ago, when we debated how the United States should respond to the horrors in Bosnia. There were times during that debate when it was as if the victims of the Holocaust were looking down from the Senate galleries, reminding us of the moral imperative: Never again. I doubt we would have felt their presence so strongly, had it not been for the museum.

But evil is not always as obvious as it was in Bosnia, or Rwanda, or Pol Pot's Cambodia. The Holocaust Museum reminds us that the early warning signs are more subtle—and, often, closer to home. That lesson is particularly important for people who are entrusted to write the laws that guide this great nation.

When you walk down that first long, dark corridor, and see the step-by-step dismantling of German democracy, you understand in a deeper way why we must never again allow books to be burned, or laws to be written that permit discrimination and expropriation.

The last time I visited the museum I stopped on the way out to read what people had written in the ''comments'' book. None of the comments was very long. The museum has a way of leaving many people without words for a while.

Among the short messages, there were two that especially stood out. Both were written in what appeared to be the handwriting of teenage girls. One said, ''The museum taught me the meaning of democracy.'' The other said simply, ''I will remember this for the rest of my life.'' What an extraordinary gift the Founders have given those young women, and everyone else who has visited these first 5 years!

I understand the museum is now taking advantage of the Internet and other new technologies so that people in my home state of South Dakota, and all over the world, can ''visit,'' even if they can't come to Washington. I've been told the website gets 100,000 hits a day! That's most impressive.

By reaching out in this way, the museum is not only fulfilling our moral responsibility to ''write and record'' the story of the Holocaust and its victims. It is also creating a stronger America. And, in the process, it is redefining what museums, and public-private partnerships can be, and what they can accomplish.

The poem that is written on the wall behind the shoes declares, ''We are the shoes. We are the last witnesses.'' In the 5 years since the museum opened, 10 million new witnesses have been created—one for every person who perished in the Holocaust. Five years from now, there will be 10 million more. And, like the young woman who signed the book, each of them will be remembered for the rest of their lives.

The Founders, and all the supporters of the Holocaust Museum, have indeed taken part in the creation of something very, very rare. Today, on this holy day of Yom Hashoah, as we remember the victims of the Holocaust, the Congress and the people of the United States thank them.

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMY RESERVE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, for the past week, the United States Army Reserve has had a number of events to help celebrate the 90th anniversary of their founding. Appropriately, the United States Senate, led by Senator Helms who was joined by 28 of our colleagues, passed a resolution last night commending the Army Reserve and its citizen-soldiers on an impressive heritage and on the invaluable contributions they have made to keeping the United States free and safe.

As a former Army Reservist, I was naturally interested in reading this resolution and I am certain you can imagine my surprise when I discovered that it was also a tribute to me and the service I rendered the United States as a Soldier. I was, and am, humbled and flattered by this very touching gesture, you have touched the heart of this old ''trooper'', and I thank each of you for your kind act.

I join each of you in commending all those who have served in the Army Reserve throughout its 90-year history, particularly those men and women who serve today. In this era of skrinking force structure and defense budgets, we will increasingly rely on our reserve forces to meet the security and foreign policy goals of the United States. We should be grateful that there is no shortage of patriotic Americans willing to endure the hardships and demands of reserve service, we are all better off their efforts. I am certain that I speak for the entire Body when I say that we appreciate and value the work and contributions of the Soldiers of the Army Reserve and stand ready to assist them however we can.

IN HONOR OF FORMER SENATOR TERRY SANFORD

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, today, as it has for the past three days, the South mourns the passing of one of its greatest leaders. Terry Sanford, former Governor of and United States Senator from North Carolina, passed away on Saturday, April 18, 1998.

From 1961 to 1965, Governor Sanford forged a remarkable record as one of America's most progressive governors. His great passions were education, civil rights, and social justice. Perhaps his bravest act as Governor, and the one that posed the greatest political risk, was to encourage the people of North Carolina to accept the winds of change that swept the South during the 1960s.

In a 1963 speech, for example, he implored the people of North Carolina to end job discrimination against blacks and announced the creation of a biracial panel, the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, to work toward that end. He also appointed many black North Carolinians to important positions in his administration and publicly supported school integration.

The other hallmark of Governor Sanford's administration was his commitment to education. He pushed state lawmakers to provide more money to schools and laid the foundation that has helped make the North Carolina higher education system one of the best in the world. As a true intellectual and lover of the humanities, Terry Sanford understood the importance of ideas for their own sake. But he also was a practical man, and he realized that a well-educated populace is crucial to attracting new corporations and creating good jobs. Thanks to his vision, North Carolina now is home to one of the best-educated populations in the nation, and it is a leader in creating high-paying, high-tech jobs.

From 1969 to 1985, Senator Sanford was President of Duke University. He was one of that institution's most vigorous and successful presidents, inspiring loyalty and love among faculty and students and helping the University increase its endowment and improve its resources. As President of Duke, Terry Sanford did great things for not just the students, but all the people of North Carolina. Under his hand, Duke joined North Carolina State and the University of North Carolina as part of the vaunted Research Triangle, which has generated high-tech jobs for North Carolina and helped the state secure a reputation as one of the best locations in the country for companies and their workers. President Sanford dedicated himself completely to Duke; he was driven to serve the school by the same passion for education and material and intellectual progress which had guided his governorship.

Discontent with the direction in which our nation was headed and the seemingly intractable problems that had beset the political process drove Senator Sanford to offer himself for the Democratic nomination for President in 1972 and 1976. Although both his candidacies were unsuccessful, Terry ran with conviction and courage. Above all, he ran to oppose those who offered no alternative to confusion other than darkness, who would have replaced idealism with cynicism, and who practiced the politics of division rather than unity.

Terry Sanford achieved national office in 1986, when the people of North Carolina elected him to the United States Senate. During his term, Senator Sanford was one of the ablest and most conscientious legislators this body has ever seen. He maintained his well-deserved reputation for decency, integrity, and intelligence; continued to show great interest in education and social policies; and never flagged in his commitment to the public good.

After being narrowly defeated for reelection in 1992, Senator Sanford returned to Duke University, where he taught courses on public policy and government. As an outstanding educator, he continued to enrich his students' lives and devote himself to the dissemination of knowledge.

Mr. President, Terry Sanford's death is a loss for North Carolina, this nation, and this Senate. He embodied the

best of public service and education. His tremendous accomplishments were recognized and appreciated for over 30 years by the people of North Carolina. Increasingly, they have been recognized throughout the nation as well. In 1981, for example, a Harvard University study named Terry Sanford one of the ten best governors in the nation in this century. This was high praise, but Terry surely deserved it.

With his passing, our nation has lost one of its most tireless public servants. We in the Senate have lost a cherished colleague and loyal friend. Fortunately for us all, Terry Sanford's legacy will live on in the educational institutions of North Carolina to which he gave so much and in the example he set for those of us who aspire to public service.

Mr. President, of everything that has been said and written about our dear friend Terry Sanford, no one has said it better than Governor Jim Hunt of North Carolina, in the eulogy he delivered at Senator Sanford's funeral. At this time, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Governor Hunt's eulogy be printed in the RECORD.

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

EULOGY BY GOV. JIM HUNT AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR TERRY SANFORD, APRIL 22, 1998

In the words of a great Methodist hymn: ''Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing our Great Redeemer's praise.''

Indeed, our thousand tongues are here today to praise our Redeemer and one of His most magnificent gifts to the people of our state and our nation.

I know that I speak for many of you when I say very simply: Terry Sanford was my hero.

I'm sure that Terry Sanford has already has his orientation with the Lord. And it is not a one way conversation. And I suspect that by now he has almost certainly given the Lord a few good ideas for improving Heaven.

At a time when we struggle about whether government should act, let us remember the words of an uncommon man who could think great thoughts and make them a reality. In one of his books, Terry wrote:

''Indeed, if government is not for the express purpose of lifting the level of civilization by broadening the opportunities in life for its people, what is its purpose?''

And he added:

''Government is not something passive, not our kind of government. It has built into it the spirit of outreach, the concern for every individual. Look at the verbs in the Constitution's Preamble—establish, insure, provide, promote, secure. All these connote action, and all suggest that we must constantly be striving to improve the opportunities of our people.''

And act he did. Strive to improve opportunities for our people he did.

Imagine what North Carolina would be like if we had not had Terry Sanford striving for us these many years.

Imagine what North Carolina would have been like in the 1960s if we had not had a Governor who believed in bringing people of all races together. If we'd had a Governor like other states' who appealed to the worst rather than the best in us. Imagine no Terry Sanford.

Imagine what North Carolina would be like without the Research Triangle Park. Imagine no Terry Sanford.

Imagine what North Carolina would be like without the community college system or the School of the Arts. Imagine no Terry Sanford.

Imagine what North Carolina would be like had he not set national excellence as the goal for this great university—and for that other one just up the road. Imagine no Terry Sanford.

Imagine what North Carolina's schools would be like if a great Governor hadn't had the courage to pass a tax for school improvements—an act of courage that cost his own political ambitions dearly. Imagine no Terry Sanford.

It is truly unimaginable. You cannot imagine North Carolina without Terry Sanford.

Forty years ago, no one could have imagined what North Carolina would become.

No one, that is, but Terry Sanford.

He once wrote:

''The governor, by his very office, embodies his state. He stands alone at his inauguration as the spokesman for all the people. His presence at the peak of the system is unique, for he must represent the slum and the suburb, his concerns must span rural poverty and urban blight. The responsibility for initiative in statewide programs falls upon the governor. He must energize his administration, search out the experts, formulate the programs, mobilize and support and carry new ideas into action.''

Terry, you set the goals and our sights very high. So high that we often wonder if we can meet your standard. But your good works, your words and your spirit tell us every day, in every way, that the goal can be ours. That the struggle is worth it.

When we leave today, we will leave the body of our hero in this chapel. We leave it here because no other structure is sufficiently magnificent to serve as the final resting place for a life as magnificent as his.

But while we leave his body here to rest, the evidence of his good works is and will be everywhere around us—in the institutions he led, in the innovations he championed, in the individuals he touched and, most of all, in the spirit of everyone here today and everyone in this state. And so it will be for every generation yet to come.

For all that North Carolina has become and will be, Terry, we thank you.

God bless this place. God bless this family. And thank God for the magnificent blessing of giving North Carolina Terry Sandord.

90th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise this evening to congratulate the United States Army Reserve on its 90th anniversary and to recognize the contributions of my good friend STROM THURMOND who served in the Reserves for 36 years.

Many of you know Senator THURMOND's distinguished record in war and in peace and the contributions he has made to this institution. He, like the thousands of soldiers in the Army Reserves today, is an example of the best in America.

Some years ago, I was a Judge Advocate General (JAG) officer in the United States Army Reserve. I served for thirteen years in one of our 82 Alabama Reserve units and organizations, located in one of 19 cities and in 24 Reserve Centers spread across Alabama. Today, Alabama is home to approximately 7000 Army Reservists representing nearly 3½% of the total Army Reserve Force. I am particularly proud of the fact that we have the 81st Regional Support Command and the 87th Division (Exercise) headquartered in Birmingham, a unit which commands and controls soldiers in a number of surrounding southern states.

Like any major element of the Armed Forces, America's Army Reserve has a great history. Let me share just a small portion of that history: Created by statute on April 23, 1908, first of the Federal reserve forces created by Congress, a trained and ready force of citizen soldiers bringing relevant skills into the military, an integral part of today's global power projection strategy, a force which deploy's 20,000 reservists to 50 countries annually, a force which has mobilized and deployed 70% of the reserve forces to Bosnia for Operation Joint Guard, a force which contributed over 90,000 soldiers to Operation Desert Storm, one of which was my Chief of Staff, Armand DeKeyser, and a force which is found in all 50 states, U.S. territories, in Europe and in the Pacific region.

Mr. President, we have much to be proud of in America tonight. We can add to that list the United States Army Reserve whose birthday we quietly celebrate. Happy Birthday to the men and women of the Army Reserves. Men and women who quietly man the ramparts of freedom. You are always there when America needs you. For this act of selfless devotion, we as a nation ought to be truly grateful.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

MR. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, April 22, 1998, the federal debt stood at $5,521,690,068,621.47 (Five trillion, five hundred twenty-one billion, six hundred ninety million, sixty-eight thousand, six hundred twenty-one dollars and forty-seven cents).

One year ago, April 22, 1997, the federal debt stood at $5,340,281,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred forty billion, two hundred eighty-one million).

Five years ago, April 22, 1993, the federal debt stood at $4,228,121,000,000 (Four trillion, two hundred twenty-eight billion, one hundred twenty-one million).

Ten years ago, April 22, 1988, the federal debt stood at $2,499,356,000,000 (Two trillion, four hundred ninety-nine billion, three hundred fifty-six million).

Fifteen years ago, April 22, 1983, the federal debt stood at $1,244,297,000,000 (One trillion, two hundred forty-four billion, two hundred ninety-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than $4 trillion—$4,277,393,068,621.47 (Four trillion, two hundred seventy-seven billion, three hundred ninety-three million, sixty-eight thousand, six hundred twenty-one dollars and forty-seven cents) during the past 15 years.