

of activity following his departure from the House of Representatives, provides me with a shining example of what can be accomplished after leaving this House.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, first, I want to thank my colleague and friend, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, for organizing this fitting tribute to a true American legend. I am proud to rise today to add my voice in paying tribute to one of the visionary leaders of the people's House. John Anderson never lost sight of who he represented in Congress and his approach to his duties is something we all can learn from.

John Anderson has been a lot of things. He has been a Republican. He has been an Independent. He has been a distinguished member of this body for 20 years, a Presidential candidate, and a respected law professor. He has fought for electoral reform, U.N. reform and human rights. He has been a friend: to my uncle, Mo Udall, to many other former and current Members of Congress, and to the people of Illinois and the entire United States.

But there are some things John Anderson has never been. He has never been one to blindly accept the status quo. He has never been a man who got stuck in the rigidity of party politics. Perhaps most importantly, he has never been a man to give up; and today, John Anderson is still fighting for what he believes in and teaching a new generation of leaders to do the same.

I remember John Anderson as the man who stood with my uncle to put millions of acres of pristine Alaskan wilderness under federal protection. It's a sad irony that as we celebrate his 80th birthday, many in this Congress want to open up this national treasure to oil exploration. I'm quite certain that had John Anderson's voice been heard here in Congress we might have had a different result.

I remember him as the brave fighter for campaign finance reform who could not reconcile the tremendous power of wealthy special interests with his vision of this republic. I am happy that we have finally passed meaningful campaign finance reform legislation this year, and that John Anderson was able to celebrate with us.

Even when he was in the House, John always put principle ahead of party. He did so when he supported partial public financing of elections; he did so when he became one of the first Congressmen to call for a balanced national energy policy; and he did so again when he publicly questioned the Nixon Administration's illegal expansion of the war in Southeast Asia.

I particularly want to draw attention to John's strong support of campaign finance reform. For me, that's the issue where John showed real courage and leadership. Not only was John's work on this issue a break from party politics, it laid the groundwork for later, more successful efforts to try to get money out of politics. The important work done in this Congress to reform the Nation's election laws was made possible in large part by the brave stand taken by John Anderson and those like him decades ago.

John once said that when big money rules, ordinary voters get left in the cold. And he saw the fight against money in politics as no less than a crusade to purify and strengthen the institution of government so that ordinary people could once again have their voices heard by those who represent them. But John didn't just

talk about reform; John crossed party lines to support the Mo Udall Public Financing bill and other reform proposals during this tenure in the House.

Today, John is still working to reform our system of elections. While he is now calling for more dramatic changes in the way we elect our officials, he has never lost sight of the need to free our system of the pernicious influence of money.

Again, I am proud to be here to honor John Anderson. He was—and still is today—a true American leader. All of us here in this body owe him our admiration and gratitude for his years of public service—both in elected politics and in his private life. Thank you John Anderson.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AFRICAN FOOD CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, last week I was here on this floor for an hour speaking of the crisis in southern Africa, speaking about the famine, speaking about southern Africa's plight. Approximately 13 million people in southern Africa are in danger of starvation. Last week, I talked about the fact that people were resorting to eating whatever they could find, dirt, bugs, weeds, whatever could fill their stomachs. I talked about the depiction of this famine on ABC last week. I raised the question of why it has taken us so long to respond to what is now impending death in these six nations. I have asked over and over again for this issue to be addressed in the Congress of the United States.

On July 18, the Secretary-General of the United Nations launched the consolidated national appeals for the humanitarian crisis in southern Africa. The United Nations is requesting \$611 million for immediate food, medicine, and other emergency assistance to respond to this crisis. This assistance is needed within the next 2 months. It cannot wait until next year.

In the midst of this crisis, the administration is proposing to cut total funding for food assistance programs by 18 percent. This would reduce food assistance funds from over \$2 billion in fiscal year 2002 to less than \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 2003. This lower level of funding would have to provide for the continuing needs of Afghanistan as well as the emerging famine in southern Africa.

On June 20, 2002, I sent a letter to the conferees on H.R. 4775, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002, asking them to provide an emergency supplemental appropriation

of \$200 million to respond to the food crisis in southern Africa. This letter explained that an emergency appropriation is essential to enable the United States Government to provide desperately needed assistance to millions of starving people. Sixty-two Members of Congress signed my letter. Unfortunately, the conference committee reported the conference report for the supplemental appropriations act last Friday and provided not one dime, no additional assistance, for southern Africa. This conference report is scheduled to come to the House floor tomorrow. I urge my colleagues to recommit this conference report to the conference committee with instructions to add at least \$200 million for famine relief for southern Africa.

According to Mr. Kenzo Oshima, the United Nations Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, there still is an opportunity to avert famine and save lives, but this window is closing rapidly. We cannot afford to wait until fiscal year 2003. We cannot even wait until Congress returns in September. We must recommit the conference report with instructions to add immediate funding for famine relief. The people of southern Africa need our help now.

Mr. Speaker, today's Wall Street Journal includes an article on the United Nations' appeal for humanitarian assistance for the people of southern Africa. I submit this article for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, we can wait and wait and wait and then all feel very sorry when we see dying people in southern Africa depicted on television in the next few months. Or we can do something about it now. I would ask my colleagues to please join me and recommit the conference report so that we can add the needed \$200 million to avoid this devastation, this famine in southern Africa.

U.N. WARNS WEST TO ACT TO HELP SOUTHERN AFRICA AVOID FAMINE

(BY MICHAEL M. PHILLIPS)

WASHINGTON.—Nearly 13 million people in southern Africa face imminent starvation unless the U.S. and other wealthy nations contribute more than \$600 million in food, medicine and other emergency assistance over the next two months, the United Nations warned.

Drought conditions have left six nations struggling to meet their food needs, but a bad situation has been turned into an impending disaster by the repressive policies of Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, the U.N. said.

"It is not inevitable that people should die in substantial numbers," said Ross Mountain, the U.N.'s assistant emergency-relief coordinator.

So far, donor nations have pledged roughly \$170 million of the \$611 million the U.N. says it needs by September if a famine is to be averted in Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The U.S. has pledged \$98 million of that for food aid, and Mr. Mountain was in Washington to plead for more in meetings with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the National Security Council.