

to the farmers. I will never forget the anguish on the faces of the people I met with that day. Many were World War II veterans who received homesteads in this Basin after the war.

Our constituents deserve better from their government. They will get it if this bill is enacted. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this bill. I've submitted for the RECORD an editorial from today's Oregonian newspaper that describes this situation, and expresses support for the House companion bill. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

VICTORY FOR KLAMATH FARMERS

Scientists find no basis for decision to withhold water from farms for threatened fish during historic drought

Klamath Basin farmers insisted throughout last year's bitter drought and intense environmental battle that the government had no good reason to hold back their irrigation water for federally protected fish.

Now it seems they were right. A panel of top scientists convened by the National Academy of Sciences has concluded in an interim report that there was "no sound scientific basis" for withholding irrigation water from more than 1,000 farmers last summer.

The report by the independent panel of 12 scientists changes dramatically the national debate over the Klamath Basin. Suddenly, the farmers are on the high ground, having endured a summer of emotional stress and financial loss due to the federal government's decision to keep extra water in Klamath Lake for endangered suckers and in the Klamath River for threatened coho salmon.

The scientists said there is no evidence that to protect the suckers it was necessary to hold back irrigation water and keep the level of Klamath Lake relatively high. Further, they said a second decision to send warm lake water downriver, rather than to irrigators, may have actually harmed coho by increasing the river's temperature.

These findings aren't a green light to open wide the irrigation headgates, in good water years and bad ones. However, President George W. Bush vowed in an appearance in Portland last month that he would get more water to farmers—and now he's got a stronger hand to do so.

The scientists suggested that in the short term that lake and river levels be held to standards in place from 1990 to 1999. They also emphasized that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which recently proposed a farmer-first, fish-and-wildlife-second water plan for the Klamath Basin, should not draw down the lake and river below levels of the last decade.

Now the burden of recovering fish shifts from the farmers to where it really belongs—to a broad effort to improve fish habitat and water quality throughout the Klamath Basin, restore wetlands that naturally filter the water and install screens to protect fish from getting sucked into canals.

The report also should help persuade Congress to approve pending bills to fund Klamath projects and provide more relief to farmers. Too, it may provide impetus for a bill proposed by Rep. Greg Walden, R-Ore., to require independent scientific review of all government decisions to protect endangered species.

The federal biologist who ordered the withholding of Klamath water said last summer

they were required by law to err on the side of imperiled species. While that's true, what happened in the Klamath last summer is beginning to look like an awful and avoidable error.

The decision to keep extra water in Klamath Lake and Klamath River cost the regional economy \$134 million, according to a report from Oregon State University and University of California at Berkeley. It wiped out thousands of jobs, shoved farms into bankruptcy and foreclosure, and caused tremendous stress and uncertainty in families throughout the Klamath country.

For these farmers and their families, it must be small consolation to be told now that they were right all along.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 204—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AS A DIPLOMATIC TOOL FOR FIGHTING GLOBAL TERRORISM AND PROMOTING UNITED STATES SECURITY INTERESTS

Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LOTT, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 204

Whereas the international community faces a continuing epidemic of ethnic, sectarian, and criminal violence;

Whereas poverty, hunger, political uncertainty, and social instability are the principal causes of violence and conflict around the world;

Whereas broad-based, equitable economic growth and agriculture development facilitates political stability, food security, democracy, and rule of law;

Whereas democratic governments are more likely to advocate and observe international laws, protect civil and human rights, pursue free market economies, and avoid external conflicts;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development has provided critical democracy and governance assistance to a majority of the nations that successfully made the transition to democratic governments during the past two decades;

Whereas 43 of the top 50 consumer nations of American agricultural products were once United States foreign aid recipients;

Whereas in the past 50 years, infant child death rates in the developing world have been reduced by 50 percent, and health conditions around the world have improved more during this period than in any other period;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development child survival programs have significantly contributed to a 10 percent reduction in infant mortality rates worldwide in just the past eight years;

Whereas investments by the United States and other donors in better seeds and agricultural techniques over the past two decades have helped make it possible to feed an additional 1,000,000,000 people in the world;

Whereas, despite this progress approximately 1,200,000,000 people, one-quarter of the world's population, live on less than \$1 per day, and approximately 3,000,000,000 people live on only \$2 per day;

Whereas 95 percent of new births occur in developing countries, including the world's poorest countries; and

Whereas only one-half of one percent of the Federal budget is dedicated to international economic and humanitarian assistance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) United States foreign assistance programs should play an increased role in the global fight against terrorism to complement the national security objectives of the United States;

(2) the United States should lead coordinated international efforts to provide increased financial assistance to countries with impoverished and disadvantaged populations that are the breeding grounds for terrorism;

(3) consistent with United States foreign policy, economic incentives should be used to end state support or tolerance of terrorism; and

(4) the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of Agriculture should substantially increase humanitarian, economic development, and agricultural assistance to foster international peace and stability, and the promotion of human rights.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2779. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2698 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 622) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2780. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 622, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2781. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2764 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 2698 submitted by Mr. REID and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 622) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2782. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 622, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2783. Mr. TORRICELLI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 622, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2784. Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 622, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2785. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2698 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 622) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2786. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 622, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2787. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 622, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2788. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2698 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 622) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2789. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended