

and his own people. It is up to us today to send a message to the world, and to America's friends—particularly the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who has shown great strength—that we do appreciate what they have done, and we thank them for their support and courage, and we are committed to stand with them to eliminate the threat this rogue regime poses to peace in the world.

Let there be no mistake either; the elimination of the Iraqi threat is essential if we are to win the war on terror. We know Saddam Hussein's ongoing relationship with the dark forces of international terrorism. Some people say: Show us a smoking gun. Well, there is a lot of smoke out there. We do know of a lot of things that are ongoing, and we will get into some greater discussion of that next week.

We know other evil regimes are looking to see if he, Saddam Hussein, can once again bluff his way out of trouble, thereby emboldening others to seek more deadly means to threaten the United States and the civilized world.

This has huge meaning. If we now go through the process of huffing and puffing and saying we are going to take action, and there are going to be inspections, and there is going to be the destruction of these weapons, and if not, we are prepared to do whatever is necessary, including using force, and we do not do it, the ramifications will be endlessly negative.

The President, answering his critics who decry so-called American unilateralism, has put the case before the world. For 11 years, Saddam Hussein has flaunted the will of the United Nations. He has amassed stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction. He has gassed his own people. He has shown blatant contempt for the rule of law and the United Nations.

If the United Nations is to be a force for peace, it must show it stands ready to meet this ongoing threat in the international community. If it does not, it will be consigned to the ash heap of history, as the League of Nations was before it—a grand idea unable to cope or confront evil dictators bent on the destruction of world peace.

I said at the outset this vote is the "end of the beginning." The Senate will rise to the occasion, as it has throughout its eventful history. As we engage in this momentous debate, let us ensure by its conclusion we will have set in motion "the beginning of the end" of Saddam Hussein and all for which he stands.

Now, I see Senator DASCHLE is in the Chamber. I thank him for his effort in this regard. We do not always agree. We have a lot of conversations people don't even know about to try to come to a fair agreement on how to proceed. We talk about process, and we still have a way to go. But here, in a few minutes, we will officially begin this debate, an important debate. Every Senator will have his or her chance to have their say.

I believe Senator DASCHLE has in mind a process most Senators will feel is fair—I hope all Senators. At the end of the day, in a reasonable period of time, we will get to a vote. But as we started, I thought it was important we express our appreciation for what has been done, and our reassurance to the American people and our colleagues we are going to ensure it be done in a respectful way, regardless of positions, but that it produces a result which is going to be good for America.

Madam President, may I inquire, is it anticipated this would be the last vote of the day but that we would continue in session as long as any Senator wishes to speak?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CANTWELL). The majority leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Responding to the distinguished Republican leader, the answer to that is, yes, this will be the final vote of the day. There will be no votes tomorrow, but we will be in session.

It is my hope and expectation that Senators will avail themselves of the opportunity to come to the floor to not necessarily debate the resolution but to express themselves on the resolutions. The Senate will be available for that purpose today, tomorrow, Monday, and we will have more to say with regard to the specific schedule, perhaps as early as tomorrow. This will be the final vote today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

DEBATE ON IRAQ RESOLUTION

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I did not have the opportunity to hear all of the distinguished Republican leader's remarks, but I have a pretty good understanding of the tone of his statement and agree very much with what I did hear of his remarks.

Let me say I would pick up where he left off. I want very much for this debate to be respectful, to recognize our solemn obligation as Senators to debate, and our role in providing advice and consent on issues of this import. That will be what we set out to do over the course of the next several days.

In consultation with the Republican leader, I also had hoped we could have a prompt debate. That is also part of our motivation in bringing the resolution to the floor in the form of a cloture motion this afternoon.

There will be differences of opinion expressed, but there is no difference of opinion with regard to our ultimate goal. Our goal is to address the very understandable and serious concern shared not only by the administration but the American people that we have to address the threat that exists today in Iraq, the threat that it poses to us in a number of ways but especially with regard to weapons of mass destruction.

It is my hope that debate can begin in earnest today, that people can come to the floor to express themselves, to indicate their support and their pro-

posals for ways in which we might address this issue through resolutions that will be offered over the course of the next several days.

I am confident that as we begin this debate, we will debate with every expectation that in spite of what differences exist, the similarities will be far greater than the differences; that ultimately we can come to some resolution that will bring about perhaps a broad bipartisan coalition in support of a resolution that authorizes this administration and our country to move forward.

There is a growing appreciation of the role of the United Nations. There is a growing appreciation of the role of the international community. There is a recognition that the extent to which we work in and through the international community, as we did in 1991, we will do it again successfully today.

I come to the floor with an expectation that there will be an opportunity at some point for Senator LEVIN to introduce his resolution. We will have a debate and a vote on that resolution sometime next week. We would then lay down—perhaps simultaneously—the resolution that has been the subject of negotiations and discussions now with the administration over the course of the last couple of weeks. Agreement was reached with some members of leadership over the course of the last day or so. That certainly will be one of the primary vehicles we will address as we consider debate on this issue in the coming days.

I might suggest that it be used as the primary vehicle, although we have not entertained a unanimous consent request in that regard.

It is also my expectation that Senators BIDEN and LUGAR may have an amendment that they wish to offer that would go to some of the concerns they have with regard to the need for further clarity of that resolution. That may be the amendment that would be offered to the administration resolution at some point next week.

In the meantime, Senators are encouraged to come to the floor to express themselves in general or to express themselves with regard to any one of those specific resolutions or amendments to the resolution.

I would hope that at some point we could reach an agreement that we would have those three votes—a vote on the Levin resolution, a vote on the Biden-Lugar amendment to the administration resolution, and then ultimately a vote on the administration resolution itself.

As I said today, I am not prepared to propound it because we have not had enough opportunity to consult with colleagues on either side of the aisle. I have had many consultations with the distinguished Republican leader. It will be our intent to suggest that to our caucuses with the hope that we can put that framework in place as we debate this very important matter in the days ahead.

I encourage Senators to come to the floor today, tomorrow, Monday, and all next week as we hope to complete our work. My expectation is that we would complete our work on this resolution, on this set of issues relating to this resolution, sometime by midweek next week.

I know we are scheduled to have a vote at 4:15. That time has arrived.

I yield the floor.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AGAINST IRAQ—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order and pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 45, a joint resolution to authorize the use of U.S. forces against Iraq:

Harry Reid, Jeff Bingaman, Jean Carnahan, Daniel K. Inouye, Bill Nelson of Florida, Ben Nelson of Nebraska, Ernest F. Hollings, John Edwards, Tim Johnson, Joseph I. Lieberman, Herb Kohl, John Breaux, Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Max Baucus, Mary Landrieu, Tom Daschle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 45, a joint resolution to authorize the use of U.S. forces against Iraq, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are required under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 95, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 230 Leg.]

YEAS—95

Allard	Burns	Craig
Allen	Campbell	Crapo
Baucus	Cantwell	Daschle
Bayh	Carnahan	Dayton
Bennett	Carper	DeWine
Biden	Chafee	Dodd
Bingaman	Cleland	Domenici
Bond	Clinton	Dorgan
Boxer	Cochran	Durbin
Breaux	Collins	Edwards
Brownback	Conrad	Ensign
Bunning	Corzine	Enzi

Feingold	Landrieu	Santorum
Feinstein	Leahy	Sarbanes
Fitzgerald	Levin	Schumer
Frist	Lieberman	Sessions
Graham	Lincoln	Shelby
Gramm	Lott	Smith (NH)
Grassley	Lugar	Smith (OR)
Gregg	McCain	Snowe
Hagel	McConnell	Specter
Harkin	Mikulski	Stabenow
Hollings	Miller	Stevens
Hutchinson	Murkowski	Thomas
Hutchison	Murray	Thompson
Inhofe	Nelson (FL)	Thurmond
Jeffords	Nelson (NE)	Torricelli
Johnson	Nickles	Voinovich
Kennedy	Reed	Warner
Kerry	Reid	Wellstone
Kohl	Roberts	Wyden
Kyl	Rockefeller	

NAYS—1

Byrd

NOT VOTING—4

Akaka
Hatch

Helms
Inouye

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 95, the nays are 1. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON of Nebraska). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2003

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 112, a 1-week continuing resolution, just received from the House, which is now at the desk.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 112) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 112) was read the third time and passed.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2766

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, as I will every day, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, after consultation with the Republican leader, turn to the consideration of S. 2766, the Labor, Health, Human Services, and Education appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. NICKLES. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. NICKLES. I did not quite catch the request. To clarify, this would set aside the homeland security bill? This would set aside the Iraqi resolution?

Mr. HARKIN. Yes. The appropriations bill for Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education passed the subcommittee unanimously, and passed the committee unanimously. We are now in a new fiscal year. Our schools out there need this help. Every day that we don't pass it means they are getting less money for special education, less money for teacher training, less money for title I to help, as a result of the bill we passed just a year ago, to leave no child behind. So I have asked unanimous consent that the leader turn to the consideration of S. 2766, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I, again, say I am sorry that we hear an objection from the other side. We are not doing much around here. Every day we sort of hang around and have a couple of cloture votes and that is about it. We could bring up this education bill.

As I said, it passed unanimously. That means both Republicans and Democrats supported this bill. It has money in it for Pell grants. We have a lot of middle-class kids going to college who are counting on these Pell grants. This bill had a \$100 increase to help these middle-class kids go to college. Yet we are being denied the opportunity to get that \$100 increase per year for the Pell grant.

We just passed a leave-no-child-behind bill last year. I ask Senators to go and talk to the principals in the schools. Where are the resources to back them up? Without the resources, a lot of children are going to be left behind.

So this bill has resources in it for title I—as I said, about \$700 million. That is going to be denied to our public schools because the other side objected.

Special education—almost \$1 billion is tied up because the other side objects to going to our appropriations bill.