

from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS], the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 64, a resolution to designate the week of May 4, 1997, as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES—SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the time has been changed for the May 1, 1997, hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony on S. 357, a bill to authorize the Bureau of Land Management to manage the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

The hearing will now take place at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC, instead of 9:30 a.m. as previously scheduled.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNITION OF THE WE THE PEOPLE . . . COMPETITORS FROM MISSOURI

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, on April 26-28, 1997, more than 1,200 students from 50 States and the District of Columbia will be in Washington, DC to compete in the national finals of the We the People. * * * The Citizen and the Constitution Program. I am proud to announce that the class from Westminster Christian Academy will represent Missouri. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning local competitions in their home State.

The distinguished members of the team representing Missouri are: David Bradsher, Christopher Brown, Russell Bruch, Jessica Cozad, Tony Culella, Josh Darr, Elizabeth Erkmann, Lauren Gray, Joshua Hamer, Matthew Harris, Angela Heirendt, Joshua Hendricks, Sarah Henning, Rachael Higby, Charles Hinderliter, Valerie Hopkins, Shauna Kruse, Nina Langenberg, Taylor Long, Stacey McDowell, Mark Pollitt, Kelly Reed, Jordan Reinwald, Christine

Shoemaker, Anna Suh, and Megan Turner.

I shall also recognize their teacher, Ken Boesch, who also serves as district coordinator for the program, and Terry Taylor, the State coordinator, who also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The We the People * * * The Citizen and the Constitution Program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Now in its 10th academic year, this constitutional studies program has had more than 75,000 teachers and 24 million students participate nationwide at both the elementary and secondary school levels. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with students and teachers. The We the People * * * program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective on the significance of the U.S. Constitution and its place in our history and our lives. I wish these students the best of luck in the national finals and look forward to their continued success in the years ahead.●

HONORING R. PAUL NELSON

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable educator from my home State of Michigan, R. Paul Nelson. Mr. Nelson, the president of Aquinas College in Grand Rapids, MI, is retiring after 28 years of service to the Aquinas College community.

Paul Nelson joined Aquinas College in 1969, where he was responsible for advising and retaining students. In 1975, Mr. Nelson became dean for continuing education, where he implemented innovative programming in adult education. He helped to create Aquinas' Graduate Management Program, which is now the largest masters degree program in western Michigan.

In 1984, Mr. Nelson became vice-president for student development, and he established a model career development program which used both field experience and internships to help students explore and begin to attain their career goals.

In 1990, Paul Nelson was named president of Aquinas College by the board of trustees. In his 7 years at the helm of this vibrant institution, Mr. Nelson brought to life his vision of an Aquinas College which serves as a "faith and values-centered learning community committed to educating the whole person for a life and career of service."

Mr. Nelson has been an accessible leader whose remarkable ability to re-

member the name of any student he met on campus is well known. His dedication to educating people of all ages and promoting lifelong learning should be a model for all who seek a career in higher education. I have no doubt that his career will be an inspiration for future educators, students and administrators at Aquinas College.

Mr. President, I am honored by the opportunity to recognize the achievements of R. Paul Nelson, and hope my colleagues will join me in extending congratulations and best wishes to him on the occasion of his retirement as president of Aquinas College.●

LOYALTY DAY

• Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, on July 18, 1958, through Joint Resolution 479, the Senate and the House of Representatives designated the first day of May of each year as Loyalty Day. On this special day, Americans celebrate the reaffirmation of their loyalty to the United States of America in recognition of America's unmatched heritage of freedom. I would like to join Americans across the land in this celebration, particularly the fine Americans of Climax Springs VFW Memorial Post 3600 in Climax Springs, MO. Post 3600 will have their 12th annual Loyalty Day parade on May 3, 1997.

On this important day of reaffirming our loyalty to America, we must reflect on what it truly means to be an American. Thomas Jefferson identified the ideals so important to us when he said that all men are "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Even in a time of great national trauma, Abraham Lincoln could echo these sentiments by stating that America is a nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," and "that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom * * * that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from this Earth."

The fundamental principle in these two statements by these two great Americans is the significance of liberty in the American experience. This historical commitment to freedom, most clearly seen in the lives of those who have fought and died for our country, deserves not only our loyalty but a celebration of that loyalty. That is the essence of Loyalty Day and I urge all Americans throughout this great land to join Climax Springs VFW Post 3600 in the celebration of the freedoms God has blessed us with in America.●

THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I supported Senate Executive Resolution 75, a substitute for the resolution of ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] offered by Senator

HELMS. I thank my colleagues Senator HELMS, Senator KYL, and Senator BIDEN for their hard work over the last several days and their leadership in bringing the Chemical Weapons Treaty debate to the floor.

I also wish to thank Senator DICK LUGAR for his support as we prepared for this debate. Senator LUGAR's detailed analysis of the many complicated issues of the treaty have been invaluable. Without doubt this treaty is better than when we started.

Mr. President, though new to this body, I am fully aware of the seriousness of the task before us and I appreciate the thorough quality of the debate.

I have studied this treaty and its components. I have reviewed a tremendous amount of associated materials provided me from all quarters.

I, like so many of my colleagues, even at this late moment in the debate, still have outstanding concerns with certain provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention, most notably the effects articles X and XI will have on our country. Yesterday, the President, in a letter to the majority leader, basically stated that,

In the event that a state party or states parties to the convention act contrary to the obligations under Article I . . . I would, consistent with Article XVI of the CWC, and in consultation with the Congress, be prepared to withdraw from the treaty.

Mr. President, I am still not sure that the President will act, or at least act decisively, when the situation warrants because our current track record of taking strong action when other nations violate treaties and agreements with us is not good. Let me cite a few examples of what I mean.

The 1972 AMB Treaty. Recently, the President reaffirmed his commitment to the outmoded ABM treaty in Helsinki. This agreement will limit the ability of this Nation to deploy even a limited national missile defense. Is this wise, given the way the Soviets responded to the initial treaty by continuing to work on a new generation of ICBM's and associated warheads? Was not this treaty ironclad? Apparently not. What did we really do in the face of the violations? Nothing.

The Iran-Iraq war. Iraq, according to a conversation I had with former Secretary of Defense under President Carter Jim Schlesinger, Iraq has been and is a signatory to the Geneva Convention which since after World War I has prohibited the use of chemical weapons, yet in the Iran-Iraq war of the eighties, Iraq used poison gas as a way of stemming the human wave attacks of the Iranians. What was the reaction of the United States and of other Western Powers to this blatant violation of the Geneva Convention? "To avert our gaze" might be a way to put it. Stated another way, we stood by and did nothing even though the war was not one of international proportions.

There are other examples as well: Saddam Hussein chose not to employ

his chemical weapons against American troops for one reason only. It was because of the reminder that President Bush provided him, rather than our reliance on a treaty.

Oh yes, that reminder was, according to Secretary Baker, that the United States made it very clear that if Iraq used chemical weapons against United States forces, that the American people will demand vengeance, and that we had the means to achieve it. This is an example of where we were finally willing to do what was necessary.

Mr. President that is my point this evening. We are a superpower. We have the means to achieve the ends required by our national interests should it be required. The question then is whether this treaty achieves those ends, or whether this treaty will create a false sense of security; a phantom security that is provided by others whose interests more often than not conflict with our own. I find it difficult to believe that a rogue state with little means at its disposal would be willing to divest itself of such weapons.

Mr. President, in 1987, former Senator Malcolm Wallop explained in his book how arms control can be a delusion. We might stop and consider this point before we vote because former Senator Wallop also reminds us that Arms control presents four dangers: the falsehood that security is to be found in the promises of adversaries rather than in one's own prudence and preparedness; the falsehood that one should fear inanimate things—weapons—rather than the evil men and regimes who would use them for bad purposes; the falsehood that armaments are militarily valuable only as bargaining chips in the arms control process; and finally, the falsehood that U.S. strategic superiority is both useless and destabilizing to the world. Mr. President, I believe strongly in this Nation. I believe strongly that our strength lies where it has always been, both in the hearts of Americans, and in our own industry. I am not ashamed to admit I would rather be self-reliant because that means our confidence will be placed in Americans, not in some inspector from an international bureaucracy.

I, Mr. President, am not ashamed to admit that I am proud of the military superiority our Nation enjoys, paid for by American taxpayers, and manifested in the men and women of our Armed Forces. They deserve the best equipment, training, and protection this Nation can provide. It troubles me that while we sit here ready to hand over the security for chemical defense that rightfully belongs here, we are allowing the Department of Defense to reduce its chemical defense program. Finally, Mr. President, I am not ashamed to admit that when our adversaries consider chemical weapons we need to send a message just as strong as the message that America sent to Saddam Hussein—we will respond, and we will do so in an overwhelming and dev-

astating manner. That is a message all state parties can understand. We shouldn't wobble, nor shy away from the responsibility to our citizens. People are responsible for the proliferation of chemical weapons, not pieces of paper, and to this end we are woefully overconfident if we think a simple piece of paper will stop the proliferation of chemical weapons.

Mr. President, the question is truly one of vigilance. Are we better off taking care of ourselves, using our own resources, empowering our own intelligence services to keep abreast of the threats abroad? I think so.

I cannot agree with the proposition, that I read in the Washington Post recently, "That standards and values violated are better than no standards or values at all." America has standards and it certainly has values. We are eliminating our chemical weapons and we must not rely unverifiable and unenforced international norms, which according to former Secretary of Defense Jim Schlesinger "will induce a false sense of security in law-abiding societies."

Mr. President, in closing I want to leave my colleagues with the words of Senator Wallop: "Unverifiable, unenforceable accords do not promote valuable international norms. The difference is that the former threaten to make arms control a sham—an outcome that can translate into incalculable harm to our Nation and its people." We should not enter into a treaty which we know at the start will not be honored. This demeans the treaty process and only increases the likelihood that we will fail in our duty to protect the security of this Nation. I thank the chair.●

VOLUNTEER PROTECTION ACT OF 1997—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of S. 543 regarding protections to volunteers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I object on behalf of my colleagues on the Democratic side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to S. 543 and send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the