

Act of 1954, known as P.L. 480, have helped billions of people in developing countries. According to USDA estimates, the Title I program, which provides concessional credit to developing countries to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities, has enabled the sale of \$30 billion worth of commodities to nearly 100 countries. In addition, the Food for Peace program, authorized under the provisions of Title II of the Act, has helped an estimated 3.4 billion people through 2003. These figures represent accomplishments we should be proud of.

Behind these figures lie many years of commitment and hard work by employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and their partners in private voluntary organizations and intergovernmental organizations such as Catholic Relief Services, CARE, World Vision, and the UN's World Food Program. Their crucial efforts include delivering food and development projects on the ground in developing countries, assembling and shipping commodities from the United States under the program, and evaluating project requests and monitoring the programs in Washington, DC. The successful implementation of the programs also requires the cooperation of governments and non-governmental organizations in the developing countries in which the projects occur.

With such a record of achievement in the past half century, it is crucial that Members of Congress and the administration do all they can to make sure these programs remain vigorous over the next half century and beyond.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 402) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 402

Whereas, in the aftermath of the Second World War, many countries did not have sufficient cash to buy the agricultural commodities needed to feed the people of those countries, especially in war-torn Europe and Asia;

Whereas, during the term of President Dwight David Eisenhower, it became apparent that the abundance of food available in the United States could be used as an instrument in building a durable peace after the Second World War;

Whereas a concessional credit program was established under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as "P.L. 480") (7 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), signed into law on July 10, 1954, to allow for sales of agricultural commodities from the United States to developing countries for dollars on generous credit terms or for local currencies, with proceeds to be used by participating govern-

ments or nongovernmental private entities to encourage economic development;

Whereas since the enactment of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the title I program has facilitated sales of agricultural commodities from the United States, totaling an estimated \$30,000,000,000 to nearly 100 countries;

Whereas the Food for Peace program was established under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), to provide humanitarian assistance to poor and hungry people in developing countries, based on legislation originally introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey;

Whereas during the half-century since the establishment of the Food for Peace program, the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of Agriculture have worked together to provide 107,000,000 tons of food aid to developing countries, helping an estimated 3,400,000,000 people through 2003;

Whereas the government of the United States has depended on the commitment, skill, and experience of dozens of private voluntary organizations based in the United States, as well as the United Nations World Food Program, to carry out the Food for Peace program on the ground in developing countries; and

Whereas a number of countries that were early beneficiaries of both programs have emerged as democracies and strong commercial trading partners, including South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Mexico, and Turkey, in part as a result of development projects and food distribution programs conducted using agricultural commodities from the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) on the 50th anniversary of the date of enactment of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) on July 10, 1954, recognizes the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Agriculture, and associated partners for—

(A) providing emergency food assistance to address famine or other extraordinary relief requirements;

(B) forging linkages between the abundance of food produced under the agricultural system of the United States and people in need of assistance throughout the world;

(C) undertaking activities to alleviate hunger;

(D) promoting economic, agricultural, educational, and community development in developing countries;

(E) identifying the private partners capable of carrying out the mission of the programs established under that Act;

(F) implementing procedures governing the use and evaluation of the programs and funds; and

(G) overseeing the use of taxpayers dollars to carry out the programs; and

(2) declares that July 10, 2004, is a day that recognizes—

(A) the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the concessional credit program and the Food for Peace program under the Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.); and

(B) the accomplishments of the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Agriculture, and associated private voluntary organization and nongovernmental organization partners in alleviating hunger and poverty, bolstering development, and restoring hope around the world.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF  
NATIONAL MARINA DAY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 361 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 361) supporting the goals of National Marina Day and urging marinas to continue providing environmentally friendly gateways to boating.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 361) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 361

Whereas the people of the United States highly value their recreational time and their ability to access the waterways of the United States, one of the Nation's greatest natural resources;

Whereas in 1928, the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers first used the word "marina" to describe a recreational boating facility;

Whereas the United States is home to more than 12,000 marinas that contribute substantially to local communities by providing safe and reliable gateways to boating;

Whereas the marinas of the United States serve as stewards of the environment and actively seek to protect the waterways that surround them for the enjoyment of this generation and generations to come;

Whereas the marinas of the United States provide communities and visitors with a place where friends and families, united by a passion for the water, can come together for recreation, rest, and relaxation; and

Whereas the Marina Operators Association of America has designated August 14, 2004, as "National Marina Day" to increase awareness among citizens, policymakers, and elected officials about the many contributions that marinas make to communities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of National Marina Day; and

(2) urges that the marinas of the United States continue to provide environmentally friendly gateways to boating for the people of the United States.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CAL-  
ENDAR—S. 2629, S. 2630, S. 2631, S.  
2632, S. 2633

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I understand there are five bills due for a second reading. I ask unanimous consent that the clerk read the titles for a second time en bloc.

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

The clerk will read the bills for the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2629) to amend the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 to eliminate the coverage gap, to eliminate HMO subsidies, to repeal health savings accounts, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2630) to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a national health program administered by the Office of Personnel Management to offer Federal employee health benefits plans to individuals who are not Federal employees, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2631) to require the Federal Trade Commission to monitor and investigate gasoline prices under certain circumstances.

A bill (S. 2632) to establish a first responder and terrorism preparedness grant information hotline, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2633) to amend the Federal Power Act to provide refunds for unjust and unreasonable charges on electric energy in the State of California.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I object to further proceeding en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bills will be placed on the calendar.

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FEDERAL MARRIAGE AMENDMENT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to Calendar No. 620, S.J. Res. 40. I ask unanimous consent that the motion be set aside to recur on Monday, July 12.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Is this the matter—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Asking through the Chair a question to the majority leader, is this the matter we are going to be working on next week?

Mr. FRIST. It is.

Mr. REID. I have worked a lot this afternoon and this morning clearing with our Members the fact that it would not be necessary that we deal with cloture on the motion to proceed. We have cleared that. We would also be in a position to have no amendments on the constitutional amendment that we are going to debate next week. Whatever the majority believes to be a reasonable time to debate that, we will be in agreement with that and have a vote on the resolution. We are cleared on our side to do that.

We would hope, if the majority leader can get a clearance on that, we can move forward and have a definite time sometime next week for a vote on the resolution itself. We are ready to move forward on it.

Yesterday, we believed it was necessary that we have the leader file this cloture motion on the motion to proceed, but we will not need that now. We are ready to rock and roll on the debate of this issue.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, for the benefit of our colleagues, we are talk-

ing about the issue surrounding marriage and the constitutional amendment and procedurally how best to address the issue. We have had debate and discussion over the course of the day. Because of the late hour, I was not able to talk to the managers on our side and have the same discussions as the other side has had as far as the best way to address the issue procedurally. Because of the late hour, I have not been able to reach our managers of the bill, but over the course of the weekend we will do that.

For the benefit of our colleagues, we will substantively be debating the issue Monday and Tuesday. In all likelihood, we will have a vote on Wednesday through one of the two modes that have been mentioned, but we will make a final decision Monday morning after we have had the opportunity to talk to the managers on our side as well.

Mr. REID. I simply state again, procedurally we are not going to be in the way. We are ready to move forward.

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

Mr. REID. If I could ask one other question before the majority leader begins to speak, are we going to have any votes on Monday? I have gotten a number of requests through Senator DASCHLE.

Mr. FRIST. We will not be voting on Monday. We will have no rollcall votes in Monday's session.

Mr. REID. We are coming in to debate the issue?

Mr. FRIST. Let me go ahead and do the unanimous consent, and then I will make another statement that is unrelated.

Mr. REID. Certainly.

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ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 12, 2004

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 1 p.m. on Monday, July 12. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 40; provided further that the time until 6 p.m. be equally divided between the chairman and ranking member or their designees.

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

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THE JOBS BILL

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, in a few moments, I am going to be making another statement before closing, but before doing that, I want to point out to our colleagues that over the course of today, there have been a number of meetings held between both sides of the aisle and leadership to keep moving along issues that are important to this body and to the American people.

One of the bills that the assistant Democratic leader and myself and the Democratic leader and our leadership addressed earlier this morning is the jobs in manufacturing bill, the FSC/ETI bill, and the efforts that we are making to move toward conference. This bill has passed the Senate, it has passed the House of Representatives, and now we are doing our best to address how to get to conference. This is a time-sensitive matter because the tariffs on U.S. products are increasing.

Since we passed the Senate bill and the House bill, these tariffs, which started at 5 percent in March and reached 9 percent on July 1, continue to increase at 1 percent a month.

We spent 14 days debating the bill. We had 100 amendments, made real progress, and now it is important that we go to conference to fully address and resolve the differences between the House and the Senate bills. For the benefit of all of our colleagues, I wanted to let them know that we are in constant discussion about how best to get to conference.

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HIV/AIDS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I want to very briefly, before bringing us formally an end to this week, address an issue that sits on the back burner all too often. It is an issue that affects mankind globally in a very direct way, in a moral sense. It is the HIV/AIDS virus. I speak today because on Tuesday of this week, UNAIDS released a comprehensive report on the spread of global HIV/AIDS.

This little, tiny virus, which people knew nothing about 23 years ago, has killed over 23 million people. The sobering statistics that were released this week are grim. Last year, the number of newly infected victims reached an all-time high of 5 million. The number of people living with this little virus has gone up in nearly every region of the world. The numbers have increased. The UNAIDS chief told the Associated Press:

The virus is running faster than all of us.

Every 14 seconds a child is orphaned by AIDS. According to the U.N. report:

An estimated 15 million children under the age of 18 worldwide have lost one or both parents to AIDS.

In Swaziland and in Botswana, over a third of the population, one in three people, has the HIV virus. One-third of the country, if not treated, will end up dying from a terrible, a painful, and an entirely preventable disease.

One out of three people in Swaziland and Botswana, these are staggering numbers. It is hard to comprehend. When you hear the statistics, it is hard to relate them to real people on the ground. I have had the opportunity to do just that because each year I travel, not as a Senator but as a physician, to Africa. While I am there, I see the devastation in real people's eyes and lives, the destruction of the family, the destruction of the most productive fabric