

Schools and Land Improvement Act, Amendment, and S. 1893, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Claims Settlement Act. The markup/hearing will be held in Room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on Wednesday, July 24, 1996 at 9:30 a.m. in SR-328A to markup S. 1166, the Food Quality Protection Act.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Wednesday, July 24, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing on Public Access to Government Information in the 21st Century, Title 44/GPO.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Joy Wilson of the Rules Committee staff.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. 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 Wednesday, July 17, 1996, to conduct a hearing on S. 1009, the Financial Instruments Anti-Fraud Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Wednesday, July 17, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on Federal Aviation Administration safety oversight.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 17, at 10:30 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, July 17, at 3 p.m. for a hearing on the National Fine Center.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 17, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on the Development of State Criminal Identification Systems.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 17, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 17, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on Intelligence Matters and at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management and the District of Columbia, Committee on Government Affairs, be permitted to meet during a session of the Senate, Wednesday, July 17, 1996, at 9:30, to hold a hearing on oversight of the implementation of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN CHANCELLOR

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, as the Senate knows, John Chancellor died last Friday at age 68. He was so much a part of our lives for over 40 years as an NBC news commentator and anchor. We are diminished by his death, and yet, as Tom Brokaw suggested, enhanced by the realization of just how great a legacy he leaves. A legacy, Mr. Brokaw stated, that "will always be secure."

He was in some measure Irish; at least he once told me of a grandmother who had taught him to hate Oliver Cromwell. Which he must have done, and in so doing, evidently used up all the hate he had in him. For there was nothing else but love: for the life he lived, and the people he lived it with. Most especially, of course, his wife Barbara and their three children. Yeats once wrote of a man who was blessed and had the power to bless. Such a man was John Chancellor.

He was a friend of 30 years and more. From first to last, one sensed in him a

deep confidence that American democracy would prove itself in whatever crisis it faced; just as he would do. He faced many; always with grace and afterward, grand "rollicking" recollections, as Tom Brokaw put it. David Broder captures that quality in his column this morning.

Many of us in print journalism lost a great friend last week in John Chancellor. He hung out with the political reporters who had nowhere near his celebrity because he always thought of himself as a reporter and he wanted to be with people who were more interested in the stories they were covering than in stroking their own reputations. He was modest and funny and generous in his praise. No journalist of his era enjoyed greater trust and affection from his colleagues—or the people he covered. And none deserved it more.

The Senate honors his memory and salutes his legacy. ●

KOREA VISA WAIVER PILOT PROGRAM

• Mr. D'AMATO. I am pleased to join as co-sponsor of the Korea Visa Waiver Pilot Program, S. 1616. This bill authorizes the United States to allow tourists from South Korea to enter the United States without a visa. This Korea visa waiver will create a new and easier system for Korean citizens that want to visit the United States. The usual delays that presently accompany a request for a U.S. visa from the U.S. Embassy in Seoul will now be avoided.

The Visa Waiver Pilot Program was first established in 1986 in order to encourage growth in the tourism industry. Since its inception, citizens from certain countries are able to enjoy travel to the United States for short visits without the hassles of waiting for a visa. This legislation will extend this treatment to the Republic of Korea, in addition to the three countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The bill would allow certain travel agencies in Korea to issue temporary travel permits to tour groups, of stays no longer than 15 days. The visitor must possess a round-trip ticket and certain other requirements are imposed to insure that these visitors return home. These requirements should satisfy the critics who are fearful of the overstayers.

Overseas tourism must be encouraged, for our culture and for our economy. The boost by travelers to the United States will benefit everyone. South Korean travelers will have this positive impact on the travel industry in this country.

When Canada and New Zealand relaxed their visas for South Korean citizens, those nations saw a massive increase in tourism. According to 1994 estimates cited by the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, Koreans ranked 10th out of all nations in terms of the number of visitors to the United States. This visa-free travel from South Korea will only serve this country's interest.

Korea is important to the United States: Korea has been the 6th largest

United States trading partner and has the 11th largest economy in the world. The Chamber of Commerce in Korea expects that demand for travel to the United States by Koreans may increase. This should be encouraged, rather than discouraged, especially when other countries are offering Korean travelers visa-free travel.

I encourage my colleagues to look into the merits of this legislation and support its ultimate passage.●

COMMANDER JOHN J. JASKOT

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senator BREAUX to say thank you to a dedicated public servant whose career serves to remind us that it is honest hard work and devotion to duty that makes this Government work.

Comdr. John J. Jaskot, United States Coast Guard, has served on Capitol Hill since 1992, first as a Coast Guard Congressional Fellow to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation and most recently as the Coast Guard's Liaison Officer to the U.S. Senate. During his tenure on Capitol Hill, Commander Jaskot has proven his unquestionable integrity and steadfast loyalty while demonstrating the tireless commitment to putting forth the effort required to make a difference.

Mr. President, Senator BREAUX and I, and our staffs, have worked extensively with Commander Jaskot in achieving our shared objectives. In cases where those objectives were not mutually shared, it has been Commander Jaskot who has helped bridge the gap between the Senate and the Coast Guard. His untiring work ethic and creativity have helped find solutions to some challenging problems which would otherwise have tarnished the already embattled reputation of the Federal Government.

On issues specific to Louisiana, Commander Jaskot has ensured that a proper dialog has been maintained on tough issues such as the enforcement of the use of the contentious Turtle Excluder Devices [TEDs] by the Gulf Coast shrimp fleet, the placement of aides to navigation on the newly opened Red River Waterway, and the replacement of the dangerous Florida Avenue Bridge. He has made similar efforts on issues of national and international scope such as the implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Haitian and Cuban refugee crises, and maintaining funding to help keep our waterways operating safely.

More importantly, Mr. President, through his hard work, ingenuity, integrity, and genuine good nature, Commander Jaskot has proven that it is people who really make the difference between a government that works for its people and one that fails. We can all learn from his example, that on local, as well as national issues, an individual can make a difference. Commander Jaskot certainly has.

Commander Jaskot is retiring after 20 years of highly decorated public service in the United States Coast

Guard. Senator BREAUX and I thank him for his dedication to our country and wish he and his family "fair winds and following seas" in their future endeavors.

SYCAMORES HAVE BEEN FELLED;
WE WILL GROW CEDARS INSTEAD

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the Members of the Senate are familiar with Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz's historic contribution both to the field of Jewish scholarship and to the resurgence of Jewish life in the former Soviet Union. In 1989, Rabbi Steinsaltz founded the Judaic Studies Center and synagogue in the Kunseva section of Moscow, the first such new school in the Soviet Union since the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. I am privileged to serve on the center's board of advisors and to have hosted Rabbi Steinsaltz on his all-too-infrequent trips to Washington, DC.

It is my unpleasant duty to share with the Senate the disturbing news that a fire of undetermined nature broke out last Friday night, July 12, in Rabbi Steinsaltz's Judaic Studies Center. All 50 students and worshipers in the building at the time were safely evacuated. Except for the Torah scrolls which were saved from the raging flames, the entire building was destroyed, including thousands of books and other equipment.

The center had been a focal point of Russian Jewish life since its establishment. It was the key spiritual center for thousands and the first Jewish institution of learning officially permitted to function during the Glasnost period. During its years of operation, more than 1,000 Russian Jews were enrolled in intensive Judaic studies courses and many thousands more attended seminars and workshops. On Jewish holidays hundreds of Jews flocked there for communal celebrations.

When the fire broke out, the center was hosting a seminar for Jewish communal workers from cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Cities such as Chellabinsk, Siberia, Berdichev, Ukraine, and Vitebsk, Belarus, had sent one representative each for an intensive 3-month course in Jewish and communal service studies. Graduates of this program are expected to return to their native cities—far from the major Jewish centers—and apply what they have learned.

Rabbi Steinsaltz, who is best known for his monumental modern commentary on the Talmud, was recently given the title of Duchovny Ravin—an historic title connoting the spiritual leader of Russian Jewry.

In Jerusalem, Rabbi Steinsaltz responded to the news by quoting Isaiah 9:9. "Bricks have fallen—we will rebuild with dressed stone. Sycamores have been felled—we will grow cedars instead."

I know I speak for the entire Senate and for all Americans who cherish reli-

gious freedom and scholarship when I add my words of consolation and encouragement to Rabbi Steinsaltz on this occasion.●

MEASURE HELD AT THE DESK—S.
1965

Mr. STEVENS. On behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1965, introduced earlier today by Senator HATCH, be held at the desk and printed in the RECORD.

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

TO RECOGNIZE AND HONOR FILIPINO
WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be immediately discharged from further consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 64 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 64) to recognize and honor the Filipino World War II veterans for their defense of democratic ideals and their important contribution to the outcome of World War II.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the concurrent resolution appear in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 64) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 64

Whereas the Commonwealth of the Philippines was strategically located and thus vital to the defense of the United States during World War II;

Whereas the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines were called into the United States Armed Forces during World War II by Executive order and were put under the command of General Douglas MacArthur;

Whereas the participation of the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor and in other smaller skirmishes delayed and disrupted the initial Japanese effort to conquer the Western Pacific;

Whereas that delay and disruption allowed the United States the vital time to prepare the forces which were needed to drive the Japanese from the Western Pacific and to defeat Japan;

Whereas after the recovery of the Philippine Islands from Japan, the United States