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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious Father, thank You for this time of prayer in which our minds and hearts can be enlarged to receive Your spirit. You are the answer to our deepest need. More than any secondary gift You can give, we long for the primary grace of Yourself offered in profound love and acceptance. We have learned that when we abide in Your presence and are receptive to Your guidance, You inspire our minds with insight and wisdom, our hearts with resiliency and courage, and our bodies with vigor and vitality.

In the quiet of this moment we commit all our worries to You. We entrust to You our concerns over the people of our lives. Our desire is to give ourselves to the work of this day with freedom and joy. Give us strength when we are weary, fresh vision when our wells run dry, indefatigable hope when others become discouraged. In the name of our Lord. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able Senator from Iowa is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I want to announce that the Senate will be in a period for morning business today until the hour of 10:30 a.m. At 10:30, the Senate will begin 2 hours of debate. That time will be equally divided on the motion to proceed to S. 1635, the Defend America Act.

At 2:15 today there will be a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S.

1635. If cloture is invoked today, it is hoped that we may begin consideration of the defend America legislation and complete action on that legislation.

As a reminder, the Senate will recess today between the hours of 12:30 and 2:15 for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DEWINE). Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

THE IOWA SESQUICENTENNIAL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today, I begin a series of remarks to celebrate the sesquicentennial of my home State of Iowa. It is my intention to say something on the history of Iowa, building up to the opening of the Smithsonian Institution's Festival of American Folklife on June 26. This year the festival celebrates Iowa.

So, I wish to inform my colleagues that they will shortly be receiving an invitation from the Secretary of the Smithsonian and the Iowa congressional delegation to attend a birthday party for Iowa. We will host the birthday party on June 26 from 6:30 until 8:30 at the Centennial Building of the Smithsonian located next to the Smithsonian Castle. I hope to see many of you as we enjoy cake and ice cream along with the other invited guests, including the President, Vice-President, Cabinet members, Supreme Court Justices, and foreign diplomatic corps. Many Iowa-based businesses will also be there. As a matter of fact, even the Maytag repairman, the loneliest man in town, may be there.

James K. Polk was our President when, on December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted into the Union as the 29th State. But our history began long before that date. Before the coming of settlers from the East, Iowa was home to almost 17 different tribes of Indians over the years. Tribal names included the Ioway, Sauk, Sioux, Potawatomi, Oto, Missouri, and Mesquaki. The Mesquaki still live in Iowa on the Mesquaki Settlement in Tama County, which is some of the tribe's original land. This is a unique situation because this land is a settlement, not a reservation. It is comprised of land, now approximately 3,200 acres, which the tribe bought and owns outright.

Iowa is a very fertile land, with deep black soil and plentiful water. Little did the French explorers Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette know when they came ashore in eastern Iowa from their Mississippi River travels in 1673 that this patch of land would become a modern-day international agricultural giant. Mr. President, 323 years later, Iowans proudly help to feed the world.

It is interesting to note that since 1880, Iowa has remained No. 1 in pork production in the United States. As Don Muhm, former Des Moines Register agriculture writer and very good friend of mine, writes in his book "Iowa Pork & People," the peak in Iowa hog farms came in 1935, when swine was raised on 185,215 farms in the State. This dropped to 33,000 farms in Iowa in 1993. As I have proudly stated on this floor many times before, 1 in 4 pigs in the United States lives in my home State of Iowa. And 78 percent of this country's grain-fed beef is raised in Iowa. In 1991, Iowa ranked first in the Nation in the production of red meat. Last year, in 1995, Iowa had the honor of ranking No. 1 in the Nation in the production of both corn and soybeans.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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