

Day. For example, in Egypt, the well-known Bibliotheca Alexandrina (Library of Alexandria) will light up in blue on November 14th. And, La Federación Mexicana de Diabetes (Mexican Diabetes Federation) has planned a series of events throughout Mexico to mark this year's World Diabetes Day, including a diabetes awareness week in Jalisco, walks in Mexico City and Guanajuato, and activities for children and adolescents in Chihuahua.

Senators Stabenow and Domenici, we share your particular enthusiasm that the 2007 Campaign's theme focuses on raising awareness of diabetes in children and adolescents, who face unique challenges when diagnosed with diabetes. The campaign aims, among other objectives, to firmly establish the message that "no child should die of diabetes".

Thank you for your leadership on this important global health awareness campaign, Senators Stabenow and Domenici.

Sincerely,

MARTIN SILINK.

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION,
November 14, 2007.

Sen. DEBBIE STABENOW,
Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Sen. PETE DOMENICI,
Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS: On behalf of the 20.8 million children and adults living with diabetes in the United States, the American Diabetes Association is pleased to endorse your resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day. This important day has succeeded in elevating and coordinating diabetes education and advocacy around the world and we applaud your leadership in bringing congressional attention to it.

Established by the World Health Organization and International Diabetes Federation in 1991, World Diabetes Day has been commemorated annually on November 14th. On December 20, 2006, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a landmark Resolution recognizing diabetes as a chronic, debilitating and costly disease, and designating World Diabetes Day as a United Nations Day to be observed every year starting this year.

As you know, Diabetes is a lifelong chronic disease that has become a health problem of epidemic proportions around the globe. More than 240 million people worldwide are living with diabetes. This number is expected to exceed 350 million in less than 20 years if action is not taken. Diabetes is the fifth highest cause of disease-related death, killing more than 2.9 million people from diabetes-related complications annually, greater than 600 people each day in our own country. In fact, every 10 seconds a person dies of diabetes-related causes—including heart disease, stroke, blindness, kidney disease and amputations.

Children are not spared from this global epidemic, with its debilitating and life-threatening complications. The theme of this year's World Diabetes Day campaign is 'Diabetes in Children and Adolescents.' Type 1 diabetes is growing by 3% per year in children and adolescents, and at an alarming 5% per year among pre-school children. Type 2 diabetes was once seen as a disease of adults. Today, this type of diabetes is growing at alarming rates in children and adolescents. In the United States, it is estimated that type 2 diabetes represents between 8 and 45% of new-onset diabetes cases in children depending on geographic location. Early diagnosis and early education are crucial to reducing complications and saving lives.

Senator Stabenow and Senator Domenici, we share your enthusiasm that the 2007 Campaign's theme focuses on raising awareness of diabetes in children and adolescents, who

face unique challenges when diagnosed with diabetes. Passage of this resolution will send a powerful message about the seriousness of this disease and help to alleviate the human, economic and social burden of diabetes.

Thank you, again, for your leadership on this important global health awareness campaign. In this, and in other diabetes issues, the American Diabetes Association stands ready to support your efforts.

Sincerely,

HUNTER LIMBAUGH,
Chair, National Advocacy Committee.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 382) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 382

Whereas the World Health Organization and the International Diabetes Federation established World Diabetes Day in 1991 with the aim of coordinating diabetes advocacy worldwide;

Whereas World Diabetes Day is celebrated annually on November 14;

Whereas, on December 20, 2006, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a landmark resolution recognizing diabetes as a chronic, debilitating, and costly disease;

Whereas the resolution designates World Diabetes Day as a United Nations Day to be observed every year starting in 2007 in order to raise global awareness of diabetes;

Whereas the theme of the 2007 United Nations World Diabetes Day campaign focuses on raising awareness of diabetes in children and adolescents, who face unique challenges when diagnosed with diabetes;

Whereas the United Nations campaign aims, among other objectives, to firmly establish the message that no child should die of diabetes;

Whereas the global diabetes epidemic has devastating effects on families, societies, and national economies;

Whereas diabetes is the 4th leading cause of death by disease in the world, and is the 6th leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas diabetes is a leading cause of blindness, kidney failure, amputation, heart attack, and stroke;

Whereas in almost every country the incidence of diabetes is increasing, growing from an estimated 30,000,000 people worldwide in 1985 to an estimated 245,000,000 people in 2007, and to 380,000,000 by 2025, as reported by the International Diabetes Federation;

Whereas diabetes is one of the most common chronic childhood diseases;

Whereas diabetes can strike children at any age, and when diagnosed in young people the risk of developing life-threatening complications at an early age increases and life expectancy is shortened by, on average, 10 to 20 years;

Whereas new figures from the International Diabetes Federation's Diabetes Atlas suggest that more than 70,000 children develop type 1 diabetes each year and 440,000 children worldwide under the age of 14 now live with type 1 diabetes;

Whereas recent data indicate that 1 out of every 3 children born in the United States will develop diabetes during their lifetime, including 1 out of every 2 children from ethnic minority groups;

Whereas in low- and middle-income countries, many children with diabetes die because they are diagnosed late or misdiagnosed or because insulin is unaffordable, unavailable, or in short supply;

Whereas the incidence of type 2 diabetes, which was previously rare in children, is rising at alarming rates, with more than 200 children a day developing this form of diabetes;

Whereas obesity is a major contributor to type 2 diabetes;

Whereas according to the International Obesity Task Force of the International Association for the Study of Obesity, 155,000,000 school-age children worldwide are overweight, representing at least 1 out of every 10 school-age children;

Whereas at least 30,000,000 of those overweight children are classified as obese, accounting for at least 2 percent of the world's children between the ages of 5 and 17 years of age;

Whereas research has shown conclusively that type 2 diabetes can be prevented or significantly delayed through healthy weight maintenance and regular physical activity;

Whereas adopting a lifestyle high in physical activity and adopting a low-sugar, low-fat diet can successfully prevent the onset of obesity and diabetes among school-age children;

Whereas diabetes is costly, with the world estimated to spend at least \$232,000,000,000 in 2007 and over \$302,500,000,000 by 2025 to treat and prevent diabetes and its complications;

Whereas world treatment costs for diabetes are growing more quickly than the world population;

Whereas diabetes threatens to subvert global economic advancement by both straining government budgets worldwide (with the cost of diabetes-related disability payments, pensions, social and medical service costs, and lost revenue) and burdening private health insurers and employers with spiraling health care costs;

Whereas by 2025 the largest increases in diabetes prevalence will take place in developing countries, whose economies are less able to support increased expenditures to provide for those with the disease and engage in effective prevention efforts; and

Whereas the economic impact of diabetes threatens to undermine the achievement of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals for developing countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER 15, 2007

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 9:30 a.m., Thursday, November 15; that on Thursday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour deemed expired, the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period of morning business for 60 minutes, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each and the time equally divided and controlled, with Senator FEINGOLD recognized first for up to 15 minutes; that then the Republicans control the next 30 minutes; that

following that time, the majority control the final 15 minutes of morning business; that at the close of morning business, the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 2419, the farm bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DURBIN. As a reminder to Members, cloture was filed on the Harkin substitute amendment on H.R. 2419. All germane amendments must be timely filed by 1 p.m. tomorrow; however, Members do not need to refile any germane amendments already filed.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DURBIN. I now ask that following the remarks of Senator DOLE, the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Pending the arrival of Senator DOLE, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

HUNGER AND NUTRITION

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, in America—the land of prosperity and plenty, some people have the misconception that hunger plagues only faraway, undeveloped nations. The reality is that hunger is a silent enemy lurking within 1 in 10 U.S. households.

In my home State of North Carolina alone, nearly 1 million of our 8.8 million residents are struggling with food insecurity issues. In recent years, once-thriving North Carolina towns have been economically crippled by the shutting of textile mills and furniture factories. People have lost their jobs and sometimes their ability to put food on the table.

I know this scenario is not unique to North Carolina, as many American manufacturing jobs have moved overseas. While many folks are finding new employment, these days a steady income does not necessarily provide for three square meals a day. Hunger and food insecurity are far too prevalent, but I think Washington Post columnist David Broder hit the nail on the head when he wrote:

America has some problems that defy solution. This one does not. It just needs caring people and a caring government, working together.

I certainly agree. The battle to end hunger in our country is a campaign that cannot be won in months or even a few years, but it is a victory within reach.

To this end, I strongly support what the nutrition title of the farm bill strives to accomplish. I commend my colleagues on the Senate Agriculture Committee for putting together a package that helps address the hunger and nutrition needs of Americans of all ages. For example, with regard to the Food Stamp Program, this bill seeks to responsibly address concerns of fraud, waste, and abuse in the system and help ensure that it serves those who truly need assistance.

I am also pleased that the nutrition title expands the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program to all 50 States. This program encourages healthy eating habits in schoolchildren and helps combat childhood obesity. According to a recent Duke University report, in the last 25 years, the rate of obesity has doubled for children ages 6 to 11, and has tripled for teens.

Today, about 10 percent of 2- to 5-year-olds and 15 percent of 6- to 19-year-olds are overweight. In North Carolina, where childhood obesity rates have been higher than national averages, I am very proud that nearly 1.4 million children are enrolled this school year in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program. This certainly is a positive way to help combat the childhood obesity problem.

Furthermore, I am pleased this bill will allow schools participating in the School Lunch Program to use geographic preference when purchasing fruits and vegetables. This is especially good news in North Carolina where our farmers produce a wide variety of nutritious fruits and vegetables.

I also welcome a provision in the nutrition title that makes permanent the exclusion of combat zone pay from eligibility determinations in the Food and Nutrition Program. More than 157,700 servicemembers from North Carolina have deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan, and their families, who are sacrificing greatly, should not become ineligible because the head of household receives extra income for serving in harm's way.

Additionally, I am pleased that the nutrition title expands the use of electronic benefit transfer at farmers' markets. As in other States, in North Carolina's rural areas the poverty rate tends to be higher, and there is limited access to grocery stores that participate in the Food and Nutrition Program. Our State prides itself on having some of the finest farmers' markets around, and allowing the use of EBT will provide needier individuals access to these healthy, homegrown foods.

Likewise, this bill also increases funding for the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, which helps low-income seniors, and it continues and extends the Commodity Supplemental Food Program to more low-income individuals.

While I am encouraged by these hunger and nutrition components, there is still more we can and should accomplish in this farm bill to help those in need.

One area where I have focused my efforts is gleaning, where excess crops that would otherwise be thrown out are taken from farms, packinghouses, and warehouses, and distributed to the needy.

It is staggering—really staggering—that each year in this country 96 billion pounds of good, nutritious food, including that at the farm and retail level, is left over or thrown away. Gleaning helps eliminate this waste. It helps the farmer because he does not have to haul off or plow under crops that do not meet exact specifications of grocery chains. And it certainly helps the hungry by giving them nutritious, fresh foods.

Last month, in Harnett County, NC, I gleaned sweet potatoes with volunteers from the hunger relief organization the Society of St. Andrew. One of the single largest concerns for groups such as this wonderful organization is transportation—how to actually get food from the farm, for example, to those in need. According to the Society of St. Andrew, the increase in fuel costs has made food transport particularly challenging. They say today it costs 30 percent more to hire a truck to move food than it did 2 years ago.

To help address this problem, I am putting forward my bill, the Hunger Relief Trucking Tax Credit, as an amendment to this legislation. My measure would change the Tax Code to give transportation companies tax incentives for volunteering trucks to transfer gleaned food. Specifically, my bill would create a 25-cent tax credit for each mile that food is transported for hunger relief efforts by a donated truck and driver. This bill would provide a little extra encouragement for trucking companies to donate space in their vehicles to help more food reach more hungry people.

Additionally, I am proud to join my colleague Senator LAUTENBERG as a cosponsor of an amendment that helps fight hunger in our communities by combining food rescue with job training, thus teaching unemployed and homeless adults the skills needed to work in the food service industry.

The FEED Program, which stands for Food Employment Empowerment and Development, will support community kitchens around the country with much needed resources to help collect rescued food and provide meals to the hungry. Successful FEED-type programs already exist. For example, in Charlotte, NC, the Community Culinary School recruits students from social service agencies, homeless shelters, halfway houses, and work release programs. And just around the corner from the U.S. Capitol, students are hard at work in the DC Central Kitchen's culinary job training class. This is a model program, which began in 1990, and it is always, to me, a great privilege to visit the kitchen and meet with the individuals who have faced adversity but are now on track for a career in the food service industry.