

NOTICE OF HEARING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold hearings on May 15 and May 22, 1995, on Federal pension reform.

The hearings are scheduled for 2 p.m. in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Dale Cabaniss, chief counsel, or John Roots at 224-2254.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony on administration of timber contracts in the Tongass National Forest, and administration of the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990.

The hearing will take place Thursday, May 18, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Mark Rey at (202) 224-2878.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACQUISITION AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Acquisition and Technology of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 9 a.m. on Friday, May 5, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony on the implications of the revolution in military affairs in review of S. 727, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996, and the future years defense program.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TERRORISM IN AMERICA

• Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, in light of the recent bombing in Oklahoma City, I rise today to speak about a related, but equally serious problem confronting both the world community and the United States. This problem is international terrorism.

As a world superpower, the United States has an obligation to help maintain peace and stability and to promote democracy throughout the globe. By doing this we create and strengthen many international friendships. At the same time, however, we encounter those who disagree with our goals and

actions. Most of this criticism comes peacefully; some of it, unfortunately, comes violently.

The culmination of this violence results in such incidents as the bombing of Pan Am flight 109—where 189 Americans died over Locherbie, Scotland—or the bombing of the World Trade Center, where 6 Americans were killed and more than 1,000 were injured by a terrorist act on our own soil. Fortunately, these large scale anti-American incidents are more the exception than the rule.

However, American citizens are often the victims of many smaller international terrorist incidents. Of course, this does not mean that the average American citizen should fear a terrorist attack while walking to the local grocery store. In fact, between 1988 and 1994 there were only 10 terrorist attacks throughout all of North America, compared with the 973 attacks in Latin America, 906 in Western Europe, and 628 in the Middle East. Relatively speaking, Americans are still quite safe in their own country.

The problem occurs when U.S. citizens are working, living, and traveling abroad. In fact, in 1994 approximately 21 percent of all terrorist attacks were directed at American targets. This, Mr. President, is a relatively large percentage. Since Americans can be found in every corner of the Earth, it would be near impossible for the U.S. Government to ensure the safety of all of its nationals. What, then, can be done to help protect American nationals and their property from the threat of terrorism?

The answer: We must strike at the roots of international terrorist organizations. This, Mr. President, is the goal of the Omnibus Counter-Terrorism Act of 1995, which I introduced along with Senators BIDEN, SPECTER, and others. This legislation will make it a crime to raise funds within the United States for terrorist organizations while simultaneously enhancing the Government's ability to expel those aliens who are, or have been, engaged in terrorist activities.

Mr. President, the sad truth is that fundraising for international terrorism now has its roots in America—and has even reached the Midwest. In fact, in 1993 a group of Palestinian immigrants, linked to the infamous Abu Nidal terrorist organization, actively raised money here for terrorism abroad. Surprisingly, this terrorist cell extended from St. Louis to Dayton to Racine, WI. After their arrest, three of the men were accused of plotting to kill American Jews and to blow up the Israeli Embassy in Washington on behalf of the Abu Nidal. They admitted to smuggling money and information, buying weapons, and planning terrorist activities. In July 1994, they pleaded guilty to Federal racketeering charges.

How can we work as hard to fight terrorism abroad, but allow foreign terrorism to flourish within our own borders? The Omnibus Counter-Terrorism

Act will put an end to this ironic situation.

Mr. President, our legislation is simple, effective and straightforward. This bill will create a comprehensive Federal criminal statute to be used against international terrorists, while expanding current U.S. antiterrorism laws to apply to any terrorist attack on a U.S. citizen, regardless of location. By clarifying and elaborating on our current laws, this bill takes a firm and stand against terrorism both in the United States and abroad.

Mr. President, our Nation has the responsibility to promote stability and to protect our citizens throughout the world. International terrorists, however, undermine these goals and sabotage American interests. The Omnibus Counter-Terrorism Act of 1995 is not a perfect piece of legislation—we do need to make changes so that we do not circumscribe civil liberties. Nevertheless, this bill does take a step toward combating international terrorism. By preventing terrorist fundraising and enhancing antiterrorist laws, this act will strike at the roots of terrorism. Not only will it help to make the world safe for Americans, it will help to make the world safe for all. •

MONTANA MEAN TIME

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Senator MAX BAUCUS and I were elected to the House of Representatives the same year, 1974, and through the years, I have been impressed by MAX BAUCUS' consistent and thoughtful leadership.

His stand and statement in behalf of the balanced budget amendment this year, in my opinion, was one of the high points of our debate.

But no action he has taken has shown more courage and more common sense than his op-ed piece in the New York Times titled, "Montana Mean Time."

It is a candid discussion of what is happening in his State.

It is easy for those of us in public life to duck these things. To MAX BAUCUS credit, he has not ducked.

I am proud to have him as a colleague, and I ask that his statement be printed in the RECORD.

The statement follows:

[From the New York Times, May 1, 1995]

MONTANA MEAN TIME

(By Max Baucus)

Since the Oklahoma City bombing, public attention has focused on private militias. I claim no great expertise on the movement as a whole, but I have watched it grow in my state. And as an example of the national phenomenon, the Montana militias deserve a close look.

We Montanans take pride in our low crime rate, and believe honest people can disagree without being disagreeable. Maybe extremist groups believe they can find a home in Montana because of our easygoing ways. The so-called Militia of Montana is one such group. At least one of its founders is associated with the neo-Nazi Aryan Nations. It says it exists so that "if the Government uses its

force against the citizens, the people can respond with a superior amount of arms."

The Militia of Montana frequently uses anti-Semitic code words like "shadow government" and "banking elites." Its director, Bob Fletcher, defends this rhetoric this way: "If the bulk of the banking elite are Jewish, is that anti-Semitic? The people who are doing this are the international banking elite, and if they are all Jews, so be it, but that's not the case. I don't care if they're Arabs or monkeys."

Associated with the Militia of Montana is the more extreme Freemen movement. The Militia warns of tyranny to come; the Freemen say it exists today. A Freeman leader offers the following "proof": "A Social Security card/number, marriage licenses, driver's licenses, insurance, vehicle registration, welfare from the corporations, electrical inspections, permits to build your private home, income taxes, property taxes."

Look at the Freemen's racial theories. The same fellow who says marriage licenses are tyranny believes people who are not white are "beasts." Only whites go to heaven; Jews are children of Satan.

The rhetoric of these groups embraces a range of enemies, from the Federal Government to "the New World Order." Their real target, however, is local law enforcement. Nick Murnion, the Garfield County Attorney, recalls threats the Freemen made against him last year. "They told me they weren't going to bother building a gallows. They were just going to let me swing from the bridge," he says.

A month ago, armed members of yet a third group, the North American Volunteer Militia, threatened the marshal in the town of Darby. He had pulled over a car whose license plates expired in 1992, and later describes what followed: "They had weapons and they were shaking them at us and yelling that they were going to kill us. We backed off a little bit and then left because we could see that it could turn into a blood-bath."

The good news is that ringleaders of the hate groups are few. Nick Murnion believes there are no more than 30 around Montana. Most refuse to pay taxes and obey the laws. They should be arrested, tried and jailed. Otherwise, the situation may worsen. As one prosecutor, County Attorney John Bohlman, says: "The more the Federal and local law enforcement agencies behave with a hands-off attitude, the more bold and daring these groups become."

But law enforcement is only part of it. Casual adherents of militias statewide are not criminals. And a united community can deal with them by taking a stand against hate.

Americans have the right to say what they believe. But with that right comes the responsibility to respect our neighbors, respect law enforcement and obey the laws.

In November 1993, a group of skinheads threw a bottle through the glass door of a Jewish family's in Billings. A few days later, they put a brick through a window of another Jewish household; a 5-year-old boy was in the room at the time.

In response, Billings rallied behind the Jewish community. The Billings Gazette printed a full-page drawing of a menorah, and people all over town pasted them in their windows. We held our biggest Martin Luther King Day march ever in February. And the skinheads fled.

The same treatment will work this time. Americans everywhere must speak out. We all must make hatemongers unwelcome in our towns and communities. And we must stand by the heroes in this struggle, the police and county prosecutors who stand up to the extremists.

It is that simple. And after Oklahoma City, it is about time. •

CONFERENCE ON AGING

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to congratulate the White House Conference on Aging which, as I understand it, just this afternoon passed a resolution that I ask unanimous consent be made part of the RECORD.

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

PROTECTING MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

Whereas Congress is beginning an historic debate on Medicare and Medicaid as the 1995 White House Conference on Aging deliberates on its recommendations to the Nation;

Whereas U.S. health care cost and coverage shortcomings continue to go unaddressed;

Whereas health care reform and the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund are inextricably intertwined;

Whereas the opening session of the Conference heard statements of support for Medicare and Medicaid from both Democratic and Republican members of Congress; and

Whereas the President in his address challenged the delegates to come together on a multigenerational, bipartisan basis to address the problems facing the nation. Therefore, be it,

Resolved by the 1995 White House Conference on Aging to support policies that:

Address problems facing the Medicare and Medicaid programs in the context of broad-based health care reform, as the President has proposed;

Oppose massive cuts soon to be considered in Congress;

Protect Medicare and Medicaid from any steps backwards by way of reduced health care or long term care coverage;

Apply any savings that may come from changes in Medicare and Medicaid as a result of health care reform to strengthen the programs and expand coverage, including long term care, rather than to meet arbitrary deficit reduction targets;

Prohibit additional costs being put on beneficiaries that would make health care unaffordable;

Maintain quality, preserve choice of provider and oppose proposals that have the effect of financially coercing beneficiaries into plans that do not guarantee access to their own physicians;

Prohibit the use of savings in Medicare and Medicaid for tax cuts for well off citizens.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the resolution is entitled "Protecting Medicare and Medicaid."

The important part of the resolution simply says:

Therefore, be it *Resolved* by the 1995 White House Conference on Aging to support policies that:

Address problems facing the Medicare and Medicaid programs in the context of broad-based health care reform, as the President has proposed;

Oppose massive cuts soon to be considered in Congress;

Prohibit the use of savings in Medicare and Medicaid for tax cuts for well-off citizens.

I think it is very important that everyone understand the ramifications of the proposals to cut Medicare in the budget resolution. It would simply be the largest insurance rate hike in Medicare history. The plan would cost \$900 per person in additional out-of-pocket

expenses for Medicare recipients by the year 2002, a total of about \$3,500 over the next 7 years. We cannot accept that. I do not believe that the vast majority of the American people will accept it. Certainly, if this resolution is any indication, senior citizens across the country, represented by the White House Conference on Aging, will not accept it as part of our budget, as part of any plan relating to Medicare reform this year.

So I am very pleased with the action taken by the White House conference. I hope we can talk more about that in the coming days.

REMEMBERING VIETNAM 20 YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, on April 24, 1964, Sergeant First Class Raymond Adams, a 10-year Army veteran, was killed by a hand grenade in South Vietnam. Sergeant Adams was 30 years old and married. More than 8 years later, on July 21, 1972, Specialist Fifth Class Steven Allen Trant died in South Vietnam. He was 21 years old, and had been in the Army less than a year.

They were the first, and the last South Dakotans to die in Vietnam. In between their too early deaths, our country was changed utterly.

More than 3 million Americans served in Vietnam. Hundreds of thousands were injured, some permanently, and more than 58,000 young Americans died in the war.

Today, 20 years after the last helicopter lifted off the roof of the American embassy in Saigon we pause to say thank you to all of the men and women who served in that long, sad war and to remember those who did not return.

One of the most important ways we can show our thanks, of course, is by making sure Vietnam veterans get the medical care and compensation they need for injuries they suffered in that war.

Every man or woman who puts on a uniform is at risk of harm. They accept that risk as part of their service. In return, we, as a nation, must accept responsibility to care for men and women if they are harmed during their military service.

Congress took a big step toward fulfilling that responsibility to Vietnam veterans in 1991 when we agreed to allow Vietnam veterans to receive compensation for nine different illnesses and disabilities caused by their exposure to agent orange.

The National Academy of Sciences is now investigating possible links between agent orange exposure and other illnesses. I suspect that additional illnesses will be added to the list of ailments for which Vietnam veterans may be compensated in the future, and I support the Academy in its continuing research.

It doesn't matter whether a wound is inflicted with a bullet or a piece of