

want to invest their time helping in a classroom or teaching a high school student about a business or profession, so John leads by example and hopes that his involvement will encourage others to give of their time as well. He realizes that an opportunity to explore a career path at a young age can make the difference between providing a child an incentive to stay in school and dropping out. For many young people, John has shown them the connection and the importance of receiving a good education.

Over the years, many fortunate people have had a unique opportunity to learn from this man who has made helping others his life's work. Following in the steps of his father, John entered the funeral service in 1960. It was with a great deal of pride, that John welcomed his son Michael into the family business 10 years ago, to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather before him. I share a great fondness for the Bollman family, for it was John's grandfather, Dr. L.A. Bollman that brought me into this world 74 years ago. I have known four generations of this family and have seen the attributes of his father and grandfather in John and have seen them passed on to his children. His daughter Amy worked in my offices in Washington, DC and Oregon and I saw in her the qualities of her father. She, too, is an outstanding role model in her community. We need more people like John Bollman—people willing to give their time and their hearts to help others. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to thank John for his tireless service to those in need and let him know that his selfless dedication to his profession and his community does not go without recognition and appreciation. The town of Dallas, OR and all who know him are both fortunate and blessed. John Paul Bollman embodies the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson in his famous poem entitled Success:

To laugh often and much; to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children; to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends; to appreciate beauty, to find the best in others; to leave the world a bit better, whether by a healthy child, a garden patch or a redeemed social condition; to know even one life has breathed easier because you have lived. This is to have succeeded.

#### TRIBUTE TO NINA H. REEVES

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, my friend Nina Reeves will soon be retiring from her position as youth director of the North Alabama Conference of the United Methodist Church after nearly 50 years. She will be leaving her post in August 1996 after the conference's international peace camp. The official publication of the North Alabama Conference, the Voice, published a tributary interview with Nina in its April issue, saying,

If the North Alabama Conference has an icon, then Nina H. Reeves definitely would

be that person \* \* \* From thousands of youth and hundreds of events, the ministry of Nina Reeves stretches from the lives of each youth she has touched throughout the years.

Nina Reeves grew up in Yazoo City, MS and was reared as a Presbyterian. She went on to attend Millsaps College and later graduate school at the University of Alabama, earning a master's degree in physical education and recreation. After working part time for the Wesley Foundation, she joined the North Alabama Conference at the early age of 22. She had planned to be a teacher, but, even though she didn't know that much about the Methodist Church at the time, took the position as youth director at the persistent urging of Brother V.H. Hawkins, who vowed to teach her everything she needed to know. Hawkins had seen her at work leading folk dancing, storytelling, and recreation at a Tuscaloosa Methodist Church. She calls herself the oldest living youth worker.

Each year, Nina has brought a large group of Methodist youth from all over north Alabama to Washington each year. While in the capital, they met with Government leaders to get acquainted with public affairs and the political process. They also visited the United Nations headquarters in New York City. The annual breakfast town meetings with the Alabama congressional delegation at the Capitol complex were truly outstanding and informative. I was always impressed with these young people, since they seemed to have a genuine interest in Government and world affairs. They also tended to be intellectually curious and quite progressive in their thinking, believing that they had the ability to make a real difference in their communities, State, Nation, and world. Nina Reeves deserves much of the credit for instilling these kinds of positive attitudes in the youth to whom she ministered and offered guidance over the years.

I am pleased to commend and congratulate Nina Reeves for her nearly 50 years of service to the Methodist youth of north Alabama. She has been their spiritual guide, their teacher, and their friend. She will be greatly missed, and never really replaced, but her immeasurable contributions and life of service in shaping the leaders of tomorrow will never be forgotten. I wish her all the best as she enters the well-deserved retirement phase of her life.

#### TRIBUTE TO GRADY LILES

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, Grady Liles, the moving figure behind bringing the NCAA division II national championship game and with it national recognition to the Shoals area of north Alabama, will be honored for his outstanding community leadership on September 5, 1996, at the Florence, AL, Conference Center. He also originated the idea of the Harlon Hill Trophy to honor the top collegiate football player

in division II. It is named after a former University of North Alabama player who went on to star with the Chicago Bears, winning the Jim Thorpe Award in the mid-1950's.

In 1985, Grady helped organize and establish the Shoals National Championship Committee, which made a successful bid to host the NCAA division II football championship game. The nationally televised game has been played in the Shoals for 10 years.

Grady Liles is a native of Florence and was the 1947 golden gloves boxing champion and the 1950 middle-weight champion in the U.S. Marine Corps. In 1957, he helped organize the Florence rescue squad, which was the first volunteer squad in north Alabama. He served as a firefighter for 13 years and was selected Alabama's fireman of the year in 1965. In 1963, he had successfully lobbied for the approval of the State fireman's bill, which regulates and controls the maximum working hours for city firefighters. This bill was the first to help firefighters on a Statewide level.

Grady is a man of many awards. He was named "outstanding young man" by the Jaycees in 1965 and 1967 and that same year was selected for outstanding personalities of the south in 1967. In 1968, he received the Distinguished Service Award after saving the life of an infant who had stopped breathing through mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. He was selected Shoals citizen of the year in 1987.

He is a member of the Florence Civitan Club, Shoals Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Knights of Pythias, and Shrine Club. He is also president of the UNA Sportsman's Club and the National Harlon Hill Award Committee and chairman of the Shoals National Championship Committee.

I am pleased to commend and congratulate Grady Liles for all his energetic boosterism and tireless community leadership. I wish him all the best for a memorable night of honor and roasting on September 5 in Florence.

#### THE 39TH ANNUAL RED SALTSMAN PICNIC

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, next Monday evening will mark the 39th annual Red Saltsman picnic in Sorgho, KY. For a few hours that evening a little town of less than 100 people will be the hot spot for the evening; host to thousands of people listening to good music, eating barbecue and bringing each other up to date on the latest political happenings.

It's all thanks to the good will of Katherine and Red Saltsman who 39 years ago just wanted to say thanks to the regulars at their restaurant known as the fish house of the south. That little picnic for family and friends just sort of grew.

Now, you'll not only find friends and patrons of Red's restaurant, but politicians beating a path to the picnic as well. They know that if they want to

get their message out, they have to first convince the political movers and shakers who come to Red's.

But perhaps the best things about this picnic is that no matter how big the picnic gets, it's always Red's picnic. Oh there's a bigger spread and it's become a permanent stop on the Kentucky campaign trail, but the good intentions of one man and his family to say thanks and give back to the community are still at the heart of this picnic.

Red and his family are pillars of this community. They're constantly doing far more than their part to ensure Kentucky is the kind of place each of us can call home.

And so in a way, this picnic reminds us how much we each can do to make our communities thrive. And for that reason—more than the good food and music—we are all grateful to Red Saltsman.

#### AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE REPORT—PUBLIC LAW 480 FUNDING

Mr. LEAHY. In the Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies' conference, on July 30, the conferees accepted a proposal to reduce the Senate's title III funding level by \$10.5 million and increase title I funding by approximately \$7.9 million. I do not serve on the subcommittee but I am concerned about the implications of this action. I would like to hear from the Senator from Iowa, who has expertise on the subject through his years of service both on the Agriculture Committee and on the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. Senator HARKIN, what are your thoughts about this action?

Mr. HARKIN. I thank the distinguished Senator from Vermont for raising this issue. His work on food aid issues has been unsurpassed. It was under his leadership as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in 1990 and as ranking member during the 1996 farm bill, that the Public Law 480 Food for Peace program continues to benefit the world's starving and undernourished people.

I share the concerns of the Senator from Vermont regarding the funding level for the title III Food Aid Program adopted in conference. It would have been much better, in my view, to have retained the Senate level of funding for title III. Title III is an important tool in combating the long-term obstacles to food security, yet it has been cut significantly over the past several years. The title III fiscal year 1995 funding level was down by well over 50 percent from fiscal year 1994, and the number of countries receiving title III food aid dropped from 13 in fiscal year 1994 to 7 in fiscal year 1995.

Title III serves the poorest and most food-deficient countries. In times of shrinking budgets, it is especially important that in using the available

funds priority be given to addressing the most pressing needs. Unfortunately, the \$40 million contained in the President's budget and in the Senate bill already represented a substantial cut in title III funding, as compared to \$50 million in fiscal year 1996, \$117.4 million in fiscal year 1995, \$255.1 in fiscal year 1994, and \$333.6 million in fiscal year 1993. So I believe that at a minimum the title III funding should have been maintained at the \$40 million level in the President's budget and the Senate bill.

Mr. LEAHY. I thank the Senator for his comments. I share his concern that by cutting this program we are cutting aid to those populations that are the most needy. I can only hope that this occurred because of a lack of understanding about what this program does and what populations it serves. These programs are now tightly focused on the poorest, most food-deficit countries in the world such as Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

Let me give an example of the way the program operates: Title III wheat in Ethiopia has been used to capitalize an emergency reserve. This has helped to stabilize grain markets, while providing a cushion against periodic drought. Under this program Private Voluntary Organizations such as Catholic Relief Services and Care can borrow from this reserve to meet emergency requirements, with a promise to replenish the reserve in the future. Without this facility we would have greater requirements for costly emergency feeding programs.

So here's a way, in a time when we are cutting back on total food aid dollars, that we can help alleviate problems before they become expensive emergency situations. I think the U.S. Congress should be in favor of this type of preventive activity.

Mr. HARKIN. The Senator from Vermont is certainly correct in his comments about the title III program. The focus of title III is on structural, policy reforms and activities that directly affect or improve food production and consumption, including nutrition. Helping the poorest, most food-deficient countries address these issues will help them see their way to food security. Reforms achieved through title III are an important tool in a longer term strategy for poorer developing countries.

Mr. LEAHY. I understand that the Senator from Iowa also shares my grave concerns about the consistent reductions in our funding of the Public Law 480 Food for Peace Program—a key part of our global effort to foster international food security throughout the globe.

Mr. HARKIN. The Senator from Vermont is correct. In addition to our discussion about title III, I would like to speak about my deep concern regarding the overall cuts in funding for the Public Law 480 Food for Peace Program in recent years. These cuts, combined with higher commodity prices and the

virtual disappearance of surplus commodities, have caused a dramatic reduction in the volume of U.S. food aid. Since fiscal year 1993, total food aid provided by the United States has dropped by about two-thirds—from 8 million metric tons to about 2.8 million metric tons this fiscal year.

The United States has been generous in providing food aid. Since its inception in 1954, our Food for Peace Program has delivered over 372 million metric tons of food to needy countries—and Americans sincerely want to help alleviate world hunger. We also realize that Public Law 480 assistance works to our own benefit. It is a win-win proposition for our farmers and agricultural businesses. In the short term, purchases for Public Law 480 shipments strengthen markets for U.S. commodities. Over the long term, Public Law 480 helps develop world markets for U.S. agricultural exports. Forty-three nations that once received U.S. foreign aid are now among the top consumers of U.S. agricultural products.

It is very unfortunate that these cuts in Public Law 480 are occurring at a time when world food aid needs are growing dramatically. These needs are expected to double by 2002 according to a report by USDA's Economic Research Service issued in October 1995. Regrettably, as U.S. food aid tonnages have dropped, so have those of other donor nations, resulting in only about 6 million metric tons of food aid annually to meet need amounting to some 27 million metric tons of food.

Over 800 million people on Earth are now chronically undernourished. The people hardest hit are young children and pregnant and lactating mothers who are deprived of adequate nutrition at the most critical times in their lives because of abject poverty and horrible living conditions. They suffer from frequent illness, poor growth and development, lack of productivity, and early death.

Mr. LEAHY. The Senator is correct. Under the Public Law 480 program, each title addresses a vital, yet different need and population group. These titles are like tools in a toolbox. Each one has a vital function; each one is needed but at different times.

Mr. HARKIN. We have discussed the importance of title III in targeting countries with low incomes, high infant mortality, and low caloric intakes. Title II is similarly focused on addressing the critical needs of the hungry and malnourished. Title II saves lives through emergency assistance and improves health, incomes, and living conditions through development programs conducted by private voluntary organizations.

It is particularly important that title II have enough resources so that emergency food aid demands do not consume resources that would otherwise be available for the development component of title II carried out by