

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.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