

I noted just recently, of course, that the Europeans enforce their trade agreements. We do not. We act like we have these rights, and we are in there moving and we are watching and everything else of that kind. We just never have been astute to really go against these dumping cases. We have asked for more customs agents and everything else. The authorities, customs, tell us there are as much as \$5 billion in transshipments violations coming in here with this cheap clothing, way less than any kind of minimum wage, child labor and slave labor, you might call it, in the People's Republic, all being manufactured.

The deficit and the balance of trade in Europe in textiles is less than \$1 billion. The deficit in the balance of textile trade is \$35.8 billion. So, the Europeans know how to deal and enforce, and categorically have. We have taken the position of Uncle Sucker. We have done it in defense, and we know it. We have done it in all these other international organizations, and we know it. It is time we start protecting our industrial backbone.

America's strength and security rests like on a three-legged stool. We have the one leg of defense. That is unquestioned. That is what they mean by superpower. We have the leg of the values as a Nation, and that is strong. Yes, we feed the hungry in Somalia. We sacrifice for democracy, to build it in Haiti. We commit troops to try to bring peace in Bosnia. So our values, we all know, of the American good will, stand for freedom and democracy the world around.

But the third leg of economic strength, that leg was fractured over some 45 to 50 years now. The cold war, where we had to intentionally, in a sense, sacrifice that leg in order to keep the alliance together. But now, with the fall of the wall, we continue to act like we are fat, rich and happy.

The American people see it. Why do you think they followed Pat Buchanan wherever he went? Because he was talking sense on trade. I do not agree with him on many of his other stances, but he was solid as a dollar on the subject of jobs and trade. That is why he was picking up Republicans, Democrats, Independents, all, as long as he talked that sense on trade.

My workers know, for example, under NAFTA we have already lost, last year, 1995, with the closure of 21 mills, the loss of 10,000 textile jobs. Almost that many already this year have gone down to Mexico and to Malaysia. You go over to the Secretary of Labor and the fine little gentleman gives you the sing-song, "retrain, retrain, retrain."

Madam President, I wish to get your attention here. If you look at Oneida Mills that just closed—they have been there 37 years—just the other day, 487 workers, most of them female. They make T-shirts. The age average is 47 years of age.

Let us retrain them and assume tomorrow morning they are already ex-

pert computer operators. Are you going to hire the expert computer operator, 47 years of age, or the 21-year-old computer operator? The answer is obvious. You are not going to take on the retirement costs. You are not going to take on these medical costs. But that is what they continue to tell you up here. The American people are losing these jobs, losing this industry, losing, as a Nation, our economic strength.

Superpower—they are ashes in my mouth. You cannot use the nuclear bomb, we all know that. We cannot meet them man for man on manpower. We try to develop our technology, but the truth of the matter is, by the year 2000—Fingleton, read his book "Blind Side"—they will have a larger economy with 120 million and less than the size of California, compared with our 260 million.

They are already our manufacturing superior. Give them 4 more years, and they will have a larger economy than we will have. In 15 years, the People's Republic of China will be ahead of us. We are going the way of England, I can tell you that right now: a second-rate nation with a lot of parliamentary papers and scandalous newspapers, parliamentary maneuvers around here and debate, debate, debate: "I am concerned," "I am worried," "I am disturbed," "I am concerned," "I am worried," and nothing happens. It is all procedural.

That sorry contract over there on the House side was all procedural bunk. Term limits, product liability—I can just go down the list of all of those things they had in there. Constitutional amendments—it is like running up in the grandstand like a football team: "We want a touchdown." We are on the field, and we are supposed to balance the budget, but we have to hear all the procedural crap so we can get to the next election and try to get elected and try to hoodwink the people even further.

It is time we stop this nonsense and realize—I say to the distinguished Senator from Iowa that I am just as much an agricultural Senator as he is. I got up to WHO in Des Moines, IA. It was 5:30 in the morning. "No Democrat would appear." I did.

The first question for me was, "Senator, how do you expect to get any votes out here in Iowa when you are standing for all the protectionism for the textile industry?"

I said, "Wait one minute." It was a young lady. I said, "Madam, the truth of the matter is that we don't ask for any protection. What we ask for is protection of our agricultural products. We believe in price supports and import quotas and those Export-Import Bank subsidies. We've got wheat, too, and corn. We've got agricultural products."

Until I was Governor, we were an agricultural State. Now the majority are in industry today. We have to find technical training and skills, but we think highly of agriculture. So do not think we do not know about agri-

culture and jobs and wheat. We want to sell it, too, but we have to have a balanced approach to try to maintain America's industrial backbone.

So I appreciate the position of the distinguished Senator from Iowa tonight, and I hope he will give me a little bit more notice next time, because I thought once the distinguished Senator from Kansas, the former majority leader, had left us, that that was one problem solved and we could go on and get some other things done.

But I can tell you now why that passed before with all of those. We had fast track, no amendments, limited time. When your amendment comes, we will not have fast track, we will have amendments, and we will have unlimited time, and my distinguished senior Senator has set the pace for unlimited time and debate. I yield the floor.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

#### PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 192, the adjournment resolution, which was just received from the House; further, that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Mr. FORD. Madam President, reserving the right to object, I understand that this is the adjournment resolution; that the House is anxious to get out, and that is fine. But this resolution allows us to get out Thursday night, Friday night, Saturday night or Sunday night and then come back on July 8 sometime after noon, based on the time set out by the majority leader later in the day?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, it is my understanding, this will give us enough time to finish this bill.

Mr. FORD. Through Sunday. I thank the Chair.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 192) was agreed to, as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 192

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That when the House adjourns on the legislative days of Thursday, June 27, 1996, or Friday, June 28, 1996, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until noon on Monday, July 8, 1996, or until noon on the second day after members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, June 27, 1996, Friday, June 28, 1996, Saturday, June 29, 1996, or Sunday, June 30, 1996, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee in accordance with this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, July 8, 1996 or

until such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, I yield the floor.

Mr. BRYAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRYAN. I thank the Chair. May I inquire of the Chair as to the parliamentary state of affairs on the floor? What is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the amendment by Senator COHEN from Maine.

Mr. BRYAN. I thank the Chair.

AMENDMENT NO. 4371 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4369

Madam President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], for himself and Mr. REID, proposes an amendment numbered 4371 to amendment No. 4369.

Mr. BRYAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

In the table in subsection (b), delete the entry relating to titanium sponge.

Mr. BRYAN. If it is not clear, I ask unanimous consent that Senator REID be made a cosponsor of that amendment.

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

Mr. BRYAN. Madam President, I do not know whether we are going to be debating this extensively this evening, but the underlying amendment seeks, as an offset, to compel the sale of certain minerals in the strategic reserve, one of which would have a profound impact on a very important industry in my own State. The issue is titanium, titanium sponge.

My colleagues may not be familiar with this, but upon the implosion of the Soviet Union into its various respective states, massive amounts of titanium sponge, a part of the Soviet reserve, were dumped on the international market, depressing the price of titanium to the extent that the domestic titanium industry nearly went under. That occurred in 1991.

Over the past 4 or 5 years, it has been a struggle just to survive. Senator REID and I have been informed that this year is kind of a turnaround year; that is to say, they have begun to, from a financial perspective, surface above the water line, and the concern that I have is that with the authorized disposition of the strategic reserve, including titanium sponge, we might lose a very important domestic industry, one that is critical to our national defense as well.

So it is on that basis that the second-degree amendment that Senator REID and I have offered would delete titanium sponge from the list of strategic materials that Senator COHEN has provided as an offset to finance the recoupment provisions in the underlying amendment.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

Mr. REID. Madam President, the titanium metals is located in a place called Henderson, NV. Henderson, NV, is a town that was developed during the Second World War. It was built for no other purpose than to supply essential war products to the allied war efforts. It was Nevada's industrial center and, in fact, still is.

Madam President, after World War II ended, this facility started building other things, doing other things than what was done during the Second World War. With the advent of jet engines, one of the things they needed was titanium metal.

As a result of that, Henderson, NV, became one of the two places in the United States that manufactures this essential product. It is important that manufacturing of this product continue. It is important that there be a stockpile of this material, because in case of an international crisis, the country would be simply without products that are essential to our national security.

Hundreds of employees are affected as a result of this amendment by our friend from the State of Maine. There are only, to my knowledge, two operations in the United States that manufacture titanium sponge. The largest manufacturer is in Henderson, NV.

Madam President, if in fact this underlying amendment passes, hundreds of people would be laid off. And not only would hundreds of people be laid off, but the United States would not be in a position to be ready in case of international crisis.

The amendment says that:

The President may not dispose of materials under subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in—

(1) undue disruption of usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of the materials proposed for disposal. . .

Madam President, this amendment is being offered as an offset. Because of the amendment we passed last year, what is beginning to happen around here, because of all the cuts that have been made, is that we are beginning to

scavenger anything that is in existence.

To show how desperate we are for off-sets, we are now going to cannibalize the stock piles of essential minerals and metals that we have in the United States. I think it is simply wrong. I hope that this second-degree amendment will pass. It is important, Madam President, that we eliminate titanium sponge from this amendment.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COHEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. If I could just respond very briefly. I know the Senator from Nevada is concerned about the potential consequences of any amendment to his State. But I point out that the amendment provides, specifically on page 2 of the amendment, that "The President may not dispose"—may not dispose—"of materials under subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in—(1) undue disruption of the usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of the materials proposed for disposal; or (2) avoidable loss to the United States."

Second, we have a factsheet submitted by the Department of Defense.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that that be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### DOD FACT SHEET—TITANIUM SPONGE

Reported consumption for 1995 was estimated by the Bureau of Mines to be 21,000 metric tons (23,100 short tons).

Domestic production is running at 80 to 85 percent of capacity. However, Johnson Matthey is installing a titanium sponge facility in Salt Lake City, Utah. They have told DNSC officials that they would prefer the Stockpile to sell material into the market during the early part of 1996 while their facility is being brought on line. Thereafter, they would hope to see DNSC not sell titanium sponge at all.

Considering the state of the domestic production (U.S. sponge producers have sold out their production, forcing titanium metal producers to go offshore for sponge) this would be an ideal time to enter the market with the Stockpile sponge. Market growth has been in the commercial aerospace applications, demand for titanium-shafted golf clubs and tubing for energy applications. RMI Titanium Co. (U.S. producer of titanium metal) recently increased its metal prices by 5 percent. RMI indicated that the reason for the increase has been the tightening of supply, demand exceeding the supply and a bid to increase the profit margin. The published price for domestic sponge has been consistent at \$4.40 per pound (\$8,800 per short ton) since October 12, 1995.

The Market Impact Committee has not been asked to comment on possible sales of titanium sponge in fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997.

P.L. 104-106 February 10, 1996, Sec. 3305 requires the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to 250 short tons of titanium sponge to the Secretary of the Army during each of the fiscal years 1996 to 2003 for the main battle