

Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred April 15, 1998 in Boise, Idaho. Mark Bangerter was brutally beaten because of his perceived sexual orientation. As a result of this attack, Mr. Bangerter was left with severe facial injuries and blindness in one eye.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

HUNGER AND POVERTY IN AFRICA

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to join with Senators LEAHY and HAGEL in submitting S. Con Res. 53, which encourages the development of strategies to reduce hunger and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

In the year 2000, almost 200 million Africans, fully a third of the total population, went to sleep hungry and 31 million African children under the age of five were malnourished. One child out of seven dies before the age of five, and one-half of these deaths are due to malnutrition. Nearly half of sub-Saharan Africa's population, some 291 million people, live on less than \$1 a day, and almost 85 percent of the world's 41 heavily indebted poor countries are in sub-Saharan Africa.

These problems are compounded by epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, and other diseases now ravaging the continent. The human costs are staggering. Almost 4 million people are infected with AIDS each year, adding to the over 25 million already infected. Over 75 percent of the people worldwide who have died of AIDS lived in Africa. One million people each year, mostly children, die from malaria.

Hunger only adds to the spread of disease, rendering the poor and malnourished too weak to defend against AIDS and other infectious diseases. Even if treatment clinics are available, those suffering from hunger are unable to afford fees for care or medicine to aid them with their battle against the illness.

Despite funding shortfalls, the U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID, and other U.S. government agencies, foundations, universities, non-governmental organizations, NGOs, and private sector companies are presently implementing many innovative programs directed toward alleviating hunger and poverty in Africa.

While tremendously significant, these actions are not enough to keep poverty and hunger from growing in many African countries. Many of our experts have concluded that the United

States is not tapping into the full range of interest, ability, experience and capacity available to address this problem. The introduction of our Resolution, which addresses these issues, coincides with the conference of The Partnership to Cut Hunger in Africa, an independent effort formed by U.S. and African public and private sector institutions, international humanitarian organizations and higher educational institutions. Michigan State University continues to play a strong leadership role in this effort. The President of Michigan State University, Peter McPherson, serves as one of the Partnership's co-chairs and was instrumental in arranging conference-discussion activities in the Senate this week.

The goal of the Partnership is to formulate a vision, strategy, and action plan for renewed U.S. efforts to help African partners cut hunger dramatically by 2015. For three days this week, the Partnership's 22 distinguished policy experts and practitioners from the U.S. and 8 African countries will share their views on hunger in Africa and will open a dialogue on the role the U.S. might play in diminishing hunger and poverty in Africa. On Thursday, June 28, 2001, Partnership experts will culminate their 3-day conference with a roundtable discussion on Capitol Hill, during which time they will share their findings and action plan to effectively combat hunger and poverty in Africa. I am honored to have the opportunity to join in hosting this event.

I ask unanimous consent that the members of the Partnership to Cut Hunger in Africa and the Partnership's expert panel be printed in the RECORD. They are as follows:

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PARTNERSHIP TO CUT HUNGER IN AFRICA EXPERT PANEL

From Bamako, Mali:
Dr. Bino teme, Scientific director, Institute for Rural Economics.

Mme. Konare Nafissatou Guindo, Administrative and Financial Director, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Government.

Dr. Niama Nango Dembele, Coordinator, APCAM-MSU Market, Information Support Project, Visiting Assistant Professor, Michigan State University.

Dr. Mbaye Yade, Coordinator, Institute du Sahel/MSU, Food Security Support Project, Visiting Assistant Professor, Michigan State University.

From Maputo Mozambique:
Mr. Joao Carrilho, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Mr. Sergio Chitara, Executive Director, Confederation Of Mozambican Business Associations CTA.

From Accra, Ghana:
Dr. Sam Asuming Brempong, Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ghana.

Dr. Kwaku Owusu Baah, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ghana.

From Abuja, Nigeria:
Dr. Salisu A. Ingawa, Head of Unit, Projects Coordinating Unit (PCU), Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Dr. Ango Abdullahi, Special Adviser to the President on Food Security.

From Entebbe, Uganda:
Dr. Isaac Joseph Minde, Coordinator of ECAPAPA Project, ASARECA.

Dr. Fred Opiyo, International Food Policy Research Institute, Regional Office for the 2020 Network—Eastern Africa.

Dr. Peter Ngategize, Plan for Agriculture Modernization, Ministry of Finance.

Dr. J.J. Otim, Presidential Advisor on Agriculture, Office of the President.

From Addis Ababa, Ethiopia:
Mamou Ehui, Economic Commission for Africa.

From Rwanda:
Edson Mpyisi, Coordinator of Food Security Research Project-FSRP/MINAGRI, Ministry of Agriculture.

Others:
Dr. Akin Adesina, Resident Representative for Southern Africa, The Rockefeller Foundation.

Serge Rwamisarabo—USAID/Rwanda,
Francis Idachaba University of Ibadan, Nigeria,
Kandeh Yumkella—UNIDO/Nigeria,
Mbenga Musa, Executive Secretary of CILSS, Ouagadougou, Yamar Mbodj, Food Security Advisor, CILSS Secretariat, Ouagadougou.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Peter McPherson, Co-Chair, President, Michigan State University.

Alpha Oumar Konare, Co-Chair, President, Republic of Mali.

Senator Robert Dole, Co-Chair, Special Counsel, Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand.

Lee Hamilton, Co-Chair, Director, The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

David Beckmann, President, Bread for the World.

Mary Chambliss, Deputy Administrator, Export Credits, Foreign Agriculture Service, USDA.

Imani Countess, Outreach Director, Shared Interest.

William B. DeLauder, President, Delaware State University.

Stephen Hayes, President, Corporate Council on Africa.

Joseph Kennedy, Co-Founder, Africare.

George Rupp, President, Columbia University.

Emma Simmons, Director, Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development, USAID.

Edith Ssempala, Ambassador, Republic of Uganda.

Bob Stallman, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

THE CHALLENGE OF BIOTERRORISM

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to address the threat of bioterrorism to our Nation's security.

President Bush has asked Vice President CHENEY to "oversee the development of a coordinated national effort so that we may do the very best possible job of protecting our people from catastrophic harm." He also asked Joseph Allbaugh, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, to create an Office of National Preparedness to implement a national effort.

On May 9, 2001, Attorney General Ashcroft testified before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that the Department of Justice is the lead agency and in sole command of an incident