

many colleagues and friends he has left behind. Luckily, he will continue to serve our country through his work in the private sector and on the United States-Spain Council.

I ask that an article titled "Hasta Siempre, Mr. Gardner," which first appeared in the Spanish periodical *Gaceta de los Negocios*, be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the *Gaceta de los Negocios*, June 30, 1997]

HASTA SIEMPRE, MR. GARDNER
(By Carlos Rodriguez)

A great ambassador is leaving on July 12 to return to his career as an attorney and distinguished Columbia University professor. He and his wife Danielle are leaving behind so many friends and so much affection in Spain that they will surely return often to the country that has conquered them and that they have come to understand and love. Richard N. Gardner has imbued his diplomatic mission with culture and has achieved excellent relations with both the last Gonzalez government and the first Aznar government.

Three years and nine months have flown by for those of us who have had the opportunity to enjoy his intellectual stature, his sense of humor and his warmth. He is, however, above all a professor and wants to return to his Chair and his students, which is both comprehensible and praiseworthy. He has also been enriched somewhat during this stay among us, not only in friends but also in his use of our language, only a few words of which he spoke when he arrived and which he now speaks easily and with visible pleasure.

The Ambassador of the United States is not just another diplomat in Spain, not just because of the overwhelming dimension of the world power that he represents, but also because relations between our two countries are quite special and the American friend has long sought to help Spaniards have a better life and live in freedom.

The Embassy was a point of reference for decades, until the unwarranted, adolescent anti-Americanism bias and simplemindedness of twenty or thirty years ago melted away. America is too large and varied to correspond to a stereotype, but above all else it is a great beacon of freedom. With Gardner and, it must be said, almost always before, embassy parties have brought together politicians from all the democratic parties, journalists from the different stables, intellectuals and business persons on friendly terms; all given equal treatment simply as Spanish friends.

As a professor, Gardner has given special care to cultivating cultural and educational relations. During his mandate the Fulbright scholarship program has seen spectacular growth. The Ambassador has used his charm to garner increasingly more commitments from Spanish sponsors. He knows the importance of having so many young researchers in different fields not only benefiting from the U.S. system of higher education, but at the same time opening up bridges to the rich variety in the American lifestyle. Professorial exchanges will further enhance this project.

This instinct for cultural, social and economic relations, without which government relations would be rigid and bureaucratic, has resulted, for example, in the recent creation of the U.S.-Spain Council, which held its first meeting last November in Toledo and will meet again in Washington at the end of October this year. And, of course,

there is the endless hosting of luncheons, dinners, breakfasts and receptions that has made this Embassy a forum for meeting and dialog.

Aznar's trip to the United States was an important achievement in Gardner's mandate. A succession of errors and misunderstandings prior to the visit did not help create the best atmosphere in Washington for the visit. Nonetheless, thorough preparation and careful agenda design made the two-hour meeting with Clinton cordial and quite satisfactory in content. Gardner was working on principles of State as what he often states is in his view the job of an ambassador: to be the eyes and ears of his president.

Trade and capital movements are at the forefront of relations between our two countries. The work has not been all intellectual. During Gardner's term, access to the U.S. market has been achieved for Spanish products as important as the Talgo train, serrano ham, canned tomatoes and tuna fish, and strong investment flows have been generated in the privatization of large companies such as Telefonica.

During these past three years and nine months, Gardner has honored the opinion pages of *Gaceta de los Negocios*, as have other distinguished members of the Clinton Administration, and been an avid reader of its news, reports, and commentary. He is a man concerned with intellectual discovery and understanding, two important values that he has at all times put to work in his diplomatic mission to our country.

The Spain that Ambassador Gardner has known and grown to love is no longer an isolated, different nation, insistent upon licking its wounds from 1898, but rather a modern, democratic country with a strong, recognized presence in at least four major areas: the European Union, NATO, Latin America, and the Mediterranean. It is precisely its special relations with Spain which open up better possibilities for the United States in all of these quite relevant areas.

Richard N. Gardner is now going to leave his position right after an important event relating specifically to one of these areas, the NATO Summit, to be held in Madrid on July 8 and 9, and which, as the Ambassador himself has stated, "aptly symbolizes the emergence of Spain on the European scene." He will, therefore, be working intensely up to the very end of his mandate, a symbol of his personal dedication to this Latin country that will bid him not good-bye, but *hasta siempre*.•

TRIBUTE TO JUNE K. GOODMAN

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a true champion of public education and the arts: June K. Goodman of Danbury, Connecticut. Sadly, Mrs. Goodman recently died at the age of 77.

One of the greatest gifts that June Goodman's parents gave her was an appreciation and a passion for opera and the performing arts. Just as they also provided her with a sense of community and an unfailing commitment to helping others. She had many jobs, including teaching, but what set her apart from others was her volunteer work.

She directed the Danbury Music Center for 20 years and helped found the Charles Ives Center for the Performing Arts in Danbury. She also served on the board for the National Theater of the Deaf in Chester. In Hartford, she

was best known for her unpaid service as Chairwoman of the State Board of Education and the Commission on the Arts. During the 1970s and 1980s she would actually make the 100 mile round-trip to Hartford several times each week to serve in these posts.

June Goodman attained a national reputation for her expertise and work in the arts. In fact, President Carter often called on her for her advice and ideas. But the focus of her work always shone brightest on her home town and the state.

For more than 40 years, Mrs. Goodman was a close friend to the famed opera singer Marian Anderson, who also hailed from Danbury. In 1990, Mrs. Goodman established the Marian Anderson Award fund, which provides grant assistance for talented opera singers throughout the country. After her passing, Mrs. Goodman's family asked that donations be made to the Anderson Award fund. This fund will serve as living testament to both of their legacies.

June Goodman was an extraordinary woman and a true treasure. She will be dearly missed. She is survived by her husband, William, her five children, her six grandchildren, her sister and her brother. I offer my heartfelt condolences to them all.●

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT 105-37

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on March 20, 1998, by the President of the United States: Treaty with Saint Kitts and Nevis on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Treaty Document 105-37.

I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Basseterre on September 18, 1997, and a related exchange of notes signed at Bridgetown on October 29, 1997, and February 4, 1998. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the Report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activities