

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: What is the status of the floor situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is in a period of morning business. The minority controls 13½ minutes and the majority controls 1 minute.

Mr. BAUCUS. How much time would the Senator like?

Mr. HARKIN. Ten minutes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Parliamentary inquiry: Is there an agreement under which the Senator from Kentucky should be recognized at 10 a.m.?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no order at this time.

Mr. MCCONNELL. How long will the Senator from Iowa speak?

Mr. HARKIN. Ten minutes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to follow the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. BAUCUS. Reserving the right to object, would the Chair inform the Senate of the present parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is in a period of morning business. The majority controls 13½ minutes—12½ minutes now, and the minority controls 1 minute.

Mr. BAUCUS. I ask if the Senator could perhaps yield until after we complete morning business. It is possible others may want to speak on the subject set aside for this morning during morning business.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I simply ask unanimous consent I be allowed to speak for 10 minutes as in morning business immediately following the Senator from Iowa.

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

#### THE DEFICIT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I have come to the Senate floor on a number of occasions concerning the exploding deficits being built up by this administration, as well as the very poor performance of the national economy since this administration took office. The recent Office of Management and Budget, OMB, projections are especially noteworthy.

We now see the White House foresees a 5-year debt increase of \$1.9 trillion, a record \$455 billion deficit this year, a \$475 billion deficit next year. Each of those numbers signifies a terrible record of performance and record-setting deficits. With each report the deficits get deeper and deeper. Next year's \$475 billion deficit represents over \$1,600 for every man, woman, and child in America. That is the equivalent of adding to each citizen's credit card \$1,600 upon which we will be required to pay interest year after year after year ad infinitum.

In the past 3 years, we have seen the worst record of job creation since the Presidency of Herbert Hoover, with over 3 million jobs lost. This is the only administration in 70 years with a decline in private sector jobs. Long-

term unemployment has tripled. We are in the slowest economic growth in over 50 years. And one other item: A huge drop in the value of pensions. A \$100,000 pension invested in Standard & Poors stocks at the beginning of this administration is now worth \$26,000 less.

We do not hear a lot of talk from the administration, at least openly, about privatizing Social Security any longer. Just think, if you are just getting ready to retire, and this administration's privatization policies for Social Security had been in effect, and you had \$100,000 in your pension funds in something that everyone believed would be very safe, it would now be worth \$74,000. You would have lost \$26,000 in 3 years. That is why I have said this administration is committing economic malpractice. It is economic malpractice at its worst. We keep hearing about medical malpractice, but this is economic malpractice because for the long term we face millions of retiring baby boomers and large increases in Social Security and Medicare. We have a great need to invest in the education of our children and to protect our children with homeland security. But this administration has one answer to all our problems: More tax cuts for the wealthy.

I think it is worth looking at history. Faced with high unemployment, President Franklin Roosevelt said to Congress on May 24, 1937:

We know that overwork and underpay do not increase the national income when a large portion of our workers remain unemployed. Reasonable and flexible use of the long-established right of Government to set and change working hours can, I hope, decrease unemployment in those groups in which unemployment today principally exists.

Those are the words of President Franklin Roosevelt in 1937.

So what did Congress do? Congress passed time-and-a-half pay for overtime to increase jobs. Yet, faced with rising unemployment, this President wants to take away time-and-a-half from millions of Americans who receive a higher income because of it. This President, through the promulgation of new rules and regulations, wants to remove the incentive that overtime pay provides to employers to hire more workers. This is an anti-job-growth policy. In fact, this President threatened to veto a House appropriations bill if that bill said no to cutting time-and-a-half for overtime—again, economic malpractice.

The President's OMB Director says the projected budgets are "manageable." But when we look at the operating budget for next year, using OMB's own numbers, we face a deficit equal to 5.7 percent of our GDP, our gross domestic product, the second largest since 1946.

These are the budget deficits expected just for the next few years. In 2000, as we can see, we had budget surpluses. During the 1990s, we paid off our debts, we had wise tax-and-spend poli-

cies, and we built up a surplus. That surplus was intended to be used to pay off our debt to provide for security for those who are going to be retiring very soon.

Now, because of the economic malpractice of this administration, the forecast is for even bigger deficits than what we have had in the past, going on into the future with no end in sight. So the President's policies eat up all the reserves we were going to use for Social Security and they have turned them into debt.

Under this President's program, these explosive deficits just keep going on and on and they keep getting worse. We tried this supply-side economic tax policy in 1981, and both the deficits and unemployment skyrocketed, resulting in our prior deficit record.

In 1993, we tried to reverse supply-side policies. I just might note for the record, every Republican in the Senate and every Republican in the House voted no. They all predicted economic disaster. Instead, we got out of the hole and we got into record surpluses. Unemployment dropped year after year, wealth increased all over America, average people saw their incomes rise.

So when this President came into office in 2001, what did he do? He pushed a huge tax cut primarily aimed at the wealthy. Deficits skyrocketed, jobs were lost, and the unemployed stayed that way for longer and longer. In 2003, it is a repeat of what they did in 2001—economic malpractice.

On February 12, Mr. Greenspan said:

There's no question that as deficits go up, contrary to what some have said, it does affect long-term interest rates. It does have a negative impact on the economy unless attended.

We are not attending to it. In fact, what is happening with this administration is that it is getting worse, the deficits are getting bigger. On July 16, Mr. Greenspan said:

There is no question that if you run substantial and excessive deficits over time, you are draining savings from the private sector, and other things being equal, you do clearly undercut the growth rate of the economy.

That is what is happening.

Some on the right say they have a way to reduce the deficit that will grow larger and larger. They say reform Social Security and Medicare. What they mean is, by privatizing it, cut Social Security, cut Medicare, cut them deeply. They see too much being spent on our children's education. They think that ought to be cut, too.

I have an alternative view. I think the economic malpractice of this administration and supply-side economics must end and we have to return to economic sanity in this country. Look at those who are unemployed for 3 months, 6 months, a year—hurt economically, families hurt, marriages destroyed, futures lost. Look at our African-American community and the Hispanic community, which are suffering huge unemployment levels. Look at teenagers who cannot find jobs and

wonder how they are going to be able to afford rising college tuition, which in many cases has doubled in the last couple of years. Look at the disabled who are being fired to cut health care insurance, and they are not being rehired and people are not reaching out the hand to hire people with disabilities because of the rising cost of health insurance, and the pressures are growing to cut Social Security and Medicare as these deficits grow.

Only an ideologue who thinks of shrinking Government, whatever the cost, could possibly think we are on the right path. As Congressman SPRATT in the House has said of the policies of this President and what the Congress is now following:

There seems to be no shame, no shock, and no solution.

We must reject these policies. We must reject the economic malpractice of this administration and move back to economic sanity in our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired. Under the previous order, the Senator from Kentucky is recognized.

#### THE DEATH OF QUSAI AND UDAY HUSSEIN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, normally in our country we don't applaud the death of anyone. We value life greatly. But today we do indeed applaud the death, the removal, of two of the most vicious criminals who ever lived. Yesterday we heard confirmation that the 101st Airborne—I can proudly say headquartered in Fort Campbell, KY—in a raid on a house in Mosul, killed Uday and Qusay Hussein, two of the biggest monsters who ever walked the face of the Earth.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two Associated Press obituaries be printed in the RECORD at this point, but I want to take a look at those obituaries because I think they tell you a lot about what this war was all about.

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

##### ODAI HUSSEIN, OLDEST SON OF SADDAM

BAGHDAD, IRAQ.—Oday Hussein, the murderous and erratic oldest son of Saddam Hussein, controlled propaganda in Iraq and allegedly oversaw the torture of athletes who failed to perform.

The 39-year-old is No. 3 on the list of 55 most-wanted men from the former Iraqi regime—only Saddam and younger brother Qusai ranked higher. The three also are on a U.S. list of former regime members who could be tried for war crimes.

As head of the paramilitary Fedayeen Saddam paramilitary unit, Oday helped his father eliminate opponents and exert ironfisted control over Iraq's 25 million people. The eldest of Saddam's five children, Oday was elected to parliament in 1999 with a reported 99 percent of the vote, but he rarely attended parliament sessions.

Iraqi exiles say Oday murdered at will and tortured with zeal, and routinely ordered his guards to snatch young women off the street

so he could rape them. The London-based human-rights group Indict said Oday ordered prisoners to be dropped into acid baths as punishment.

The Caligula-like Oday seemed proud of his reputation and called himself Abu Sarhan, an Arabic term for "wolf."

But his tendency toward erratic brutality even exasperated Saddam, who temporarily banished Oday to Switzerland after the younger Hussein killed one of his father's favorite bodyguards in 1988.

The bodyguard, a young man named Kamel Gegeo, arranged trysts for the Iraqi president—notably with one woman who later became Saddam's second wife. Worried that his father's relationship with the woman could threaten his own position as heir, Oday beat Gegeo to death with a club in full view of guests at a high-society party, according to some reports. Other reports said Oday killed Gegeo with an electric carving knife.

Oday has once been a strong candidate to succeed his father, but he was badly injured in 1996 in an assassination attempt by gunmen who opened fire as he drove his red Porsche through Baghdad. The attack left Oday with a bullet in his spine that forced him to walk with a cane. Younger brother Qusai was instead groomed to succeed Saddam, worsening already uneasy relations between the two brothers.

Oday owned Iraq's most widely circulated daily newspaper, Babil, which he used as a platform for regime propaganda, published signed editorials full of bombastic rhetoric. He also oversaw Al-Zawra, a weekly published by the journalists union that he headed, and owned the popular Youth TV.

Much of Oday's notoriety abroad stemmed from his position as head of the National Iraqi Olympic Committee, which was accused of torturing and jailing athletes.

The London-based human rights group Indict said the committee once made a group of track athletes crawl on newly poured asphalt while they were beaten and threw some of them off a bridge. Indict also said Oday ran a special prison for athletes who offended him. The International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland, said earlier this year that it was investigating the allegations.

One defector told Indict that jailed soccer players were forced to kick a concrete ball after failing to reach the 1994 World Cup finals. Another defector said athletes were dragged through a gravel pit and then dunked in a sewage tank so infection would set in.

Army officers also were fair game for Oday's outbursts of violence. In 1983, Oday reportedly bashed an army officer unconscious when the man refused to allow Oday to dance with his wife. The officer later died. Oday also shot an army officer who did not salute him.

Things were hardly better on the family front, where relations between Oday and his uncles were especially bad. Oday reportedly divorced the daughter of one uncle, Barzan Ibrahim Hasan, in 1995 after she complained of being beaten. Oday shot and wounded another uncle, Watban Ibrahim Hasan. Both uncles were captured after the war and are in the custody of U.S. coalition forces.

While millions of Iraqis suffered dire poverty, Oday lived a life of fast cars, expensive liquor and easy women. When U.S. troops captured his mansion in Baghdad, they found a personal zoo with lions and cheetahs, an underground parking garage for his collection of luxury cars, Cuban cigars with his name on the wrapper, and \$1 million in fine wines, liquor—and even heroin.

Oday's obsession with sex was evident everywhere: The house was adorned with paintings of naked women and photographs of

prostitutes taken off the Internet, complete with handwritten ratings of each.

There were bags and boxes of pills and medicines everywhere—ginseng sexual fortifiers, heartburn medication, the anti-depressant Prozac—and an Accu-Rite HIV Antibodies Screening Test Kit was in Oday's office.

Nearby was a domed house believed to be the residence of Oday's concubines, a bastion of bad taste with statuettes of couples in foreplay, couches with fluffy pillows and a swimming pool with a bar.

##### QUSAI HUSSEIN, YOUNGER SON OF SADDAM

BAGHDAD, IRAQ.—Qusai Hussein, Saddam Hussein's younger son, held wide-ranging powers over the nation's ruthless security apparatus that made him one of the most feared men in Iraq.

Qusai is No. 2 on the U.S.-led coalition forces' list of the 55 most wanted men from the former Iraqi regime, behind only Saddam himself. He is also on a Bush administration list of former Iraqi regime members who could be tried for war crimes.

Quiet, handsome and every bit as brutal as Saddam, the 37-year-old Qusai headed Iraq's intelligence and security services, his father's personal security force and the Republican Guard, an elite force of 80,000 soldiers responsible for defending Baghdad.

He stayed out of the public eye and led a substantially more subdued private life than his older brother Oday, who collected luxury cars by the hundreds and had a habit of ordering his guards to snatch young women off the street in order to rape them. Iraqis nicknamed Qusai "The Snake" for his bloodthirsty but low-profile manner.

Qusai was far more trusted by his father and appeared to be his heir before the regime crumbled. In televised meeting with top security and military men, Qusai was seated next to his father, wearing well-tailored suits and dutifully noting his father's every word.

An exiled dissident told The Associated Press that only Qusai and Saddam's private secretary, Abid Hamid Mahmud al-Tikriti, who was captured in June, were kept informed of Saddam's whereabouts. Oday was thought to be too reckless to be trusted with such information.

Experts do not believe Qusai played a significant role in the Gulf War of 1991. But he was a leading figure of terror in the conflict's aftermath, using mass executions and torture to crush the Shiite Muslim uprising after that war.

Qusai also helped engineer the destruction of the southern marshes in the 1990s, an action aimed at Shiite "Marsh Arabs" living there.

The marshes—roughly 3,200 square miles—had provided the necessities of life for tens of thousands of marsh dwellers for at least 1,000 years. The area was destroyed through a large-scale water diversion project intended to remove the ability of insurgents to hide there.

Qusai also oversaw Iraq's notorious detention centers and is believed to have initiated "prison cleansing"—a means of relieving severe overcrowding in jails with arbitrary killings.

Citing testimony from former Iraqi intelligence officers and other state employees, New York-based Human Rights Watch said several thousand inmates were executed at Iraq's prisons over the past several years.

Prisoners were often eliminated with a bullet to the head, but one witness told the London-based human rights group Indict that inmates were sometimes murdered by being dropped into shredding machines. Some prisoners went in head first and died quickly,