

Andrew R. Rudman, the New Hampshire Youth Governor for the 1997 National YMCA Youth Governor's Conference. Andrew was elected by fellow high school students from across the Granite State's various youth and government programs as the State's Youth Governor. Andrew will attend a conference in Washington, DC, on June 18, 1997.

Every year since 1964, Members of the Senate have hosted these remarkable student leaders. The youth governors who will be visiting our Nation's capitol collectively represent over 25,000 of their peers. This select group of students will experience government service first-hand during the conference.

Andrew is from Londonderry, NH, and in addition to an excellent academic record he finds time to participate in many different extracurricular activities. He is a member of the track and field team, loves music, and is teaching himself how to play the guitar. Andrew will attend Columbia University in the fall of 1997.

As a former high school teacher myself, I commend Andrew for his hard work and outstanding achievements, and wish him success in his academic career. Congratulations to Andrew on this distinguished honor. It is an honor to represent this outstanding young leader in the U.S. Senate.●

#### IN HONOR OF ROGER G. KENNEDY

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. I wish to pay tribute to Roger G. Kennedy upon his retirement as director of the National Park Service and for a distinguished public service career as director of the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, vice president of the Ford Foundation, and special assistant, variously, to the U.S. Attorney General, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Secretary of Labor. Mr. Kennedy will be honored at a grand celebration in New York's historic Battery Park tonight and I deeply regret that the press of Senate business prevents me from attending.

Roger Kennedy is a man of enlightenment tastes. He has been a lawyer, a scholar, a writer, a public servant of the first rank, but his avocation has always been architectural history. In *Orders From France*, his masterpiece on architecture, Kennedy wrote brilliantly about the career of Joseph Jacques Ramée, the French architect who was trained at the court of Louis XVI and designed buildings all over Europe, but helped pave the way for American neoclassicism.

In 1815, Ramée designed the magnificent campus of Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., one of the Nation's first liberal-arts colleges west of the Hudson River. Ramée's campus plan embodied a vision of education that entwined rationalism with the laws of nature—an ordered court opening to a romantically landscaped garden and the endless view to the west. Kennedy wrote that Ramée "placed his buildings in

the context of nature, but nature tamed, organized, made orderly, like the energies of students." A decade later the Union College campus, the first in the Nation to have a rotunda at its center, become the model for Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Latrobe to design the glorious University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

Given Roger Kennedy's interest in Ramée, a man with both an architectural and educational vision, it is most fitting that we should honor him at Battery Park, the site of the Castle Clinton National Monument, one of the National Park Service's most important historical, cultural, and educational sites. The park is visited by over 3 million people a year who come to marvel at its spectacular views of New York's harbor, the Statue of Liberty, and Ellis Island, and drink of its rich history.

For Battery Park's history fascinates. Fort Amsterdam was built by the Dutch on the site in 1626 and surrendered to the British in 1664, and subsequently renamed Fort George. In 1783, the British colors at Fort George were hauled down, marking the beginning of American rule. Fort George was subsequently demolished, its rubble added to the Manhattan shoreline. By 1811, a sturdy red sandstone fort—later named Castle Clinton—was erected.

Castle Clinton served as everything but a military facility. It was first an entertainment center for concerts and theater. P.T. Barnum staged the American debut of Jenny Lind—the "Swedish Nightingale"—there in 1850. It then served as an immigration processing center, welcoming over 8 million immigrants from 1855 to 1889, prior to the opening of Ellis Island. In 1896, Castle Clinton reopened again as the first American aquarium, designed by the distinguished architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White. Castle Clinton and its aquarium were then partially dismantled in the 1940's, costing New York one of its most treasured venues for cultural and educational enrichment.

In 1946, Congress established the Castle Clinton National Monument to be administered by the National Park Service. In 1991, I incorporated into the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act an authorization of \$2 million for the reconstruction of the Battery's seawall and promenade. I hoped those funds would serve as a catalyst to begin redeveloping Battery Park and implementing a master plan to address the Battery's needs for the 21st century. With his commitment to history and "teaching the public through place," Roger Kennedy has helped spur that plan, working closely with the Conservancy for Historic Battery Park and its energetic and dedicated president, Warrie Price.

I know that through his books, documentaries, and dedication to projects such as Battery Park, my friend Roger Kennedy shall continue to educate, inspire, and delight future students of

American history, culture, and architecture. I wish him well at his gala tonight and for all the many years to come.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN, NH, AS THEY CELEBRATE THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 3-DAY SIEGE ON FORT NO. 4

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the town of Charlestown, NH, as they celebrate the 250th anniversary of the 3-day siege on the fort at township No. 4. The residents of this Connecticut River community will begin celebrating this historic occasion July 25 and continue with a number of festivities including a battle reenactment, blueberry festival, parade, and several church suppers.

Two hundred fifty years ago, the Connecticut River Valley had only a few settlers scattered along the banks of the river. Township No. 4 would eventually become Charlestown, NH, the northwestern-most English-speaking village in New England. The settlers of this agricultural community were isolated, but still a vital link with towns to the south as they strove to build a strong community on the river banks. To the west and north of the settlement lay only lush mountains and forests, inhabited by moose, bears, native Americans, and a few French trappers.

The people of Township No. 4 were trapped in a hostile environment when King George's war began. The pioneers decided to defend themselves by connecting the five existing houses together, and later added a sixth. The inhabitants of the fort at No. 4, which included a small militia of 30 volunteers, fought day and night to protect their homes and refused to surrender to an enemy force claiming to be 700 strong. During the 3-day siege their defenses were never breached.

Two hundred fifty years later, an authentic reconstruction of the original 1744 fortified settlement sits on the site of the Siege of '47. The fort at No. 4 is one of the only living history museums in New England dedicated to preserving the 1740's and 1750's. The museum captures the spirit of those pioneers who cleared the rough landscape and made way for homes and farms in northern New England. The residents of Charlestown have kept a piece of history for all of the children of New Hampshire and the Nation to see, capturing the rich significance of the settlements along the Connecticut River Valley.

Charlestown's residents today serve to better their community in the true New Hampshire spirit. They serve in professional, semiprofessional, and service occupations and are still willing to dedicate their time and talents on behalf of their neighbors.

I congratulate all of the residents of Charlestown, NH, on this historic event as they continue in the tradition of

their ancestors to make the lives of their community a better place to live. I am honored to represent all of them in the U.S. Senate.●

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. DAVID ABSHIRE

● Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I recognize today a fellow Tennessean, Dr. David Abshire, who last month received the Distinguished Graduate Award before the Corps of 4,000 Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Dr. Abshire has a long and distinguished record of service to America. Not only has he served as an Army officer, an Assistant Secretary of State, our Ambassador to NATO, and as a special counselor to the President, but he also played an integral role in founding and building the Center for Strategic and International Studies [CSIS].

Mr. President, in addition to recognizing Dr. Abshire's impressive list of past accomplishments, I am particularly appreciative of the work he and the staff at CSIS are doing. Recently, Dr. Abshire and the CSIS staff have developed an innovative approach to working with individual States, counties, and cities in order to maximize the benefits of job creation, investment, exports, and economic growth stemming from a more global economy. I am gratified that Dr. Abshire has chosen Tennessee as the State in which to begin this effort. His work with Governor Sundquist and my office is greatly appreciated.

I applaud Dr. Abshire for his dedicated service to America and Tennessee, and on his recent recognition at West Point. I ask to have printed in the RECORD the full West Point citation on this outstanding soldier, scholar, diplomat, and institution builder.

The citation follows:

DAVID M. ABSHIRE

Throughout his forth-six years of national service, institution building, and extraordinary scholarship. David M. Abshire has exemplified outstanding devotion to the principles expressed in the motto of the United States Military Academy: Duty, Honor Country.

Dr. Abshire began a lifetime of public service upon his graduation from West Point in 1951. After infantry branch training, he was assigned to Korea, where serving in combat as a front line infantry platoon leader and company commander, he was cited for valor.

In 1955, he left the Army to enroll in the graduate program at Georgetown University from which he received a Ph.D., with honors, in History in 1959.

He then joined the staff of the House Minority Leader and subsequently became Director for Special Projects at the American Enterprise Institute in 1961. While there, he conceived the idea and, together with Admiral Arleigh Burke, organized the founding of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Since its inception, Dr. Abshire has been the principal architect and institution builder of what has become widely recognized as a world leading public policy institution. Over the years, he has recruited world statesmen and strategists to the Center's ranks, and has involved a wide range of Members of Congress and corporate leaders,

in working groups to solve national and international problems.

Throughout his tenure as President, the Center produced incisive studies that have been instrumental in formulating national public policy. An early study was pivotal in the drafting and passage of the Goldwater Nichols Act. In 1992, the Center produced the report of the 58-person Nunn/Domenici Commission on Strengthening of America. In March of 1997, the Center published a definitive study of Professional Military Education, providing much needed scholarly rationale supporting the military educational system and, in particular, validating the roles of West Point and the other Service Academies as the linchpins of that system.

As a public policy practitioner, Dr. Abshire has held a series of high-level Presidential appointments.

He served as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations from 1970 to 1973 and played a pivotal role in maintaining bipartisan Congressional coalitions that sustained the U.S. military effort in Vietnam. He negotiated the compromise to the Cooper-Church Amendment that otherwise would have seriously restricted military operations in Southeast Asia. He also developed the Congressional compromise that insured the survival of Radio Liberty and Radio-Free Europe under a public board, in the face of an attempt to cut off CIA funding and let the Radios die. These stations thus continued to play a key role in the Cold War battle to open East European and Russian society.

President Ford, in 1974, appointed him as the first chairman of the U.S. Board for international Broadcasting. As President Carter later wrote:

"You have rendered a distinguished service in getting the Board solidly established as sponsor of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and in representing these important institutions to the Congress and the American public. . . ."

In 1974, President Gerald Ford also appointed Dr. Abshire to the Congressional Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy.

In 1980, Dr. Abshire was asked by President-elect Ronald Reagan to chair the transition of administrations in the CIA, State and Defense Departments. Subsequently, he was asked to serve on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. In 1983, he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to NATO. As Ambassador, Dr. Abshire was the point man all NATO for building allied support for the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II missiles in Europe to counter the threat of Soviet nuclear blackmail.

In awarding Ambassador Abshire the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service, Secretary Weinberger said:

"Throughout a period of great flux in inter-allied and East-West relations, he was the source of an astonishing flow of imaginative and resourceful ideas geared to the resolution of difficult alliance issues.

"Ambassador Abshire's cogent and innovative proposals for enhancing NATO arms co-operation have already transformed that crucial area of alliance activities. Ever mindful of the central importance of parliamentary and public opinion, he worked tirelessly to build an effective and lasting partnership with Congress. . . ."

In 1987, Dr. Abshire was personally asked by President Reagan to serve as Special Counselor to the President with Cabinet rank for the purpose of organizing White House and departmental responses to the Iran Contra investigations to insure that there was no cover up. After much previous criticism, the integrity of his effort earned Dr. Abshire bipartisan credit for restoring

the credibility in the Administration at a difficult time for the Presidency.

As a private citizen, he has served as a member of the Board of Directors of Procter & Gamble and the Ogden Corporation, and on the Advisory Board of BP America.

In the realm of scholarship, he has written five books and edited three others on a wide range of domestic and international issues. He has been a strong promoter in his writings and at CSIS of the study of strategy and history.

Dr. Abshire is a Trustee of Baylor School (Chattanooga, Tennessee). He is also co-founder of the Trinity National Leadership Roundtable in Washington, a former Vice-Chairman of Youth for Understanding, and a board member of the Army War College Foundation.

He has been decorated by the chiefs of state of Belgium, Italy, Finland, Korea, and the United States.

Soldier, institution builder, public servant, author, scholar, diplomat and counselor to Presidents, Dr. Abshire was rendered a lifetime of extraordinary service to his country and to the international community of freedom loving nations.

Accordingly, the Association of Graduates takes great pride in presenting the 1997 Distinguished Graduate Award to David M. Abshire, Class of 1951.●

#### THE MANDATES INFORMATION ACT

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an editorial by C. Wayne Crews of the Competitive Enterprise Institute. The editorial, which appeared in the Journal of Commerce, explains how the Mandates Information Act will improve the quality of Congress's deliberation on proposed unfunded mandates on the private sector.

The editorial follows:

[From the Journal of Commerce, June 2, 1997]

##### PASSING THE BUDGET BUCK

(By Clyde Wayne Crews, Jr.)

Weary of the federal government's habit of enacting popular environmental and other reforms but imposing all their costs on state and localities, governors and local officials revolted in 1995.

They rightly charged that for every dollar spent on federal priorities, they lost the ability to control and allocate their own budgets. That outcry resulted in the 104th Congress's Unfunded Mandates Act.

The legislation didn't halt unfunded public-sector mandates but it did increase Congress's accountability by requiring both disclosure of costs of significant mandates and explicit votes on the intent to impose those costs.

There remains a gap in the quest for accountability and disclosure. Congress is still free to ignore costs when enacting legislation that will impose mandates on the private sector.

Recognizing that government-imposed costs can have profound economic consequences, Sen. Spencer Abraham, R-Mich., is leading a new campaign to force Congress to disclose and assume responsibility for private mandates through the same procedure that exists for public ones.

In an era of budget balancing, Sen. Abraham's campaign assumes new importance. Costs of off-budget mandates on the public now exceed \$600 billion a year. That's more than one-third the size of the entire federal budget, greater than personal income taxes, and several times the annual deficit.