

[Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] were added as cosponsors of S. 1853, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the Federal jurisdiction over offenses relating to damage to religious property.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 8, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit retroactive increases in taxes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 258—RELATIVE TO THE ROBERT J. DOLE BALCONY

By Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. FORD, Mr. THURMOND, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EXON, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NUNN, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. RES. 258

Resolved, That the balcony adjacent to rooms S-230 and S-231 of the United States Capitol Building is hereby designated as, and shall hereafter be known as, the "Robert J. Dole Balcony".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

1996 SUMMER OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

FORD AMENDMENT NO. 4044

Mr. SPECTER (for Mr. FORD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 172) authorizing the 1996 Summer Olympic Torch Relay to be run through the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes; as follows:

In section 1 strike "and the Olympic Torch may be displayed on the Capitol Grounds overnight."

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, in open session, to consider the nominations of Gen. John H. Tilelli Jr., USA, for reappointment to the grade of general and to be commander in chief, U.N. Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces, Korea; Lt. Gen. Wesley K. Clark, USA, for promotion to the grade of general and to be commander in chief, United States Southern Command; and Lt. Gen. Walter Kross, USA, for promotion to the grade of general and to be commander in chief, United States Transportation Command.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Tuesday, June 11, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on the condition of livestock markets.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, for purposes of conducting a full committee business meeting which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, for purposes of conduct-

ing a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin immediately following the business meeting scheduled at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider S. 1010, a bill to amend the unit of general local government definition for Federal payments in lieu of taxes to include unorganized boroughs in Alaska, and for other purposes; S. 1807, a bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, regarding the Kake Tribal Corp. public interest land exchange, and S. 1187, a bill to convey certain real property located in the Tongass National Forest to Daniel J. Gross, Sr., and Douglas K. Gross, and for other purposes.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on Olympics and the threat of terrorism.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct an oversight hearing on Indian trust fund management by the Department of the Interior and implementation of the Indian Trust Fund Management Act of 1994. The hearing will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed meeting on intelligence matters.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHITEWATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED MATTERS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development and Related Matters be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 11 and Wednesday, June 12, 1996, to conduct hearings pursuant to Senate Resolution 120.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION, FEDERALISM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during a session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, at 2 p.m., in

Senate Dirksen room 226, to hold an executive business meeting.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DRINKING WATER,
FISHERIES, AND WILDLIFE

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife be granted permission to conduct a hearing Tuesday, June 11, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., hearing room (SD-406), on implementation of salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in the Pacific Northwest to solicit testimony on installation of the surface collector at Lower Granite Dam, recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences and the Snake River Recovery team on independent peer-reviewed science, and the establishment of an independent scientific advisory board.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

OREGON TREATY
SESQUICENTENNIAL

• Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, Saturday, June 15, marks the sesquicentennial of the Oregon Treaty, which extended the domain of the United States across lands that make up my home State of Oregon and the States of Washington and Idaho. With the ratification of this treaty, the United States for the first time spanned the American continent, from sea to shining sea. Nevertheless, this treaty is more than just a significant chapter in our young Nation's westward expansion. It also represents—perhaps more importantly—the victory of peace and compromise over ill will and nationalistic fervor.

On June 15, 1846, when the representatives of the British Crown and the United States signed the Oregon Treaty, the two nations concluded a long-standing but uneasy truce over the disposition of the Oregon country, the area bounded by the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean on the east and west, and Russian North America and Mexico on the north and south. Previously, a joint-occupation convention signed by Great Britain and the United States in 1818 and renewed in 1827 guaranteed both nations' citizens free and equal access to the Oregon country. Trappers and traders of the British Hudson's Bay Company and settlers from the United States navigated the same rivers and used the same resources, without common allegiance or uniform system of law. Charles H. Carey's "General History of Oregon" offers the definitive description of this era, during which conflicts between British subjects and the Hudson's Bay Company on the one hand and American citizens on the other sometimes flared—and did so ever more frequently as thousands of American settlers followed the Oregon Trail into the region beginning in 1843.

Throughout the United States, public sentiment flared as well. Indignation at the continuing British presence on Western American soil and concern for the rights of the United States citizens there compelled private individuals and politicians alike to demand the withdrawal of Britain from the Oregon country. On February 22, 1839, Senator Lewis Linn of Missouri exhorted this body to rush to the defense of Oregon settlers by annexing the Oregon country, saying, "Great Britain through the medium of the Hudson's Bay Company, has opened a trade with all the tribes of Indians on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, as far south as the Gulf of California. Their hunters and trappers have penetrated all the valleys and glens of the Rocky Mountains, scattering arms, munitions of war, and fomenting discontent against the United States in the bosoms of those distant Indian tribes. They have driven our people from the Indian trade, which yielded seven or eight hundred thousand dollars per annum, and even pushed their operations east."

In this increasingly volatile atmosphere, the Democratic presidential convention of 1844 nominated former Tennessee Governor James K. Polk, despite his relative obscurity on the national stage. Polk won the general election against the much more prominent Whig, Henry Clay of Kentucky, by capitalizing on the expansionist mood of the country. Polk proudly invoked the United States' manifest destiny to span North America and ran on the famous campaign slogans "All of Oregon" and "54-40 or fight!", arguing that the United States should go to war with Britain if she did not withdraw entirely and absolutely from the Oregon country.

Once Polk entered the White House, there was substantial political pressure to honor his fiery campaign rhetoric. By 1845, as Charles Carey described in his seminal study, the Oregon country was welcoming new American settlers at a dizzying rate—and with each one, the need for a common government increased. In addition, several influential Members of Congress, including Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan—who was favored over James Polk as the expansionists' candidate going into the 1844 Democratic presidential convention—were loudly advocating Britain's immediate withdrawal from the region.

Another factor also invited President Polk to assume a relatively belligerent posture with Britain. Numerous attempts by previous administrations to compromise with Britain over a permanent boundary had failed due to British demands for all the lands north of the 45th parallel, including the Columbia River. Despite contentions that the United States' contiguity with the Oregon country gave it natural title to the region up to the 54th parallel, Presidents James Monroe and John Quincy Adams had offered both to settle the boundary at the 49th parallel and to permit British vessels free and

equal navigation of the great Columbia River. As Polk's Secretary of State, James Buchanan, advised his chief negotiator with the Crown, Louis McLane, in correspondence dated July 12, 1845, British negotiators flatly rejected this offer on three different occasions (in 1818, 1824, and 1827).

Thus it was that, when his administration began anew to seek a boundary settlement with the British, President Polk confronted a dilemma. British negotiators had shown repeatedly that they were uninterested in a compromise—but if the president succumbed to political pressure to annex all of Oregon he risked a western war with Britain just as America's recent annexation of Texas was threatening to ignite a southern war with Mexico.

In response to this dilemma, the Polk administration exercised the self-restraint, caution, and peaceful spirit of compromise in international relations of which the Oregon Treaty endures as a lasting reminder. President Polk instructed his Secretary of State, James Buchanan, to offer once more the compromise border of the 49th parallel. This time, however, President Polk refused to offer British ships free navigation of the Columbia; instead, he invited Britain to take whatever lands and ports she desired on Vancouver Island that were south of the 49th parallel. Once again, the British negotiators refused the compromise. President Polk then withdrew the offer, indicating that the onus was therefore on the British to draft their own compromise. To ensure that one was indeed forthcoming, the president called, in his first State of the Union Address—on December 2, 1845—for Congress to support him in giving Britain 12 months' notice that the Joint-Occupation Convention of 1827 was to be abrogated and nullified. Congress obliged, passing a joint resolution to that effect on April 27, 1846.

The United States' move to vacate the Joint-Occupation Convention successfully inspired in the British a conciliatory and cooperative spirit—without imperiling the peace that existed in the Oregon country. On June 6, 1846, Richard Pakenham, the British minister plenipotentiary, offered a proposal almost identical to President Polk's and transmitted it to him through Secretary of State James Buchanan. In accordance with the constitutional requirement that all treaties are negotiated with the advice and consent of this body, President Polk conveyed the proposal to the Senate on June 10. On June 12, the Senate voted 38-12 to advise the President to accept the British offer.

One hundred and fifty years ago this Saturday, Secretary of State James Buchanan affixed his signature to the Oregon Treaty. With this stroke of a pen, the administration of James Knox Polk peacefully secured for our young Nation the fruits of its manifest destiny—and made Oregon a great and lasting tribute to the power of cooperation and compromise.●