

I thank the Chair. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DODD. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. DODD pertaining to the submission of S. Con. Res. 82 are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

#### THE REMARKS OF KING JUAN CARLOS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I have the pleasure to be the chairman of the U.S.-Spain Council, which is a council formed in 1996 between the American and Spanish governments and made up of members of the private and public sectors. This council meets once a year to discuss issues of common interest, and also to work on what we call a triangulation, utilizing the tremendous knowledge, awareness, and influence of Spain in the Americas to enter into cooperative efforts with the United States to improve economic conditions and strengthen democratic institutions in the Western Hemisphere.

This past couple of days we have had the pleasure of hosting King Juan Carlos of Spain and his wife, Queen Sofia. This morning, I had the privilege of being in attendance at the Library of Congress to hear an address in the Great Hall by King Juan Carlos. This was a remarkable address that I thought my colleagues might enjoy reading.

I was tremendously pleased that we were joined at a reception prior to the King's address by our majority leader, Senator LOTT, who made excellent remarks welcoming the King to the Library of Congress, and by Senator DASCHLE, who commented on the unique cooperative relationships that the two countries have enjoyed. Senator TED STEVENS, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who, of course, is also the head of the commission that deals with the Library of Congress, also shared some of his thoughts. In addition, a number of our colleagues were present to speak with King Juan Carlos, including the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator WARNER, Senator BAYH, and Senator BOB GRAHAM, who, in fact, was my predecessor as the U.S. Chairman of the U.S.-Spain Council. It was a very worthwhile gathering.

I feel fortunate to have attended this morning's address. In his address, King Juan Carlos spoke about the defining moments and opportunities in a na-

tion's history. His Majesty, himself, has been involved in several of the defining moments in Spain's history. In the wake of Tuesday's terrorist assault against Democracy in Spain, it is comforting to see firsthand the dedication to peace and nonviolence that His Majesty King Juan Carlos personifies. Throughout his reign, King Juan Carlos has been a uniting force in his country—forever championing human rights and consensus building. That is not to say, however, that he has given in to the demands of terrorist rebels. In fact, 25 years ago, shortly after taking office, rebels stormed the Parliament of Spain, held lawmakers hostage, and attempted a coup d'etat. As a young ruler, King Juan Carlos stood up to the rebels and replied that the coup would succeed only over his dead body. The rebels stood down only days later.

Once again, Spain finds itself under terrorist attack. I am confident that under the spirit of leadership engendered by King Juan Carlos, Spanish authorities will restore trust and order to Spanish daily life and silence terrorist bombs once and for all.

This is not to say that Spain finds itself in a precarious world position today. In the new millennium, Spain is a cultural, economic, and world leader in the European arena. As the European Union becomes more interconnected, and the Euro becomes the currency of trade in Europe, Spain will assuredly step up to its leadership position. As His Majesty states, Spain is not only focused on European relations. Spain historically has been an Atlantic nation and thus enjoys rich historic and economic ties with the United States and Latin America. Without doubt, the United States will continue to support warm relations with Spain in the future.

I hope that my colleagues will take the time to read in full the eloquent remarks of King Juan Carlos and I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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

ADDRESS BY H.M. THE KING AT THE UNITED STATES LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FEBRUARY 24, 2000

Senators, Members of Congress, Director of the Library of Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The opportunity that you have given me to speak today in this solemn and historic building, under the dome that stores so much human knowledge, fills me with deep satisfaction.

The books that surround us are codified forms of the memory and of the experience of the best that humankind has accomplished in this world. This is a place that undoubtedly inspires excellence, which invites people to learn from the past, and to plan for the future with hope and energy. We stand here before history, and a past whose calm and profound presence enlightens us.

Therefore, allow me first of all to pay tribute to those who, at the inception of the

young American nation, made their passionate struggle to establish forms of government more just than those which had until then been commonly accepted, compatible with a far-reaching yearning for knowledge and a continuous thirst for new findings, and scientific discoveries.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin were, in this sense, three archetypes of the men who built the foundations of the incipient United States of America upon ideals of freedom and democracy that were truly revolutionary for their times, and were also spurred by a continuous search for scientific knowledge.

It was they who were mainly responsible for ensuring that the thirteen original colonies, once Independence had been attained, did not content themselves with merely maintaining the model of rural society that had formed them. From the start they inculcated in them—through their own example of encyclopedists avid for new learning—those features which still seem to me the most significant and permanent of this great country: the search for scientific discovery, the accumulation of knowledge, always in permanent expansion driving forward the everchanging frontiers of the human mind.

Thus, it is not surprising that the leading role of the United States at the beginning of this new millennium is precisely based on the great scientific and technological advantage achieved by the urge for discovery instilled in it by the Founding Fathers.

In the lives of nations, great historic opportunities sometimes arise which must be put to good advantage. The honour and glory fell to Spain for having been the country that, through the discovery of 1492, and the subsequent colonial expansion, laid the groundwork for the emergence of the community of nations that, on both sides of the Atlantic, shares today the same human and political values.

Spaniards at the close of the 15th century and beginning of the 16th, actively joined and, in many occasions, led the great political, social and scientific movements of their age. Similarly, it is Spain's aim at the dawn of the 21st, century to play a prominent role in an age, in which, once again, we are witnessing great transformations. Motivated by technological and scientific progress and an extraordinary change on the international political scene, these transformations light up a new century that has been born under the sign of globalization.

During the final years of the 20th century, the bipolarity that had divided the world in two blocks since the second World War, disappeared.

Although it is still too soon to venture a historic judgment, we can nevertheless assert that this development has contributed remarkably to accelerating the process of globalisation, by allowing a greater integration of the economies and increasingly free communications between nations.

The gigantic leap forward by communication and information technologies over the past few years has also played a part. In a progressively integrated and inter-dependent world, the "new economy" is a daily reality.

But the great advances in science and technology in recent times, and the good performance of the economies of our respective countries, must not allow us to forget that a large part of the world population lives in poverty.

Globalisation, the phenomenon of the "new economy", is sustained by free-trade and free-market principles. We must support these principles since they constitute the

foundations of the economic prosperity of nations; but we must also ensure that they are compatible with the values that we all share, and which find their most worthy expression in the respect for rights, for all fundamental human rights, including appropriate working conditions.

In this new international context, Spain looks with special interest towards Europe and the Atlantic. After years of absence, Spain is once more actively involved in the political life of Europe.

Accession to the European Union constituted a watershed in the recent history of my country. Within a short time, Spaniards made an exceptional effort to adapt their entire economic, industrial, and even social structures to the regulations of the new environment where we have chosen to live.

We can say, and I as a Spaniard am proud to do so, that this effort has been rewarded by considerable success. Spain today is an open and modern country, with a plural, highly-motivated and thriving society, which faces the future with optimism and aims to play a leading role in the community of developed nations.

It is precisely because we are aware of the enormously positive effect that accession to the European Union has had on our country, that Spaniards from the outset have been resolutely in favour of enlargement to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Europeans now have the opportunity and the moral obligation to incorporate into the ambitious project now under construction those countries that, on account of unfair historical circumstances, remained isolated from what had always been their political, economic and cultural environment. The possibility of extending respect for values shared by us all to Central and Eastern Europe, together with the economic progress of their people, is the best guarantee for peace and stability for the future of our continent.

Besides being a European country, Spain has historically been an Atlantic nation. Our history is closely bound up with the Transatlantic link that unites the two shores. European unity cannot be built to the detriment or at the expense of the relationship with the United States. Today, as in the past, Transatlantic relations must constitute one of the focal points of our international relations.

Spain's Atlantic vocation is not confined to the northern hemisphere. Obviously, Spain feels particularly concerned with everything that happens in Latin America. This region currently presents very encouraging results, both in respect of political and economic progress, although many problems are still pending, such as poverty and social inequality.

The high degree of inter-relationship that exists between the Iberian peoples on both sides of the Atlantic cannot be explained solely in terms of the long period of time during which they formed a single nation. Once the countries that today make up what we call Latin America reached their independence, close ties were still preserved between our peoples. These ties continue to be very strong today, as shown by our active participation in initiatives such as the Ibero-American Summits, the promotion of relations between the European Union and these countries, and the resolute commitment of Spanish businessmen to the future of Latin America.

But today's Hispanic world has expanded far beyond its geographical and political boundaries. It has become a major force, even in the United States, where it has taken on special importance.

The Hispanic community in this country has an ever-growing presence. This presence is not only the result of its strong demographic growth, but rather constitutes a development with major social and political repercussions, on account of the progressively bigger role of the individuals that make it up.

The United States should not forget that the Union was formed with the Southern states, on whose people the Hispanic imprint was deeply stamped. In short, the Hispanic world is an integral part of the history of the United States.

Allow me to quote the words of: President Kennedy. In a speech delivered in 1961, he said: "Unfortunately, too many Americans think that America was discovered in 1620, when the pilgrims came to my state, and they forget the immense adventure of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th in the South and South-western part of the United States."

Perhaps President Kennedy's words would not respond to today's reality. I am sure that the Hispanic community I mentioned earlier, and which is nowadays evermore flourishing and influential, will ensure that the enormous colonising task undertaken by its ancestors in the 16th and 17th centuries in what today are the Southern and South-western states of this country is given due recognition by fellow Americans.

There is a very large Spanish section in the Library of Congress. Therefore this is a good place to recall that on territory that is now American, two great cultural vectors meet: one coming from Northern, Anglo-Saxon Europe, the other from the Mediterranean, what we could call the Latin and Iberian culture.

It is precisely on our collaboration with, and on the support of this noble institution, the Library of Congress, that I place my highest hopes for recognition of a new awareness of Spain's historic role in creating and forming the personality of the American nation.

The widely recognized academic authority of the Library, the new data-processing methods that give it an enormous capacity for disseminating its bibliographical and documentary treasures, as well as its plans for collaboration with the most important libraries of our country, are our best guarantee for success.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, a good knowledge of our past will enable us to better understand our future.

In 1840, Alexis de Tocqueville, in his work *Democracy in America*, wrote, "America is a country of wonders; everything there is in constant change, and all change seems to be progress."

We are now in the first year of a new century and are living in times of great change. Therefore let us live up to the spirit that Tocqueville saw in 19th Century America and let us ensure that all change will constitute progress, so that the words with which the illustrious Frenchmen described those Americans will ring true: "In America man seems to have no natural limits to his efforts; in his eyes, everything that has not already been achieved is because it has not yet been attempted".

Thank you very much.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

(The following statement was printed in the RECORD at the request of Mr. DASCHLE.)

#### EXPLANATION OF MISSED VOTES

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I regret I was unable to vote on the Iran Non-proliferation Act and two judicial nominations, but it was necessary for me to be in Montana today.

I traveled back to Montana to join with Montana farmers, Montana business people, and Montana government officials, and Montana economic development experts in Great Falls and Helena to greet a high-level Chinese agriculture purchasing delegation. This group is led by the Chairman of COFCO, the China National Cereals, Oils, and Feedstuffs Import and Export Corporation, and includes senior Chinese government officials. We provided this Chinese delegation with information about the opportunities Montana presents and educated them about the high quality and competitive agricultural products and value-added food products in our state.

I have been working for over 20 years to expand trade and open markets overseas for Montana and American agricultural commodities, value-added agricultural products, manufactured goods, and services. Increasing exports brings benefits to our farmers, our workers, and our communities in Montana.

China, in particular, represents a market of almost unlimited potential. I have worked hard for the last 10 years to expand trading relations between the United States and China. This year, I am leading the fight to grant China Permanent Normal Trade Relations status, PNTR. The full implementation of this agricultural agreement is a vital part of this effort to bring China into the WTO. It will ensure that Montana and the rest of America will benefit from the unique opportunities in China. The delegation that I brought to Montana this week is only the first step along the road to increased exports to China.

The outcome of today's vote on the Iran Nonproliferation Act would not have changed had I been present. This measure passed, 98-0, and I strongly support it. I do so for three reasons: it requires the President to report to Congress on foreign entities where there is "credible information" that they have transferred certain goods, services or technologies to Iran; it authorizes the President to impose measures against these entities; and it prohibits "extraordinary" U.S. payments to the Russian Space Agency until certain conditions are met. I voted for a