

way to support the troops is to ensure they have a strategy that will let them complete their mission so they can come home. We need a new direction in Iraq. Escalation is not the answer. More of the same is not the answer. The answer is to tell the President: Not more war but less war.

I urge my colleagues to vote cloture and thus vote to change course in this bloody war now raging 7,500 miles from this Senate Chamber and our beloved United States Capitol.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, 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. 574, a bill to express the sense of Congress on Iraq.

Ben Nelson, Russell D. Feingold, Ben Cardin, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Byron L. Dorgan, Amy Klobuchar, Daniel K. Akaka, Maria Cantwell, John Kerry, Ken Salazar, Jack Reed, Chuck Schumer, Jeff Bingaman, Barbara Boxer, Dick Durbin, Tom Harkin, Jay Rockefeller, Harry Reid.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 574, a bill to express the sense of Congress on Iraq, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHN-SON) is necessarily absent.

Mr. LOTT. The following Senators were necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) would have voted "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON of Nebraska). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 51 Leg.]

YEAS—56

Akaka	Brown	Clinton
Baucus	Byrd	Coleman
Bayh	Cantwell	Collins
Biden	Cardin	Conrad
Bingaman	Carper	Dodd
Boxer	Casey	Dorgan

Durbin	Levin	Salazar
Feingold	Lincoln	Sanders
Feinstein	McCaskill	Schumer
Hagel	Menendez	Smith
Harkin	Mikulski	Snowe
Inouye	Murray	Specter
Kennedy	Nelson (FL)	Stabenow
Kerry	Nelson (NE)	Tester
Klobuchar	Obama	Warner
Kohl	Pryor	Webb
Landrieu	Reed	Whitehouse
Lautenberg	Reid	Wyden
Leahy	Rockefeller	

NAYS—34

Alexander	Domenici	McConnell
Allard	Enzi	Roberts
Brownback	Graham	Sessions
Bunning	Grassley	Shelby
Burr	Gregg	Stevens
Chambliss	Hutchison	Sununu
Coburn	Inhofe	Thomas
Cornyn	Isakson	Thune
Craig	Lieberman	Vitter
Crapo	Lott	Voinovich
DeMint	Lugar	
Dole	Martinez	

NOT VOTING—10

Bennett	Ensign	McCain
Bond	Hatch	Murkowski
Cochran	Johnson	
Corker	Kyl	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question, the yeas are 56, the nays are 34. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. DURBIN. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEAHY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. I withdraw the motion to proceed to S. 574.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to proceed is withdrawn.

CONDITIONAL RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Republicans did not want to adjourn the other day because they wanted another chance to vote on Iraq. The majority of the Senate just voted on Iraq and the majority of the Senate is against the escalation in Iraq. We have had that other vote they have chosen, so now I ask the Senate to turn to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 67, the adjournment resolution, and that the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the resolution, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

Ms. SNOWE. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate.

Ms. SNOWE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHN-SON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) are necessarily absent.

Mr. LOTT. The following Senators were necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH).

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

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 52 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Akaka	Feinstein	Obama
Baucus	Harkin	Pryor
Biden	Inouye	Reed
Bingaman	Kerry	Reid
Boxer	Klobuchar	Rockefeller
Brown	Kohl	Salazar
Byrd	Landrieu	Sanders
Cantwell	Leahy	Schumer
Cardin	Levin	Shelby
Carper	Lieberman	Stabenow
Casey	Lincoln	Tester
Clinton	McCaskill	Thomas
Dodd	Menendez	Webb
Dorgan	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Feingold	Nelson (NE)	

NAYS—33

Alexander	DeMint	Lugar
Allard	Dole	Martinez
Bayh	Domenici	McConnell
Bunning	Enzi	Roberts
Coburn	Graham	Sessions
Coleman	Grassley	Smith
Collins	Gregg	Snowe
Conrad	Hagel	Sununu
Cornyn	Hutchison	Thune
Craig	Inhofe	Vitter
Crapo	Lott	Warner

NOT VOTING—20

Bennett	Ensign	McCain
Bond	Hatch	Murkowski
Brownback	Isakson	Nelson (FL)
Burr	Johnson	Specter
Chambliss	Kennedy	Stevens
Cochran	Kyl	Voinovich
Corker	Lautenberg	

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) was agreed to.

Mr. CARDIN. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. TESTER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TESTER). 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARVA “MARIE” JOHNSON

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor PFC Arva “Marie” Johnson, who recently retired from the United States Capitol Police force after more than 32 years of dedicated service.

Marie Johnson made history on October 15, 1974, when she became the first woman to serve as a uniformed officer of the U.S. Capitol Police. She also holds the distinction of being the first African-American woman hired by the USCP to serve in a law enforcement capacity.

This could not have been an easy achievement. At the time, the force did not have locker room facilities or even uniforms designed for female officers. But Johnson brought real commitment to the job and a positive attitude that helped her earn respect among her colleagues.

When asked about her historic role in paving the way for female and black officers in the U.S. Capitol Police Force, Marie Johnson said “I didn’t mean to do it, it just happened.”

I believe Marie Johnson is being modest. In fact, she was a founding member of the United States Capitol Black Police Association, an organization that advocates fair hiring practices and performance standards in the Capitol Police Force. The Association seeks to eliminate the barriers that limited the ability of African Americans to pursue careers in law enforcement.

The Capitol Police Force has a very different face now than it did when Marie Johnson joined in 1974. Today there are more than 120 black female officers on the force.

Marie Johnson is a pioneer. Her long career is a testament to her determination and strong work ethic. As a Member of the Senate, I am indebted to those who, like Marie Johnson, put their lives on the line to protect our security here, in this historic building. I commend Marie Johnson on her long and distinguished career. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing her and her family the very best in the years to come.

BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, next week, on February 22, while the Senate is on recess, my senior colleague and friend TED KENNEDY will celebrate his 75th birthday, all of this in a year in

which he has already marked an extraordinary milestone—45 years of service to Massachusetts and his country in the U.S. Senate.

Senator KENNEDY began his career setting a high standard when it comes to birthdays. It was when he reached the minimum constitutional age, 30, that he first came to the Senate—1 of just 16 Senators elected at such a tender age from a total of over 1,895 Senators in all of American history. By his 70th birthday he was one of just 28 Senators to ever cast over 10,000 votes.

But what we celebrate along with TED at 75—Democrats and Republicans, all in awe of a lifetime of achievement—is the way in which literally every year since he has been marking the passage of time by passing landmark legislation.

The Boston Globe put it best, writing not long ago that “in actual, measurable impact on the lives of tens of millions of working families, the elderly, and the needy, TED belongs in the same sentence with Franklin Roosevelt.”

That sentence is not constructed lightly—it is the measure of a public servant who doesn’t know the meaning of the words “you can’t pass it”—“it can’t happen”—“impossible.”

It is the measure of a Senator who—on every issue of importance: health care, war and peace, children, education, civil rights, the rights of women—can always be counted on to be in the lead, challenging on the issues, and fighting for the principles which guide a party and lift up our country.

From his maiden speech in the Senate demanding an end to the filibuster of the original Civil Rights Act, there has not been a significant policy accomplishment in Washington over four decades that hasn’t borne his fingerprints and benefited from his legislative skill and leadership. His is the record of progressive politics in our era. On all the great fights that call us to stand up and be counted, from the minimum wage to Robert Bork and Sam Alito, TED didn’t just hear the call to duty he led the charge.

Run down the list—the rights of the disabled a most personal cause for TED—who for far too long were left in the shadows or left to fend for themselves, TED KENNEDY wrote every landmark piece of legislation that today prohibits discrimination against those with a disability.

AIDS—when a whole lot of politicians were afraid to say the word, TED passed a bill providing emergency relief to the thirteen cities hardest hit by the AIDS epidemic.

Guaranteed access to health coverage for 25 million Americans who move from one job to another or have pre-existing medical conditions wouldn’t have happened without TED KENNEDY.

Without TED KENNEDY, there wouldn’t have been a bilingual education in the United States for the 5 million students who today have a brighter future because they are learning English in our schools.

Without TED KENNEDY, we wouldn’t have lowered the voting age to 18 and ended the hypocrisy that 18-year-olds were old enough to die for their country in Vietnam but not old enough to vote for its leadership at home.

Without TED KENNEDY, we wouldn’t be the world’s leader in cancer research and prevention—as personal and meaningful an issue as there is in all the world for TED KENNEDY, not just a father, but a loving father of two cancer survivors.

Without TED KENNEDY, we wouldn’t have had title XI which opened the doors of competition and opportunity to a generation of women athletes all across our country.

TED is such an extraordinary public servant not only because he knows who he is, and sticks to his guns, never bending with the political currents, but because he has in his life and in his career proven again and again that progress doesn’t happen by accident, it doesn’t happen when you stick to the text of the latest opinion poll or the whispers of the morning focus group; it happens when leaders define and fight the fights that need fighting—when public servants of conscience and conviction refuse to take no for an answer. That is why for TED KENNEDY, the “cause” has not just “endured”—but triumphed, again and again.

Agree with him or not, and we all know that TED has never been afraid to be a majority of one, TED is such an extraordinary leader because he has excelled while completing the work in the U.S. Senate that so many others were afraid to begin.

And, in being a standard-bearer for an ideal, an ideology, a view of the world, TED has also become—as Clymer wrote—“not just the leading senator of his time, but one of the greats in its history, wise in the workings of this singular institution, especially its demand to be more than partisan to accomplish much.”

His partnerships with his fellow Senators are well-known and oft-recited, testimony to his skill and to his convictions. From Howard Baker, Jacob Javits, and Hugh Scott to ARLEN SPECTER, Dan Quayle, ORRIN HATCH, Alan Simpson, and Nancy Kassebaum and JOHN McCAIN—TED has never hesitated to cross the aisle to accomplish his goals—to further a common agenda—finding always—that ideologies, however incompatible in the currency of conventional wisdom—can be put aside for a greater good when Senators—however different—work in good faith to make their country a better place, to improve the lives of their fellow Americans.

TED has always believed you can put aside partisanship—overcome division—and that faith in the ability to come together has mattered most in some of the most trying and divisive times our Nation has endured.

I don’t just say this; I have lived it. Through the eyes of an activist, there is often a shocking and gaping gap between those in politics who talk the