

functions exercised by the Office of Inspector General of the Agency for International Development exercised before the date of enactment of this Act. The Administrator shall transfer from the Office of the Inspector General of such Agency to the Office of Security established by subsection (a), the personnel (including the Senior Executive Service position designated for the Assistant Inspector General for Security), assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, and other funds held, used, available to, or to be made available in connection with such functions. Unexpended balances of appropriations, and other funds made available or to be made available in connection with such functions, shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development".

(c) **TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEES.**—Any employee in the career service who is transferred pursuant to this section shall be placed in a position in the Office of Security established by subsection (a) which is comparable to the position the employee held in the Office of the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development.

**DEWINE (AND LEAHY)
AMENDMENT NO. 3536**

Mr. LEAHY (for Mr. DEWINE for himself and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2334, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new title:

TITLE —ASSISTANCE FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SEC. 01. AFRICA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE.

In providing development assistance under the Africa Food Security Initiative, or any comparable program, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development—

(1) shall emphasize programs and projects that improve the food security of infants, young children, school-age children, women, and food-insecure households, or that improve the agricultural productivity, incomes, and marketing of the rural poor in Africa;

(2) shall solicit and take into consideration the views and needs of intended beneficiaries and program participants during the selection, planning, implementation, and evaluation phases of projects; and

(3) shall ensure that programs are designed and conducted in cooperation with African and United States organizations and institutions, such as private and voluntary organizations, cooperatives, land-grant and other appropriate universities, and local producer-owned cooperative marketing and buying associations, that have expertise in addressing the needs of the poor, small-scale farmers, entrepreneurs, and rural workers, including women.

SEC. 02. MICROENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE.

In providing microenterprise assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall, to the extent practicable, use credit and microcredit assistance to improve the capacity and efficiency of agriculture production in sub-Saharan Africa of small-scale farmers and small rural entrepreneurs. In providing assistance, the Administrator should take into consideration the needs of women, and should use the applied research and technical assistance capabilities of United States land-grant universities.

SEC. 03. SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER-OWNED COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development is authorized to utilize relevant foreign assistance programs and initiatives for sub-Saharan Africa to support private producer-owned cooperative marketing associations in sub-Saharan Africa, including rural business associations that are owned and controlled by farmer shareholders in order to strengthen the capacity of farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to participate in national and international private markets and to encourage the efforts of farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to increase their productivity and income through improved access to farm supplies, seasonal credit, and technical expertise.

SEC. 04. AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall exercise its authority under law to undertake an initiative to support private agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, including issuing loans, guarantees, and insurance, to support rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly to support intermediary organizations that—

(1) directly serve the needs of small-scale farmers, small rural entrepreneurs, and rural producer-owned cooperative purchasing and marketing associations;

(2) have a clear track record of support for sound business management practices; and

(3) have demonstrated experience with participatory development methods.

(b) **USE OF CERTAIN FUNDS.**—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall utilize existing equity funds, loan, and insurance funds, to the extent feasible and in accordance with existing contractual obligations, to support agriculture and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa.

SEC. 05. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES.

(a) **DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and appropriate Department of Agriculture agencies, especially the Cooperative State, Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES), shall develop a comprehensive plan to coordinate and build on the research and extension activities of United States land-grant universities, international agricultural research centers, and national agricultural research and extension centers in sub-Saharan Africa.

(b) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—The plan described in subsection (a) shall be designed to ensure that—

(1) research and extension activities respond to the needs of small-scale farmers while developing the potential and skills of researchers, extension agents, farmers, and agribusiness persons in sub-Saharan Africa; and

(2) sustainable agricultural methods of farming is considered together with new technologies in increasing agricultural productivity in sub-Saharan Africa.

**KERREY (AND LOTT) AMENDMENT
NO. 3537**

Mr. LEAHY (for Mr. KERREY for himself and Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2334, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . (a) The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The International Telecommunication Union, an agency of the United Nations, is currently developing recommendations for world standards for the next generation of wireless telecommunications services based on the concept of a "family" of standards.

(2) On June 30, 1998, the Department of State submitted four proposed standards to the ITU for consideration in the development of those recommendations.

(3) Adoption of an open and inclusive set of multiple standards, including all four submitted by the Department of State, would enable existing systems to operate with the next generation of wireless standards.

(4) It is critical to the interests of the United States that existing systems be given this ability.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that the Federal Communications Commission and appropriate executive branch agencies take all appropriate actions to promote development, by the ITU, of recommendations for digital wireless telecommunications services based on a family of open and inclusive multiple standards, including all four standards submitted by the Department of State, so as to allow operation of existing systems with the next generation of wireless standards.

LEAHY AMENDMENT NO. 3538

Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2334, supra; as follows:

On page 38, line 22, delete \$69,000,000 and insert in lieu thereof \$75,000,000.

On page 7, line 21, delete \$1,890,000,000 and insert in lieu thereof \$1,904,000,000.

ABRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 3539

Mr. LEAHY (for Mr. ABRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2334, supra; as follows:

On page 30, line 7, strike the final period and insert a semicolon, and insert the following: "Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1999, and amounts previously appropriated under such heading for fiscal year 1998, shall remain available until expended."

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO
MEET**

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on the Presidential nomination of Dr. Jane Henney to be to be Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health and Human Services during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 2, 1998, at 9:30 a.m.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 2, 1998 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REFLECTIONS ON THE 53RD
ANNIVERSARY OF V-J DAY

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor, thank, and remember the men and women who fought so bravely to protect our freedoms during World War II. As my colleagues know, it was 53 years ago today that Japan officially surrendered to the Allies, prompting President Truman's declaration of September 2nd as Victory-Over-Japan Day, or V-J Day.

That monumental declaration marked the end of the most immense and devastating war the world has ever seen—a war that shaped not only the course of history but also the lives of the many brave Americans who, through their service in the U.S. military, fought to restore freedom to lands halfway around the world.

These young Americans were thrust into a situation best described by General William Sherman when he said, quite simply, that war is hell. It is safe to say they experienced horrors and fear most of us cannot begin to comprehend.

To gain some understanding of the realities of war and of the heroism exhibited during World War II, let me take you back to December 7, 1941. The place was Pearl Harbor. George Albert Enloe, a young Navy flyer from Anoka, Minnesota, had just two days earlier turned 26 years old. Before that day he had never really known the realities of war. Here is part of the diary entry he made on that Sunday describing the surprise Japanese attack:

I can, and will always, remember the bullets that sprayed past me as I ducked into the hanger. Ensign Fox and Ensign Willis were right behind me. Fox was killed; Willis got through with a bullet through his head. The bullets came through the hanger as though it was made of paper . . . I understood then what it means to be "under fire." Before, these were just words. But I found myself actually there. I was scared. I forced myself to stay. We kept shooting.

Enloe survived that day and went on to serve for five more years in the military. In that short period, he became one of the most decorated combat pilots in the entire Navy and just last month, the City of Anoka dedicated a park in his honor.

Unfortunately, as years pass and our nation enjoys one of its greatest periods of prosperity, too many Americans, especially young Americans, are unaware of the sacrifices made and the lessons taught to us by the likes of George Enloe.

In Winona, Minnesota, for example, a young man was recently found guilty of vandalizing flagpoles at a veterans park. What makes this act even more disheartening is that, according to the corrections agent who handled the case, the teen "did not really know what a veteran was."

Thankfully, the judge understood the importance of educating this young man on the sacrifices made by those

who have served our nation's military. The sentence handed down by the judge required the teen to see and then write a report on the movie "Saving Private Ryan."

At a time when the movies and TV are saturated with senseless violence, this film exposes Americans to a bleakly realistic portrait of war—a war in which large numbers of Americans fought heroically in the worst conditions imaginable and often died horrible deaths in a battle against oppression. "Saving Private Ryan" is a violent film, just as war is violent. It is a disturbing film, as it ought to be.

I hope that young vandal walked out of the theater with some sense of what a veteran truly is. I hope "Saving Private Ryan" will help to raise that awareness in all Americans. During this time of relative peace, we cannot turn a blind eye to the sacrifices of the past. We must remember that our ability to speak freely, choose a place of worship, and pursue the American dream were protected by every man, every woman who served in World War II. Above all, we must never take for granted what our veterans have taught us, the lesson that is chiseled into the stone of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC—"Freedom Is Not Free."

On the anniversary of the official end of World War II, I encourage Americans to take time today to thank and remember our veterans. Whether they are a neighbor, a friend, or a grandparent, ask about their experiences during that turbulent time. Through their sacrifices, freedom and prosperity have flourished. Tell them they are appreciated.

Mr. President, I have taken a few moments to try to put into perspective the magnitude of the sacrifices made by our young soldiers during World War II. I know that my words are wholly inadequate in reflecting the experiences of those brave men and women. Perhaps understanding ultimately lies not in words, but in actions—the actions of every veteran who swore an oath to defend our sacred freedom from "all enemies, foreign and domestic."

We are duty-bound to pass on those experiences to future generations of Americans, to ensure they know the stories, sacrifices, pain, and ultimate triumph of World War II. For their sake and for the sake of this nation, we must never let another young American forget what a veteran is. •

TRUTH IN BUDGETING

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, there has been quite a bit of discussion in Washington recently about the need to tell the truth. Well, I have always believed people should tell the truth—in private and in public. That is why I have long opposed the biggest lie, the biggest fraud in this town—the so-called federal budget surplus. The truth is there is no surplus. We continue to borrow money from federal

trust funds—mainly Social Security—to mask the budget deficit. Meanwhile, the national debt skyrockets.

I rise today, Mr. President, to draw the Senate's attention to an editorial which appeared in the Sunday, August 30, 1998 edition of the Spartanburg Herald-Journal, published in Spartanburg, SC. This editorial points out the fraudulent nature of the budget surplus and criticizes Congress and the President for failing to tell the American people the truth about the budget. I quote the Herald-Journal: "The truth can be seen in the national debt. That debt is continuing to grow and will keep growing over the next few years. Your budget is not balanced if you continue to go deeper and deeper into debt each year."

The editorial goes on to argue that our priority should be to balance the budget honestly and begin to reduce our national debt, rather than give in to the near-term appeal of further tax cuts—no matter how much merit the individual cuts may have. Mr. President, I have been beating this drum for years now. For the past two years, for example, I have offered budget resolutions to urge we stay the course to balance the budget and begin to reduce the debt.

In fact, I support many of the proposed tax cuts. I have consistently supported making health insurance costs for the self-employed 100 percent deductible, and I have voted to eliminate the marriage penalty three times in this year alone. But each time I have also voted to pay for these tax cuts, so that we stay on course to balance the budget. This should be our top priority. Only by reducing the national debt will we be able to whittle away at our whopping \$363 billion in annual interest costs.

I have been trying for years to get the media to expose this fraud Washington perpetrates on the American people. Yet many in the media—people entrusted to report the truth—continue to report a surplus. I am glad to see that at least one newspaper in my home state of South Carolina has seen through this smoke screen. Mr. President, I ask that the entire editorial be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the Spartanburg Herald-Journal, Aug. 30, 1998]

RIGHT CUTS, WRONG TIME

SOME LAWMAKERS ARE PROPOSING A SET OF
WORTHY TAX CUTS AT THE WRONG TIME

Some Republicans in the U.S. House have devised a worthy package of \$78 billion in tax cuts. But this year is not the time to cut taxes.

Despite the rhetoric coming from Washington, there is no budget surplus to spend—not on tax cuts, not on education, not even on Social Security.

Leaders of both parties in Congress and at the White House are claiming that they have balanced the budget. But they make their claim by not counting the money they are borrowing from federal trust funds, including Social Security.

The truth can be seen in the national debt. That debt is continuing to grow and will