

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SIMON AMENDMENT NO. 2281

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SIMON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1026) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 366, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or section 462 of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (b)(1)), is intended to infringe upon the ability of the Secretary of State to coordinate policy with regard to international military education and training programs.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, August 7, 1995, to conduct a markup of pending nominations.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE IMPORTANCE OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

• Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the Secretary of Energy reviews options concerning management of the naval petroleum reserves [NPR] in S. 1026, the Department of Defense authorization bill, I want to stress the importance of considering the research activities taking place at these facilities. As our Nation becomes increasingly reliant on foreign energy sources, it is important for us to conduct research regarding production of domestic oil and natural gas. In our efforts to cut Federal spending, we must make sure we do not end the valuable research taking place at the naval petroleum reserves.

The naval petroleum reserve No. 3 is located in Casper, WY. The facility conducts a number of research projects including various cooperative research programs with the University of Wyoming, private individuals, and the State of Wyoming. As our Nation's domestic oil and gas reserves continue to decline, it is vital that we continue to

research enhanced recovery techniques to locate and produce these valuable resources. The NPR-3 facility plays an important role in conducting this research for our Nation's energy producers.

I hope the Secretary of Energy will consider the important role the naval petroleum reserves play in providing research for our Nation's domestic oil and gas producers as this issue moves forward.●

JENNIFER KNOX, "THE WALL"

• Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, so often we rush through our lives here in the U.S. Senate facing daily issues, debates, constituent concerns and the press of daily business, never pausing to reflect on things outside of Congress; important pieces of the American experience. Every once in a while an event occurs, totally unexpected, which gives you pause to think about truth, meanings, and priorities.

That occurred for me last week when a wonderful family stopped by my office from Washington State: a pair of grandparents, Kenneth and Pat Staley, and their two grandchildren, Jennifer and Ben Knox. They had driven cross-country, 3,000 miles, to visit the Nation's Capitol and for Jennifer, 12, to receive a poetry award.

I asked, as I often do, what they saw here that impressed them most. Jennifer told me that one memorial in particular impressed upon her so deeply that she had written a poem, which she was gracious enough to share with me.

Today I share it with my colleagues because I think it speaks so profoundly as to why we should take the time and money to erect memorials for our Nation's heroes. As you can see from her words, Vietnam veterans, because of their memorial, will never be forgotten. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The poem follows:

THE WALL

I'll remember the day
I visited the wall
The shiny black wall
Bearing the names
Each name a life, a person, a soul
That died for our country away from home.
The number was staggering, thousands of deaths,
They never came back to the home that they left.
And our tears made a pool so clear and so wide
That proved to the world how much we'd cried.
Time healed the wound but left
A scar, a memory, a reminder.
It is in the hearts of our people.
Forget, we will never.●

THE COLD, HARD ECONOMIC TRUTH FROM TONY HARRIGAN

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to draw attention to an insightful speech recently delivered by Anthony Harrigan, counselor of the United States Business and Industrial

Council Education Foundation, at a June conference at the University of Colorado.

Mr. President, this is a speech which every Senator should study and memorize. In great detail, Tony outlines the economic crisis that America faces in this day of global competition.

All too often, America focuses on the short term—next quarter's profit, next year's tax rate, minute changes in the interest rate. Our competition, notably Japan and other Eastern economies, does business differently. They look to the long term. Instead of vilifying the Government, they use and work with the Government to grab global market share. And while they overtly kowtow to the mantra of free trade, they work to trade in an unfree manner that is in the best interest of their countries.

Mr. President, Tony Harrigan exposes the Western myth of free trade. If we continue to go down the road offered by this dream, we will continue to lose and our standard of living will continue to decline. As Mr. Harrigan explains, America will end up only an industrial shell of its former self. Instead of controlling our destiny, we will depend on others and lose our economic sovereignty.

Mr. President, let us not allow the new world order to destroy the freedoms that we cherish. To that end, I urge all my colleagues to read this speech. I ask that the text be reprinted in the RECORD.

The speech follows:

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF THE FIRST WORLD
THE FEAR OF A POST-CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICA
(By Anthony Harrigan)

Ladies and Gentlemen: When the Soviet Union imploded, the nations of the First World—the United States among them—envisioned smooth sailing into the 21st century. There was much talk of a huge "peace dividend." This optimistic vision of what lay ahead has been severely eroded, if not shattered, by a variety of developments, including strife in Bosnia, Somalia, Haiti, and even within the Russian Federation. At the same time there have been ominous economic problems, conflicts and challenges—the near economic wars, the on-going economic deterioration of Africa, crushing economic problems within the former Soviet Union, the economic stagnation of much of Western Europe, the Mexican debt crisis, high unemployment in Britain, France, and other allied nations, and deindustrialization and underemployment in the United States.

Indeed there are several crises facing the First World, including a moral crisis and a threatening crisis with rogue states with ambitious military agendas that aim at becoming nuclear armed states.

Today, let us consider the economic crisis of the First World. In the United States, tremendous attention is devoted to economic issues, to topical issues, that is—tax and interest rates and monthly and quarterly changes in the trade deficit, housing starts, and similar matters. And a superficial prosperity in the United States causes us to divert attention from the long-range, deeper problems and threats. It is important to remember that in 1928 economists, and political and business leaders didn't consider the possibility that America was on the brink of a economic collapse that would produce a deep depression until America entered World War II. Have we a clearer vision today?

Here and there one finds students of the world economy who warn of another enormous economic crisis with grim implication for our First World societies and political institutions. One of these far-sighted economic observers is Sir James Goldsmith, the Franco-British financier. Two years ago, he began to voice ominous warnings. He said that in the case of Western Europe, with some 20 percent unemployment, "the critical mass is here for implosion and social upheaval and political instability on a global scale."

He predicted that the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 will pale into insignificance when compared to this upheaval. And the situation in Western Europe has worsened since he issued that warning.

Now the United States hasn't this kind of unemployment problem, except in our inner cities. The overall employment rate for the nation as a whole has risen a bit but underemployment has risen on a colossal scale. Millions of Americans have jobs that don't provide sufficient income to support a family—even with husband and wife working. And many of these millions don't have the benefits associated with the good jobs that existed in the decades after World War II.

Dr. Edward M. Lutwak of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington has analyzed this problem. Dr. Lutwak has observed: "The problem in question is the unprecedented sense of personal economic insecurity that has rather suddenly become the central phenomenon of life in America, not only for the notoriously endangered species of corporate middle managers, prime targets of today's fashionable downsizing and re-engineering, but for virtually all working Americans except tenured civil servants—whose security is duly resented."

The reasons for the economic insecurity felt by millions of Americans are numerous and complex. A key element is exploding technology which has made many jobs as out of date as buggy-making. And this has made much employment temporary in nature, thereby endangering working people and their families who don't have advanced technical skills or the education to obtain such. But there are other powerful forces at work; and these forces have a tremendous bearing on Europeans as well as Americans. These forces cause the displacement of European and American-made goods, wipe our jobs on both sides of the Atlantic, and produce the most terrible anxieties, as well as threatening, as Kevin Phillips and written, to cause the descent of Europe and North America into Third World status.

It is important to reflect on the words of Sir James Goldsmith. In an article published in *The Washington Times*, November 27, Sir James said: "During the past few years 4 billion people have suddenly entered the world economy. They include the populations of China, India, Vietnam, Bangladesh and the countries that were part of the Soviet empire, among others. These populations are growing fast. In 35 years, that 4 billion is forecast to expand to more than 6.5 billion. The nations where those 4 billion live have very high levels of unemployment and those people who do find jobs offer their labor for a tiny fraction of the pay earned by workers in the developed world. That means that new entrants into the world economy are in direct competition with the work forces of developed countries."

This is a situation unprecedented in the history of the older industrial countries, meaning the countries of the West. And the industrial production of the new industrial or industrializing countries, China, for example, is directed in large measure at capturing the domestic markets of the Western countries and, thereby, acquiring hard Western

currencies for their own purposes—for a massive military buildup in the case of China. Simultaneously, therefore, the Western countries are losing their internal markets on which their peoples depend and are financing new military challenges. Europeans, chiefly the French, are increasingly mindful of this threat. But the United States is fixated on Third World countries as trading partners, not as a developing military threat. This kind of fixation is nothing new. A decade ago, the great business interests of the United States were desperate and determined to sell the most advanced technological equipment to the Soviet Union—products such as super-computers and ball bearings for missile installations. The U.S. Department of Commerce made every effort to push such sales, despite the strategic implications of such sales.

Blindness to the Crisis of the First World could cause us to descend precipitously along the road to instability and collapse.

Sir James Goldsmith is not alone in sounding the alarm. There are other keen observers of the world scene who share Sir James's concerns. One of these is Arnaud de Borchgrave, the Belgian-born writer and editor, who has written in warning: "By putting one's ear to the rail, one can hear the distant rumble of social upheaval."

He adds: "Jobs are a global crisis. The 24 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development nations—the world's wealthiest—now have a mind-numbing 35 million on the dole."

He added: "No one knows what the critical mass of unemployment is."

He wrote: "But when the legions of Europe out of work realize that no one seems to have an answer to the shed-jobs-to-cut-costs dilemma, the ingredients for a continent-wide social explosion will be in place. This is now known as the unacceptable force of capitalism."

He reported that 50 percent of Europe's unemployed have been made to feel unwanted for a year or longer.

In Europe there is anger and unrest associated with the unemployment. If one reads the *London Financial Times*, one gets an idea of the severity of the problems from Spain to Ireland and from Italy to Scandinavia. As European jobs are exported to Asia (one-third of Europe's steel comes from the Far East), powerful populist movements are growing—movements which insist on national identity, control of national borders against a flood of migrants and imported goods. These movements are strenuously opposed to what they see as economic and cultural homogenization which would level incomes worldwide for the benefit of the financial interests.

On neither side of the Atlantic is there sufficient appreciation of the growing anger. And many commentators blithely ignore the problem. They look at the underlying economic problem in strictly economic terms, dismissing the human dimension. For example, an editor of *Kiplinger's Letter*, has asserted that the U.S. is reindustrializing, not deindustrializing, observing that U.S. factories are producing goods more efficiently—more goods with fewer people. But that's precisely the point. Scores of thousands have been thrown out of work in the name of efficiency and global competition. The economic commentators are thinking of society in terms of the cost-price ratio, not the terms of people.

Part of the problem is that so many economic commentators persist in employing euphemisms for very serious societal problems. One of the favorite euphemisms is "rationalizing" of business. This is how an important British press voice referred to the layoff of 6,500 workers by the Rolls-Royce

company in Scotland. It is doubtful that it makes a worker and his family happier or more accepting if he is told that his livelihood is being "rationalized" out of existence, especially if the work is being shifted to Malaysia or another Far Eastern country. The Rolls-Royce announcement was greeted with "anger and dismay in Scotland." Did you note, by the way, at the time of the Kobe earthquake that among the damaged facilities was Caterpillar's tractor factory. The jobs at Kobe were exported from Peoria, Illinois. "Down-sizing" is another euphemism. In the last few years, IBM, Xerox, and many other industrial giants have been down-sized, with scores of thousands of highly skilled workers—blue collar, white collar, and managerial—laid off. What's happening, in fact, is that the United States is being downsized. For generations, young Americans have been taught the virtues of self-sufficiency, hard work, cooperation, and loyalty. But these virtues are dismissed in an era of "rationalization" and "down-sizing." They don't prevent giant enterprises from shipping jobs abroad. And national legislators seem blind to the problem or to the growing public anger at the abandonment of hard-working citizens, the type who made America.

Euphemisms in the economic areas mask deeply disturbing phenomena. The March 31 issue of the *Forward* pointed this out with great clarity. A column in that newspaper noted: "If an American company closes a plant here and ships its equipment to China, that will be called an 'export.' It will be an 'export' that will not add, but will subtract, jobs from America."

"Another case: Component parts from America will be shipped to Mexico, to be assembled there and sold exclusively, by law, in America. The shipments in Mexico will be listed as an 'export,' although nothing was exported except American jobs that once assembled the product here."

"Or another case: Component parts for a dishwasher or a car are imported from Third World countries. The labor in the parts makes up 80 percent of the labor in the completed product. When sold to the elite of some Third World country, the value of the finished product is listed as an 'export.'"

"And so we list as exports the exports of jobs, the export of products we imported, the export of products that are never sold to another country. We figment these 'exports' to fictitious 'emerging markets' to conceal the fact that we are moving jobs out of America to other countries where manufacturers are using cheap—often child and slave—labor to make things, carrying the labels of American companies, to be sold in America."

The failure of mainstream European leaders to understand this anger is leading to political fragmentation. There is evidence of a growing divide in Europe. The *Financial Times* says this was reflected in the vote on the Maastricht Treaty, with the professional middle class in favor and "two thirds of working people against it." The glue that held together the center-right parties is dissolving, in large part "under the impact of European integration and the worldwide move towards free trade," said the *Times*. The opponents of globalism and economic homogenization surely will become a powerful force on both sides of the Atlantic. The Perot movement of 1992 was an indicator of coming change. Much of the Perot message had to do with betrayal of the economic interests of ordinary Americans, those whom a writer for *Fortune* magazine referred to (February, 1995) as "the have-less half of the middle class."

Americans and Europeans soon may begin to understand the price of the transnational "free market," the globalist vision of those who are contemptuous of the losers in their

countries' populations and who seek the protection of the nations where they are headquartered but who disavow any responsibility to the interests of their nations. Where this leads one can't predict, but one recognizes a loss of living standard expectations and expectations on the part of many millions who are squeezed out in the game of globalist competition. These are citizens who are shoved to the margins, irrespective of the promises of Western democratic government. The prospects are dismal for many Americans and Europeans even as some elements in their nations profit enormously from globalism. In our time, greed overwhelms patriotism, as evidenced in the opposition to trade policies which would safeguard the economic well-being of millions of ordinary Americans who have lost or will lose their jobs.

Something is very wrong when a company decides to maintain only its head office and, possibly, its sale force in its home country, and transfers production to low wage countries. I submit it's immoral to eliminate one's national work force and transfer production abroad. The argument has been that the losses will be made up in advance products. But, as Sir James Goldsmith has noted, when the French signed a \$2.1 billion contract with South Korea for high speed trains, it produced only 800 jobs in France. More and more aircraft contracts with Asian countries mean shifting large parts of the production process to those countries. The believers in the theology of total free trade seek a worldwide market in goods, services, capital, and yes, labor. That means the hollowing out of American manufacturing enterprises. It means that U.S. workers have to compete with Chinese workers who earn twenty cents an hour.

The focus of the major financial interests is not on the United States, the American economy, or the needs of the American people. Indicative of this lack of focus, of an alternative focus, was a symposium held last May in China under the auspices of the International Herald Tribune, which is jointly owned by The New York Times and The Washington Post. The paper, to use its language, invited to China, a "limited number of largest multinational corporations with a stake in the future of the Chinese economy." It would be interesting to know the names of these multinational corporations, which are headquartered in the United States, where their investments are being made, and especially, how much is being invested in China and other Asian countries and how much in the U.S. Finally, what percentage of their goods manufactured abroad are sold in the American market? This is information that the American people need to know, which Congress is not trying to obtain for them.

The American people have paid a hellish price for this focus on the economic future of countries such as China, which are earning huge profits from penetrating the U.S. domestic market in order to challenge the United States. The price is not only in lost American jobs but stagnated communities, deteriorated wages, the drying up of small businesses, and dependence on export markets, meaning dependence on foreign regimes and their financial maneuvers. The greatest loss, of course, is America's economic sovereignty.

Those who defend globalization, despite these losses, argue that the United States can more than make up for them by training unskilled workers. But this training is not the answer to the problem of unemployment in Europe, or unemployment in the United States—the proliferation, that is, of jobs that don't pay enough to provide even a minimal standard of living. Even The Economist magazine, which is an ardent supporter

of globalization, recognizes that "wages at the bottom are lower in America" than in Europe. And it admits that "training can even be the royal road to ruin." Those interested in so-called "rationalizing" of jobs can gain more advantage by eliminating jobs where there is demarcating of jobs based on skills rather than establishing frequent, costly job training programs. And the presentation of job training as the magic bullet ignores the fact that employers prefer younger, supposedly more flexible workers than middle aged workers who have lost their jobs through corporate "downsizing." In any case, what are so-called redundant workers to be trained for? Our global competitors aren't without skilled workers or brains.

It is politically fashionable to speak of empowering Americans—meaning restoring them to a condition of individual responsibility and local control—both worthy objectives. But the most important empowerment involves both the restoration of their family values, moral values in the public environment, and economic empowerment. Over 15 years, they have lost economic power enjoyed by previous generations of Americans.

There are many who profess to believe in democratic principles and a moral approach to the organization of American society but who show disdain for the ordinary American. An example of this was an article by Washington Post columnist Richard Cohen (February 2) in which he lambasted popular opposition to the \$40 billion Mexican bailout. He declared that the people "aren't always wise." To be sure, it was their money, their credit, which was on the line. And so it is with the grand globalist economic schemes. That ordinary Americans suffer in the process seems to be of little concern to those who predict vast opportunities in so-called emerging markets such as China. But there's no reason to believe that the American people, apart from Wall Street investors, stand to benefit from a huge trade deficit with China.

The dark scenario I present here is not simply one person's vision. A Shell International Petroleum Co. economist, Peter Kassler, has presented a scenario called "Barricades" which envisions social and economic chaos under the GATT trade regime, with unrelenting jobs cuts and downward pressure on wages in industrial countries. Business Week (December 19, 1994) said that: "Potent opposition is growing against the politicians who would further weaken a nation's power to set its economic course."

It reported on the so-called "anxious class" on both sides of the Atlantic, noting that in Britain wages are stagnating and that nearly 90 percent of new jobs in the U.K. are part-time. In France, Sir James Goldsmith says hard-nosed corporations press for lower wages at home or "rush to the Third World to exploit cheap labor."

The conditions described here constitute the so-called New World Order, the transnational world order. This New World Order already has played havoc with the lives of millions of Americans and Europeans. The existence of a \$150 billion trade deficit with Asia—for the United States, that is, is a feature of the New World Order and derives from the economic priorities of those who favor the transnational outlook. But this New World Order may go the way of other new world orders in the 20th century—the socialist, communist, and Nazi new world orders. And the struggle over the latest New World order will focus on a variety of questions, involving what one wrote (Washington Post, January 29, 1995) referred to as "intertwining forms of governance, ideology, cultural life, and the protection and

distribution of goods"—and, I would add, morality.

As a people, as a civilization on both sides of the Atlantic, we have not found our way through this thicket of issues, forces, and problems. I suspect that we haven't a great deal of time to repair the fabric of our civilization and also meet the economic challenges it faces, as well as deal with the internal stresses and anxieties—and anger—provoked by economic policies and tendencies. Business Week, a certifiable establishment journal, asserted (December 19, 1994) that if we don't find our way that "There could be hell to pay," a logical conclusion. If Americans and Europeans, the working people, don't get the rewards they believe they deserve, that their countries' striving over generations seemed to ensure, the result will be strife, revolution, that is, in one form or another. The anxiety level is rising, and if the standard of living is whittled away by runaway globalist policies, the backlash will be like nothing we have seen in the post-World War II history of the North Atlantic nations. What form it will take is unclear at this time. But it surely will occur. Precisely how the economic crisis will impact society in moral terms also remains in the realm of the unknown. One thing is certain: The Atlantic countries will not simply accommodate themselves to diminished expectations and diminished results. And there will be a massive vote of no-confidence in the political and cultural leadership elites in the West who have steered us into decline, or who have been indifferent to the dangers and tolerated decline.

Dr. Winifred McClay, an historian at Tulane University, has written that need exists for a "consolidated or nationalized political and economic order." Such an order would overcome the establishment notion that national sovereignty and economic independence are things of the past. It would put public policy in a new moral framework, a framework of respect for all Americans and American interests. How do we achieve a new nationalist, as opposed to a globalist, economic policy? The answer could be the subject of many lectures. But I submit that the essential first step is to defang the transnational of multi-national companies, the money power that increasingly holds U.S. policy and the American people in thrall. And how do we go about defanging them? By restricting their operations, placing limits on those who are headquartered in the United States and seek the protection of the United States while rejecting any special loyalty to America. If they shift their manufacturing operations to low-wage Third World countries in order to sell their slave wage-made goods in the American market, then let them be subject to penalties. In other words, we strike at their profits. And the foreign-headquartered multinationals would be subjected to the same barriers employed by the Japanese when the latter protect their national economic interest. There is nothing radical about such an approach. It is what our great-grandfathers supported when the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was written into law to block the operations of the monopolistic domestic cartels of the late 19th century. And I submit that the new policies of limitation would have the same moral purpose as the Sherman Act, which was passed to protect ordinary Americans from exploitation.

As a traditional conservative I regard problems of moral decline and economic threat as two faces of the same coin. I believe that in recent years, as a result of the emergence and power of the transnational corporations and the transnational globalist

international organizations, that we have departed from the ways prescribed by our forebears in the U.S. Constitution and from their moral instructions as evidenced in the Preamble to the Constitution with its dedication of our system of government to the promotion of the general welfare. We need a new emphasis upon virtue, authentic justice, recognition of shared experience and shared devotion to the common good—all that America is about, as our Founding Fathers ordained in the Constitution. And as a traditional conservative, who fears a post-constitutional America, I look for wisdom and understanding wherever I can find it—even in what may seem the most unlikely sources. I found evidence of it in a statement by former Gov. Jerry Brown of California, not someone I have quoted favorably before. Interviewed by *Chronicles* magazine, a conservative intellectual journal, he said we: "need enrichment of the community and real deconstruction of the workings of the global economy, global institutions—the central banks, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the World Bank, the multinational companies—and of the way in which our lives are being embedded in a runaway, large-scale corporate, global culture that is undemocratic, inhuman, and destructive."

The late Russell Kirk, the great conservative thinker who spoke at these institutes for so many years, could have written these words. They are in the spirit of Edmund Burke and the Founding Fathers, and they provide us with goals for the moral recovery, community strengthening, and economic safeguarding of the American people and nation. If we embrace this understanding, adopt this new direction for our national affairs, and wake to the need for a restoration of the moral virtue that characterized our republic and our civilization in the past, we should be able to overcome all the challenges and reinvigorate the public and private order built upon our priceless heritage in the Western world.●

TRIBUTE TO SUZANNE MARIE BEEDE

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to pay tribute to a long-time staff member and close friend who has devoted almost two decades of her life to serving those in need. Her exceptional skills as a mother, wife and community leader have manifested themselves in every facet of her professional career as a caseworker and office manager on my staff.

Suzanne Marie Beede has assisted more than 12,000 Oregonians over the last 17 years, reuniting families, creating new families through foreign adoptions and helping veterans and senior citizens by communicating with appropriate Federal agencies. Her compassion, humanitarianism, and respect for people all over the world have driven her to excel as a caseworker. Her desire to see difficult situations brought to a just resolution has molded her professionalism to an art. She has never wavered in her motivation to provide uncompromising assistance to those in need.

Sue has demonstrated an ability to rise to any occasion, from calling American embassies at 3 a.m. to alert a consular officer of a dire emergency situation, to helping me prepare for last minute press conferences.

Her accomplishments have fueled my belief that in servitude and faith lies the ability to improve the human condition. Her contributions to my family life and professional career have been innumerable and invaluable. Throughout our 17 years together, we have seen the face of my staff change several times. We have weathered personal hardships, including the loss of a very dear colleague, and we have celebrated the joys public service brings. It is with best wishes for her future success that I say goodbye to Sue as one of the most valued members of my staff. Although her role as my premier caseworker is coming to a close, her place in my heart remains permanent.●

CONDEMNING BOMB ATTACK ON FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEE IN NEVADA

● Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, several days ago a bomb exploded at the home of Guy Pence, a U.S. Forest Service ranger who lives and works in Carson City, NV. Fortunately, no one was injured, although Mr. Pence's wife and three children were in the house at the time of the explosion. My colleagues might recall that the Forest Service's Carson City office, where Mr. Pence works, was also bombed several months ago. Needless to say, the recent incidents of violent, terrorist activity directed at Federal employees and Federal land management agencies in the State of Nevada and elsewhere represent a disturbing trend that will undoubtedly result in the loss of life if the perpetrators are not apprehended.

Mr. President, I want to make it clear at the outset that I do not claim or represent to know who or whom is behind these bombings; no one has been arrested or claimed responsibility to date. What I can tell you, though, is that by every indication, the person or persons responsible for these acts are riding a wave of anti-Federal Government sentiment. Clearly, the controversy over the role of two Federal law enforcement agencies, the ATF and FBI, in both the Randy Weaver incident and the Waco tragedy, has heightened public cynicism toward the Federal Government—the rise of militia groups in many States is evidence of this. Perhaps more relevant to the bombings in Nevada, however, is the rise of the county supremacy movement. People associated with this movement are upset with what they view as the Federal Government's overly intrusive role in grazing, mining, and other activities on public lands. They would like to see responsibilities for managing these lands delegated to local governmental entities.

Mr. President, it is apparent that the incendiary rhetoric espoused by some of those in the county supremacy movement has created an atmosphere that promotes extremism. What began as a legitimate philosophical difference of opinion over the management of Federal land has been transformed into

a call to battle for many. Last March the Justice Department was forced to life a lawsuit against Nye County, primarily in response to physical threats made against Forest Service employees by county officials. While the lawsuit may settle the legal issue of who has jurisdiction over public lands, I am skeptical that the fringe elements of the county supremacy movement will abide by the rule of law.

I would hope that the Members of this body, particularly my colleagues from the West, would recognize that unless efforts are made to tone down the rhetoric on public land issues, it is only a matter of time before someone, most likely a Federal employee in Nevada, is seriously injured or even killed.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, 90 years ago, in the basement of a Portland, OR, Lutheran church, Concordia College was founded. Two years later, its founder moved the college to a 5-acre plot in Northeast Portland and erected the first building of Evangelical Lutheran Concordia College.

That spring of 1907 was a very special time in the life of Concordia—a new location, a new building, a recognizable presence. The year 1995 ushers in another new era for this college. On August 26, the board of regents, faculty, staff, students and friends of Concordia will gather to celebrate Concordia College's transition to its new status as Concordia University.

From 1905 through 1995, this institution has experienced a wealth of significant, laudable accomplishments. I would mention 1946, when Concordia reached junior college status, 1977 when the college was granted 4-year status and 1987 when the Board of Regents adopted a successful planning strategy known as the Keller Plan, after education expert and consultant George Keller.

When the college was made up of 17 young men and an \$800 budget, in 1905, it would have seemed implausible that 90 years later it would have 1,000 men and women students, a Health Care Administration program ranked among the top five in the country and the only baccalaureate degree program in Environmental Remediation and Hazardous Materials Management—an extremely important program, especially given the serious energy issues facing the Pacific Northwest.

Today, Concordia College has five schools: arts and sciences, business, health and social services, teacher education, and theological studies. In the fall of 1996, these five schools will become five colleges designated under Concordia University. Throughout this transition, Concordia's mission of developing leaders for the church and leaders for society has remained constant. It has remained committed to the spiritual growth of its students and