

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I want to yield to the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, who gets the floor when the Senator from Georgia has finished his remarks?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The floor is open.

Mr. HELMS. I object unless it is recognized by all that I get the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I don't object to the Senator from Georgia speaking. I don't object to the Senator from North Carolina speaking. I simply ask if the Senator from North Carolina gets consent to be recognized, that I get consent to be recognized following his presentation. As I understand it, he has objected to that; is that the case?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. Is there an objection to his request now?

Mr. DORGAN. Whose request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yours.

Mr. DORGAN. I will certainly not object to my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. GRAHAM. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia is recognized.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO JIMMY CARTER

Mr. CLELAND. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 192 introduced earlier by myself and the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, Mr. COVERDELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

A resolution (S.Res. 192) extending birthday greetings and best wishes to Jimmy Carter in recognition of his 75th birthday.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, Henry David Thoreau once said "If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours." I rise before my colleagues today to reflect on the successes of one of our nation's great leaders and to pay tribute on the occasion of his 75th birthday, President Jimmy Carter.

James Earl Carter, Jr. was born October 1, 1924, in Plains, Georgia. Peanut farming, talk of politics, and devotion to the Baptist faith were mainstays of his upbringing. Upon graduation in 1946 from the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, he married Rosalynn Smith. The Carters have three sons, John William (Jack), James

Earl III (Chip), Donnel Jeffrey (Jeff), and a daughter, Amy Lynn.

After seven years' service as a naval officer, Jimmy Carter returned to Plains. In 1962 he entered state politics, and eight years later he was elected Governor of Georgia. Among the new young southern governors, he attracted attention by emphasizing the environment, efficiency in government, and the removal of racial barriers. I was pleased to serve in the Georgia State Senate during his Governorship and to support his reform agenda.

Jimmy Carter announced his candidacy for President in December 1974 and began a two-year campaign that quickly gained momentum. At the Democratic National Convention, he was nominated on the first ballot. He campaigned hard, debating President Ford three times, and won the Presidency in 1976 by 56 electoral votes. One of the greatest honors of my life was when President Carter chose me to lead the Veterans' Administration. In fact, I was President Carter's first scheduled appointment—it was not more than a couple hours after the inauguration when he asked me to be a part of his administration. It remains one of my proudest moments.

As President Jimmy Carter worked hard to combat the continuing economic woes of inflation and unemployment by the end of his administration, he could claim an increase of nearly eight million jobs and a decrease in the budget deficit, measured as a percentage of the gross national product. He dealt with the energy shortage by establishing a national energy policy and by decontrolling domestic petroleum prices to stimulate production. He prompted Government efficiency through civil service reform and proceeded with deregulation of the trucking and airline industries.

President Carter also sought to improve the environment in many ways. His expansion of the National Park System included protection of 103 million acres of Alaskan wilderness. To increase human and social services, he created the Department of Education, bolstered the Social Security system, and appointed record numbers of women, African-Americans, and Hispanics to jobs in the Federal Government.

In foreign affairs, Jimmy Carter set his own style. His championing of human rights was coldly received by the Soviet Union and some other nations. In the Middle East, through the Camp David agreement of 1978, he helped bring amity between Egypt and Israel. He succeeded in obtaining ratification of the Panama Canal treaties. Building upon the work of predecessors, he established full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and completed negotiation of the SALT II nuclear limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

Remarkably fit and compulsively active, President Carter remains a leading figure on the world stage. After

leaving the White House, Jimmy Carter returned to Georgia, where in 1982 he founded the nonprofit Carter Center in Atlanta to promote human rights worldwide. The Center has initiated projects in more than 65 countries to resolve conflicts, prevent human rights abuses, build democracy, improve health, and revitalize urban areas.

His invaluable service through his work at the Carter Center has earned him a record that many regard as one of the finest among any American ex-President in history. Jimmy Carter's high-profile, high-stakes diplomatic missions produced a cease-fire in Bosnia and prevented a United States invasion of Haiti. He supervised elections in newly democratic countries and has aided in the release of political prisoners around the world.

Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, still reside in Plains, Georgia and enjoy their ever-growing family which now includes 10 grandchildren. I ask my colleagues today to join with Mrs. Carter, Jack, Chip, Jeff, and Amy to honor President Carter on his 75th birthday.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I rise today to offer a few comments on the occasion of the 75th birthday of our Nation's 39th President and fellow Georgian, James Earl Carter.

I have known President Carter and his lovely wife Rosalynn since my days in the Georgia State Senate, and I have always known him to be a very gracious, forthright, and effective public official. Jimmy Carter has dedicated his life to his country—graduate of the United States Naval Academy, member of the Georgia State Senate, Governor of Georgia, and of course, President of the United States.

Many former Presidents choose a slower and more relaxed lifestyle once they leave office. But not Jimmy Carter. Since leaving office, he has been a leading advocate for democracy, peace, and human rights throughout the world. The Carter Center, headquartered in Atlanta, is one of the most renowned organizations in the area of promoting health and peace in nations around the globe.

Mr. Carter has also been a leader in our country's struggles to end poverty. In 1991 he launched the Atlanta Project, an initiative aimed at attacking social problems associated with poverty.

Besides the Atlanta Project, Mr. and Mrs. Carter are regular volunteers for Habitat for Humanity, a charitable organization dedicated to ending homelessness throughout the world. As two of Habitat's most well-known volunteers, each year they lead the Jimmy Carter Work Project, a week-long event that brings together volunteers from around the world for this noble effort.

Mr. President, the resolution brought forward by my colleague Mr. CLELAND and myself will express the Senate's best wishes to President Carter on his

75th birthday. I can not think of someone more deserving of this honor. I wish Jimmy and his wife Rosalynn well on this occasion, and encourage my colleagues to do likewise. I thank the Chair.

Mr. CLELAND. I ask unanimous consent the resolution and the preamble be considered and agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table without intervening action, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 192) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 192

Whereas October 1, 1999, is the 75th birthday of James Earl (Jimmy) Carter;

Whereas Jimmy Carter has served his country with distinction in the United States Navy, and as a Georgia State Senator, the Governor of Georgia, and the President of the United States;

Whereas Jimmy Carter has continued his service to the people of the United States and the world since leaving the Presidency by resolutely championing adequate housing, democratic elections, human rights, and international peace;

Whereas in all of these endeavors, Jimmy Carter has been fully and ably assisted by his wife, Rosalynn; and

Whereas Jimmy Carter serves as a living international symbol of American integrity and compassion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends its birthday greetings and best wishes to Jimmy Carter; and

(2) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Jimmy Carter.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be the next Democratic Senator to be recognized for purposes of an amendment after Senator REID of Nevada.

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

The Senator from North Carolina is recognized.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I said a moment ago, and I repeat for emphasis, I am absolutely astonished our friends across the aisle refuse to agree to the majority leader's unanimous consent agreement to bring the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the Senate floor for debate and vote on October 7.

I think this refusal is significant because of the incessant grandstanding that has been going on by the administration and some Senators and, of course, the liberal media that are not going to tell the facts about the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty—all clamoring that there is such an urgent need for immediate Senate action on the CTBT. It has been proclaimed constantly that the Senate absolutely must ratify the treaty so the United States can participate in the October 6

through 8 conference in Vienna. Yet when the majority leader offered a unanimous consent agreement to bring the treaty to a vote in time for that conference, the same people clamored for more action, running for the hills and demanding more time and making other demands.

If it were not so pitiful, this behavior would be amusing. I am not going to let Senators have it both ways. The same people who have been criticizing the Foreign Relations Committee for inaction on the CTBT are now refusing to a date certain, and a timely vote on the CTBT.

Of course, some are hiding behind the idea that more hearings are needed for a full Senate vote. Hogwash. For the record, the Committee on Foreign Relations has held in the past 2 years alone 14 hearings in which the CTBT was extensively discussed. Most folks don't show up for the hearings—the train was too late or whatever. This number of 14 does not include an even larger number of hearings held by the Armed Services Committee and the Intelligence Committee on CTBT relevant issues, nor does this include three hearings by the Governmental Affairs Committee on the CTBT and relevant issues.

I ask unanimous consent this list documenting each Foreign Relations Committee hearing be printed in the RECORD.

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

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE HEARINGS DURING WHICH THE CTBT WAS DISCUSSED

February 10, 1998—(Full Committee/Helms), 1998 Foreign Policy Overview and the President's Fiscal Year 1999 Budget Request. (S. Hrg. 105-443.)

May 13, 1998—(Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs/Brownback), Crisis in South Asia: India's Nuclear Tests. (S. Hrg. 105-620.)

June 3, 1998—(Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs/Brownback), Crisis in South Asia, Part 2: Pakistan's Nuclear Tests. (S. Hrg. 105-620.)

June 18, 1998—(Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs/Thomas), Congressional Views of the U.S.-China Relationship.

July 13, 1998—(Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs/Brownback), India and Pakistan: What Next? (S. Hrg. 105-620.)

February 24, 1999—(Full Committee/Helms), 1999 Foreign Policy Overview and the President's Fiscal year 2000 Foreign Affairs Budget Request.

March 23, 1999—(Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs/Thomas), U.S. China Policy: A Critical Reexamination.

April 20, 1999—(Full Committee/Helms), Current and Growing Missile Threats to the U.S.

April 27, 1999—(Full Committee/Helms), Nonproliferation, Arms Control and Political Military Issues.

May 5, 1999—(Full Committee/Helms), Does the ABM Treaty Still Serve U.S. Strategic and Arms Control Objectives in a Changed World?

May 25, 1999—(Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs/Brownback), Political/Military Developments in India.

May 26, 1999—(Full Committee/Helms), Cornerstone of Our Security?: Should the Senate

Reject a Protocol to Reconstitute the ABM Treaty with Four New Partners?

June 28, 1999—(Full Committee/Helms), Nomination (Holum).

September 28, 1999—(Full Committee/Helms), Facing Saddam's Iraq: Disarray in the International Community.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at least 17 respected witnesses have discussed their views on both sides of the CTBT question in the past 2 years. The administration itself has included this treaty in testimony on five occasions. More than 113 pages of committee transcript text are devoted to this subject. I have a stack of papers here that are CTBT testimony and debate within the committee. A record can be made of how this has been delayed and by whom.

Mr. President, I find it puzzling that some in the Senate are objecting to the unanimous-consent request of the majority leader. The Foreign Relations Committee has thoroughly examined this matter. We have heard from experts on this very treaty. Let me share this with the Senate, the people listening, and the news media—that have not covered hearings on this matter but whose editors have said it is a disgrace that a vote has not been allowed on the CTBT treaty. Here are the people who have discussed the CTBT before the Foreign Relations Committee.

Let me point out, we have hearings fairly early in the morning, maybe too early for some to come. But I look on both sides of the aisle, and I have seen, sometimes, nobody on one side. Anyway, here is a list of the people I recall having discussed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty with the Committee on Foreign Relations:

The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright, Secretary of State;

The Honorable Karl F. Inderfurth, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs;

Mr. Robert Einhorn, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Nonproliferation;

The Honorable R. James Woolsey, Former Director, Central Intelligence Agency;

Dr. Fred Ikle, Former Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;

The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz, Former U.S. Representative from New York;

The Honorable William J. Schneider, Former Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology;

Dr. Richard Haass, Former Senior Director, Near East and South Asia, National Security Council;

The Honorable Stanely O. Roth, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs;

The Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Former Secretary of Defense;

The Honorable Eric D. Newsom, Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs;

The Honorable Ronald F. Lehman, Former Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Parenthetically, I might say, not one word, as I recall, has been published by the same newspapers that have been piously declaring there must be action on the CTBT.

To continue the list:

General Eugene Habiger, Former Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Strategic Command;