

life and my life, instead of just sort of leaving it up to nature, because look where nature had gotten me up to this point." [NAF video transcript, p. 4]

Tammy Watts, whose baby was aborted by Dr. McMahon in the 7th month, said: "I had a choice. I could have carried this pregnancy to term, knowing everything that was wrong. [Testimony before Senate Judiciary Committee, Nov. 17, 1995]

"My husband and I were able to talk, and the best that we could, we put our emotions aside and said, 'We cannot let this go on; we cannot let this child suffer anymore than she has. We've got to put an end to this.'" [NAF video transcript, p. 4]

Claudia Crown Ades, who appeared with President Clinton at the April 10 veto, said: "The purpose of this is so that my son would not be tortured anymore . . . knowing that my son was going to die, and was struggling and living a tortured life inside of me, I should have just waited for him to die—is this what you're saying?"

[material omitted]

"My procedure was elective. That is considered an elective procedure, as were the procedures of Coreen Costello and Tammy Watts and Mary Dorothy-Line and all the other women who were at the White House yesterday. All of our procedures were considered elective." [Quotes from transcript of taped appearance on WNTM radio, April 12, 1996]

QUOTE FROM "ABORTING AMERICA" BY BERNARD N. NATHANSON, M.D. WITH RICHARD N. OSTLING

How many deaths were we talking about when abortion was illegal? In N.A.R.A.L. we generally emphasized the drama of the individual case, not the mass statistics, but when we spoke of the latter it was always "5,000 to 10,000 deaths a year." I confess that I knew the figures were totally false, and I suppose the others did too if they stopped to think of it. But in the "morality" of our revolution, it was a useful figure, widely accepted, so why go out of our way to correct it with honest statistics?

HONORING THE LIFE OF SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, on October 15, we honored the late Senator Mike Mansfield with the unveiling of the new book, "Senator Mansfield: The Extraordinary Life of a Great American Statesman and Diplomat," by author Don Oberdorfer.

To many, he was Senator Mansfield, Majority Leader Mansfield, or Ambassador Mansfield. To us in Montana, he was just Mike. He was our Mike. He was humble, self effacing, and didn't want people making a big fuss about him.

Although he wouldn't have wanted one, I'd like to thank the University of Montana and their alumni for hosting an event here in the Capitol to commemorate the life and times of Mike through this new book.

Mike had three great loves in his life: his wife Maureen, his State of Montana and serving in the United States Senate. Maureen was the love of his life. He always said that his successes were because of her. The last time I visited Mike in the hospital his face lit up when he talked about her. "What a gal," he said. "What a gal she was."

Mike was a good friend and a great inspiration to many people, including myself. Mike encouraged me to get into public service, he was my mentor when I was first elected to Congress, and he provided me sage counsel until his death.

Mike would think that tonight's event was too much. That is just the kind of man he was. But it's our job to keep his memory alive and educate others on what a great impact he had on Montana, the Nation, and the world. It's our responsibility to ensure others can learn from his example of working together to do what's right.

The University of Montana Alumni Association, the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center, and the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation here in Washington, D.C. all put forth a great effort to make this event possible. I greatly appreciate their hard work and dedication to the legacy of Maureen and Mike Mansfield.

And finally, I wish to recognize Don Oberdorfer for his persistence and dedication in writing about Mike's life. I thank Don for honoring a great man, our Mike. Montana's Mike Mansfield. He had the hands of a miner, the mind of a scholar, and the heart of a hero. We pay tribute to him and his beloved Maureen.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a horrific double homicide that occurred in 1996. Two lesbian women hiking in Shenandoah National Park were assaulted and gagged. Their assailant slashed each woman's throat, leaving them for dead in the forest. Although still awaiting trial, the man accused of killing the women stated that they deserved to die because they were homosexuals.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE CRISIS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the international coffee crisis. With much of the world focused on Iraq and the Middle East, it is perhaps not surprising that a crisis affecting tens of millions people, on virtually every corner of the Earth, has received little attention.

The worldwide price of coffee has plummeted almost 70 percent over the last several years. This has devastated the economies of poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; it has ruined the livelihoods of millions of people; and it has damaged our foreign aid and counter-narcotics efforts in these countries.

For example, over the last few years, the United States has provided almost \$3 billion to Colombia for counter-narcotics assistance. This has made Colombia the top recipient of U.S. assistance outside of the Middle East.

Even though this is an extremely generous amount of aid, the goals and objectives are being undermined by the collapse of coffee prices. Last year, Colombia's President Alvaro Uribe wrote a letter to me, in which he stated:

[T]he impact of the international coffee crisis on Colombian coffee growers has been devastating. In Colombia, more than 800,000 people are directly employed on coffee farms and another three million are dependent on coffee for their livelihood. Colombian coffee farmers are struggling to cover their cost of production, and the problems of oversupply and a decline in coffee prices has brought poverty and uncertainty to Colombia's coffee-growing regions, which were previously free of violence and narcotrafficking activity. Additional support from the United States will help improve this dire situation in Colombia and other developing countries around the world which are also being impacted by oversupply and falling prices.

A range of humanitarian relief agencies, with operations around the world, further support President Uribe's views. For example, an Oxfam report on the topic found:

The coffee crisis is becoming a development disaster whose impact will be felt for a long time. Families dependent on money generated by coffee are pulling their children, particularly girls, out of school, can no longer afford basic medicines, and are cutting back on food. Beyond farming families, national economies are suffering. Coffee traders are going out of business, some banks are in trouble, and governments that rely on the export revenues that coffee generates are faced with dramatically declining budgets for education and health programs and little money for debt repayment.

The United States is, by far, the biggest importer of coffee. At the same time, we provide billions of dollars of foreign aid to nations impacted by the coffee crisis. It is common sense. The United States has a strong interest in finding a solution to this international problem.

A couple of years ago, several of us in Congress started asking questions about what the administration is doing to address this issue. It is safe to say that we were disappointed with the answers.

There are some good programs being run by different agencies within the Government. But, there are so many agencies involved—State, USAID, Agriculture, USTR, Treasury—and there are times when one hand does not seem to know what the other is doing. For example, USAID has programs in Latin America to help coffee farmers find alternative livelihoods, because of the

overproduction that exists in the global market. At the same time, we found another program that was encouraging Bolivian farmers to get into coffee production. In other words, two steps forward, one step back.

What is worse, the administration does not seem to have a comprehensive strategy across agencies to effectively address the international coffee crisis. Nothing to get everyone on the same page and working towards the same goal. Nothing that outlines a plan on how to deal with the crisis.

This is not just my opinion, this is the bipartisan, bicameral view in Congress.

To address these shortcomings, a number of us have come together across party lines and from different sides of the Capitol. We have pushed hard to move forward on this issue.

During the final days of the 107th Congress, I along with Senators SPECTER, DODD, and FEINSTEIN, successfully sponsored S. Res. 368, which called attention to the coffee crisis and urged the administration to formulate a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to address the problem. Although this measure passed the Senate, the administration has been slow to respond, and, as a result, we were forced to include a provision in the Fiscal Year 2004 Foreign Operations bill that requires the Secretary of State to report to Congress on any progress made in formulating this strategy.

To this day, the administration has not come forward with this strategy. While we should take care to make sure this strategy is done right, it has taken the administration too long. This is not a situation that will just go away. We have to act, and that makes coming forward with a strategy all that more important. I urge the administration to finish the job.

Here in the Senate we are doing what we can to respond to the crisis. We were successful in getting the Senate to serve fair trade coffee. And, I am also pleased to report that we helped USAID and Green Mountain Coffee enter into a public-private partnership to implement development projects to address the crisis. These were smaller, but important accomplishments.

Other accomplishments include working with the private sector, and encouraging major companies such as Procter and Gamble and Dunkin' Doughnuts to serve fair trade coffee.

Much of the recent debate on the coffee crisis surrounds U.S. membership in the International Coffee Organization (ICO). As Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I included \$500,000 in the Fiscal Year 2003 Foreign Operations bill for a U.S. contribution to the ICO, if the United States rejoined by June 1, 2003. This move was hailed by a diverse range of groups, including the National Coffee Association, Oxfam International, several Latin American governments, the Specialty Coffee Association of America, and the Colombian Coffee Federation.

Unfortunately, this deadline has come and gone with no decision. How-

ever, it triggered a debate within the administration on the issue of ICO membership. That debate continues to this day.

This is not an indictment on those working on this issue in the administration. To the contrary, those in the State Department, USAID, and other agencies working with Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Shaun Donnelly, are talented individuals. They have been responsive to concerns raised by Congress, and I know they are working hard to resolve this issue and find a solution to the coffee crisis.

To ensure that these funds were not lost, the Commerce-State-Justice Subcommittee, under the leadership of Senators GREGG and HOLLINGS, honored my request to include another \$500,000 for a contribution to the ICO in the Fiscal Year 2004 CJS Appropriations bill. I applaud their leadership on this issue. Along with relentless pressure from Representatives CASS BALLENGER and SAM FARR, the help of the Commerce-State-Justice Subcommittee sent a clear signal to the administration: Congress is not going to go away on this issue.

We were recently informed that the State Department supports the U.S. membership in the ICO. This is a positive step, but the administration as a whole has yet to endorse this view.

What is the hold-up? This process has been dragging on for months. It should end, and the U.S. should rejoin the ICO. This is something that U.S. industry, humanitarian NGOs, key friends and allies, and a bipartisan group in Congress supports.

Some may recall the way the ICO used to operate in the past, working as a cartel to stabilize coffee prices. But, nobody is talking about rejoining the ICO to establish a cartel over the coffee market. The ICO is a reformed organization and its chartering agreement has been substantially rewritten, specifically to get the ICO out of the business of price-fixing. The idea of a coffee cartel is an idea on the ash heap of history. I would not support it. I suspect no one in this Chamber would.

I support U.S. membership in the ICO, but recognize that is by no means a silver bullet. Membership alone is not enough to solve the international coffee crisis. Rather, it is one arrow in the quiver, and it can be an effective tool, when used as an integral part of a comprehensive strategy that includes funding for alternative assistance for coffee farmers, working with friends and allies, and the deep involvement of other international organizations such as the World Bank. This is the appropriate role for the ICO.

There are some compelling reasons for rejoining that have been put forward by experts who follow this issue closely. I want to briefly summarize a few of them:

U.S. participation in the ICO would help strengthen the implementation of resolution 407, which establishes quality guidelines on coffee exports. Although not perfect, ICO resolution 407

is a serious, multilateral attempt to help address the international coffee crisis that a number of economists believe could have a meaningful impact. According to some industry leaders, it also enhances competition in the coffee industry.

U.S. participation would help the ICO become more effective in addressing the coffee crisis. Many European nations have said they would be more willing to invest and commit additional resources to resolving this crisis through the ICO, if the U.S. were participating. The European Community (EC) recently called on the U.S. to rejoin. Because the U.S. and EC are not producing nations, this momentum would help the ICO pursue goals to more effectively address development issues associated with the coffee crisis, while helping the ICO continue to move away from discredited policies of the past.

U.S. membership in the ICO would focus more senior level attention, and inter-agency cooperation, on this important foreign policy issue within the administration. This would go a long way in overcoming some of the problems stemming from a lack of coordination between agencies that I mentioned earlier.

The ICO engages in projects to help address the crisis: price risk management for Africa, disease control, and market development projects. Moreover, the ICO is also promoting diversification in cooperation with multilateral agencies such as the FAO, UNCTAD and the World Bank. These strategies could all be enhanced through U.S. membership in the ICO.

ICO membership would send an important signal to the rest of the world that the United States is committed to working collaboratively on every possible solution to this problem. This would be an important diplomatic step on an issue that many of our friends and allies in the developing world care deeply about.

Again, the ICO is not a perfect solution. But, if a \$500,000 contribution can help begin to solve a crisis that is undermining billions of dollars in U.S. foreign assistance, devastating the livelihood of millions of people around the world, and causing severe economic damage to key developing countries, I say its well worth the investment.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN RECOGNITION OF SCOTT OBENSHAIN, M.D.

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Dr. Scott Obenshain, of the University of New Mexico School of Medicine, for his commitment and services to the University and to the people of his State.

In his 32 years at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Dr. Obenshain has provided the leadership for many innovative educational programs that have contributed to the