

agreed on one fundamental issue—Federal orders must be reformed. For an industry that is made up of individuals whose only shared characteristic is their independence and staunchly self-reliant nature, this type of unanimity is rare. They wanted their message to be heard by one of the few people with the power to make Federal milk marketing orders both consistent with milk markets of the 1990's as well as equitable to all those affected by them.

The current program for regulating the pricing and sale of milk provides higher prices for fluid milk to producers distant from the Upper Midwest. While that scheme might have made sense when Wisconsin was the primary dairy producing State in the United States, but in 1995, it defies logic. This system not only creates an artificial incentive for greater milk production, but has led to increased production of manufactured dairy products driving down prices throughout the Nation and increasing Government surpluses. Federal milk marketing orders are a perfect example of excessive Government regulation creating a system which is completely out of sync with current marketing conditions and which discriminates against Wisconsin and Upper Midwest dairy producers.

Mr. President, Secretary Dan Glickman listened for over an hour to farmers frustrated not only by the existence of this system, but also by its institutional resilience. I commend him for that. It is the first time in a long time that Wisconsin dairy farmers have felt that a Secretary of Agriculture actually cared about what they had to say. Dan Glickman came not to talk to lobbyists, not to talk to politicians and not to talk to Government officials, but to listen to those whose livelihood depends, in part, on the decisions he makes.

This was a unique forum in that average farmers spoke directly to the Secretary. It linked 54 of Wisconsin's 72 counties to the meeting via satellite. While the time did not allow all those who attended to speak, those producers who did represented the diversity of my home State's agricultural sector—dairy, soybeans, corn, wheat, alfalfa, and specialty products such as mink. Each, in turn, talked about what is good and what is bad about our current Federal policies. Primarily, though, they talked about dairy policy.

At the outset of our meeting, the Secretary conceded that discrimination exists within the Federal order program benefiting some regions more than others. In response, he pledged his support to try to change the existing number and administration of current milk marketing orders. He further pledged his support to try to consolidate those orders, make periodic adjustments in price differentials, and to potentially create multiple price-setting base points. While I am not entirely pleased with the Secretary's choice to attempt these changes through the administrative process, I

am pleased with his admission that the system is broken.

Mr. President, as the Congress moves toward final action on the budget reconciliation and moves toward the 1995 farm bill, I think it is important that the Secretary heard the message of Wisconsin farmers. I hope that my colleagues will hear that message as well.

Action on these items, the Secretary conceded, will be a challenge in that other regions will fight to maintain their current artificial advantages. Despite the deregulatory rhetoric of many in the 104th Congress, the Secretary's prediction is proving to be true based on recent action by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

The legislation reported by the Agriculture Committee fails to address needed reform of this system, despite the tremendous budget savings and consumer benefits that could result from such action. That is a disappointment, Mr. President. Instead, Mr. President, the committee chose to take the easy road by cutting support prices, instead of making the difficult choices associated with milk marketing order reform.

And indeed, as the Secretary pointed out at Greenleaf, these are very difficult decisions. They are so difficult that the House of Representatives, unable to reach agreement on reform, is moving on a path toward total deregulation of the dairy industry, including the elimination of Federal milk marketing orders.

Mr. President, total deregulation of the dairy industry, is not my first choice. I would rather work with my colleagues to achieve reasonable and responsible reform of Federal orders. However, for the last 3 years, many dairy farmers in Wisconsin have been telling me that if they cannot get reform, if other regions of the country will not compromise, deregulation would be a farsight better than the raw deal they are getting now.

Mr. President, I want to work with my colleagues during the budget reconciliation process and the farm bill deliberations to reach agreement on Federal orders. However, if others are unwilling to move toward a level playing field, dairy farmers in their States may end up with nothing at all.

Mr. President, in Greenleaf, WI, the Secretary of Agriculture heard loud and clear that Upper Midwest dairy farmers are fed up with the current program that regulates milk markets. I urge my deregulation-minded colleagues to listen to what the Upper Midwest is saying on this issue as well. It is time to do the right thing—reform Federal milk marketing orders or end them.

I want to publicly thank the many people who took part of the day to travel to this small community to make their voices heard to Secretary Glickman. I ask to include the names of the participants at the conclusion of my remarks. I hope the seriousness of

the situation experienced by these farmers and their families will be taken into account as these issues are debated in the days and weeks ahead.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE FORUM WITH SECRETARY GLICKMAN AT GREENLEAF, WI, JULY 31, 1995

Mark Mayer, Frank Dillon, Rodney R. Littlefield, Randy Knapp, Kathi Millard, Stephen I. Rishette, Marc A. Schultz, Tim Rehbein, Tom Kruezer, Mary Behm, Sue Beitlich, Betty Plummer, Kevin Larson, Rod Webb, Randy Anderson, Judy Derricks, Kelly Olson, Julie Dokkestul, Bob Oropp, Dwight Swenson, Nolan Anderson, Lee Gross, Roger Johnson.

Kevin Connors, Bob Bjorklund, Gordon Rankin, Dave Williams, Tom Syverod, John Markus, Ralph Rounsville, Alvin Erickson, M. Kopecky, Laura Wind-Norton, Dan Butterbrodt, Russ Dufek, John Horton, Randy Cochart, Clifford Duffeck, Mahlon Peterson, Bob Bosold, Sandy Webb, William Dacholm, Joel McNair, Paul Rodriguez.

Dolores Rodriguez, Craig W. Verkuilun, Tom Cochren, Deborah Van Dyk, Linda Leger, Marty Mackers, Shawn W. Pfaff, Arnold Grudey, Duane Tetzloff, Paul Gruber, Tom Badth, Leonard and Betty Wajciehowski, Myron McKinley, Dennis Donohue, Elmer R. Kitzeron, Gerald Van Asten, Orvell A. Debruin, John J. Peters, Connie Seefeldt, Dick Vaitihauer.

Ken Jenks, James Kalkofin, Jim Harris, Rep. Bill VanderLoop, Robert Fryda, Katy Duwe-Fryda, Ray Diederich, Gerlinda Dueholm, Jeremy Herrscher, Len Maurer, Roger Wyse, Stewart Huber, Dick Hauser, Renea Heinrich, Pete Kappelman, Don Norton, Bill Pamperin, Dave Mennig, Jerry Lehman, Brad Brunner, Grant E. Staszak, Reuel Robertson, Jerome Blaska.

Gregory Blaska, Norma Norton, John T. Vinhoefer, Allen Schuh, Steve Pamperin, Jerome Pamperin, Nelda J. Harris, Duane Patz, Tes VanDyke, Fred Huger, Dan Krebsbach, Steve Kellerman, Rudy and Margaret Klug, Ron Hillman, Jim Jolly, John Rouch, Kevin Erb, Jim and Lorraine Shellcox, Paul Krause, Greg Hines, Robert Zimban, Michael Mengar.

Gerald H. Vander Heiden, Gary Anderson, Jon Bechle, Bill Penterman, Tom Davies, Robert Karls, Gary Terlinden, Vicki Wieser, Jim Hunt, James E. Burns, Audrey Sukinger, Tom Walsh, Earl Walsh, Pat Leavenworth, Rama Stoviak, Ron Jones, Dan Natzke, Melvin Blarke, Irv Possin, Mike Rankin, Jay Rudolph, and Harold Epp.●

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I would like to speak briefly this morning on a matter of great importance; namely, world population. World Population Awareness Week will be held this year from October 22-29, and is designed to foster awareness of the environmental, economic, political, and social consequences of rapid worldwide population.

Let us reflect a moment on the implications of the current population growth rate. In 1830, the world's population reached 1 billion. Today, the world's population is nearly 6 billion. Unless something is done, world population in 2020 will reach 8 billion and by 2035 it will reach 12 billion.

Current levels of population growth are unprecedented. This year alone, the world's population will grow by almost

100 million people. This is like adding a new country the size of Nigeria to the world every year, or a city the size of New York City every month. Virtually all this growth takes place in the poorest countries and regions across the world—those who can least afford to accommodate such rapid population growth.

Rapid population growth is one of the world's most serious problems, posing a long-term threat to U.S. national interests in the areas of security, trade, and the environment. There are many developing countries in the world which are finally taking steps to institute the kind of free market reforms that offer them their best hope for long-term sustainable development. But high population growth rates threaten their economic development accomplishments.

Moreover, the environmental implications of such population growth is startling. A child born today can expect by the year 2000 a world where almost one-half of the world's forests will be gone and one-fifth of the world's plant and animal species will be extinct. Ground water supplies are dwindling; rivers and lakes are fouled with pollutants from industries, municipalities, and agriculture. Currently, at least 1.7 billion people, nearly one-third of the planet's population, lack an adequate supply of drinking water. The developing world already produces 45 percent of all gases contributing to global warming.

Rapid population growth, especially when overlaid with sharp social or economic divisions, places great strains on political institutions. To the extent population pressures contribute to weakening economic and political structures, they adversely affect international stability and peace. And this directly affects our own national security interests around the world.

I am very pleased that the theme of World Population Awareness Week this year is gender equality and the implementation of the Cairo Program of Action, which was approved by more than 180 countries, including the United States, at the International Conference on Population and Development last year. This is especially significant because the goals and objectives of the Cairo Program of Action include providing universal access to family planning information, education, and services; as well as eliminating poverty and illiteracy among girls and women who are disproportionately denied access to education, increasing women's employment opportunities, reducing infant mortality, and eliminating all forms of gender discrimination.

Several Governors throughout the United States, from the State of Washington to my home State of Maine, have issued proclamations recognizing World Population Awareness Week. I submit for the RECORD the proclamation of this important event issued by Gov. Angus S. King, Jr., Governor of the State of Maine.

The proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, world population is currently 5.7 billion and increasing by nearly 100 million each year, with virtually all growth added in the poorest countries and regions—those who can least afford to accommodate current populations let alone massive infusions of humanity; and

Whereas, the annual increment to world population is projected to exceed 86 million through the year 2015, will three billion people—the equivalent of the entire world population as recently as 1960—reaching their reproductive years within the next generation; and

Whereas, the environmental and economic impacts of this level of growth will almost certainly prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life, and, at the same time, have deleterious repercussions for the standard of living in more affluent areas; and

Whereas, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt crafted a 20-year Program of Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources, that was duly approved by 180 nations, including the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Angus S. King, Jr., Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim October 22-29, 1995 as "World Population Awareness Week" throughout the State of Maine, and urge all citizens to support the purpose and spirit of the Cairo Program of Action, and call upon all governments and private organizations to do their utmost to implement that document, particularly the goals and objectives therein aimed at providing universal access to family planning information, education and services, as well as the elimination of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social disintegration and gender discrimination that have been reinforced by the 1995 United Nations International Conference on Social Development and endorsed by 118 world leaders. •

DEDICATION OF THOMAS J. DODD RESEARCH CENTER

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, yesterday I addressed my colleagues about the dedication of the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut this past Sunday, October 15. I asked that remarks made by President Clinton at the dedication be included in the RECORD but, unfortunately, part of that speech was not reprinted.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the full text of the President's remarks. I also ask that the remarks of my colleague, Senator CHRIS DODD, at the dedication ceremonies also be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESIDENT CLINTON'S REMARKS AT DEDICATION OF THOMAS J. DODD RESEARCH CENTER, OCTOBER 15, 1995

Thank you very much, President Hartley. Governor Rowland, Senator Lieberman, members of Congress, and distinguished United States senators and former senators who have come today; Chairman Rome, members of the Diplomatic Corps; to all of you who have done anything to make this great day come to pass; to my friend and former colleague, Governor O'Neill, and most of all, to Senator Dodd, Ambassador Dodd, and the Dodd family: I am delighted to be here.

I have so many thoughts now. I can't help mentioning one—since President Hartley mentioned the day we had your magnificent women's basketball team there, we also had the UCLA men's team there. You may not remember who UCLA defeated for the national championship—(laughter)—but I do remember that UCONN defeated the University of Tennessee. And that made my life with Al Gore much more bearable. (Laughter.) So I was doubly pleased when UCONN won the national championship. (Applause.)

I also did not know until it was stated here at the outset of this ceremony that no sitting President had the privilege of coming to the University of Connecticut before, but they don't know what they missed. I'm glad to be the first, and I know I won't be the last. (Applause.)

I also want to pay a special public tribute to the Dodd family for their work on this enterprise, and for their devotion to each other and the memory of Senator Thomas Dodd. If, as so many of us believe, this country rests in the end upon its devotion to freedom and liberty and democracy, and upon the strength of its families, you could hardly find a better example than the Dodd family, not only for their devotion to liberty and democracy, but also for their devotion to family and to the memory of Senator Tom Dodd. It has deeply moved all of us, and we thank you for your example. (Applause.)

Tom Dodd spent his life serving America. He demonstrated an extraordinary commitment to the rule of law, beginning with his early days as an FBI agent then federal attorney. He was equally passionate in his opposition to tyranny in all its forms. He fought the tyranny of racism, prosecuting civil rights cases in the South in the 1930s, long before it was popular anywhere in the United States, and helping to shepherd the landmark Civil Rights of 1964 into law. He fought the tyranny of communism throughout his years in elected office. And while he bowed to none in his devotion to freedom, he also stood bravely against those who wrapped themselves in the flag and turned anti-communism into demagoguery.

Tom Dodd was in so many ways a man ahead of his time. He was passionate about civil rights, three decades before the civil rights movement changed the face of our nation. In the Senate, he pioneered programs to fight delinquency and to give the young people of our country a chance at a good education and a good job. And that is a task, my fellow Americans, we have not yet finished doing. He saw the dangers of guns and drugs on our streets, and he acted to do something about that. Had we done it in his time, we would not have so much work to do in this time.

Tom Dodd's passion for justice and his hatred of oppression came together, as all of you know, most powerfully when he served as America's executive trial counsel at the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal. It was the pivotal event of his life. He helped to bring justice to bear against those responsible for the Holocaust, for the acts that redefined our understanding of man's capacity for evil. Through that path-breaking work, he and his fellow jurists pushed one step forward the historic effort to bring the crimes of war under the sanction of law.

Senator Dodd left many good works and reminders of his achievement. Some bear his name—the children who have followed in his steps and served the public, who carried forward his ardent support for an American foreign policy that stands for democracy and freedom, who maintain his commitment to social justice, to strong communities and strong families. They have also upheld their father's tradition of loyalty. And as one of the chief beneficiaries of that lesson, let me