

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