

dramatic series "Cagney and Lacey." One episode she wrote was nominated for a Humanitas Prize, given for humanizing achievement in television writing.

Other television writing credited to Shelly List, who worked closely with her husband and coproducer Jonathan Estrin, was honored by the Writers Guild of America and earned the Ace Award for Distinguished Writing. The critical acclaim for her work goes on and on.

Shelly List was a humanitarian and community activist, as well. She served on the board of Operation USA, which delivered medical supplies to disaster areas across the globe and she risked her life on trips to war-torn areas. Shelly was a member of the board of the Hollywood Women's Political Committee. She cared deeply about her community and its people, something which was reflected in her writing and in her devotion to important causes.

Shelly, who died in late May at the age of 55, was a longtime resident of the Venice community in Los Angeles, CA. In addition to her husband, she is survived by her brothers, children, and a grandson.

Shelly List was my constituent, a trusted advisor, and a great friend. She was a committed civic leader, a great artist, and a successful businesswoman. I will miss her, as will all Americans who appreciate quality television programming and dedicated community service.

In her memory, I will do all I can in the U.S. Senate to bring compassion and commitment to my work.●

TRIBUTE TO ANDREA GLODDY, JAPAN-UNITED STATES SENATE SCHOLAR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Andrea Gloddy, the New Hampshire recipient of the Japan-United States Senate Scholarship. Andrea was selected from more than 500 applicants in the Youth for Understanding International Exchange Program to represent New Hampshire in Japan.

Andrea is from Madbury, NH, and just finished her junior year at Phillips Exeter Academy. In addition to an excellent academic record, she pursues interests in community service, music, photography, and sports. Through her work, Andrea has demonstrated great initiative and a strong interest in world affairs. She plans to attend college and major in International Relations or International Business.

The Japan-United States Senate Youth Exchange selects one student from each State to spend 6 weeks in Japan studying government, language, and culture. During her time in Japan, she will participate in receptions and

meetings with government officials in Tokyo and live with a Japanese host family. Andrea will be an outstanding ambassador from the Granite State and help foster understanding between two different cultures.

This scholarship program helps prepare the future leaders of our Nation by increasing their understanding about the world and shaping their global perspectives. I commend Andrea for her hard work, and I congratulate her for this distinguished honor. I wish her success in Japan and in her academic career.●

UNITED STATES LOSES RANK IN GLOBAL GIVING

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, a press conference was held yesterday, which included, among other persons, Congressman TONY HALL; the head of AID, Brian Atwood; and Julia Taft, the head of Interaction. Also present were Rudy von Bernuth, executive director of the Council of Voluntary Agencies, and David Beckman, president of Bread for the World.

The press conference called attention to the abysmal record of the United States compared to other nations in our response to world hunger. For example, France, with only 60 million people, compared to our 250 million people, has provided more foreign economic assistance than the United States. And we have a gross national product—national income—that is 5½ times that of France.

Japan, Germany, and France are all ahead of us in absolute dollars given, when once we were by far the leading country.

Not only that, but in terms of the percentage of our national income, we are behind every Western European country, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Denmark provides almost 1 percent compared to our one-tenth of 1 percent. Ahead of us are Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, France, Canada, Belgium, Luxembourg, Australia, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, Portugal, Ireland, Spain, New Zealand, and Italy.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the transcript of the news conference and the article in the Washington Post by Thomas Lippman.

The material follows:

U.S. LOSES RANK IN GLOBAL GIVING (By Thomas W. Lippman)

The United States, once the world leader in aid to developing nations, has dropped to fourth in the amount of money it spends on such aid and is a distant last among donor nations in the percentage of economic output devoted to foreign aid, according to new figures released yesterday.

Japan, France and Germany contributed more money to Third World development last year than the United States did. America fell to fourth place from second, behind Japan, in 1994.

The United States also was last among the 21 nations in the Development Assistance

Committee of the Paris-based Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development in the share of national output devoted to Third World assistance, OECD reports.

Among the countries that contributed more of their gross national product were Portugal, Ireland and New Zealand, negligible economic powers by comparison with the United States, which has by far the world's biggest economy.

The OECD figures were trumpeted at a news conference yesterday by Clinton administration foreign aid director J. Brian Atwood and spokesmen for nongovernmental groups supportive of foreign aid. They used the figures to argue that U.S. aid has fallen too far and that this country is abdicating its global responsibilities.

"Our foreign assistance program accounts for less than 1 percent of our national [federal government] budget, about \$34 per tax-paying family," Atwood said. "That's not generous. We should feel ashamed. We are failing to fulfill our responsibilities as a world power. More importantly, we are failing our own national interests and we're failing our own national values."

Atwood's Agency for International Development has been hit especially hard by budget cuts imposed by the Republican-controlled Congress, where many members are hostile to most forms of foreign aid. This morning, Atwood said, AID will begin laying off 200 workers, including veterans with years of experience in the field and foreign language skills, because "we do not have the budget to sustain their employment."

Atwood and his allies—including Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio) and Julia Taft, president of the Interaction umbrella organization of volunteer groups—made the same argument they have been making for the past year and half: that it is penny-wise but pound foolish for Congress to beef up defense spending but cut development assistance that could make military interventions unnecessary.

"Many members of Congress, especially the newer ones, they express a deep hostility toward foreign aid," Hall said. "Many elected officials lack the vision and the leadership to make it clear to their voters that the eradication of poverty is in the best interest of everyone, both rich and poor countries."

Congress has not been moved by such arguments. Funds for development and humanitarian assistance—not including military aid—were cut from \$8.4 billion in fiscal 1995 to \$7 billion this year and are scheduled to decrease a bit more next year—even as the House voted earlier this month to spend \$11 billion more on defense than the administration requested.

Using slightly different categories, the OECD credited the United States with \$7.3 billion in development aid in 1995. Japan gave \$15.5 billion, France \$8.44 billion and Germany \$7.5 billion. The U.S. figure was one-tenth of 1 percent of GNP, lowest in the contributors' group. The highest was Denmark, at just under 1 percent of GNP.

The role of U.S. assistance in the developing world was narrowed by the heavy concentration of funds going to Israel and Egypt: \$2.05 billion of the \$7.3 billion was earmarked for those two Middle East nations.

Supporters of foreign aid complain that Americans in general, and many members of Congress, believe foreign aid is a big-ticket item in the U.S. budget that can be slashed to cut the deficit. The reality, Taft said, is that this represents "widespread misunderstanding about how little money really goes to foreign aid."