

be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 4, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 10:00 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider the nominations of Curtis L. Hebert and Linda Key Breathitt to be Members of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a hearing Tuesday, November 4, 2:00 p.m., Hearing Room (SD-406), on S. 627, The African Elephant Conservation Act reauthorization, and S. 1287, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 4, 1997, at 2:15 to hold a Business Meeting.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Tuesday, November 4, at 9:00 a.m. for a Nomination Hearing on the following nominees: Ernesta Ballard, to be a Member, Postal Board of Governors; Dale Cabaniss, to be a Member, Federal Labor Relations Authority; and Susanne T. Marshall, to be a Member, Merit Systems Protection Board.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet at 9:15 a.m. on Tuesday, November 4, 1997 in Room 485 of the Russell Senate Building to mark-up the following: H.R. 976, the Mississippi Sioux Tribe Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1997; and the Nomination of B. Kevin Gover, to be Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 4, 1997 at 10:00 a.m. in room 216 of the Senate Hart Office Building to hold a hearing on "competition, innovation, and public policy in the digital age."

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. D'AMATO. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs requests unanimous

consent to hold a markup on the following nominations: Richard J. Griffin to be Inspector General, Department of Veterans Affairs; William P. Greene, Jr. to be Associate Judge, Court of Veterans Appeals; Joseph Thompson to be Under Secretary for Benefits, Department of Veterans Affairs; and Espiridion A. Borrego to be Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training, Department of Labor;

The markup will take place in S216, of the Capitol Building, after the first scheduled votes in the Senate on Tuesday morning, November 4, 1997.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Financial Services and Technology of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 4, 1997, to conduct a hearing on "mandating year 2000 disclosure by publicly traded companies".

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on next generation internet.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure be granted permission to conduct a hearing Tuesday, November 4, 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406) on the status of Federal transportation programs in the absence of a multi-year reauthorization.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REAPPOINTMENT OF FRANK D. YTURRIA TO THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

• Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I am pleased to recognize an outstanding American and Texan and to take note of his recent reappointment by President Clinton as a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation.

Many in South Texas know Frank Yturria, and his wife, Mary, for the many years they have devoted to public service in Brownsville, TX, and throughout the Rio Grande Valley. As a leading voice for community improvement, Frank Yturria has served

as an example of devotion to community. He and his wife have been involved in, and often led, numerous community projects in the south Rio Grande Valley. They are also pioneers in the effort to forge meaningful and productive relationships with private and public sector community leaders on the Mexican side of the border.

Frank Yturria was first appointed in 1990 by President Bush to serve as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation, a development agency which promotes self-help community efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean. During his tenure, Frank Yturria instituted necessary reforms at the agency and insisted on program accountability. Because of his efforts and hard work, Frank Yturria is the first member of the Inter-American Foundation's Board of Directors to be reappointed by any President, Democrat or Republican. This reappointment by President Clinton clearly speaks volumes about Frank Yturria's contributions to his community, Texas, and to our Nation. I support his reappointment and wish him well as he continues to work for mutual friendship and prosperity of the United States and Latin America. ●

INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE 1997 FREEDOM AWARD

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, late last month in downtown Washington, the International Republican Institute honored Ronald Reagan as the recipient of their 1997 Freedom Award. Seldom, if ever, has a Washington dinner been held to honor an American when the honor was more richly deserved or more sincerely conferred. There was a deep and abiding outpouring of respect, admiration and affection for our Nation's 40th President. Even a touch of nostalgia was present as guests and speakers recalled when our Nation was led by a President guided by a clear vision and deeply-held convictions.

The formal program included remarks by James Billington, the Librarian of Congress, and our colleague, the chairman of I.R.I., Senator McCAIN of Arizona. Mrs. Reagan was there to represent her husband and she made a brief statement in his behalf when the award was presented. These statements focused on Ronald Reagan's indispensable leadership that led to the fall of the Berlin Wall and to freedom for hundreds of millions throughout the globe.

Mr. President, the statements of these distinguished Americans deserve the attention of the Senate and the American people. Moreover, they should be part of the public record so that future generations will have convenient access to them as they examine the life and influence of this great American whose vision and leadership changed the world.

Accordingly, Mr. President, I ask that the statements by Senator McCAIN and Dr. Billington, as well as the brief remarks by Mrs. Reagan, be printed in the RECORD.

The statements follow:

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN (BY JAMES H. BILLINGTON, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 25, 1997)

The Cold War was the central conflict of the second half of the 20th century, the longest and most unconventional war of the entire modern era and an altogether unprecedented experience for Americans. We never directly fought our principal antagonist, the Soviet Union, but we were faced for the first time in our history—and over a long period—with an opponent who was both ideologically committed to overthrow our system and materially equipped to destroy us physically.

President Ronald Reagan was the single most important political figure in ending the Cold War without either making concessions or incurring major loss of life on either side. It was an astonishing accomplishment. Not surprising, those who never thought such an outcome was possible in the first place have been slow to recognize that the unraveling of the Soviet Empire began, and became irreversible, on his watch—and in no small part as a result of his special qualities of leadership.

In his monumental study of the rise and fall of civilizations, written just as the Cold War was beginning, Arnold Tonybee suggested that empires begin their inevitable decline when they meet a challenge to which they are systematically unable to respond. The hierarchical control system of the Soviet Empire met such a challenge with the Solidarity Movement in Poland. As a bottom-up mass movement rooted in religion within the largest Soviet satellite, Solidarity was not the kind of movement which Soviet imperial managers could domesticate either by decapitating or co-opting the leaders or by offering carrots and sticks to its members. John Paul II, the first Slavic Pope, spiritually inspired it, and President Reagan's political support helped it survive martial law to become the decisive catalyst in the eventual chain reaction of Communist collapse at the end of the 1980's.

What were the key elements of Ronald Reagan's role in all of this? First of all, he was guided by a simple vision that ordinary people everywhere could understand—rather than by some complex strategic doctrine intelligible only to foreign policy wonks. In 1981 at Notre Dame, he spoke not of winning the cold war but of the bright prospects "for the cause of freedom and the spread of civilization," indicating that "the West will not contain Communism; it will transcend Communism."

He made it clear at the beginning of the administration that tokenism in arms control and photo-op summit solutions to serious problems would no longer be accepted. In effect, he told the world he would not go on playing the old favorite Russian game of chess, the aim of which always seemed to be to play for a draw. Here, at last, was a good old-fashioned American poker player who knew he had the stronger hand, was willing to raise the ante to a level that the strained Soviet system could not meet, and had the imagination to throw in the wild card of a strategic defensive initiative. He proved that an American President could be reelected without having had a summit meeting of any kind—let alone the kind which legitimized Soviet leaders and placed the spotlight on weapons: the one area where the Soviet Union did, in some respects, enjoy parity with America.

Reagan's strategic defense initiative addressed a need which is arguably still important today with the possibility of rogue states acquiring deadly delivery capabilities. But, at that time, it represented as well a second key challenge to which the Soviet

system was systematically unable to respond—neither materially, because of their backwardness in computers and high technology, nor politically, because ordinary people (as distinct from policy wonks) could not believe that a defensive system that we were willing to share with others really threatened anybody.

If the first element of the Reagan leadership, then, was vision backed by strength in his first term, the second ingredient was his ability to be an altogether gracious winner in his second term. By establishing a genuinely warm and basically non-adversarial relationship with Gorbachev, cemented by a rapid-fire set of summits in his second term, President Reagan defied the general assumption of the foreign policy establishment that summits had to be basically choreographed by experts and incremental in accomplishment. He began at Geneva by going one-on-one with Gorbachev. He reacted to the accelerating crisis of communism in a way that did not humiliate but, in fact, honored an opponent who was moving things in the right direction.

It is easy to forget now just how ritualized the Soviet-American conflict had become by the end of the 1970's—and how fatalistic the Western establishment had become in accepting a more-or-less indefinite coexistence with a Soviet Empire then at the height of its expansiveness. What helped change all that was the third element in President Reagan's formula: the disarmingly simple way he redefined the conflict itself as being not fundamentally between systems, alliances, or even nations but between good and evil.

His famous "evil empire speech," which met with almost universal condemnation in the Western media and academia, may well have played an important role in unclogging the logjam in the Soviet system and ending the menace of accidental or mutual destruction that always hovered over the Cold War. Two different Soviet reformist politicians told me amidst the alcoholic bonhomie of the state dinner at the Reagan-Gorbachev Moscow summit in June 1988 that they used the unprecedentedly undiplomatic nature of that talk to convince other Soviet leaders that they should try to accommodate and not continue to confront the West. It seems of course, paradoxical to suggest that a belligerent speech could pave the way to peaceful change. But what seems unlikely in theory may well be true in real life. Real life is told in stories. No one was a greater storyteller in real life than Ronald Reagan; and he had a good basic story to tell. In my view, the end of the Cold War represented essentially the victory of a story over a theory.

The United States of America is the result not of any theory but of a story—made up over the years out of hundreds of individual human stories. The Soviet Union was the product of a theory suddenly superimposed by politicized intellectuals through a coup in the midst of the inhuman chaos of World War I. Because Communism as a theory was, in some ways, inherently appealing, Americans were often reluctant to believe that the Soviet system was evil rather than just a temporary victim of Stalin's paranoia or perhaps of defective genes traceable back to Ivan the Terrible or Genghis Khan. It had been easy for intellectuals to believe that Nazi totalitarianism represented a threat because of its exclusivist, racist underpinnings, but it seemed hard to believe that anything could be fundamentally wrong with the inclusive ideal of an egalitarian society or with fellow intellectuals like Marx and Lenin, who spent so much time in the British Museum even if they never worked in factories.

The capacity to provide gratuitous excuses for Soviet behavior had reached a grotesque

climax in the immediate aftermath of the Afghan invasion. For the first couple of days, the only explanation the Soviet regime could offer was that they were intervening at the invitation of the leader whom they had then proceeded to shoot. They were soon rescued from this embarrassment by the gratuitous rationalizations and explanations for their behavior provided by the Western media.

Reagan, the storyteller, instinctively realized that America was a story, not a theory; that stories tend to unify people; and that the best stories are based on relatively universal archetypes that deal with good and evil. Theories rarely bring peace, since they inspire divisions based on right and wrong and invite argument that leads to conflict. Stories are shared; theories are debated.

Anyone who came within the President's orbit was immediately attracted by his stories. They invariably drew the diverse people at his table together and were essentially inclusive. Theories, on the other hand, tend to exclude those who do not believe in them—and to induce arrogance in those who do.

The American academic experts whom President Reagan periodically gathered around a lunch table in the White House were often perplexed by his tendency to relate tales of his own negotiations with labor leaders in Hollywood. Yet, as I listened to these stories, I saw that he was both securing a measure of buy-in from the often skeptical intellectual community and, at the same time, pre-testing his future tactics by probing for the reaction of theorists to the practicalities of his negotiating techniques.

President Reagan could negotiate from strength because he had reassured us that our own story was a positive one, and that the sun was rising and not setting on America.

I do not know exactly what the substance was of the President's early conversations with Gorbachev, but they seemed to involve more the telling of stories than the debating of theories. Debates like wars have a winner and loser, but a story can celebrate the common victory of a higher good. President Reagan never claimed victory in the cold war. Rather, he seemed to be welcoming Russia into the near-universal story of movement toward freedom and openness.

President Reagan also had respect for the Russians' own story. In his important addresses of June 1988 at Moscow State University, he repeatedly used Russian examples to illustrate the universal principles of freedom and moral responsibility. During the same Moscow summit, he invited for lunch a full range of dissident Russian voices, each of whom had a story to tell; and at the State dinner at Spaso House, he invited many of these same figures and mixed them up at tables with political leaders. Each dinner table brought the best storytellers of the emerging reforms face-to-face for the first time in one room with the powerful perpetrators of outmoded theories.

I was able to observe first-hand, in the course of preparations for and the execution of President Reagan's Moscow summit in June 1988, how he supported the forces of change at the level of both vision and tactics. The President had asked me, as perhaps he had asked others on the eve of the summit, a simple but centrally important question. How was it possible, he asked, for people to survive with sanity in such a cruel and repressive system? I did not have time to think much about the question and responded instinctively, largely on the basis of my own family's experience of living there, "Because of the women, Mr. President." It was the *babushkas* who held the family together, staying at home while both parents worked, creating a nest of warmth and honesty that compensated for the falsehoods and

absurdities of the system and the coldness of both the climate and the bureaucracy.

At a dramatic moment at the Moscow summit of 1988, President Reagan was asked by a Russian reporter on live television if he had any messages to leave behind to the Russian people. He replied that he wanted to send this heartfelt greetings to the women of Russia for their role in holding families together and transmitting the traditions and values of the Russian people from one generation to another. This spontaneous response was mentioned by almost all Russians with whom I talked in the additional week I stayed on after the summit to inventory popular reactions. And I thought of this remark again when I was in Moscow three years later as the entire system imploded during 48 dramatic hours in August 1991. Crucial in the resistance against the coup attempt of the dying Communist system were the old women who castigated the young boys in the tanks and, in effect, became an alternate chain of command, demanding that they obey their mothers rather than their officers.

President Reagan's Moscow summit in 1988 coincided with the Russian celebration of the Millennium of Christianity, and the President had planned to visit the newly restored Danilov Monastery and to identify himself with the old Biblical story that Russians were then recovering. Many Americans, however, were urging him to cancel this visit because of the role that the Russian Orthodox Church hierarchy had played in suppressing the rights of Uniate Catholics in the Ukraine. The President resolved this dilemma not by retreating from the visit but by using it energetically to endorse the rights of the Catholic minority in the very sanctuary of Russian Orthodoxy. He seems instinctively to have understood that even imperfect sources of the good should be supported if the mission is to expel the real evil that had so long been camouflaged under the mask of utopian perfection.

Of course, Ronald Reagan was not the only, and at times not the main, hero of the story of the Cold War's ending. The peoples of Eastern Europe and leaders like Gorbachev basically affected the changes; and, on the American side, it was a cumulative and essentially bi-partisan accomplishment.

But President Reagan, in playing out the all-important end game of the Cold War, had a rare gift for making the American people comfortable with the main lines of his foreign policy even when they were uncomfortable with details.

At the end of an ideal story, good not only triumphs over evil, but those who had been in darkness find the light and every one lives happily ever after. We all know that even this happy story did not quite work out this way. Many are still in darkness in the East; there were and are some shadows in our light; and it was not the end of history.

But the long-lingering cloud of potential total war was evaporated along with the empire that might have activated it. And our children and our children's children will always owe a lot to a man who had a good story to tell, and like most great storytellers, was at heart a romantic.

In most morality tales that have human appeal, there is a strong woman who helps the forces of good overcome those of evil and redeem the follies of man.

Ronald Reagan had—and still has—such a woman at his side. At the Moscow summit of 1988, the President was sustained and supported at every turn by a wife who did not simply do traditional, ritual things, but read richly into Russian history and subjected herself to a cram course that continued right up to the moment Air Force One touched down in Moscow. She then plunged into an

overdrive schedule of visiting and empathizing with almost all the positive elements in Russia that were then pressing for change. As she debarked from the plane, she was whisked by Raisa Gorbachev into the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin, where she politely asked why it was no longer the center of worship that it had been and would once again soon become. She got up early the next morning and asked to see Russia's greatest icons which had been removed from public view by the regime, ostensibly for restoration but probably also to avoid excessive veneration during Russia's Millennium year of Christianity. By prying these holy pictures out of the reserve collection of the Tretyakov Gallery, she enabled Russians to see them since there had to be television coverage of her visit.

She visited schools, writers, and Pastenak's grave, and—all on one hectic day—the greatest single mind and the two best cultural centers in St. Petersburg before returning by plane to host the state dinner at which she inter-seated the Soviet political establishment with its own cultural and political opposition.

This whirlwind of activity exhausted her traveling companions, like the wife of the Russian President, Mrs. Gromyko, who observed on the plane going back to Moscow that she had solemnly concluded that some kind of Supreme Being might actually exist. Gorbachev met for the very first time at Nancy Reagan's dinner Tengiz Abuladze, whose great film "Repentance" was probably the most important, single cultural document in pushing for the repudiation rather than just the modification of the Soviet system.

Thanks, largely to Nancy, the Reagan story is not over just because the sound track is now silent. The one key illustration for this story is that of a man and woman, hand-in-hand, who made their sunset years those of America's sunrise.

REMARKS BY SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN

A long running dispute among historians is whether great men and women shape their times or whether the times shape the person. I suspect both propositions are true, but, there is no doubt that Ronald Reagan, a man who's character was certainly shaped by the times, profoundly influenced the course of human history. He did so in many ways which Senator Lott so ably identified.

But, of all the lessons President Ronald Reagan also taught the world, the one which transcended all the others was his extraordinary insight into the universal appeal of American Ideals and the ultimate futility of building walls to freedom.

At the time Ronald Reagan began his presidency there were few among us who shared his remarkable confidence that a new age of enlightenment for the rights of man would be ascended in all the corners of the world. This was not only possible in some distant century but probable in our time. For most of us who have lived through the long struggle between the forces of freedom and the forces of tyranny the prospect of our eventual triumph seemed a long distance off. Ronald Reagan did not see it that way. Ronald Reagan did not believe in walls. That was his genius. Ronald Reagan predicted to a skeptical world that it was inevitable, eminent for freedom. "Let us by shy no longer" he asked, "let us go to our strength. Let us offer hope, let us tell the world that a new age is not only possible but probable." These words marshaled the American people and their allies for a reinvigorated campaign to support the forces of liberty in some of the most closed societies on earth.

In one perfect sentence, that keen observer of the Reagan Presidency, Lady Margaret

Thatcher summed up President Reagan's contribution to the astonishing changes in the world today, "Ronald Reagan won the Cold War without firing a shot." Credit for the victory is shared by all who fought and suffered for the idea that just government is derived from the consent for the government.

Americans and freedom fighters everywhere recognize President Reagan as the godfather of the contemporary movement that would liberate half a billion people from communism and authoritarianism.

Mrs. Reagan, tonight we are giving IRI's Freedom Award to President Reagan to honor the man who's faith in our country and it's mission is unyielding. But, we are here to honor you as well for your long partnership with the President for the work that has meant so much to America and the world. For your shared commitment to preserve the ideals which make America great, for your compassion for those who struggle to live their lives as we live ours, free people in a free country.

This is a fitting expression of our gratitude but it will not suffice to honor the service you and the President rendered to humanity, merely a token of our appreciation. The highest tribute we can pay it to keep faith, your faith, and the faith that shouts to tyrants, "tear down this wall." Like Ronald Reagan we must be destroyers, not builders of walls. All Americans, especially Republicans gain courage from your example and not fear the challenge from an every smaller world. We should build our walls in a futile attempt to keep the world at bay, not walls to people, no walls to the free exchange of ideas, no walls to trade. Ronald Reagan knew and you did, that an open competition of our ideals and ingenuity assure our success. You both knew that isolationism and protectionism is a fools error. You both knew that walls were for cowards, not for us, not for Americans.

There are those who define this country by what we are against and not what we are for. It is enough for them that the United States opposed communism and once the threat communism posed to our security was defeated they view America as the champion of liberty to become an expensive vanity which was sure to disappear with the Berlin wall. Such a grand view of the American purpose insults the generous spirit of Ronald Reagan who believed that supporting the forces of democracy overseas was our abiding moral obligation just as it was a practical necessity during the Cold War.

I am proud of Americas long and successful opposition to communism, but being anti-communist was not enough. It was never enough. In our efforts to help others secure the blessings of liberty distinguishes us from all other nations on earth. It was necessary to defeat communism to protect the well-being of Americans but it was also necessary to defeat communism because it threatened America's best sense of itself and our sublime legacy to the world.

Mrs. Reagan, we thought long and hard about a gift to give you and the President this evening in addition to the Freedom Award. We decided upon something appropriate for the occasion and to the spirit of the Reagan legacy. But without our sincere commitment of carrying on that legacy, these tokens will have little value, and on behalf of everyone here, I give you and President Reagan that commitment.

Many years ago now, I and a great many friends were kept behind walls in a place where human beings suffered for their dignity without a feel to a just government. When we came home many of us were eager to visit with two people we knew who didn't believe in walls, two people who did the right

things to help free us from the walls which confined us. Two people who we knew kept faith in us as we were challenged to keep faith in our country. You and, then, Governor Ronald Reagan, graciously attended a homecoming reception for us one evening in San Francisco. It was an event none of us will ever forget, nor our admiration and appreciation for you began many years before when we learned that taps on walls and whispered conversations was work being done to help us return to a land without walls.

This handsome box contains two symbols of the vision and faith for which we and the President will always be celebrating. The first is a piece of the multi-colored brick taken from the rubble of what was once a prison wall built by the French a century ago and called by the Vietnamese 'hoaloo'. The Americans who were later obliged to dwell there, called it the 'Hanoi Hilton'. These walls no longer stand, the prison was demolished a few years ago and a real hotel, presumably with better room service was erected in its place.

The second gift is a customized POW bracelet inscribed to you and President Reagan for your faith, loyalty and perseverance from all of us who came home, as well as those who did not, remember with enormous gratitude your loyalty to us and your steadfast faith in the cause we serve.

There's a story about President and Mrs. Reagan that has always impressed me, because it demonstrates their sincerity and concern for Americans who suffer for their countries sake. A long time ago, the President and Mrs. Reagan became concerned about the plight of those who were held captive in Vietnam. President Reagan decided to hold a press conference to express his support for improvement in their treatment and their rapid homecoming. At that press conference were families and children of those who were missing in action at that time. As President Reagan began his remarks for the bank of cameras and media people there, a little boy, about three years old, came forward from the crowd and tugged at his sleeve. President Reagan bent over and the little boy whispered in his ear and then President Reagan left with the little boy to his office and then came back. It turns out that the young boy had to go to the bathroom.

Then as President Reagan began his remarks again the young boy tugged his sleeve again and Ronald Reagan bent over and he said, "Please, can you help bring my daddy home?" President Reagan from that time on wore a bracelet with Captain Hanson's name on it.

Mrs. Reagan, your husband served and honored us and are honoring us still. As you remember us, we will always remember you. And stand witness to a greatness and a faith that could not abide walls. Mrs. Reagan.

REMARKS BY MRS. NANCY REAGAN 1997

Thank you very much. Thank you for all our presents and for a very kind introduction. Thank you, Trent and thank you, Jim for those wonderful remarks about my husband and me. I do know that I am not the speech maker in the family or the storyteller. But I am very honored to be here tonight to accept the 1997 IRI Freedom Award on my husband's behalf. I wanted to be here tonight for him, especially since tonight is really a special night for the both of us. Not only is the IRI honoring my husband but it's been done in partnership with the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation that supports the Reagan library and its programs. The library is a very special place for both Ronnie and me. It's a place where the legacy of Ronald Reagan is preserved for genera-

tions to come. And speaking of legacies, the International Republican Institute is really the living legacy of Ronald Reagan's peace through strength approach to foreign policy. I know I am being biased a little bit, I know you'll agree that during his eight years in the White House, my husband encouraged untold numbers of people around the world to move toward democracy. Ronnie was a believer. He believed in the power of freedom. He had a dream that in the twenty-first century human beings would be respected everywhere, hoping that one day, people of all nations would have the privilege of basking in the light of freedom and I'm convinced that along with your help and vision this dream will come true, and I know you do to.

Thank you for inviting me here, for acknowledging my roommate. I know that he will enjoy being a part of these special people. Thank you.●

THE INVESTITURE OF THE HONORABLE DEBORAH ROSS ADAMS

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Honorable Deborah Ross Adams on her appointment as a new judge of the 36th District Court. On Friday, November 14 she will be invested and begin her official duties.

Judge Adams is very deserving of this appointment. Throughout her career, she has maintained the strongest of commitments to the highest judicial standards. From her private practice to her role as a magistrate, Judge Adams has been recognized by her peers for her impartiality and broad knowledge of the law.

Judge Adams has accumulated this wealth of legal knowledge over several years and numerous experiences. After attending one of the most outstanding institutions of legal education in the Nation, she was a law clerk, started her own private practice, and served the city of Detroit, among other roles. These many experiences have afforded Judge Adams tremendous opportunities to gain a better, more comprehensive understanding of the law. In the process, she has become a most qualified individual.

Additionally, Judge Adams is very involved with her community. Belonging to numerous civic and professional organizations, Judge Adams continues to help the children and families of Michigan. Through these many memberships, Judge Adams has come to know her community intimately; an education that especially prepares her for the role she now undertakes.

Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to welcome Judge Adams to the bench. Her reputation as being fair-minded precedes her, and I am confident the 36th District and the State of Michigan will benefit from her tenure.●

SUDAN SANCTIONS ON TARGET

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the Administration on a policy change announced today.

Last night President Clinton signed an executive order imposing com-

prehensive sanctions on the Government of the Sudan. Specifically, the United States has put into place new, unilateral sanctions that will prevent the Government of the Sudan from reaping financial and material gain from trade and investment initiatives by the United States.

As Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said earlier today, this policy change is designed to send a strong signal to the Sudanese Government that it has failed to address the concerns expressed in no uncertain terms and on several occasions by the Clinton Administration. In particular, the Sudan continues to engage in practices that we Americans find unconscionable, including: providing sanctuary for individuals and groups known to have engaged in terrorist activity; encouraging and supporting regional insurgencies; continuing a violent civil war that has cost the lives of thousands of civilians; and engaging in abominable human rights abuses.

Mr. President, these are the four main issues that continue to plague U.S.-Sudan relations. Let me take each of them in turn.

First, terrorism. Terrorism is clearly one of the most vexing threats to our national security today. Terrorist groups, by seeking to destabilize or overthrow governments, serve to erode international stability. By its very nature, terrorism goes against everything we understand to be part of the "international system," challenging us with methods we do not necessarily comprehend. People—often, innocent bystanders—die as a result of such terrorism. Buildings are destroyed. And everyone's sense of personal safety is shattered.

According to the State Department's most recent Patterns of Global Terrorism report, Sudan "continued to serve as a refuge, nexus, and training hub in 1995 for a number of international terrorist organizations," which likely include some of the most notorious groups in the world such as Hamas, Abu Nidal and Hezbollah, among others. In addition, the government continues to harbor individuals known to have committed terrorist acts. For example, it is widely believed that Osama Bin Laden, who was once described by the State Department as "one of the most significant financial sponsors of Islamic extremist activities in the world," enjoyed refuge in the Sudan in the early 1990's.

Second, Sudan's support of insurgency movements in many of its neighboring countries poses a significant threat to regional stability. In Eritrea, it supports the Eritrean Islamic Jihad, and in Uganda, it supports both the Lord's Resistance Army and the West Bank Nile Front. Sudanese government officials have been known to smuggle weapons into Tunisia.

Third, Sudan continues to promote a brutal civil war against the largely Christian and animist people of Southern Sudan. Sadly, during its 41 years of