—even when the message is tough to hear, for offering her sage advice, for telling it like it is, for getting the job done—no matter the obstacles, for being an inspiration to women, and most importantly, for her friendship.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to say thank you to Susan Hirschmann for her tremendous leadership and her service to their institution. She has been an asset to this House and to the Majority Whip's Office now for 10 years.

As a freshman member in 1994 Susan was a guide to this member who was still learning the rules! Susan has continued to provide counsel and guidance on the many occasions that I have gone to her in my 8 years in the House.

Susan, you will be missed by the institution and by me, personally. Best wishes to you and David in all future endeavors.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great reluctance that I wish Susan Hirschmann farewell. We all know how important staff is to the legislative process. As the Majority Whip's Chief of Staff Susan has not only served Mr. DELAY but the House and the American people as well. Her drive has helped us pass many important pieces of legislation. Her dedication to the work we do here led her to stay much longer than she wanted. Susan had planned to leave before this year, but after the events of September 11th, realized that she needed to stay to help guide the House through a crucial period in our nation's history. Susan was and is the "go to" person. Whether it was advice, counsel or moving legislation, she was consistently effective.

I thank her husband David for the long hours she has put into serving Majority Whip DELAY and the House.

Thank you Susan. Best wishes in your future endeavors. We're going to miss you.

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak in his lieu.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

HONORING JOHN B. ANDERSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring an icon of American politics, John B. Anderson. John is someone about whom the traditional appellation we apply to one another here could not ring more true. He is indeed a "gentleman from Illinois."

A member of what commentators are calling "the greatest generation" of Americans, John was born in Rockford and, after graduating from the University of Illinois, began his public service as did so many of that generation by enlisting in the field artillery during World War II. As part of democracy's greatest Army, he saw extensive combat in France and Germany.

After the war, John joined many of his comrades in returning to school, receiving his JD from the University of Illinois and an LLM from Harvard. A member of the Foreign Service from 1952 to 1955, he served on the staff of the United States High Commissioner for Germany. John's first elective office was that of State's attorney for Winnebago County, Illinois. In 1960, John was elected to Congress, where he represented Illinois' 16th Congressional District with great distinction and signal independence for 10 terms. While a Member of the House, he served on the Rules Committee and, indicative of the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues, for a decade as chairman of the House Republican Conference.

While in Congress, John was an unabashed progressive, championing civil rights legislation, advocating open housing and nondiscrimination measures, and promoting campaign finance reform. With Mo Udall, a colleague John and many of us admired greatly, John helped secure passage by the House of the landmark conservation measure setting aside 125 million acres in Alaska, 67 million dedicated to wilderness.

In 1980, John challenged the political establishment by running as an independent for President. He ran a spirited, issue-oriented campaign, which in the end garnered over 6 million votes. Since leaving public office, John has taught political science as a visiting professor at some of the Nation's most prestigious colleges and universities and for the past 16 years has taught courses in the electoral process and constitutional law at Nova-Southeastern University Law School in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

True to form, John remains an active challenger to the political status quo. He is a frequent lecturer and commentator on issues of electoral reform,

United Nations reform, foreign affairs and American politics. He currently chairs the Center for Voting and Democracy.

In February, John turned 80. Keke, his wife of almost 50 years, whose Greek spontaneity provides such a warm complement to John's Scandinavian reserve, their five children and nine grandchildren, along with friends and admirers from across the country, celebrated that milestone and the wonderful career it encompasses last week here in Washington.

A soldier, a diplomat, a legislator, a teacher, a big "R" Republican and small "d" democrat, John Anderson epitomizes the very best in the American political tradition. His congressional career stands as an ornament to the House he served with such progressive vision. His Presidential race remains a model of decency and commitment, a beacon of reasoned positiveness in an era of social division. His service to the public provides the younger generations he continues to instruct living proof of the value of a principled life.

It is a privilege to honor John B. Anderson. This gentleman from Illinois is an inspiration to us all.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor to serve in the House of Representatives for six years with John Anderson, from my arrival in the House in 1975 thru the end of his tenth term in 1981.

John Anderson is probably best known for his 1980 run for President as an independent candidate. He garnered 5.7 million votes in his candidacy. While that campaign marked the end of his electoral career, he has remained active in the political arena.

Even though he ran for the Presidency more than 20 years ago, he is still recognized by many, including persons who were too young to vote in 1980. When people tell him that he looks like the John Anderson who ran for President, he tells them "that's what my wife tells me every morning." John has been married to his wife Keke for almost 50 years, so she should know.

Mr. Anderson, who turned 80 this year, is active with the Center for Voting and Democracy and the World Federalist Association. He is a distinguished visiting professor at Nova-Southeastern University Law School in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Students there benefit from his insights in courses in the electoral process and constitutional law. He has previously taught political science as a visiting professor at numerous universities, including Bryn Mawr College, Brandeis University, Stanford University, Oregon State University and the University of Illinois.

It is not surprising that teaching law comes naturally to John Anderson. He received a J.D. degree from the University of Illinois, a LL.M. degree from Harvard University and honorary doctorates of law from Wheaton College and Trinity College. In addition, he served as the State's Attorney for Winnebago County, Illinois from 1956 to 1960, prior to his election to Congress.

As a Member who will be leaving Congress at the end of this session, I look forward to staying active in the public policy arena. John Anderson, with his nearly quarter of a century

of activity following his departure from the House of Representatives, provides me with a shining example of what can be accomplished after leaving this House.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, first, I want to thank my colleague and friend, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, for organizing this fitting tribute to a true American legend. I am proud to rise today to add my voice in paying tribute to one of the visionary leaders of the people's House. John Anderson never lost sight of who he represented in Congress and his approach to his duties is something we all can learn from.

John Anderson has been a lot of things. He has been a Republican. He has been an Independent. He has been a distinguished member of this body for 20 years, a Presidential candidate, and a respected law professor. He has fought for electoral reform, U.N. reform and human rights. He has been a friend: to my uncle, Mo Udall, to many other former and current Members of Congress, and to the people of Illinois and the entire United States.

But there are some things John Anderson has never been. He has never been one to blindly accept the status quo. He has never been a man who got stuck in the rigidity of party politics. Perhaps most importantly, he has never been a man to give up; and today, John Anderson is still fighting for what he believes in and teaching a new generation of leaders to do the same.

I remember John Anderson as the man who stood with my uncle to put millions of acres of pristine Alaskan wilderness under federal protection. It's a sad irony that as we celebrate his 80th birthday, many in this Congress want to open up this national treasure to oil exploration. I'm quite certain that had John Anderson's voice been heard here in Congress we might have had a different result.

I remember him as the brave fighter for campaign finance reform who could not reconcile the tremendous power of wealthy special interests with his vision of this republic. I am happy that we have finally passed meaningful campaign finance reform legislation this year, and that John Anderson was able to celebrate with us.

Even when he was in the House, John always put principle ahead of party. He did so when he supported partial public financing of elections; he did so when he became one of the first Congressmen to call for a balanced national energy policy; and he did so again when he publicly questioned the Nixon Administration's illegal expansion of the war in Southeast Asia.

I particularly want to draw attention to John's strong support of campaign finance reform. For me, that's the issue where John showed real courage and leadership. Not only was John's work on this issue a break from party politics, it laid the groundwork for later, more successful efforts to try to get money out of politics. The important work done in this Congress to reform the Nation's election laws was made possible in large part by the brave stand taken by John Anderson and those like him decades ago.

John once said that when big money rules, ordinary voters get left in the cold. And he saw the fight against money in politics as no less than a crusade to purify and strengthen the institution of government so that ordinary people could once again have their voices heard by those who represent them. But John didn't just

talk about reform; John crossed party lines to support the Mo Udall Public Financing bill and other reform proposals during this tenure in the House.

Today, John is still working to reform our system of elections. While he is now calling for more dramatic changes in the way we elect our officials, he has never lost sight of the need to free our system of the pernicious influence of money.

Again, I am proud to be here to honor John Anderson. He was—and still is today—a true American leader. All of us here in this body owe him our admiration and gratitude for his years of public service—both in elected politics and in his private life. Thank you John Anderson.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AFRICAN FOOD CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, last week I was here on this floor for an hour speaking of the crisis in southern Africa, speaking about the famine, speaking about southern Africa's plight. Approximately 13 million people in southern Africa are in danger of starvation. Last week, I talked about the fact that people were resorting to eating whatever they could find, dirt, bugs, weeds, whatever could fill their stomachs. I talked about the depiction of this famine on ABC last week. I raised the question of why it has taken us so long to respond to what is now impending death in these six nations. I have asked over and over again for this issue to be addressed in the Congress of the United States.

On July 18, the Secretary-General of the United Nations launched the consolidated national appeals for the humanitarian crisis in southern Africa. The United Nations is requesting \$611 million for immediate food, medicine, and other emergency assistance to respond to this crisis. This assistance is needed within the next 2 months. It cannot wait until next year.

In the midst of this crisis, the administration is proposing to cut total funding for food assistance programs by 18 percent. This would reduce food assistance funds from over \$2 billion in fiscal year 2002 to less than \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 2003. This lower level of funding would have to provide for the continuing needs of Afghanistan as well as the emerging famine in southern Africa.

On June 20, 2002, I sent a letter to the conferees on H.R. 4775, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002, asking them to provide an emergency supplemental appropriation

of \$200 million to respond to the food crisis in southern Africa. This letter explained that an emergency appropriation is essential to enable the United States Government to provide desperately needed assistance to millions of starving people. Sixty-two Members of Congress signed my letter. Unfortunately, the conference committee reported the conference report for the supplemental appropriations act last Friday and provided not one dime, no additional assistance, for southern Africa. This conference report is scheduled to come to the House floor tomorrow. I urge my colleagues to recommit this conference report to the conference committee with instructions to add at least \$200 million for famine relief for southern Africa.

According to Mr. Kenzo Oshima, the United Nations Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, there still is an opportunity to avert famine and save lives, but this window is closing rapidly. We cannot afford to wait until fiscal year 2003. We cannot even wait until Congress returns in September. We must recommit the conference report with instructions to add immediate funding for famine relief. The people of southern Africa need our help now.

Mr. Speaker, today's Wall Street Journal includes an article on the United Nations' appeal for humanitarian assistance for the people of southern Africa. I submit this article for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, we can wait and wait and wait and then all feel very sorry when we see dying people in southern Africa depicted on television in the next few months. Or we can do something about it now. I would ask my colleagues to please join me and recommit the conference report so that we can add the needed \$200 million to avoid this devastation, this famine in southern Africa.

U.N. WARNS WEST TO ACT TO HELP SOUTHERN AFRICA AVOID FAMINE

(BY MICHAEL M. PHILLIPS)

WASHINGTON.—Nearly 13 million people in southern Africa face imminent starvation unless the U.S. and other wealthy nations contribute more than \$600 million in food, medicine and other emergency assistance over the next two months, the United Nations warned.

Drought conditions have left six nations struggling to meet their food needs, but a bad situation has been turned into an impending disaster by the repressive policies of Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, the U.N. said.

"It is not inevitable that people should die in substantial numbers," said Ross Mountain, the U.N.'s assistant emergency-relief coordinator.

So far, donor nations have pledged roughly \$170 million of the \$611 million the U.N. says it needs by September if a famine is to be averted in Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The U.S. has pledged \$98 million of that for food aid, and Mr. Mountain was in Washington to plead for more in meetings with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the National Security Council.