

than 1,000 acres of town-owned open space are set aside for recreational use, and Trumbull is renowned for its numerous public parks. Trumbull has also invested in its children by establishing an excellent youth sports program. In fact, one of the town's and the State of Connecticut's proudest moments came when a resilient group of 11- and 12-year-olds from Trumbull pulled off one of the greatest upsets in baseball history and won the Little League World Series in 1988.

Trumbull's motto is "Pride in our past. Faith in our future." I would like to personally say that the people of Trumbull should be very proud of their town's history and heritage. But more important, I have complete faith that the future for the people of Trumbull will be even brighter than the past. I congratulate the town of Trumbull on this historic milestone and offer my best wishes for future centuries of success and prosperity.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS—NATIONAL PARK AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, as part of the Interior appropriations bill (H.R. 2107) the Senate adopted an amendment I offered with Senator STEVENS to create a National Park and Environmental Improvement Fund. The fund is financed with \$800 million in disputed oil revenue awarded to the Federal Government by the Supreme Court. Under the amendment, the annual interest from the fund would be available, subject to appropriation, for top priority capital improvements within the National Park System; to assist States with their own park planning and development; and to finance ocean research.

As I stated, disbursements of the interest revenue would be subject to appropriation. I want to be clear that it is not our intent to create this fund in vain, by appropriating the interest and reducing other vital park or environmental accounts in order to remain below the applicable budget caps. Our goal and intent is to ensure these funds will supplement the appropriations parks and environmental accounts would otherwise receive. The distinguished chairmen of the Budget Committee and the Appropriations Committee have agreed to work to ensure that end and I thank them for their courtesy and leadership.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the Senator is correct. I look forward to working with him next year to address this issue during the budget process to ensure this fund provides additional resources to meet park and relevant environmental needs so that it will not require offsets from other park or vital environmental accounts.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I concur with my colleagues, and I will work as chairman of the Appropriations Committee to make sure that these funds are additional, not replacement,

revenues to meet park and environmental purposes.●

ELIMINATION OF SECRET SENATE "HOLDS"

• Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am submitting for the RECORD a notification of a proposal I intend to offer.

I ask that the proposal be printed in the RECORD.

The proposal follows:

(Purpose: To eliminate secret Senate "holds")

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . ELIMINATING SECRET SENATE "HOLDS."

(a) STANDING ORDER.—It is a standing order of the Senate that a Senator who provides notice to leadership of his or her intention to object to proceeding to a motion or matter shall disclose the objection (hold) in the Congressional Record not later than 2 session days after the date of said notice.

(b) RULEMAKING.—This section is adopted—
(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and as such it is deemed a part of the Rules of the Senate and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change its rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the Senate.●

RETIREMENT TRIBUTE TO JIM WENGERT

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the work of Jim Wengert—a good friend and great fighter for working people across the state of Iowa and around the country.

For well over a generation, Jim Wengert has been a leader at the Iowa Federation of Labor. From 1966 to 1979, he was Secretary-Treasurer of the statewide organization. And from 1979 until his retirement this year, Jim has been at the helm of the Iowa Federation of Labor serving as its President.

Prior to his years at the Iowa Fed, Jim worked at Swift and Company in Sioux City. In 1952, he joined Local 71 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America and he wasted no time rising up the ranks. He served as Vice President and Steward of his local—and Recording Secretary and President of the Woodbury County Labor Council.

In addition, Jim has been a legislator in the Iowa General Assembly, and a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, the University of Iowa Labor Advisory Committee, and the Iowa Workers' Compensation Advisory Committee.

Mr. President, Jim Wengert has had a long and distinguished career but there is a common thread that weaves all his work together. For almost half a century, Jim Wengert has been on the frontlines of the battle for dignity and economic and social justice for the working people of this country.

That fight has not been easy—far too often, the deck has been stacked against working people. But Jim never picked his battles because the odds

were on his side. He did it because America's best values were on his side. Values like dignity, justice and fair play. Time and again, Jim Wengert put it on the line for workers on the line.

To Jim, it's simple. Fighting for working people is a labor of love. That's why he has used his position and his platform to speak out for good jobs, a living wage, secure pensions, and a better future for our children and grandchildren.

And if one looks across the landscape of Iowa and at all that's happened that's been good for working people, I guarantee you'll find the fingerprints of Jim Wengert. Because whether it's passing legislation, electing progressive candidates, or changing attitudes, Jim helped make it happen.

Mr. President, Jim Wengert is an optimist, a doer and a believer. He believes with his head and his heart that tomorrow can be better than today. And the power to make that happen isn't in the hands of "them"—the powerful and privileged. The power to make the future brighter rests with us—by organizing and working together.

That is what a union is all about. And that's what Jim Wengert is all about.

I know the Senate joins me in wishing Jim many more years of health and happiness. And even though his retirement is a loss for the working people of Iowa, it is truly a gain for the Wengert family—for Jim's wife Joanne, his children and, of course, his grandchildren.

Once again, Mr. president I want to thank Jim Wengert for his commitment and service. We owe him an enormous debt for a lifetime of building our communities and advancing the cause of justice and dignity for the working people of Iowa and our Nation.●

AUSTRIAN-AMERICAN DAY

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 168, S. Res. 122.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A resolution (S. Res. 122) declaring September 26, 1997 as "Austrian-American Day."

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

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 122) was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 122

Whereas 1997 marks the 50th anniversary of General George C. Marshall's plan for assisting the free countries of Europe in their post-World War II rebuilding process;

Whereas on September 26, 1945, upon the insistence of the United States, a conference was held in Vienna by the Allies and the 9 Austrian Federal State Governors, that laid the foundation for the first post-war Austrian Government recognized by the United States and the other Allied Forces;

Whereas this treaty saved Austria from being divided into an East and West, as in Germany;

Whereas Austrians are thankful for the generosity demonstrated by the citizens and the Government of the United States after World War II;

Whereas Austrian-Americans have made important contributions to the American way of life as well as in industry, education, culture, and the arts and sciences; and

Whereas Austrian born Americans, or Americans of Austrian descent, have brought prestige and recognition to the United States as Nobel laureates in medicine, economics, and the sciences: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares September 26, 1997, as "Austrian-American Day"; and

(2) authorizes and requests the President to commend this observance to the citizens of the United States in honor of this momentous occasion.

CONVEYANCE OF A PARCEL OF LAND TO THE DOS PALOS AG BOOSTERS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Agriculture Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 111, and further the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 111) to provide for the conveyance of a parcel of unused agricultural land in Dos Palos, California to the Dos Palos Ag Boosters for use as a farm school.

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 111) was considered read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on the Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 259 and Calendar No. 260.

I further ask unanimous consents the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the nominations be printed at this point in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be admiral

Adm. Harold W. Gehman, Jr., 0000.

MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Charles E. Wilhelm, 0000.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENTS NOS. 105-28, 105-29, AND 105-30

Mr. ENZI. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on September 23, 1997, by the President of the United States:

Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (Treaty Document No. 105-28);

Protocol Amending Tax Convention With Canada (Treaty Document No. 105-29);

Extradition Treaty With India (Treaty Document No. 105-30).

I further ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

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

The President's messages are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (the "Treaty" or "CTBT"), opened for signature and signed by the United States at New York on September 24, 1996. The Treaty includes two Annexes, a Protocol, and two Annexes to the Protocol, all of which form integral parts of the Treaty. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State on the Treaty, including an Article-by-Article analysis of the Treaty.

Also included in the Department of State's report is a document relevant to but not part of the Treaty: The Treaty on the Establishment of a Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization, adopted by the Signatory States to the Treaty on November 19, 1996. The Text provides the basis for the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization is pre-

paring detailed procedures for implementing the Treaty and making arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty. In particular, by the terms of the Treaty, the Preparatory Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the verification regime established by the Treaty will be effectively in operation at such time as the Treaty enters into force. My Administration has completed and will submit separately to the Senate an analysis of the verifiability of the Treaty, consistent with section 37 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended. Such legislation as may be necessary to implement the Treaty also will be submitted separately to the Senate for appropriate action.

The conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty is a signal event in the history of arms control. The subject of the Treaty is one that has been under consideration by the international community for nearly 40 years, and the significance of the conclusion of negotiations and the signature to date of more than 140 states cannot be overestimated. The Treaty creates an absolute prohibition against the conduct of nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosion anywhere. Specifically, each State Party undertakes not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion; to prohibit and prevent any nuclear explosions at any place under its jurisdiction or control; and to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

The Treaty establishes a far reaching verification regime, based on the provision of seismic, hydroacoustic, radionuclide, and infrasound data by a global network (the "International Monitoring System") consisting of the facilities listed in Annex 1 to the Protocol. Data provided by the International Monitoring System will be stored, analyzed, and disseminated, in accordance with Treaty-mandated operational manuals, by an International Data Center that will be part of the Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization. The verification regime includes rules for the conduct of on-site inspections, provisions for consultation and clarification, and voluntary confidence-building measures designed to contribute to the timely resolution of any compliance concerns arising from possible misinterpretation of monitoring data related to chemical explosions that a State Party intends to or has carried out. Equally important to the U.S. ability to verify the Treaty, the text specifically provides for the rights of States Parties to use information obtained by national technical means in a manner consistent with generally