

wish him Godspeed, wish him a safe journey, and to be among the millions of Americans to thank him for all that he did for his State, for this Senate, and for the United States of America.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

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

HERBERT CLARK AND LOU HOOVER

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, a distinguished Iowan once wrote: "I prefer to think of Iowa as I saw it through the eyes of a 10-year-old boy. Those were eyes filled with the wonders of Iowa's streams and woods, of the mystery of growing crops. They saw days filled with adventure and great undertakings, with participation in good and comforting things. They saw days of stern but kindly discipline." That 10-year-old Iowa boy later became the 31st President of the United States. Herbert Clark Hoover was the first U.S. President to be born west of the Mississippi River.

President Hoover's home until he was 11 years old was in West Branch, IA. And the Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch is the place where he returned upon his death in 1964. Born into a Quaker family in 1874, he was raised in the Quaker tradition by his parents until their untimely deaths. Then, he was raised by other family members. During his formative years, he was taught the principles of honesty, hard work, simplicity, and generosity.

Herbert Hoover's life was one of great undertakings. An accomplished and successful engineer, he put his organizational skills to work during the First World War. In England at the outbreak of the war he helped, often with his own money, to get his fellow Americans back home. When Belgium was invaded and the Belgian people were in need of food, Herbert Hoover responded. He instituted food relief efforts as the head of the Belgian Relief Campaign. He organized the acquisition, delivery, and distribution of tens of thousands of tons of food. Thousands were saved from a horrible death by starvation. Herbert Clark Hoover proved himself to be one of the great humanitarians of the world.

President Woodrow Wilson subsequently appointed Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator of the United States. From this position he oversaw

the Government's food conservation program for the duration of the war.

During the terms of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, Hoover served as the Secretary of Commerce. Then in the election of 1928, the people of this great country honored him by electing him their 31st President. It is important to note that during his public service, Herbert Clark Hoover did not accept a salary from the people. His reward was in his service to his fellow Americans. I wonder how many of us today are prepared to do the same.

Honesty, hard work, simplicity, and generosity—the principles that Herbert Hoover learned as a boy and practiced all of his adult life. These are principles which all of us try to teach our children. Once learned and once practiced, they can change the world.

Lou Henry Hoover, a Waterloo, IA native, was active alongside her husband. She was the first Iowan to be First Lady. Such a splendid couple they made together.

Lou Hoover received eight honorary degrees in recognition of her public service. Twice she was president of the Girl Scouts of America. While in that position, she began the Girl Scouts cookie sales program, which has become an American tradition.

Lou also promoted women's athletics, helping to found the National Amateur Athletic Federation. She served as president of the Women's Division from 1922 to 1940.

Significantly, in 1929, First Lady Lou Henry Hoover broke the White House racial barrier by entertaining the wife of Oscar DePriest, a black Congressman from Chicago.

Many Americans are cynical of those of us in public life today. They think of us as being self-serving. This is unfortunate. This is not healthy for our country. Perhaps if we look closely at the lives of men and women like Herbert and Lou Hoover and try to follow more closely in their footsteps of humanitarianism, dedication to public service, and the spirit of giving freely of themselves, we could begin to regain more of the public's trust.

Iowans proudly gave up the Hoovers to the world. And when the Hoovers gave up this world, Iowans were deeply honored that they chose to return home to Iowa. Herbert and Lou Hoover—great humanitarians of the world—exemplify the Iowa spirit.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, June 7, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,133,885,689,631.55.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,703.31 as his or her share of that debt.

PIKE-HUSKA AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY UNIT NO. 230

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to pay tribute

to the American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 230 in Aurora, SD, for their actions to encourage democracy. The Pike-Huska Unit provided a forum for voters to meet the candidates for city council and learn more about each candidate's individual platform. As this election year evolves, we are reminded by the Pike-Huska American Legion Auxiliary of the importance of voter education and participation. I believe citizens should closely follow the voting records of their elected officials and keep up on current events. An informed electorate is central to maintaining a truly representative democracy. It is no wonder South Dakotans historically have one of the highest voter participation rates in the Nation—South Dakotans are active believers in democracy.

I ask unanimous consent that the information sent to me by the organization's secretary, Margaret Allstot, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AURORA, SD,
March 27, 1996.

Hon. LARRY PRESSLER,
U.S. Senate, Russell Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: Last evening our American Legion Auxiliary, Unit 230, Pike-Huska Post, Aurora, South Dakota, sponsored an election forum for candidates who are running for our town council. We had printed flyers notifying both the candidates and the residents of the community of this event. We asked the local Boy Scout Troop to hand distribute the flyers which they did. We asked local residents to be moderator and time-keeper for our forum. We also contacted the local radio station and newspaper to publicize this event. We served coffee and cookies at the end of the forum.

The forum was well attended and issues brought forth and discussed along with meeting the candidates, some of whom were not well known. We felt we had offered a worthwhile project for our Auxiliary Unit, for both Americanism and for Community Service.

I am proud to be a part of an organization who recognizes as its responsibility of helping citizens to be better informed to use their privilege of freedom of voting. Hence, I request that this project be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

MARGARET ALLSTOT,
Secretary.

"KNOW YOUR CANDIDATES" FORUM, TUESDAY,
MARCH 26, 1996

CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL

Mayor:

2 year: John Barthel, Stu Salzman.

Alderman:

Ward 1, 1 year: Dale Niskimins, Charles Tiltrum.

Ward 1, 2 year: Jon Geise.

Ward 2, 2 year: Bob Anderson, Doris Scanlon.

Come meet your candidates and learn their platforms on many key issues concerning our city government and their duties and goals.

1. Maintenance

2. Law Enforcement Contract

3. Garbage Disposal/Recycling

4. Long-term Goals

5. Special Interests/Improvements/Industry

Sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary Unit #230, Aurora

NOTICE OF PROPOSED
RULEMAKING

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, pursuant to section 304(b) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. sec. 1384(b)), a notice of proposed rulemaking—extension for period for comment has been submitted by the Office of Compliance, U.S. Congress. The notice extends the period for public comment on a notice of proposed rulemaking relating to Section 220(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act, published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD dated May 23, 1996.

Section 304(b) requires this notice to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, therefore I ask unanimous consent that the notice be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the notice was ordered to be printed in the RECORD; as follows:

JUNE 7, 1996.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING—EXTENSION
OF PERIOD FOR COMMENT

A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking [NPR] for the proposed regulations implementing Section 220(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD dated May 23, 1996. This notice is to inform interested parties that the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance has extended the period for public comment on the NPR until July 1, 1996. Any questions about this notice may be directed to the Office of Compliance, LA 200 John Adams Building, Washington, DC 20540-1999; phone: (202)724-9250; fax: (202)426-1913.

Mr. ASHCROFT addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I have the opportunity to speak for up to 15 minutes.

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

Mr. ASHCROFT. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. ASHCROFT pertaining to the introduction of S. 1854 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

D-DAY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I would like to just make reference to a statement about D-day, which I should have made a few days ago. I want to at least have it in the RECORD before I leave.

Mr. President, 52 years ago on June 6, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower made this dramatic announcement from London:

People of Western Europe: A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by

troops of the allied expeditionary force . . . the hour of your liberation is approaching.

As Eisenhower made that announcement, 130,000 American and Allied troops under his command, stormed onto the beaches along the coast of Normandy, France.

On that same day—June 6, 1944—another 23,000 British and American airborne forces were parachuted or taken by glider to secure critical inland areas.

The courage and dedication exhibited by these soldiers on that day and in the weeks that followed led to the liberation of Europe and the defeat of fascism.

As we mark the 52d anniversary of D-day, we must also look to the future, and remember the lessons that World War II taught us—and holds for us still.

We learned that we cannot turn our backs on what happens in the rest of the world.

We learned that we can never again allow our military to reach low levels of readiness and supplies.

We learned that we cannot appease tyrants and despots.

We learned the critical importance of American leadership.

And, perhaps above all, we learned that while leadership may carry a heavy price—it is a price well worth paying.

Mr. President, on this, my final D-day as a U.S. Senator, I would like to pay tribute to my colleagues who along with this Senator, served their country in World War II.

That rollcall includes the names of: Senator DANIEL AKAKA, U.S. Army; Senator DALE BUMPERS, U.S. Marine Corps; Senator JOHN CHAFEE, U.S. Marine Corps; Senator JAMES EXON, U.S. Army; Senator JOHN GLENN, U.S. Marine Corps; Senator MARK HATFIELD, U.S. Navy; Senator HOWELL HEFLIN, U.S. Marine Corps; Senator JESSE HELMS, U.S. Marine Corps; Senator ERNEST HOLLINGS, U.S. Army; Senator DANIEL INOUE, U.S. Army; Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG, U.S. Army; Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, U.S. Navy Reserve; Senator CLAIBORNE PELL, U.S. Coast Guard; Senator BILL ROTH, U.S. Army; Senator TED STEVENS, U.S. Army Air Corps; Senator JOHN WARNER, U.S. Navy; and, of course, our colleague who landed a glider behind enemy lines on D-day, Senator STROM THURMOND, U.S. Army.

Mr. President, on June 6, and all the days to follow, we can best honor those who risked and gave their lives for freedom by rededicating ourselves to the promise that President Reagan made on behalf of America on the beaches of Normandy 12 years ago:

We will always remember. We will always be proud. We will always be prepared, so we may always be free.

SMALL BUSINESS AGENDA

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, this is Small Business Week, a time when we

honor the entrepreneurs and risktakers who make this country great. It is also a good time for taking stock of what we are doing to enable this Nation's small businesses to grow and prosper—especially without the Federal Government standing in the way. The administration has portrayed itself as a friend of small business, claiming numerous accomplishments. Not surprisingly, those claims are hollow. The Senate and House Small Business Committees each had oversight hearings during the last few days. These hearings were intended to examine implementation of the small business agenda, all of which were part of the final recommendations of the 1995 White House Conference on Small Business. In almost every case, on issues of paramount importance to small business, the administration has opposed its agenda by either threatening to veto legislation, by actually vetoing legislation that gets to the President's desk, and by failing to implement the legislation he has signed into law. One example of the administration's tendency to talk but not to follow through is implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act. GAO reported yesterday that the administration had set a Government-wide goal of 10 percent reduction. EPA set a 25-percent reduction goal. The reality has been less than 1 percent reduction. The overall paperwork burden remains about the same: around 7 billion hours per year, a huge problem for small businesses which have real work to do.

The Small Business Committee cited a number of legislative initiatives which we have tried to advance. In every case, the administration has stood in the way. The Small Business Committee's report card on these issues gives the administration a failing grade.

In some cases, President Clinton actually vetoed legislation of great importance to small business. Like the Balanced Budget Act, or product liability, which limited the amount of punitive damages that may be assessed against small businesses, but where the administration sided with the trial lawyers. President Clinton vetoed legislation which would have increased the deduction for health insurance costs of the self-employed. He vetoed estate tax reform, which would have reduced the estate tax when a family-owned business passes from one generation to the next. Almost as bad, the administration has threatened to veto almost every bill small business needed. Regulatory reform, which required that every rule ensure that benefits justify costs, was veto-bait to the President. Ironically, these are requirements contained in President Clinton's own Executive order. But an Executive order lacks the enforceability of a statute, and apparently here, too, the administration did not have the courage of its convictions. Likewise, he has threatened to veto legislation that