

couple of weeks and then possibly even get this bill back to the Senate within the month. So we are well on our way.

I want to thank all Members for their cooperation, for their willingness to offer amendments, and to come to the floor and debate it. Obviously, we have had a spirited debate, but one that has not just provided some heat but also hopefully provided a great deal of light as to the relative positions of the Senators on either side of this issue, and even the broader issue of abortion in general.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. SANTORUM. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

Mr. REID. I have said this a couple of times during the past few weeks, and I want to say this again. The leader could have come and filed cloture on this legislation very quickly, but he has obviously made a decision the Senate works best when people are allowed to offer amendments and speak their piece. There is no better example of that than this controversial legislation. All the amendments offered were on our side, and I think it speaks well of the direction that the Senate is going. We still have some obstacles we have to get over, but I again state that the pattern set by the majority leader in allowing debate to take place is good for this body, and I think the debate has been healthy. It has been very adversarial. That is what the Senate is supposed to be. There has been very heated debate on this issue. I think the Senate is better for this.

This issue has been aired. There were procedural efforts made to take it back to committee, and there was a lot of good debate. Again, I direct this to the majority leader—and I speak on behalf of Senator DASCHLE and the rest of the minority—we appreciate allowing us to act as the Senate should act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SANTORUM. I do not want to go without praising my own majority leader also. He obviously set the tone for this debate not only by structuring the way by which this debate proceeded, but very importantly in coming to the floor and laying out, in very strong arguments, the case against this procedure from a perspective that is unique in the Senate, which is the perspective of a physician.

I am going to have a few more things to say in a few minutes, but before I do that, I thank my incredible staff for helping me through this process, Heather MacLean and Wayne Palmer. Heather and Wayne were terrific in preparing for this debate. There was an obvious range on a wide variety of things, things, frankly, we did not even anticipate. They did an outstanding job in preparation, and an outstanding job in getting information to make me look good, which, I am sure many Senators will confirm, is not the easiest thing in the world to do.

I thank them both very much for their excellent assistance. I am not

surprised, by any stretch of the imagination, regarding their incredible work, but I am very grateful.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business.

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

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred August 26, 2001 in Las Cruces, NM. A gay New Mexico State University student was beaten by two fellow students. Prior to the beating, the two attackers asked the victim if he was gay. According to police, a friend of the victim was followed that same night by three other men who asked him several times if he was also gay.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

WINNING THE PEACE IN IRAQ

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, as President Bush prepares for war with Iraq, the administration also must prepare to win the peace.

While I have grave reservations about this administration's rush to war with Iraq, we all hope that if the President goes forward, the war will be quick and our troops will be safe.

But we must also recognize that once war is launched, American obligations in Iraq are only just beginning. The instant we occupy Iraq, we become responsible for the security, care, and feeding of its people—even the education of its children. Years of reconstruction and assistance to the Iraqi people will be necessary to bring Iraq to independence into the family of nations. And we can expect an American

presence in that country for months and even years to come.

This is an enormous enterprise and an extraordinary obligation. But to win the peace in Iraq, we must get it right.

Today the Council on Foreign Relations issued a report on how this might be accomplished. The experts who contributed to this thoughtful report bring years of experience in addressing post-conflict reconstruction issues in both Republican and Democratic administrations.

The task force that developed this report was chaired by former Ambassador Thomas Pickering and former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger. And the project director is Eric Schwartz, who served in the Clinton White House as a senior official in the National Security Council.

The administration and Congress would do well to heed their recommendations. And I ask unanimous consent that the executive summary of the report be printed in the RECORD.

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

IRAQ: THE DAY AFTER

REPORT OF AN INDEPENDENT TASK FORCE ON POST-CONFLICT IRAQ

Sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations, Thomas R. Pickering and James R. Schlesinger, Co-Chairs, and Eric P. Schwartz, Project Director

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

If the United States goes to war and removes the regime of Saddam Hussein, American interests will demand an extraordinary commitment of U.S. financial and personnel resources to post-conflict transitional assistance and reconstruction. These interests include eliminating Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMD); ending Iraqi contacts, whether limited or extensive, with international terrorist organizations; ensuring that a post-transition Iraqi government can maintain the country's territorial integrity and independence while contributing to regional stability; and offering the people of Iraq a future in which they have a meaningful voice in the vital decisions that impact their lives.

But U.S. officials have yet to fully describe to Congress and the American people the magnitude of the resources that will be required to meet post-conflict needs. Nor have they outlined in detail their perspectives on the structure of post-conflict governance. The Task Force believes that these issues require immediate attention, and encourages the administration to take action in four key areas:

Key Recommendation #1: An American political commitment to the future of Iraq: The president should build on his recent statements in support of U.S. engagement in Iraq by making clear to Congress, the American people, and the people of Iraq that the United States will stay the course. He should announce a multibillion dollar, multiyear post-conflict reconstruction program and seek formal congressional endorsement. By announcing such a program, the president would give Iraqis confidence that the United States are committed to contribute meaningfully to the development of Iraq and would enable U.S. government agencies to plan more effectively for long-term U.S. involvement.

The scale of American resources that will be required could amount to some \$20 billion