

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.

The danger is that, as the federal budget is cut to eliminate the deficit by 2002, pressure to shift the costs of favored government programs off-budget to the private sector will mount.

For example, advocates of a new federal job training program could propose funding it through a Department of Labor appropriation, or alternatively, through a new mandate that all Fortune 500 firms provide such training. The first appears on the budget, the second does not.

With the "Mandates Information Act of 1997," Sen. Abraham and Rep. Gary Condit, D-Calif., hope to remedy today's absence of disclosure and regulatory bias. They hope to ensure that mandates imposing higher wages, increasing unemployment, or increasing consumer prices shall no longer slip through Congress unacknowledged.

Their proposal would work by extending certain provisions of the 104th Congress' popular Unfunded Mandates Act to remove the arbitrary distinction between public and private sector mandates.

The Mandates Information Act would allow a single Senator or House member to raise a point of order against any private sector mandate costing over \$100 million annually. The point of order would halt further floor action until members vote specifically to waive it.

Making Congress explicitly vote on its intent to impose a burden in this fashion wouldn't necessarily stop any mandate. But it would allow constituents to determine where their representative stood on a particular mandate.

Cost estimates would be prepared by the Congressional Budget Office prior to floor consideration for any bill reported out of committee, and disclosed in a document, called a "Consumer Worker, and Small Business Impact Statement."

The statement would include mandate impact estimates on consumer prices and actual supply of goods and service in consumer markets; wages, benefits and employment opportunities; the hiring practices, expansion, and profitability of businesses with 100 or fewer employees.

Knowing such impacts is worthwhile. Sen. Abraham points out that mandates not only result in workers losing jobs, they can prevent job formation in the first place. Mandates mount as a small firm grows; for example, at 15 employees, mandatory compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act kicks in; at 25, the Health Maintenance Organization Act does; at 50, the Family and Medical Leave Act applies.

Sen. Abraham cites the case of Hasselbring-Clark, an office equipment supply firm in Lansing, Mich. Its treasurer Noelle Clark says, given the additional mandates that would otherwise apply, "we have hired a few temps to stay under 49 (employees)."

Since the Abraham-Condit bill merely calls for disclosure, it should stand above criticism from advocates of government-regulation; if the majority believes it worthwhile to pass a mandate in the first place, enough votes to override the simply majority point of order ought to be there as well.

The point of order enforcement mechanism for high-dollar rules and the impact statement together could help make Congress far more answerable for excessive mandates. That could be the lasting innovation of the Mandates Information Act.

While most regulatory reforms attempt merely to require agencies to police themselves better through cost-benefit analysis, Sen. Abraham and Rep. Condit are bringing the focus back to the real source of excessive lawmaking: Congress.●

#### TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW ELMER TREAMER AND CHRIS DEMERS FOR RECEIVING THE 1996 PRESIDENTIAL AWARD IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE TRAINING

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Matthew Elmer Tremer, a teacher at Lancaster School in Lancaster NH and Chris Demers, a teacher at Dr. H.O. Smith School in Hudson NH, on receiving the 1996 Presidential Award in Mathematics and Science Training. Matthew and Chris will spend the week of June 10-14 in Washington, DC, for a series of events to commemorate their distinguished selection.

As a former teacher myself, I commend their outstanding accomplishment and well-deserved honor.

The Presidential Awards for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Training Program, administered by the National Science Foundation (NSF), is designed to recognize and reward outstanding teachers who serve as models for their colleagues. Matthew and Chris have been leaders in the areas of increased visibility and rewards. This award recognizes their distinguished leadership, and encourages high quality teachers to enter and remain in the teaching field.

New Hampshire has always been fortunate to have many talented teachers, but Matthew and Chris are certainly role models among the teachers of the Granite State. I am proud of their dedication to the education of New Hampshire children and congratulate them on this magnificent achievement. It is an honor to represent them in the U.S. Senate.●

#### MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 1000

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 1000 has arrived from the House, and I would ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1000) to require States to establish a system to prevent prisoners from being considered part of any household for purposes of determining eligibility of the household for food stamp benefits and the amount of food stamp benefits to be provided to the household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and object to my own request on behalf of the other side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will remain at the desk and will receive its next reading on the next legislative day.

#### MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 908

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 908 has arrived from the House, and I ask for its first reading on behalf of the other side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows.

A bill (H.R. 908) to establish a Commission on Structural Alternatives for the Federal Courts of Appeals.

Mr. ASHCROFT. I would now ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will remain at the desk and will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1997

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 11 a.m. on Tuesday, June 10. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate then be in a period of morning business until the hour of 12:30 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes with the following exceptions: Senator MURKOWSKI, 20 minutes; Senator HARKIN, 30 minutes; Senator BIDEN, 30 minutes.

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

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from the hours of 12:30 until 2:15 on Tuesday for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. the Senate will be in a period of morning business to accommodate a number of Senators who have requested time to speak. By previous consent, from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m., the Senate will be in recess to allow the weekly policy luncheons to meet. Following the luncheons, the Senate may begin consideration of S. 419, the Birth Defects Prevention Act. Therefore, Senators can expect rollcall votes throughout tomorrow's session of the Senate. As always, Members will be notified accordingly as any votes are ordered with respect to any legislation cleared for action.

I thank Members for their attention.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:15 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 10, 1997, at 11 a.m.