Hunger is faced by people of all ages, races, and socio-economic levels in communities throughout our Nation. I am proud to have such a dedicated and successful organization leading the fight against this problem in my home State. We should all take inspiration from the example we see here and recommit our efforts to eradicate hunger in this country and around the world.●

FAMILY FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ACT

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, as a cosponsor of S. 4, the Family Friendly Workplace Act of 1997, I rise to express my strong support for this legislation.

Mr. President, Americans have always struggled to balance the conflicting demands of work and family, but today, more than ever, families, especially double earners, are finding the old, rigid workplace structure of a different era to be the main barrier to a family friendly schedule. This is ironic because today's technology makes telecommuting from home common through the Internet and interactive video, allowing the flexibility many workers need to spend more time with their families.

The problem is that in the eyes of our Federal laws the workplace has not changed since the 1930's. Federal wage-and-hour laws were developed during the New Deal era, when about one mother in six with school-aged children worked. But the workplace is vastly different today. Over 70 percent of mothers with kids in school work, and the rigid 8-hour-per-day, 40-hour-per-week work schedule is less rational or justifiable. Simply put, the wage-and-hour laws belong in a different era—one that ended about 50 years ago.

Federal Government workers have had a flexible work schedule option for three decades. Under a flextime arrangement, many Federal employees work 10-hour days, 4 days per week. For a mother with a young child, this means 1 less day per week she'll have to pay for daycare. You can bet that adds up.

Flextime has been a tremendous benefit for Federal workers, especially women. Why shouldn't non-Federal workers have this benefit as well? The answer is that they should, and that's what S. 4 will do. Under this bill, an employee will have three options: First, flexible scheduling—to work additional hours 1 week for credit, up to 50 hours, toward a shorter work day or work week later at full pay; second, biweekly scheduling—to schedule 80 hours over a 2-week period in any combination; or third, compensatory time off—to choose time-and-a-half compensatory time off, up to 240 hours—160 hours at time-and-a-half, for overtime hours worked in lieu of time-and-a-half pay. No employee may be required to participate in these programs, and coercion or intimidation by the employer with respect to participation is prohibited.

This is commonsense legislation endorsed by Working Women and Working Mother magazines. It's time to tear down the barriers to a family friendly workplace and give hardworking Americans the flexibility to spend time with their families.●

FOREIGN CURRENCY REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following report(s) of standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1996

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
David W. Carle:									
Canada	Dollar	553	404.00					553	404.00
United States	Dollar				684.00				684.00
Edward J. Barron:									
Singapore	Dollar	2,294.84	1,638.00					2,294.84	1,638.00
United States	Dollar				4,698.95				4,698.95
Switzerland	Franc	868.10	686.00					868.10	686.00
Italy	Lire	2,132,790	1,405.00					2,132,790	1,405.00
United States	Dollar				3,529.55				3,529.55
Katherine M. Howard:									
Japan	Dollar		656.00						656.00
Hong Kong	Dollar		1,577.90						1,577.90
Singapore	Dollar		2,185.37						2,185.37
United States	Dollar				4,701.95				4,701.95
Switzerland	Dollar		1,029.00						1,029.00
Italy	Dollar		1,405.00						1,405.00
United States	Dollar				4,124.55				4,124.55
Total			10,986.27		17,739.00				28,725.27

RICHARD G. LUGAR,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Feb. 6, 1997.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1996

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Patrick Leahy:									
Canada	Dollar	553.20	389.00			20.00	14.60	573.20	403.60
United States	Dollar				684.00				684.00
Timothy Rieser:									
Canada	Dollar	478.20	349.23					478.20	349.23
United States	Dollar				684.00				684.00
Total			738.23		1,368.00		14.60		2,120.83

MARK O. HATFIELD,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Oct. 28, 1996.