

made it possible for the Pakistanis, I think, to begin to realize that they could go down another path, which was to join us and to break away from the Taliban. So that's really how it started.

QUESTION. Had the Clinton administration in any of its work on this issue, in any of the findings or anything else, prepared for a call for the use of ground forces, special operations forces in any way? What did the Bush administration do with that if they had?

CLARKE. There was never a plan in the Clinton administration to use ground forces. The military was asked at a couple of points in the Clinton administration to think about it. Um, and they always came back and said it was not a good idea. There was never a plan to do that.

(Break in briefing details as reporters and Clarke go back and forth on how to source quotes from this backgrounder.)

ANGLE. So, just to finish up if we could then, so what you're saying is that there was no—one, there was no plan; two, there was no delay; and that actually the first changes since October of '98 were made in the spring months just after the administration came into office?

CLARKE. You got it. That's right.

QUESTION. It was not put into an action plan until September 4, signed off by the principals?

CLARKE. That's right.

QUESTION. I want to add though, that NSPD—the actual work on it began in early April.

CLARKE. There was a lot of in the first three NSPDs that were being worked in parallel.

ANGLE. Now the five-fold increase for the money in covert operations against Al Qaeda—did that actually go into effect when it was decided or was that a decision that happened in the next budget year or something?

CLARKE. Well, it was gonna go into effect in October, which was the next budget year, so it was a month away.

QUESTION. That actually got into the intelligence budget?

CLARKE. Yes it did.

QUESTION. Just to clarify, did that come up in April or later?

CLARKE. No, it came up in April and it was approved in principle and then went through the summer. And you know, the other thing to bear in mind is the shift from the rollback strategy to the elimination strategy. When President Bush told us in March to stop swatting at flies and just solve this problem, then that was the strategic direction that changed the NSPD from one of rollback to one of elimination.

QUESTION. Well can you clarify something? I've been told that he gave that direction at the end of May. Is that not correct?

CLARKE. No, it was March.

QUESTION. The elimination of Al Qaeda, get back to ground troops—now we haven't completely done that even with a substantial number of ground troops in Afghanistan. Was there, was the Bush administration contemplating without the provocation of September 11th moving troops into Afghanistan prior to that to go after Al Qaeda?

CLARKE. I can not try to speculate on that point. I don't know what we would have done.

QUESTION. In your judgment, is it possible to eliminate Al Qaeda without putting troops on the ground?

CLARKE. Uh, yeah, I think it was. If we'd had Pakistani, Uzbek and Northern Alliance assistance.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO HOOSIER ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, today I wish to share with my colleagues the winners of the 2003–2004 Dick Lugar/Indiana Farm Bureau/Farm Bureau Insurance Companies Youth Essay Contest.

In 1985, I joined with the Indiana Farm Bureau to sponsor an essay contest for 8th grade students in my home state. The purpose of this contest was to encourage young Hoosiers to recognize and appreciate the importance of Indiana agriculture in their lives and subsequently, craft an essay responding to the assigned theme. I, along with my friends at the Indiana Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, am pleased with the annual response to this contest and the quality of the essays received over the years.

I congratulate Elizabeth A. Mercer, of Boone County, and Eric Webb, of Johnson County, as winners of this year's contest, and I ask that the complete text of their respective essays for the RECORD. Likewise, I ask that the names of all of the district and county winners of the 2003–2004 Dick Lugar/Indiana Farm Bureau/Farm Bureau Insurance Companies Youth Essay Contest.

The material follows:

GROCERY SHOPPING STARTS ON HOOSIER FARMS

(By Elizabeth A. Mercer—Boone County)

Indiana farms have a part in many food items around the world. Without farmers our country, even our world, would be starving. In the past, I knew that farmers were a big part of the "Food Chain." Being a daughter of a farmer, I have learned that farmers begin the "Food Chain."

Starting my journey through the grocery store, I realize Hoosier farms are in all parts of the store. In the produce section, Hoosier farms raise celery, carrots, broccoli, cabbage, green beans, lettuce, peas, squash, cucumbers, zucchini, sweet corn, apples, potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupe, strawberries, tomatoes, and pumpkins. Produce grown by Indiana farmers is a crop, which adds value and income to their farming operation.

Another section of the grocery store is the meat section. Meats produced in Indiana are beef, pork, chicken, turkey, elk, buffalo, sheep, fish, and duck. Indiana is the number one state in the USA for duck production.

In the baking aisle corn syrup, corn meal, and corn oil are produced from corn of Indiana farmers. Half of Indiana's corn is raised for animal feed. A large portion of the remainder is used to produce high fructose corn syrup. Corn syrup is used in soft drinks, fruit juices, sport drinks, and canned fruits.

Indiana soybeans are processed into soybean oil. Soybean oil is used in many baked goods such as breads, cakes, snack cakes, chips, and cookies.

Wheat grown in Indiana is soft red winter wheat. Contrary to popular belief, bread is not made from Indiana wheat. Indiana wheat is used to produce pastas.

From now on, when I walk through the grocery store I will know Hoosier farms have made a difference in the food supply for our country and our world. I am proud to say, "My dad is a Hoosier farmer."

GROCERY SHOPPING STARTS ON HOOSIER FARMS

(By Eric Webb—Johnson County)

Mom was planning the usual week's meals, which meant the dreaded trip to the grocery. I went with mom and we started down the aisles. As we were putting the items in the cart, I noticed that several of the items were from Indiana farms. This surprised me a lot. I thought all of the items that may family got were imported.

You could almost group these items by meal. For breakfast, you could have Walker eggs from the Johnson County area. You can add some Emege ham for an omelette. For lunch, you can enjoy Perdue chicken with homegrown tomatoes on two slices of Wonder bread. You can then wash it down with some Maplehurst milk. For dinner, you can have steak, corn, fresh green beans and wonderful seedless watermelons or cantaloupe. Let us not forget the late night snack of Orville Redenbacher popcorn while watching a movie. These items represent some of Johnson County's, as well as other Indiana county's products.

Other Indiana farm products that can be found in local groceries include Roseacre Farm eggs, the world's largest producer, and Adrian Orchard apples. With Halloween and Thanksgiving approaching, do not forget about Waterman's Market pumpkins and hot apple cider, Brown County apple butter and special fresh turkey from Jasper's Sager Turkey farm.

In conclusion, I have only skimmed the surface of the products available from Indiana farmers. Indiana has more to offer than corn and soybeans. The next time you are shopping, look around and see how easy it is to buy Indiana products and enjoy an old fashion Hoosier meal.

2003–04 DISTRICT ESSAY WINNERS

District 1: Zachariah Surfus (Starke Co.) and Amy Ver Wey (Lake Co.).

District 2: Daniel Pepler (Allen Co.) and Lindsay Shutt (Allen Co.).

District 3: Sean Smith (Cass Co.) and Autumn Cooper (Newton Co.).

District 4: Patrick Ritchie (Wells Co.) and Cindy Muhlenkamp (Jay Co.).

District 5: Keith Trusty (Morgan Co.) and Elizabeth Mercer (Boone Co.)* (State Winner).

District 6: Kyle Jacobs (Hancock Co.) and April Schelle (Henry Co.).

District 7: Bradley Otero (Martin Co.) and Audrey Maddox (Lawrence Co.).

District 8: Eric Webb (Johnson Co.)* (State Winner) and Vanessa Small (Bartholomew Co.).

District 9: Braxton Williams (Posey Co.) and Jamie Frank (Spencer Co.).

District 10: Ethan Wilson (Jackson Co.) and Samantha LaMaster (Scott Co.).

2003–2004 COUNTY ESSAY WINNERS

Allen: Daniel Pepler and Lindsay Shutt.
Bartholomew: Steven Day and Vanessa Small.

Benton: Scott Williams.

Boone: Bailey Keith and Elizabeth Mercer.

Cass: Sean Smith and Kimberly Champ.

Clay: Brandon Blackburn and Kayla Baumgartner.

Clinton: Eric Myers.

Dearborn: Joe Bischoff and Amber Shumate.

Decatur: Cody Sanders.

DeKalb: Stephen Boviall and Shannon O'Rear.

Dubois: Jake Whitsitt and Kelsey Vonderheide.

Fayette: Matt Sterling and Jerica Moore.

Franklin: Tyler Ripperger and Michelle Willhelm.

Floyd: Amanda Hawkins.
 Hamilton: Blake Koness and Alexander Robinson.
 Hancock: Kyle Jacobs.
 Hendricks: Chelsei Reynolds.
 Henry: Justin Stevens and Aprill Schelle.
 Jackson: Ethan Wilson and Kimmi Miller.
 Jasper: Travis Brandenburg and Kayla Culp.
 Jay: Dillon Carpenter and Cindy Muhlenkamp.
 Jennings: John Paul Hyden and Hannah Biehle.
 Johnson: Eric Webb and Katelyn Bird.
 LaGrange: Sarah Miller.
 Lake: Adam Becerra and Amy VerWey.
 Lawrence: Audrey Maddox.
 Madison: Kyle Carter and Nika McCloud.
 Marion: Grant Feldhake and Alexandra Cooper.
 Martin: Bradley Otero and Alysia Potts.
 Miami: Devin Zimmerman and Dreana Sparks.
 Monroe: Brian Morrison and Kristen Bornhorst.
 Morgan: Keith Trusty.
 Newton: Trace Myers and Autumn Cooper.
 Pike: Trent Barrett and Katie Hill.
 Porter: Jennifer Evan.
 Posey: Braxton Williams and Kayla Brenton.
 Pulaski: Weston Bonczek and Linsey Foerg.
 Rush: Scott Moore and Patty Walke.
 St. Joseph: Chris Wheeler and Ellen Schoenle.
 Scott: Connor Caudill and Samantha LeMaster.
 Shelby: Derek Turner and Emily Burgett.
 Spencer: Joey Tempel and Jamie Frank.
 Starke: Zachariah Surfus and Simona Crisam.
 Switzerland: Courtney Cole.
 Tipton: Craig Upstill and Natalie White.
 Vermillion: Austin Boling and Amber Yoder.
 Vigo: Thomas Kinnebrew and Karen Groth.
 Wabash: Joshua Dillon and Cami Givens.
 Warrick: Samuel Schnur and Erika Katterjohn.
 Washington: Brooke Agan.
 Wayne: Chris Kolger and Carrie Burkhardt.
 Wells: Patrick Ritchie and Lauren Schumm.
 White: Luke Evans and Abby Tetzlaff.●

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

MURRAY AMENDMENT ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

● Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, let me begin my remarks this afternoon by thanking my friend and colleague, the Senator from Washington, for her leadership in this very important area. Because of her work, and the work of a man whose leadership we all miss dearly, Senator Paul Wellstone, victims of domestic violence have access to programs designed to protect them from what many would agree is the worst type of violence there is. Currently, the Federal Government provides a little under \$500 million in domestic violence prevention and treatment programs. The amendment offered by Senator MURRAY proposes to take our commitment to put an end to domestic abuse to the next level by filling in the gaps left by current law and programs.

As you well know, the goal of the underlying bill offered by my friend and

colleague, Senator DEWINE, is a simple, but important one, to prevent murder. What it says is that the murder of woman and her unborn, viable child is morally wrong and should be illegal. There is no disagreement on that point. The majority of yesterday's debate has been how best to draft a Federal law narrowly tailored to accomplish that goal. What this amendment attempts to remind us is that there are two ways to prevent the murder of a woman who is pregnant. One, you can put in place laws that recognize the loss of life of the mother and the viable fetus and impose the stiffest of penalties on those found guilty of committing such a murder. But equally important, you can put in place protections and programs that prevent this type of murder before it takes place.

The sponsors and supporters of this underlying bill claim that their objective is to protect the life of a woman and her unborn child, but their actions indicate otherwise. A few Members have come to the floor to raise legitimate concerns about some of the provisions of this bill, but for the most part, the arguments offered by my Republican colleagues are nothing more than excuses. I would like to take a moment to address a few of these so-called reasons to not support this amendment and offer a rebuttal.

The first reason given by groups, such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Right to Life, for their opposition to this amendment is that the underlying bill is "clearly an inappropriate vehicle for this amendment as the issues are completely unrelated." If I understand this position correctly, it appears that the opponents of the amendment believe that domestic violence is unrelated to murder of pregnant women. This position is misguided at best. Let me tell you what the facts are:

In the United States, a woman is more likely to be assaulted, injured, raped, or killed by an intimate partner than any other type of assailant.

Every day, 4 women are murdered by boyfriends or husbands.

This year alone, 240,000 pregnant women were physically abused by their intimate partners.

Sixty percent of all battered women are beaten while they are pregnant.

Women are most likely to be killed while attempting to leave their abuser. In fact, women who attempt to escape are at a 75 percent higher risk of being murdered than their peers. The No. 1 reason women leave abusers is to protect their children, born and unborn.

Homicide is the leading cause of death for pregnant women and evidence suggests that a significant portion of all female homicide victims are killed by their intimate partners.

Let me read for you a quote from an ABC News article dated April 25, 2003:

"Most pregnant women are killed by people they know, like husbands or boyfriends," said Pat Brown, a criminal profiler and CEO of the Sexual Homicide Exchange . . .

"Sometimes it depends on how far along the woman is in the pregnancy . . . If it's a serial killer, they normally go after women who may be three months pregnant and are not showing very much . . . With husbands and boyfriends, the women tend to be eight months pregnant . . . they can see the woman and the unborn child as something in the way, keeps them from living the lifestyle they want."

In fact, one of the stories told by my colleague from Kansas was of Tracy Marciniak, whose unborn child was murdered by his abusive father a week before he was due to be born. The Senator from Kansas was right, it would be unfair for anyone to say that there was no murder victim in that case. But it is equally unfair for him and others on the other side of the aisle to claim that there was not a victim of domestic violence in that case.

Another argument that has been made is that this amendment cannot be passed because if it did it would kill this bill. That is simply not true. With the Murray amendment attached, there is nothing to prevent the House of Representatives from taking up and passing the amended version as soon as tomorrow. If they did, the bill could be signed by the President sometime next week and could become law within a week. The reason that is "not possible" is not a matter of Senate procedure or rules. It is not possible because the House Republicans' mode of leadership is "our way or the highway." It is not possible because they refuse to fund programs that help stop a murder before it happens. It is not possible because they are more interested in making a political point than making a difference.

Finally, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have claimed that they cannot support this because it calls for additional resources, and being in a deficit, we cannot afford to bring additional resources to bear on this issue. Senator MURRAY's amendment calls for an additional \$400 million over 5 years to help fill in the gaps left by current domestic violence programs. With less than \$100 million a year, we can make a difference in the lives of the 4 million who have been or will be abused by an intimate partner this year alone, save the fact that domestic violence results in a net loss of \$18.4 billion a year for business owners and taxpayers.

Here is what the truth is. When something is a priority for this administration, we have the resources, and when it is not, we are broke. The recently passed budget included \$27 billion in tax cuts for people whose income is over \$1 million a year. How is it we can find money for this and then claim the deficit as an excuse for opposing an amendment that uses less than one-tenth of 1 percent of that funding to save lives? President Bush claims that the purpose of this bill is to protect women, but at the same time his budget cuts funding for violence against women programs by \$10 million, rape prevention funding by \$29 million, and freezes funding for the domestic violence hot line and domestic