

The expedition was conceived by Thomas Jefferson at his home in Monticello, VA. His primary motivation was to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean for commercial reasons. But President Jefferson was interested in far more than trade routes. He was equally interested in expanding the Nation's knowledge of the flora, fauna, geology, geography, and the native peoples who inhabited this vast expanse of unexplored territory that was recently added to the United States. He specifically instructed Lewis and Clark to carefully record what they found. The historic Lewis and Clark Journals were the result of that Presidential directive. The journals, maps, drawings, and specimens which Lewis and Clark produced vastly enhanced the Nation's scientific knowledge and created a lasting cultural legacy for the Nation.

During their 28-month journey, the expedition crossed 11 future States. All along the route—from St. Louis, MO, to Mandan, ND, to Fort Clatsop, OR—preparations are already underway to celebrate this epic exploration. The National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council was formed to stimulate and coordinate bicentennial activities across the Nation. Its mission is "to commemorate that journey, rekindle its spirit of discovery, and acclaim the contributions and goodwill of the native peoples." In cooperation with, Federal, State, tribal, and local governments as well as other interested groups, the council will undertake educational programs, re-enactments of historical events, essay competitions, symposia, athletic events, and other commemorative activities in observances of the bicentennial of this historic journey.

I hope this resolution will help to focus public attention on this great American adventure and its remarkable achievements.

SENATE RESOLUTION 58—RELATIVE TO THE TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. MACK, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 58

Whereas, the Senate finds that the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan is critical to the security interests of the United States, Japan and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas, the security relationship between the United States and Japan is the foundation for the security strategy of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas, strong security ties between the two countries provide a key stabilizing influence in an uncertain post-Cold War world;

Whereas, this bilateral security relationship makes it possible for the United States and Japan to preserve their interests in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas, forward-deployed forces of the United States are welcomed by allies of the United States in the region because such forces are critical for maintaining stability in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas, regional stability has undergirded economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas, the recognition by allies of the United States of the importance of United States armed forces for security in the Asia-Pacific region confers on the United States irreplaceable good will and diplomatic influence in that region;

Whereas, Japan's host nation support is a key element in the ability of the United States to maintain forward-deployed forces in that country;

Whereas, the Governments of the United States and Japan, in the Special Action Committee on Okinawa Final Report issued by the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee established by the two countries, have made commitments to reducing the burdens of United States forces on the people of Okinawa;

Whereas, such commitments will maintain the operational capability and readiness of United States forces;

Whereas, the people of Okinawa have borne a disproportionate share of the burdens of United States military bases in Japan; and

Whereas, gaining the understanding and support of the people of Okinawa in fulfilling these commitments is crucial to effective implementation of the Treaty;

Now, therefore, it is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) The Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan remains vital to the security interests of the United States and Japan, as well as the security interests of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region; and

(2) the people of Okinawa deserve special recognition and gratitude for their contributions toward ensuring the Treaty's implementation and regional peace and stability.

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senators THOMAS, MACK, and ROCKEFELLER to submit a sense-of-the-Senate resolution expressing our gratitude to the Okinawan people for their contributions toward ensuring the viability of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan. My friend and colleague, Rep. LEE HAMILTON, is submitting a similar resolution in the House of Representatives today.

Mr. President, the Security Treaty forms the core of our bilateral security arrangements with Japan and of our overall security strategy for the Asia Pacific region. Those arrangements have helped provide the peace and stability that have undergirded the region's economic success—from which the United States has benefitted directly.

To help ensure the viability of the Treaty, this past December, the United States and Japan agreed on terms to return roughly 20 percent of the land used by the American military. The Special Action Committee on Okinawa Final Report issued by the United States-Japan Security Consultative Committee sets out timetables for the return of the land. It also calls for training and operational procedures aimed at lessening the intrusiveness of

American forces in Okinawa and improvements in certain procedures of the Status of Forces Agreement.

Even with the coming changes, Japan will continue to provide our forces based in that country with significant amounts of host nation support. And no one in Japan shoulders a more disproportionate share of that burden than the people of Okinawa.

For their many contributions to the United States-Japan relationship and the peace and stability of all the Asia Pacific region, the Okinawan people justly deserve our recognition and our sincerest thanks. That is precisely what this resolution does. But it also goes further: the resolution makes it clear that the continued support of the Okinawan people is crucial if we are to maintain a bilateral relationship that serves both our countries' interests, as well as those of the Asia Pacific and the entire world.

In light of the need for the support and understanding of the Okinawan people, and of the prefecture's continuing economic problems, I hope the Government of Japan gives serious consideration to some of the ideas that have been circulating on making the prefecture into a bastion of free trade and investment. The surest cure for Okinawa's economic ills is a dose of fundamental market reform.

Mr. President, I submitted a similar resolution at the end of the 104th Congress. While that resolution was cleared for passage, Congress adjourned before we could take the measure up for final consideration. Because of the importance of the United States-Japan relationship, I urge all my colleagues to join me in making passage of this resolution possible this year. •

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a series of five workshops have been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management to exchange ideas and suggestions on the proposed "Public Land Management Responsibility and Accountability Restoration Act."

The first workshop will take place on Tuesday, February 25, beginning at 2:30 p.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The topic for this workshop will be titles I (part A), III, and V focusing on how we would restructure the resource management planning, eco-region planning, and Resource Planning Act systems.

The second workshop will take place on Wednesday, February 26, beginning at 2:30 p.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The topic for this workshop will be subpart B title II which addresses changes to administrative appeals and judicial review procedures.

The third workshop will take place on Wednesday, March 5, beginning at

2:30 p.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The topic for this workshop will deal with administrative and related provisions of title IV.

The fourth workshop will take place on Thursday, March 6, beginning at 2:30 p.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The topic of this workshop will be mechanisms for transfer of management responsibility of Federal lands to the States in Title VI.

The fifth and final workshop will take place on Tuesday, March 25, in the State of Idaho. The exact time and place have not been determined, but will be announced in a subsequent notice. This workshop will deal with title II, which addresses coordination and compliance with other environmental laws.

Testimony at these workshops is by invitation only. They are open to the public and the press. For further information please write to the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510 or call Mark Rey or Judy Brown of the subcommittee staff at (202)-224-6170.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Small Business will hold a hearing on February 27, 1997, entitled "S. 208, The HUBZone Act of 1997." The hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m. in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

For further information, please contact Paul Cooksey at 224-5175.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 1997, at 9 a.m. in SR-328A to discuss reform to the Commodity Exchange Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10 a.m. on Thursday, February 13, 1997, in open session, to receive testimony on the Defense authorization request for the fiscal year 1998 and the future years Defense Program.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, February 13, at 1:45 p.m. for a business meeting, for the purpose of considering issuance of subpoenas.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, February 13, at 2 p.m. for a hearing on S. 207, the Corporate Subsidy Reform Commission Act of 1997.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Finance be permitted to meet to conduct a hearing on Thursday, February 13, 1997, beginning at 10 a.m. in room 215-Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Finance Committee be permitted to meet to conduct a hearing on Thursday, February 13, 1997, beginning at 1 p.m. in room 215-Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 1997, at 8 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session on Thursday, February 13, 1997 at 9:30 a.m. in SR-301 to mark up the recurring budgets contained in the Omnibus Committee Funding Resolution for 1997 and 1998.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure be granted permission to conduct a hearing Thursday, February 13, at 2 p.m., hearing room (SD-406), on the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act and Transportation trends, infrastructure funding requirements, and transportation's impact on the economy.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

EULOGY TO PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask that a eulogy written in honor of President George Washington be printed in the RECORD in recognition of President's Day on Monday, February 17. My constituents from Cocolalla, ID, brought

this piece to my attention, and I believe it is an appropriate tribute to our first President.

The eulogy follows:

Washington,
The Defender of his Country,
The Founder of Liberty,
The Friend of Man
History and Tradition are explored in vain
For a Parallel to his Character.
In the Annals of Modern Greatness
He stands alone,
And the noblest Names of Antiquity
Lose their Lustre in his Presence.
Born the Benefactor of Mankind,
He was signally Endowed with all the Qualities
Appropriate to his Illustrious Career,
Nature made him great,
And, Heaven-directed,
He made himself Virtuous.
Called by his Country to the Defence of her
Soil,
And the Vindication of her Liberties,
He led to the Field
Her Patriot Armies;
And, displaying in rapid and brilliant succession
The United Powers
Of Consummate Prudence and Heroic Valor,
He triumphed in Arms
Over the most powerful Nation of Modern
Europe;
His Sword giving Freedom to America,
His Counsels breathing Peace to the World.
After a short repose
From the tumultuous Vicissitudes
Of a sanguinary War,
The astounding Energies of
Washington
Were again destined to a New Course
Of Glory and Usefulness.
The Civic Wreath
Was spontaneously placed
By the Gratitude of the Nation
On the Brow of the Deliverer of his Country.
He was twice solemnly invested
With the Powers of Supreme Magistracy,
By the Unanimous Voice of
A Free People;
And in his Exalted and Arduous Station,
His Wisdom in the Cabinet
Transcended the Glories of the Field.
The Destinies of Washington
Were now complete.
Having passed the Meridian of a Devoted
Life,
Having founded on the Pillars
Of National Independence
The Splendid Fabric
Of a Great Republic,
And having firmly Established
The Empire of the West,
He solemnly deposited on the Altar of his
Country
His Laurels and his Sword,
And retired to the Shades
Of Private Life.
A Spectacle so New and so Sublime,
Was contemplated by Mankind
With the Profoundest Admiration;
And the Name of Washington,
Adding new Lustre to Humanity,
Resounded
To the remotest Regions of the Earth.
Magnanimous in Youth,
Glorious through Life,
Great in Death,
His highest Ambition
The Happiness of Mankind,
His noblest Victory
The Conquest of Himself.
Bequeathing to America
The Inheritance of his Fame,
And building his Monument